corner, or, it may be, under the pater-

nal protection, joining in the vocal as-

sault. Unruly boys thus fortified soon

develop vicious tendencies. It is impos-

sible to reach them. Their fathers are

perhaps prominent in political life, or

are men of business integrity and of

good standing in the church; their

mothers, perhaps members of the W. C. T. U., or teachers in the Sunday

school, or zealous workers in charitable

associations or culture clubs. Their

boys in their eyes are perfect. Full of

oyish pranks, it is true, and overflow

ing with animal spirits, but strictly

As truly said by Mr. Gardner it is

uch parents as these who are to be

blamed that our correctional institu-

tions are filled to overflowing, as the

example set by their sons is followed

by many boys of more humble parent-

age. And when he adds, "If this class

e of benefit instead of detriment to

the community," he states a fact well

known to every conscientious principal

of every public school in the city, as

well as to every earnest man or woman

who has attempted to expostulate with

vicious boys caught in evil-doing, or to

inform the parents of such boys of acts

of their sons that are so distinctly mis-

chievous as to trench boldly upon crim-

inulity. Such parents as these-men.

and women of the "better class" so-

called-sow the wind; the community

reaps the whirlwind, and pays roundly

and most unwillingly for the threshing

Fortugately, it may be said, the ma-

jority of parents in the community rec-

ognize the simple, natural fact that

their children are but human beings,

subject to temptation and liable to be

corrupted by evil associations, and

hence that they must be subject to re-

straint, or, in common terms, "looked

after." Otherwise, thrift would become

impoverished in maintaining public in-

stitutions of correction, and homes

would be practically depopulated of

boys and girls between the ages of 12

teems with records of gentlemen's sons

gone wrong, while the punitive institu-

tions of the land are full of boys and

the down of manhood scarcely visible

upon cheek or lip who are atoning in

ruined lives, not only for their own

sins of commission, but for their par-

The results of the Pan-American Con-

erence are worthy of note. Every gov-

ents' sins of omission.

cept the United States.

point near the Dyea River, on the in

supplies, threatening boycott, retalia-

tion and all sorts of commercial re-

pines be treated at least as liberally as

is no answer to it but admission. It is

unfortunately true, however, that he

stands alone in the Senate in giving

consideration to the merits of the case.

The Republicans are thinking only of

the sacred doctrine of protection, and

the Democrats of their idea of scuttle.

What is just to the Philippines gets

There is great uproar in the Senate

because appeals to the American people

to espouse the insurgent cause in Luzon

and in Congress fail, and Senators

blame the press reports. It is an old

mistake. The trouble is not with the

newspapers, but with the confounded

unreasoning public, which is prejudiced

Senator Hoar gives us the impression

that it is morally selfish and aesthetic-

ally in bad taste to want your coun-

try's flag sustained. Maybe so, but he

will find the country incorrigible. Deca-

dent we may be to some extent, but

patriotism is not yet civilized out of the

Teller proposes to withdraw from the

Philippines, let the inhabitants fight it

This is sufficiently ludicrous, but it has

just as much sense as any other pro-

You can't vote at the primary unless

and then give them statehood.

in favor of its flag and its Army.

sary Spring clothing.

scarcely a thought.

masses.

posals of the antis.

and housing of the untoward harvest

of the innocent order

Dally, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted 15c Dally, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c

POSTAGE RATES. Inited States, Canada and Mexico:

10 to 14-page paper. Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be address ed invariably "Editor The Organian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adver-tising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solici-tation. No stamps should be inclosed for this

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune building. New York City; 409 "The Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special icy, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros. 236.
Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1608 Market street;
J. R. Cooper Co., 748 Market street, near the
Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news
stand.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner. Eo Spring street,
For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento News

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street. For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612

Farnam street. For sale in Sait Lake by the Sait Lake News Co., 77 W. Second South street.

For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twen-

ty-fifth street, and C. H. Myers. On file at Charleston, S. C., in the Oregon exbiblt at the exposition.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett

fouse news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 20th-312 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Rock & Stationery Co., 15th and

TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem cipitation, p.oc.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

IN THE PEOPLE'S HANDS.

Proceedings of the past two days in the County Court carry weighty encouragement to every honest supporter of good government. The surrender of the Simon machine in the presence of determined efforts on behalf of political justice and fair play is a welcome and timely reminder that the boasted power of bosses is, after all, a weak thing which will crumble away as at a breath in the hour of aroused public opinion. Pirst deflard, then suffen, then precipitately retreating, has been the course of Commissioners Mack and Showers in the matter of the election boards. They had their orders from headquarters, but they were afraid to live up to them in the face of public sentiment. The first buttle has been won, but others remain to be waged with resolution and alertness.

Circumstances have conspired to spread throughout this city and county a revolt against machine methods whose expression in June, 1900, was but a foretaste of the final overthrow of those methods that is to come this year, Evils that have been endured before can no longer be borne. Favoritism and illegality in purchases of county supplies, corrupt use of election machinery, perversion of salaries and fees, and in general the conduct of public business for private rather than public ends, have been borne for long, but can be borne no more. It is Senate Simon's fortun to be the head of the machine in power at a time when these abuses and their realization coincide with a universal and poignant disgust at the pitiable figure the state has cut in the Senate of the United States since the defeat of Senator Dolph in 1895-a humiliation which is doubly galling because the material welfare of the state and the whole Pacific Coast require now as they never required before respectable and efficient representation at Washington, Simon

must go and his machine must go. This preliminary victory in the election boards is gratifying, but it is in itself powerless. If any benefit results, more must be done. The most honest and capable election officials in the world cannot count votes in favor of the people unless the people cast them. What is needed now and on to primary day in March is incessant activity or the part of good citizens in registering their names on the poll-books. The primary election is virtually the election. It will name the delegates who are to nominate the Republican candidates. Good men will be available as delegates, and they can be elected if the voters will register and turn out to the polls on primary day. It would be a fine commentary on Portland's public spirit if, having been provided with fair election boards, its citizens abandoned the polls to the cohorts of the machine. If this is done, let us never speak the name of boss-ridden Philadelphia in reproach. If we decline to shake off Simon, let us say nothing of Quay.

PERSONAL LIBERTY AD ABSURDUM.

In Great Britain and the United States, and indeed in English-speaking for a long time has the spread of this disease been so marked as it is today. The reason why it is so difficult to deal with it in English-speaking countries, more than others, is the notion of "personal liberty" that so strongly asserts itself against compulsory vaccination, The London Saturday Review of January 25 devotes a leading editorial to "The Smallpox Crisis in England," and especially in London and its neighborhood. So serious has the situation become that "even the anti-vaccinators are taking alarm," says the Saturday Review, and are calling attention to the need of extreme measures of sanitary inspection and the like-measures which, however, in the nature of things, cannot be carried out with sufficient vigor to prevent the sprend of the dis ease. Of course, these persons are not as yet-if they ever will be-prepared to welcome vaccination, the only efficlent agency for fighting smallpox. "We regard as calamitous," says the Saturday Review, "the legalized laxity

in vaccination and revaccination. It is believed that experience will now force the conviction on the people of England that an error was committed when exemption from vaccination was granted to these who declared that subbe in violation of their personal liberty. There had long been in England

and the exemption from smallpox which the country had so long enjoyed through the general enforcement of vaccination dulled the perception of the mischief which such a movement as they represented was capable of bringing about. In the name of personal liberty, and the rights of conscience, and what not, they appealed against what they were pleased to call the tyranny of compulsory vaccination, and, by dint of persistent clamor, they succeeded in getting what they asked for. Now the country-and in a considerable measure other countries also, and especially our own-is paying the price of a soft headed view of a theoretical question, Smallpox is thriving wherever these notions prevail, and is spreading from these centers to other districts and even to distant places.

Most of our Eastern cities are af-

flicted at this time with smallpox, to an unusual extent; and we know that the disease is enining ground through. out the country. No Western town of any size or note is free from it. Ye the cry of the anti-vaccinator, pleading personal liberty and rights of concience, is continually lifted up against the one prophylactic whose efficacy is as sure as anything in human experience. The Baltimore News, published in a large city, where the disease is unusually prevalent and annoying. urges in hot terms that the state of a eltizen's conscience has no more to de with the justifiability of a compulsory vaccination law than it has with that of a law requiring him to pay taxes or to wear clothes, or not to burn down his own house. There are doubtless some persons, continues the News, who sincerely believe that all taxation is wrong, but anybody would be pro nounced an idiot who should propose that such persons be exempted from taxation. A sect might easily be started, in one of the waves of religious enthusiasm that arise every now and then, which believed that it was einful to cover one's nakedness; but no one outside the sect would imagine that the enforcement of the usual regulations on this subject was a violation of the rights of conscience. Compulsory vaccination is a measure instituted simply for the satisfaction of a public need; it is not in any way based upon an assumed right to regulate the conduct of private life. The law has no more concern with the state of a person's conscience when he is being vaccinated than it has with the condition of his mind when he is paying his share of the public taxes.

That vaccination does put a check upon smallpex is as certain as any fact in medical science; and when people are compelled to vaccinate for the public safety-and that is just the motivethere is no more infringement of private liberty than when they are forced to ther sanitary measures, as burning or carting off their garbage, or putting suitable plumbing into their houses and onnecting them with the cewer. It is for the safety of the whole that sanitary conditions are forced on individuals and families; and protest against the right to force them is a form of extremely fanatical eleutheromania that cards. Great Britain has not waited for is entitled to small consideration or

SUPPOSE.

Suppose that Dewey held out hopes of independence to the Filipino chieftains Suppose that Anderson did. Suppose that Aguinaldo, instead of being the renegade and fugitive of an abandoned cause at Hong Kong, was in the field at the head of about-to-bevictorious armies in Luzon when Dewey arrived at Manila. Suppose that Chaffee, MacArthur and Bell are inhuman despots, every American soldier an bandoned wretch and every Ameteacher a nincompoop. Suppose the reconcentrado camps and the water cure are unspeakably infamous. Suppose that Chaffee and Taft, while pretending to be peaceful are really fighting each other like cats and dogs. Suppose that pronunciamentos like those just issued by the Federals of Luzon are encouraged by the American authorities, while declarations against American rule are discouraged and even punished. Then

Why, then, none of these things has any bearing upon the real question at sue or upon the basic contention of the antis. All the mistakes our diplomats have made, and they are of human fallibility; all the lapses of our military and naval men, and they are of human passions; all the injustice the Taft Commissioners may have permitted, and they are of human imperfection are separately or unitedly of no force to show that we should not have taken the Philippine Islands from Spain by war and purchase, are not now in rightful sovereignty over them, are not charged with the duty and responsibility of enforcing our authority there and restoring peace at whatever necessary est of blood and treasure.

Mistakes can be corrected, and should be. Offenses against morality, honesty and justice can be punished, and should be. Needless cruelty must be rebuked and war's horrors mitigated to every extent consistent with enforcement of shedience to our rightful sovereignty and the demands of civilized order. There things can be contended for in Congress and should be conceded by th Administration. But to ask the United States to withdraw from the Philippines under fire, to seek to impugn the title countries more than eisewhere, the we hold to them or the right we have prevalence of smallpox is noted. Not to enforce our authority and stamp out insurrection to its last faintest breathis to ask and seek the impossible and

unthinkable. An appeal to the American people to give their sympathies and support to armed opponents of the American flag or to alifes of those opponents in this ountry is an appeal than which none could be more hopeless.

Senator Patterson (anti) avers that: If the Republican leaders should say that it ras not their intention to give the Filipti sinishood, the Filipinos who are now advocat-ing American control would desert them as rate leave a sinking ship. As he understood matter, it is the purpose of the majority lers to hold the Philippines as colonies. Let that be announced as a fact, said be. "and t would be equivalent to handing the islands over to snarchy and chaos."

Whereupon Senator Carmack pro-DORSE:

Resolved, That the United States regards with environe disfavor any movement having for its object the early or ultimate admission of the Philippines as a state or states of the Union; and any action on the part of the per-sons holding office under the authority of the United States that gives sanction or encour-agement to such a movement is hereby con-demned.

order to "hand the islands over to anarchy and chaos." They are true and dssion to this hygienic operation would wise patriots, these antis. They wish to throw the islands into anarchy and friendly spirit upon the parents of such chaos so they can point with pride to a body of fanatical anti-vaccinationists, the results of the Republican Administics by the mother and followed up the present law, is in fact the election.

Their affectionate solicitude with angry vituperation by the father, tration. for the poor Filipino is touching beyond | the culprit perhaps listening around the words.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

The Daily London News (Liberal) is the only leading English newspaper to express the belief that "the advantages of the new treaty are almost wholly on the side of Japan and China." This is a very superficial view, for Great Britain, backed by both Japan and China, is easily able to defy any power of Europe that is likely to violate the territorial integrity of Corea or China, The united fleets of Great Britain and Japan in the Chinese waters could at any time overpower the Russian squadron, The transport system of Japan is so large and well organized that she can at any moment throw 75,000 men into Manchuria. She can raise at any time an army of 260,000 men, and in a fortnight could send 150,000 men to the theater of war. With the naval assistance of England, Japan is more than a match for Russia on the Pacific Coast of Asia. since the combined fleets could bombard all the Russian ports from Port Arthur

to Vladivostock. The Pekin Government will be quick to see that it is for the interest of China support this alliance between Great Britain and Japan in every possible way. It is a most important treaty, and is absolutely essential to the future peace and preservation of the territorial integrity of China and Corea Japan cannot afford to allow Russia to annex Corea, any more than France or Germany could afford to allow the territorial integrity of Switzerland to be destroyed. The flank of Japan's defensive position would be practically turned by Russia if she were allowed to occupy Corea. Great Britain is, of course, im pelled to make this alliance with Japan for the sake of her immense Chinese trade, which cannot hope to revive rapidly without strong assurance of peace for the future.

The action and policy of Great Britaln in this treaty will meet with the approval of every great country in the world, save Russia, for no other country save Russia has any interest in the violation of the territorial integrity of Corea or the absorption of Manchurla and ultimately the whole of Northern China, Great Britain has made a wise move and fastened a clog to the feet of the Russian bear that will effectually check its advance on Corea and Northern China for many years to come.

The Boxer War completely paralyzed the growing trade of the United States with Manchuria and Northern China and prostrated the vast trade of Great Britain with the great provinces of Middle and Southern China. So long as there is any near prospect that Russia will absorb Manchuria and bottle up its trade for its own advantage; so long as there is danger that Corea will be ccupied by Russia, there can be no cenl peace for China, for war between Russia and Japan could not fail directly or indirectly to affect China. Great Britain has acted wisely in not waiting for Russia to play its hand; it has won the game by promptly playing its own an outbreak of war between Russia and Japan to support Japan, but announces herself at once as the ally of Japan for the preservation of peace in Corea and China. Russia has notice distinctly served upon her that war with Japan neans war with Great Britain, too. Russia will be obliged to submit to this effective check to her policy of encroach ment upon Corea and Northern China. The British policy will, of course, have the moral support of the United States, whose growing trade in Manchurla would not long survive Russia's domination of that province, and furthermore, the United States is sincerely anxious to maintain the territorial integrity of China.

The powers of Europe learned in their Pekin campaign that the partition and charter for a railway running from Kitoccupation of China would be impracticable; that the wisest policy is to help China keep the peace and preserve its to Dawson City. The British Columterritorial integrity. Trade with China cannot be nurtured by foreign wars, which only serve to prostrate and paralyze existing trade. This is the British view and the view of the United States. Great Britain's agreement with Japan is to keep the peace of Corea and China inviolate against the insidious advances at or near Lake Bennett, to a point on of Russia. Japan consents to this because she cannot afford to allow Russia to occupy Corea, and Great Britain consents to it because she cannot afford to have her vast present and prospective trade with China impaired for the future by a Russo-Japanese war that would be sure to menace the peace of China. In event of war, Great Britain has no large body of troops nearer than India, and she could not afford to weaken her Indian Army with Russia at the gates of Herat, but with Japan for an ally Great Britain commands soldiers enough with her ships to force Russia to keep the peace.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.

Mr. W. T. Gardner, in a communication under the above head, published in The Oregonian of yesterday, speaks from thorough knowledge of the subject gained through the contact of years with wayward children and their more than wayward parents. Indeed, much less personal experience than be has had, as superintendent for many years of the Boys' and Girls' Ald Soicety, suffices to show that his conclusions in regard to the parentage of youthful criminals are absolutely correct. Of the three classes into which he divides criminal children, viz., those who have een cast adrift at a tender age and have been compelled to buffet the world uncared for; those who are born of vicious parents and are bred amid criminal surroundings, and those born of the better class of parents who can see no fault in their own children but resent the least intimation, even in the face of the fact that their boys belong to and train with a gang of neighborhood mischief-makers, he correctly estimates the last as the hardest class

to deal with. Reinforced at home by the defences that their parents promptly set up between them and their evil deeds, it is no wonder that boys of reputable parentage are the hardest to reach with penalty or even with reproof, when detected in the act of disturbing a school, under the sham plea of "having a good time coasting"; of leveling wood piles. unhinging gates, daubing dwellings and windows with paint, etc., under the name of "fun," on halloween; of stopping flues in Winter, destroying That is to say, let us tell the Filipinos shrubbery and robbing cherry trees in they have no chance of statehood, in Summer, or hurling stones upon roofs or into back yards at any and all seasons. It is not uncommon for a persecuted neighbor, when calling in a hoys, to be met with indignant pro-

EULOGY HABIT IN CONGRESS.

The Congressional Record is a periodical of such a unique character that there should be no surprise at the statement that it is at its happlest when most dole ful. Members of Congress can become eloquent over a bill for a Federal building at Takahaset, they can rise to heights of imaginative oratory on the Declaration of Independence, but they never really sound the depths of pathos or soar to the ammits of sublimity until they set out to sulogize the character of some deceased colleague. When the House gives itself up to memorial services there is an onion in every eye.

On most occasions Congressmen abstain from versification, but at memorial services all rules are waived and a "Diction ary of Quotations" is at every member's elbow. Among the most effective culo-gies of the last session was one over a toember from Indiana, "Mr. Speaker," began his grief-stricken colleague impres sively, "can storied urn or animated bust, back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?" The Speaker's answer was not were not defended by their parents, but inserted in the Record. A recent service was prolific in verse. A member from properly corrected, their influence would Pennsylvania began by lugging in: Theirs not to make reply.

Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to do or die. This familiar bit was followed by the stanza of a hymn:

One by one our days are weaning, From things earthly go toward Gorgeous harvest days of gleaning, In the full track of the Lord.

Another speaker took up the strain. "There is one thing, Mr. Speaker, that is certain, and that is death, while there is nothing more uncertain than life." A flash of lightning, a break of the wave, Man passes from life to his rest in the grave Nobody denied this and another col-

league declared that death "brought terror and dismay," and asked, "Who can take his place?" Somebody else then essayed this flight: "While green grass will cover his grave, blue skies bend o'er it and sweet birds sing near it, yet greener than the grass, fairer than the skies, sweeter than the birds, will be his fragrant memory." This, it seems, is a stock piece of eratory on such occasions. Another member, coming in later, offered the same thing as "a flower plucked from the garden of eloquence." . Two members could not forbear repeating:

His life was gentle and the elements So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, "This was a man." and 18 years. As it is, the daily press At the last session two ardent eulogists iserted their speeches under "leave to rint." When their pathos appeared in the Record they were distressed to find the addresses identical. The Washington girls of tender years and youth with eulogy vender had unfortunately sold the speech to both Congressmen, un the impression that it was to be used on two separate occasions.

NEXT CLASH OF WORLD POWERS. Military Experts Say It Will Be in the Persian Gulf.

ernment represented agreed to become signatory of The Hague arbitration Army and Navy Journal. treaties. The effect of this action is In the opinion of more than one foreign military expert, the control of the Perthat a South or Central American Govstan Gulf is destined to be the question at issue in the next great clash of world erament will be able to invoke the action of The Hague tribunal whenever powers, and in that region the crucial it is in controversy with a great power trial of strength will be made between the Teutonic and the Slavic races. A ver private claims. In such cases as those of Germany and France against correspondent of the London Standard, writing from St. Petersburg, remarks that Russia is disquieted by the steady Venezuela, an appeal to arbitration is pen to the contending countries before advance of British influence in the region resort is had to force. Ten of the of the Persian Gulf, and that it is governments represented at the conferpected in Russian official circles that ence signed an agreement providing for England's policy is secretly supported by ompulsory international arbitration Germany. This statement is in line with which is in advance of the principle the views of the Russian press, which fears that Russia has been left behind in adopted by the great powers at The the maneuvering for the vantage point Hague, but the United States delegation in the coming struggle in that quarter of at Mexico declined in any way to inthe world. The Novosti, of St. Peters-burg, one of the most powerful of Russian dorse or acquiesce in the theory of compulsory arbitration. Mexico, through ournals, expresses the opinion that she is only waiting for the conclusion of the Boer war to show her hand in the Perthe reputation of President Diaz, exercised more influence in the conference sian Gulf, and, meanwhile, she is being than any other American country, exassisted by Germany, to whose influence is due the yielding attitude of the Porte. The Novosti regrets that the interests of The Dominion of Canada is preparing England and Russia in this matter should to go into the valley of the Upper Yudiverge, but fears that it is impossible to kon, and to the Klondike, by rail. reconcile them.

Negroes in the Cities.

Parliament of the Dominion, three are Professor Kelly Miller, in the Forum. for roads leading towards the Klondike. The growth of the urban population is one of the most marked sociological phe-The Coast Yukon Railway asks for a omena of modern times. The negro has maat, on the Douglas Channel, to a oined the procession from sheer force of mitation. Although he has no fixed point on the Yukon River, and thence imitation. status in the industrial regime of city life, he is attracted by its allurements as a moth by the glare of a candle. He is bia & Dawson Railway asks for a road from a point on the northern boundary compelled to loiter around the ragged line to Dawson by way of Selkirk. Anedge of industry, and can obtain only such other application is for a line from a kind of employment as white men are unwilling to accept. He inevitably sinks to the bottom of the social medium, and forms the dregs of municipal life. The ternational boundary line, between British Columbia and Alaska and a point individual of exceptional endowment will rise to a commanding place; but this elethe Yukon River near Selkirk. Besides vation, so far, has had little influence these there is the White Pass & Yukon pon the industrial lot of the mass below The aimless drifting into the alleys and Railway application for a road from a point on the White Pass line, between crime dens of the large cities constitutes Cariboo and White Horse, to Rainy the most lamentable feature of the negro problem. Hollow and Porcupine Creek, in British

The Dignity of the Senate.

With the butchers in "merger" and Hartford Courant, Ren. General Leonard Wood need grocers at war with their source of ne minute about this War Department rebuke" with which some Washington dispatches are menacing him for his tevenge, the trembling consumer may merity in breaking through all red-tape obstructions to tell the Senators the plain, well be thankful for the forty days' resurgent truth about Cuba. If it comes, it pite from feasting afforded by Lent, won't hurt him a bit. The people will At the end of that period let like him and honor him more than ever. But it isn't going to come. Theodore us hope that the conservators and disbursers of our food supplies will have Roosevelt had no better justification-if as good a one-for signing that shock-ingly irregular and insubordinate roundreached a basis of settlement that will allow people of ordinary means to eat at least frugally and have something robin at Santiago. If the dignity of the Senators and their sympathetic frie left with which to pay taxes, not to the ways and means committee has suf-fered from General Wood's unconventionmention street improvements and necesal plain-spokenness, let them make the needed repairs at their leisure. But Cuba Nobody will attempt to answer Senacannot wait much longer. As the General told them, every day of delay now is dantor Mitchell's demand that the Philipgerous. Porto Rico was treated, because there

He Will "Hear Something Drop." Salt Lake Tribune.

Senator Turner, of Washington, in his ostile position toward the retention of the Philippines and his indecent assaults Government there, shows himself to be an enemy of his own state. There is to be a trade built up on the Pacific that will exceed the Atlantic trade. and our west coast must control that trade. Yet here is a Senator from one of the three states that comprise that coast who raves against the commercial advantages that the extension of free institutions and the favored position we occupy will surely force upon us. The proper place for such a man is in a hermit's eabin high up in the hills, and not in the halls of Congress.

What Kipling Forgot.

Westminster Gazette. (The list of British sports to which Mr. Kiping has recently made such graceful allusions unfortunatelly incomplete. The following is unfortunatelly incomplete lines will (possibly) be inserted in fut

The rubber-shod rough with a racquet; the ass on the asphalted path;
The haif-witted hurier of hammers, the lubber
that leaps at a lath;
The ruffian riding in red, and the gaby in

galters that shoots; The fatuous slapper of flies, and the scoundrel with skates on his boots The lout that loafs on the links, with his lingo of "lies" and "the like"; The blundering, bent-backed bounder that

buckets along on a bike; The bare-legged boobles in boats, each bent on becoming a 'blue'; The crass-headed crocks playing croquet; the crapulous cad with a cue; crapulous ead with a cue; The maniacs mounted on motors that murder

a man every mile (And I think you will freely admit that I've bettered my earlier style).

AMUSEMENTS.

A woman of more radiant personality or more heroic vocal endowment than Nordica has certainly never visited Portland, and the most brilliant audience that has ever crowded the Marquam was at the Marquam last night to give her welcome. If there was a square inch of standing room left it was certainly not because of lack of effort on the part of somebody to obtain it at the box office. The magnetism and splendid dramatic fer of humanity at will-a woman of regal stage presence, to whom homage is as much a matter of course as the air she breathes. Encores and curtain calls fol lowed one another in swift success Every song brought a thunder-burst of applause, and Nordica, with the most win ig smile in the world, responded with haif a dozen extras. It was a heroic programme, such as only a singer of superb physique and tremendous reserve force could give. With the exception of one number by the planist, Nordica gave the entire programme herself, and who else, pray, would dare begin such an evening of song with Wagner?

"Elsa's Dream." "Elnsam in Truber Tagen," breathing a simple, ardent faith in the coming of a heaven-ordained deliverer (Lohengrin), was succeeded by a group of French chansons, and these, in turn, by the tender little plantation song thrown in as an encore, "Mighty Lak" a Rose" (Nevins), and with it went a bright smile to the gallery. This is the song that has been driving audiences half distracted with delight all along Nordica's tour from

the Atlantic to the Pacific, Contrast with these, if you will, the rene, classic grace of Mozart's "Voi che Sapete," or Grieg's "Ich Liebe Dich." overflowing with the passion of love, or the impressive dignity and largeness of style of Handel's "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," or the Franz lied, "Stille Sicherhelt," with its more clusive and subtle emotional quality, or the Strauss "Sere nade." filled with the glamour of moon light and the breath of the rose, or that saucy little English song, "When Love Is Kind" (another encore), and one will have some idea of the extraordinary range and variety of Nordica's

The Brunehilde war cry ("Die Walkure") which no singer except Gadski has ever dared to give a place on a Portland pro gramme carried a challenge in every note and furnished a fitting climax to the evening.

At the close of the concert Miss Lois Steers was the recipient of many congratplations for it was due entirely to her pluck and enterprise that Portland music lovers enjoyed the rare privilege of hearing the great singer. It was a daring and brilliant exploit on the part of a totally inexperienced young Portland woman, for the tremendous financial responsibility incurred was sufficient deunt the boldest and most optimistic man-spirit. The outcome was successful beyond the wildest hope.

Nordica left last night for Tacoma, Miss Steers accompanying her, and will through Portland on her way to San Fran-cisco Saturday. She will probably return northward still again en route for the

Poor Saint Valentine.

Chicago Tribune Saint Valentine is another of those antient and honorable gentlemen in whose name many follies and absurdities are He was a bishop of rare virtues, one who stood for saintliness rather than for sentiment, and it is a little hard on him that he should be held responsible for so much modern sentimentality and spitefulness. For any one who has a grudge against an overzealous golf-player, who wishes to show scorn for some self-elected spinster, may express his feelings in memory of the beheaded bishop, and every smitten swain invokes his name when he pours out his lovelornness on

The edict has gone forth against the comic valentine, but the sentimental one is here to stay. Yet the modern valentine frequently has substance as well as sentiment; it may take the form of a volume of love poetry, and if it bears the somewhat backneyed assurance that violets are biue and sugar is sweet, it may emphasize these statements by accompanying bunches of the real flowers and boxes of uine confectionery.

It is perhaps just as well that there be set aside a day when bottled up sentiment may have a legitimate outlet, and if this sentiment should be expressed in real poetry instead of the execrable twaddle which is usually to be found beneath the gilded paper good literature might thus be disseminated and a belated justice done to the poor beheaded bishop whose martyrdom ought not to extend beyond his death.

Maritime Expressions.

United Service.

Maritime expressions, used metaphorically, are, in fact, very common. We say a couple are "spliced," a young man is the "mainstay" of his family, an intruder "nuts his oar in." the member from Wayback "steers through," a man is "hard up," sometimes "taken aback," or has " the wind taken out of his sails," a toper is "slewed," a loafer "spins a yarn," sometimes "tries the other tack," and a ruler "steers the ship of state" through troublesome times. This last metaphor is extremely ancient, the way. Horace refers to Rome as ta extremely ancient, by the way. Horace refers to Rome as a ship at sea, and Plutarch says the Del-phic oracle referred to Athens in the same way. A Tamil saying embodies a like metaphor. "The soul is the ship, reason is the helm, the oars are the soul's thoughts, and truth is the port." An old collection of English proverbs con-tains this one: "The tongue is the rud-der of our ship." A Malay maxim says, "The boat which is swamped at sea may be bailed out, but the shipwreck of the affections is final." Aristophanes, Plautus and others use an expression which comes down to us as an English saw. "To row one way and look another." An old English proverb (1614) was, "It is not good to have an oar in every one's boat,"

Departments While You Walt.

New York Journal of Commerce. There is no end to the cabinet offices that will have to be created if every interest which seems to a good many pe ple of great importance is to have the services of an executive department. Al-though the Government does not carry on commerce a department of commerce is now well under way. There is a pend-ing bill for a department of mines and mining, a proposition for a department of education has been repeatedly urged by educational conventions and meetings of teachers, and now we have a demand from the medical profession for a department of health, to be presided over by a member of the cabinet, and to have con-trol of the quarantines, the Marine Hospital Service, and we presume that the dewould have the execution of Senator Mason's pure-food laws when he gets them enacted.

A Life on the Ocean Wave. Epes Sargent.

A life on the ocean wave, A home on the rolling deep: Where the scattered waters rave. And the winds their revels keep O! give me the flashing brine, The spray and the tempest's roar!

Once more on the deck I stand Of my own swift-gliding craft. Set sail! farewell to the land! The gale follows fair abaft. We shoot through the sparkling foam Like an ocean-bird set free-ike the ocean-bird, our home We'll find far out on the sen

The land is no longer in view, The clouds have begun to frown; But with a stout vessel and crew We'll say, let the storm come down! And the sung of our hearts shall be. While the winds and the waters rave, A home on the rolling sea! A life on the ocean wave!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Register.

Long live the new charter!

The smallpox germ never sleeps, even when visiting in Philadelphia.

The postman will have only the usual oads today. Poor old St. Valentine!

Chicago has just bought a heifer worth \$5,000. Lincoln Commoner, please copy.

Dealers in troy weight scales ought to lo a good business with the butchers.

The popular air in the North End just ow is: "Is My Name Written There?"

Mr. Routh did not register his lade friends, but then they couldn't have voted anyway.

Let the Sound cities blow about their commerce. Portland has ships and cargoes to burn.

Register now. The books close March 22, and there is no telling what may happen to you on the 17th.

When our stockyards are completed, there will be no necessity for making

pilgrimages to Chicago, A man who absolutely controls 500 votes certainly ought to be allowed to run a

dance-hall if he wants to The President and his son have taken two roads, one leading to Washington and the other to recovery.

Death loves a shining mark, but judging from the people we meet, he has a strong aversion for an easy one.

Of course the new charter's prohibition of the sale of goods to the city by its employes includes linoleum in the list of goods

The street-car lines ought to put on a ew special cars between the corner of Third and Davis streets and the Court-

Lieutenant Peary is going to make another try for the pole. Why doesn't he save trouble by discovering it by wireless telegraphy?

Some people were able to eat roast beef for dinner and hear Nordica in the evening. Can any one deny that these are prosperous times?

Herr Meyer Lutz tells the following litle story in "Mainly About People"; Conducting once in Bradford, I noticed that the clarinet player, a young but clever and steady lad, jumped up a good deal during the progress of the opera. I found that his father, who played the trombone, sat just behind him, and every now and then he gave his son a kick, with the remark: 'Look out, Sammy! there be a flat a-cummin'.' '

The Chinese Minister at Washington, Wu Ting Fang, has given it out that his countrymen in the United States have been celebrating their New Year a day ahead of time. He says they are a bigoted and ignorant class and he is ashamed of them. He says the Chinese pioneers in the United States were coolies who knew nothing of philosophy or geography and who came here to work as laborers. They counted the days on their voyage here, and paid no attention to the fact that at the 180-degree meridian they lost one day, and so got started wrong on their arrival here and have kept on going wrong in regard to their New Year's day ever since, Mr. Wu need not make such a fuss about a trifle. The Chinese New Year celebration lasts a week and the right day is included somewhere in the week. As for the Chinese being ignorant, probably it would be no difficult matter to find a shipload of poorly educated Americans who might sail across the 180-degree meridian without knowing that they gained a day there if going east or lost one if coming west.

The great German jurist, Dr. Kekule von Stradonitz, tells the following story: "In my school days I had the misfortune to look like an Englishman. My father, subsequently professor of chemistry at Bonn, had lived many years abroad, and for some time in England. My maternal grandfather was an Englishman. My clothing and appearance may have been somewhat foreign. At any rate, my appearance earned for me a bitter experience. 'Beefsteak' and 'English grampus' were the mildest terms of abuse; many a stone and other missile were thrown at me. Once, indeed, an especially hot-tempered German boy banged my head against the wall 'because he could not bear an Englishman.' He did this with such force as to inflict a serious wound, the marks of which I carry with me to this day. These experiences are taken from the years between 1871 and 1880. Only when I became a soldier did this style of hostility altogether cease. And all this happened on the Rhine, where the people are certainly not specially hostile to the British. I must therefore maintain that in the widest circle of the German population a feeling of aversionfor that is what it is-has for a long time existed for the kindred nation of the British. Whence comes this feeling, and wherein does it rest? I do not know. Something of the aversion from 'the other side of the ditch' out of the time of Frederick William I has certainly descended to us. Certainly this aversion is not justified. Twice have Great Britain's great Generals at the head of their army assisted to rescue us from the French danger-Marlborough in 1704 at Blenheim, and Wellington about a century later at Waterloo."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

At anity.—He—I trust, my dear, we are not completely estranged? "Oh, not I would still rather quarrel with you than with anybody else."—Life.

Cravings.-"Goldslathers is going to put up a cottage for his wife in Southern California."
"What for?" "Well, she wants another place
that she will get tired of living in."—Puck.

Croker's sailed away and left us, And he's spoke his valediction; But the public wink an optic, Simply saying nixey Nixon. -Yonkers Statesman

Teacher—If you face the north, directly behind you will be south, on your right hand will
be east, and on your left hand west." Seeing a
lack of attention on the part of Bobby, and
wishing to catch him: "What is on your left
hand, Bobby." Bobby (in deep confusion)—
Flease, it's some tar, an' it won't come off.
—Tit-litts.

His Obstinacy.-"The way it sorter looks to me, " said Farmer Buckover, a bit acridit,
"President Roosevelt is goin' to be considerable obstinate and bull-headed. I may be prejidiced, but it strikes me there are already signs that he won't do all that William Jennin's Beyan advises in the matter of running the untry."-Puck.

Would Only Spoil the Play,-"Have time to read that popular novel that you're going to dramatize?" "Why in the world should I read it?" demanded the dramatist. "All that's needed to make it go is the title and the names of the principal characters, ard if I read it I might inadvertently get in some of the incidents and thus spell a good play."-Chicago Evening Post