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TODAY'S WEATHER—Showers, with southerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 57; minimum temperature, 42; precipitation, 0.02 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

TO AMERICANIZE THE FILIPINOS.

There are many reasons for thinking that the case of the Filipino is not as hopeless as most of us have been inclined to regard it. Judge Taft is an educated man, and when he grows optimistic concerning the capacity for self-government that may be developed in the islands, his reasoning cannot peremptorily be set aside. He says that the case is not parallel with that of India, and he rests his hopes upon the work of education. This leaves us to infer that our service to the Philippines, if performed along the lines commending themselves to educated administrators like Judge Taft, will involve more than mere government—will involve, in fact, their intellectual and civic training. "Under the influence of American education," is his word, and it is consonant with the policy of sending out teachers thither for the Filipino youth.

Science has some recent conclusions that lend great encouragement to this Philippine vision of uplift. The old ideas of heredity are profoundly modified by the increasing recognition of environment. We speak of the Anglo-Saxon mind, but it is really the Anglo-Saxon education. There are in every race a few exceptionally gifted minds, but the difference between the cerebral equipment of different races has been greatly exaggerated. What our Anglo-Saxon civilization has achieved is not so much a higher type of inherited brain as it is a higher type of environment which pours in upon the vacant and receptive brain of the child from earliest infancy the accumulated thoughts, traditions and ideals of the best human experience.

The Indian child, if taken from his parents in infancy and subjected only to American influences, is American. So are the children of our foreign-born citizens. These children, speaking and reading only our English tongue, knowing only American customs and institutions, are no more German, French or British than if the American character they manifest had been bred into them for generations. The trouble with the Filipino is not his inferior brain, but his inferior surroundings. If he can only be brought up in American thinking, fed on American and English books, imbued with Anglo-Saxon history, science and common life, we shall have no occasion to complain of his capacity. He needs American education from infancy. He needs to be surrounded, mentally, with an American atmosphere and fed with American thoughts.

This, we take it, is what Judge Taft, and perhaps the War Department, have in mind as the ground of the Philippine hope. It is not a baseless vision. If it can be pursued thoroughly and honestly, the ultimate results, a generation hence, may afford one of the most remarkable and instructive chapters in human history. These Filipinos can be made into Americans if they are taken in time. Upon the fidelity with which this part of our trust in the islands is discharged will depend the ultimate success of our labors.

HUMBUG ABOUT CUBA.

Somebody in ardent advocacy of Cuban reciprocity recently said that if Cuba gets no concession on sugar she will starve to death, and also that unless she markets her sugar we shall thereby lose the $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 she will spend in European purchases. This is not more foolish than the argument of our domestic tobacco interests that concessions on Cuban tobacco will destroy our home industry—a contention which the Chicago Record-Herald has been at some pains to examine.

It appears that the average annual production of tobacco in Cuba is between 60,000,000 and 65,000,000 pounds. The average production of the United States exceeds 600,000,000 pounds, and the latest available figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department report a yearly yield of 725,000,000 pounds. Thus the ratio in favor of the United States is greater than ten to one, and of the amount produced here more than half goes in home consumption, which exceeds 340,000,000 pounds of the native material.

The proportions of the Cuban tobacco menace are also trimmed down by the fact that Cuba markets but a fraction of her wares in the United States. Of her output of cigars in 1899, 64,000,000 went to the United Kingdom, 72,000,000 to Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia, 11,000,000 to France and Spain, and only 38,273,150 to the United States, or less than one-fifth of the total exports. In the same year the total exports of tobacco leaf were only 15,388,000 pounds, of which about three-fourths came here. Not only this, but General Wood testifies that Cuba "has already produced practically her maximum crop." It is folly to suppose that European smokers will forego their accustomed allowance of "Havana," so that the fears of extinction entertained by our tobacco-growers in the presence of Cuban reciprocity may be dismissed as groundless.

Protectionist statesmen, whose views are largely furnished them out of hand by their employing corporations, seem to reckon upon an astonishing amount of ignorance among the people at large concerning the conditions of every industry. Smokers know that the product of Vuelto Abajo tobacco, the really fine Cuban leaf, is so limited as to be excessively rare. It is the tenderloin cut in the huge carcass of Cuban production. Yet the total output of Cuban leaf, good, bad and indifferent, is but a drop in the bucket compared with our total consumption. We took from Cuba in 1899 about 13,000,000 pounds of tobacco, reckoning the cigars at 20 pounds to the thousand. But many of our states produce more than this amount each every year, for example, in 1896:

North Carolina	68,000,000
Ohio	23,000,000
Pennsylvania	16,000,000
Tennessee	35,000,000
Virginia	57,000,000
Kentucky	143,000,000

This bogie of ruin involved in justice to outlying regions is even more ridiculous when invoked against the Philippines, whose paltry tobacco surplus of 14,000,000 pounds annually is to destroy our own production of 725,000,000 pounds.

IN THE LAST DITCH.

Judge Taft was originally an "anti-imperialist." He deprecated the acquisition of the Philippines, he hoped for their alienation. Now he says he sees no other way than to go on and administer them, and he advises a declaration of our purpose to hold the islands indefinitely. To grant independence, he says, would "consign 90 per cent of the uneducated people of the islands to the same servile condition they held under Spanish rule." If government there should now be turned over to the islanders themselves, there would be "nothing less than oligarchy, they having no idea of civil government."

Thus is discredited, in the mouth of their former ally and a man whose ability and opportunities for forming judgment could not be improved upon, the final retreat of the antis. One by one their contentions have been rendered untenable. They stood for the illegality of the treaty of Paris, for the unconstitutionality of our accession and our title, and the United States Supreme Court has found them wrong at every point. The legended heroism of Aguinaldo and the high civic capacity of Tagal leaders have been discredited, while attacks upon the material resources and capabilities of the islands themselves have miserably failed. Charges against the wisdom and good faith of our officials, civil, military and naval, have fallen to the ground and recoiled upon their authors.

It remains to be seen what the antis will say to the deliberate conclusion of Judge Taft that we must keep the islands indefinitely. Were it a mere matter of disinterested conclusions from evidence, they would fall in with the mental process of Judge Taft, Bishop Potter and others who have yielded preconceptions to incontrovertible testimony. But the antis, it is to be feared, are not so much concerned to know the truth as they are to maintain their own contentions. Their conclusions do not pertain to matters of fact, but are derived from sentiment and emotion. Anti-imperialism with them is not so much a policy as it is a religion. And Judge Taft's evidence presents itself to them in some such way as arguments against the infallibility of the Bible appear to the theologian of the old school. Argument with such fixed ideas is profitless, and the country is about ready to abandon the anti to his worship of the non-existent Filipino republic. He is joined to his idols, let him alone.

WILL NOT QUARREL WITH HER BREAD.

Andrew Carnegie, in a speech last week, declared that he regarded a war on the United States by a European power or any combination of European powers as an absolute impossibility. In event of a war with Great Britain, Mr. Carnegie said, the President would simply place an embargo on all exports and the result would be that within three weeks Great Britain would be starving and its own people would compel the government to sue for peace. This view of Mr. Carnegie's is nothing new; it is founded upon the indisputable fact that Great Britain under its present conditions does not produce its own food supply. Since free trade in grain was enacted, in 1846, by the repeal of the corn laws under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, the population of the United Kingdom has doubled while the production of wheat at home has decreased by one-half. The wheat imports from the foreign dependencies of Great Britain have fallen off during the last ten years. The result is that nine-tenths of the British breadstuffs comes from the United States, from Russia and from Argentina. Great Britain would certainly starve if she was at war with both the United States and Russia, a situation that might easily have existed during our Civil War if Great Britain had recognized the Southern Confederacy, and it might have existed in 1898, had Great Britain said, "Hands off Cuba," as she did in 1874, at the time when President Grant wished to collar Spain because of the murder by drumhead court-martial of the American officers and crew of the Virginius.

The only hope for Great Britain would lie in her ability safely to convoy with her navy across the ocean adequate quantities of wheat from Canada, India, Australia and Argentina to make up for the loss of customary supplies from the United States and Russia. The wheat that could be so obtained would not begin to satisfy Great Britain's home demand for wheat, and it probably would not be possible to protect the transportation of wheat from India, Australia and Argentina from interruption by American cruisers. The present situation is one full of danger for Great Britain in event of war, and, furthermore, is one that is not capable of present remedial solution, for the industrial population of Great Britain greatly outnumbers the agricultural and would never submit to the great increase in the price of bread that would follow the imposition of a duty on imported wheat large enough to persuade the British farmer to double the present home supply of wheat. The minimum price that would remunerate the British farmers for growing wheat is reported at 40 shillings a quarter. Of course, this situation may be corrected some day when under increased area of culture and improved methods of cultivation India, Australia and Argentina greatly increase the volume of their wheat exports. Canada will doubtless rapidly increase the volume of her wheat exports, and it is doubtful in event of a war with Great Britain whether the United States could quickly occupy Canada and capture the Canadian granaries. Probably the United States would not easily force the Canadian frontier, as it could have done twenty-five years ago.

The lesson of the Boer War has changed the face of modern warfare so completely that the occupation of Canada, defended by 5,000,000 brave, vigorous, hardy people, armed with modern rifles, would be most difficult, when we remember that the English light-draught gunboats, armed with heavy guns, would easily dominate the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. We shall assume, therefore, for the sake of the argument, that in event of a war between the United States and Great Britain the volume of Canada's wheat exports to Great Britain would not be greatly reduced. Nevertheless the amount that Canada could send would afford no sensible relief. Increased exports from India, Australia and Argentina will, of course, relieve the situation some day, but that day is still far distant, and for the next twenty-five years at least the situation will remain as it is today, viz., Great Britain cannot afford a war with the United States because, as Mr. Carnegie says, her people would not permit it, for under the present situation Great Britain would run short of breadstuffs in a month and the only cure for the situation today would be to impose a duty on imported wheat to stimulate home production, but the industrial population of England would never submit to the great increase in the price of bread which would follow the imposition of a large duty on imported wheat. Until the present situation is relieved so that Great Britain cannot be starved by war with the United States we may be sure that Great Britain will keep the peace. She does not raise her own food today; she is not likely to ever raise it again, because her industrial majority will never consent to the re-enactment of the corn laws repealed in 1846. Until her foreign dependencies become her ample granaries for the future, Great Britain cannot afford to quarrel with the United States.

France, Germany or Russia could not be pinched in the matter of food supply as can Great Britain, for France last year raised 309,000,000 bushels, nearly six times as many bushels of wheat as Great Britain, and Germany raised 141,139,000 bushels, against Great Britain's 55,000,000 bushels, while Russia raised 396,000,000 bushels. France has about 39,000,000 of people, Germany about 57,000,000, while Great Britain has about 42,000,000 of people. France and Russia could feed themselves; Germany could manage to "keep house," but evidently has no surplus, while Great Britain would be starving at the end of thirty days after we had placed an embargo on food exports from our ports. Not only is Great Britain indisposed to go to war with a power that furnishes her with a very large part of her breadstuffs, but she is indisposed to sit still and suffer any other power, like France, to make war on us, to the direct or indirect interruption of her food supplies from this country.

The present riots in Barcelona, Spain, are due to the same general causes of industrial depression that have afflicted Barcelona for several years past, intensified something probably by the outcome of Spain's military failure to retain Cuba and the Philippines. There are doubtless anarchists among the strikers, and it will not be surprising if some terrible scenes of violence accompany the strike, followed by a military suppression of the mob and the arrest and execution of the anarchist leaders. Spain is a very ignorant country, and a very badly governed country; its finances are in a wretched condition; its agriculture and manufactures are depressed; it has all the social and political conditions that usually precipitate a revolution. But there is nobody to lead it, and the people are so rent by factions that they are incapable of unity of action for a better form of government. The Queen is not a woman of superior abilities; her son is not a very promising youth; there is nothing about the royal family that commands any passionate allegiance. Sagasta is an able man; there are other able men among the Spanish statesmen, but there is no agreement among them for any radically reformed government. There is a Clerical party and Anti-Clerical party, but the popular ignorance is very great, and reform seems hopeless at present.

The lack of any opposition to the annexation by purchase of the Danish Islands was due to the fact that Denmark was determined to sell them and the United States had to choose whether to buy them or see them pass under the control of some strong, ambitious European power. It was necessary as a defensive measure, since we owned Porto Rico, to control the Danish Islands rather than see them become a powerful naval base for Germany. The three islands contain 138 square miles, all included. In 1900 the total population of the islands was 32,786, the majority being of the colored race employed on the sugar plantations. In one important particular the present treaty differs from the one negotiated by Secretary Seward in 1867. The earlier convention guaranteed to the inhabitants of the islands the privilege of becoming citizens of the United States, but the present one reserves to Congress the entire control of that matter.

A famous hero of the British Army in India during the terrible mutiny of 1857, Field Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain, is dead, aged 82. Lord Roberts, in his fine book, "Forty-Three Years in India," calls General Chamberlain the ablest soldier of his day in India. To General Chamberlain's forecast, presence of mind and heroic courage on many critical occasions Lord Roberts says was due the first effective resistance to the direful disaster of the mutiny of 1857. There were other able soldiers, who did their full duty, like Sir Henry Lawrence, who fell at Lucknow, and General Neill, who was killed at Delhi; like Havelock and Outram, who first relieved Lucknow, and Lord Clyde, who accomplished the final rescue, but Lord Roberts evidently thinks General Chamberlain, for wisdom in council and courage in the field, was easily the peer of any of these men.

Boy triplets were recently born to Mrs. Mary Schwab, of Williamsburg, N. Y. She is the wife of a mechanic, and the family, which now numbers eleven children, is in the most destitute circumstances. A good deal is said about poverty and crime, but it looks as if a man who becomes the father of eleven children when he is in destitute circumstances is somewhat responsible for a situation that is likely to increase the ranks of poverty, if not those of crime. Such reckless creatures are enough to make the dead Malthus burst his cerements and prophesy. Children turned loose under such conditions can hardly be held responsible if they simply swell the ranks of poverty and possible crime. And yet society is powerless to prevent this ceaseless multiplication of unwelcome children. To breed children as rapidly as mice or lice seems to be the principal recreation of persons who are notoriously unable if not unfit to support a family.

Yung Lu, the official successor of Li Hung Chang, is not as able a man as was his predecessor, and it is not likely that he will attain to the influence in the councils of the Chinese Empire enjoyed by Li for nearly half a century. He is, however, a far more progressive and honest man, according to Occidental standards, than was the late Viceroy. His elevation is held to be a concession to Western sentiment, but this may be doubted, since the Dowager Empress is emphatically for Old China. General Lu is believed, however, to be very friendly to the United States. He is a General according to modern standards. That is to say, he has full control of the soldiers. The soldiers will keep down the rabble, and the government, freed from the domination of the military and civil mob, can carry on its work with relative security. Under these conditions, our normal trade relations with China should be promptly resumed.

Smallpox is increasing throughout the land, because people will not vaccinate, and there is too much "personal liberty" to permit Government to enforce vaccination. American Medicine, a journal published at Philadelphia, where smallpox has obtained an alarming hold, says:

> Smallpox counts sufficient victims each week to permit of not the slightest relaxation in our efforts to struggle against it by the only effective method that we possess, viz., vaccination. We do not know what the action generally of great employers of labor may be, but we believe that such institutions as traction companies, postoffice departments, shipyards, locomotive works, railroad companies, etc., would be entirely justified in exacting a certificate of successful vaccination within five years as a prerequisite for entering or continuing in employment. Every conductor, every motorman, and every mail-carrier—all of these coming into more or less intimate contact with the public—should be vaccinated.

Perversion of figures in the behoof of partisanship is not, unfortunately, confined to one side of current controversy. The panic of 1893 has been unjustly charged by Silver Republicans to the Wilson bill, but here comes the Louisville Courier-Journal with an effort to show that the Wilson tariff deserves credit for growth of our exports throughout the years of its operation. The fact, of course, is that we sold heavily and bought little from 1893 to 1897 in an effort to get out of the hole into which our silver legislation had plunged us. Little capital can be made for tariff enthusiasts on either side out of the hard times we owe to our silver purchases.

The statement made a few days ago in connection with the death of the late General Harrison C. Hobart that he was the last survivor of the original five who tunneled their way out of Libby prison is said by an ex-soldier who claims to know to be incorrect. We can only say that this statement accompanied the notice of General Hobart's death in several newspapers of his home section, hence was supposed to be true. It is a matter of no great moment, since it does not involve any distinction of the kind that a man wins by his own effort.

The change that has come over the active contention of the Boers against the British is made apparent by comparison. The noble and manly surrender of General Cronje to Lord Roberts is in sharp contrast to the recent escape in the wake of a "cattle rush" of General Dewet and his few followers from the trap laid for him by Lord Kitchener. The first was an incident of actual warfare; the last an episode of desultory fighting.

Winter has returned upon its traces in the North Atlantic States, and with fierce gales and blinding snow storms it has blocked traffic and temporarily paralyzed industry. With us, unless the larks have made a grievous mistake and the pussy willows are victims of misplaced confidence, Spring has come and Winter is a thing of the past.

At last, as it seems, ways and means have been devised which promise to insure the prompt payment of taxes. Taxpayers find the 3 per cent rebate allowed for payment before the 15th of March worth saving, and are hastening to avail themselves of it.

Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, a famous English Congregational preacher, is dead, aged 86. He was in his prime the most popular preacher of his day in London. He made several visits to America, and was among the conspicuous English friends of the Union cause during the Civil War.

This Is Almost Unparliamentary.

Kansas City Star.

In discussing the proposition in Congress to treat Cuba like a "bound boy" Senator Hale is reported as saying: "Don't call it reciprocity. Reciprocity is something which implies an injury to protection, in which I am a thorough believer."

From the standpoint of Senator Hale, this objection seems to be well taken. It can scarcely be denied that anything which is fair and magnanimous is an injury to protection. If reciprocity implies anything in the line of generous treatment, or comity between nations, Senator Hale is justified in accounting it an injury to protection, than which nothing more greedy, or conscienceless, or oppressive, or unjust, or hostile to friendship with the world, or unjust to the masses, can be found in the whole category of robbery and plunder from the dark ages down to the latest syllable of recorded time.

The whole genius and essence of protection was defined in a nutshell when the plea was set up by Senator Hale that it suffered by as reasonable and as equitable a policy as reciprocity.

AN EXPANSION PROPHECY.

Even in the time of severest stress the American people, though weak and confronted by innumerable dangers and difficulties and the bitterest hostility, were not wholly without friends. Some of them were in high station in England, notwithstanding the harshness of the policy pursued by the King and his Ministry, which culminated in open revolt and eventual independence. One of those friends was Edmund Burke, and an extract from one of his speeches in the House of Commons may now be recalled as showing both his attitude toward the colonists and his wonderful foresight as to their future:

> A vision has passed before my eyes; the spirit of prophecy is upon me. Listen now to a revelation of the consequences which shall follow your maddened decision. . . . Though in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood, America will within the short period of 16 months cast off your dominion and defy your utmost persecution. She will establish a republic, the first confederate representative commonwealth, which shall in time become the admiration and envy of the world. . . . And the three millions whom you now despise, gathering to themselves increase from every European nation and island, will within 75 years spread themselves over field and forest, prairie and mountain, until in your way to your provinces in the Bahamas they shall meet you on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and on your return from the Eastern Indies they will salute you from the eastern coast of the Pacific Ocean. . . . Look toward Africa! There you see American colonies lifting her up from her long night of barbarism into the broad light of liberty and civilization. Look to the east! You see American missionaries bringing the people of the Sandwich Islands into the family of nations and American armaments peacefully seeking yet firmly demanding the right of humanity to Japan.

Some of our antis, who fear the country cannot care for itself, let alone its new possessions, ought to take down that speech and read it through. Meanwhile the comments of The Washington Star are pertinent:

> Did any Hebrew prophet ever forecast an event with a surer vision than did this superb Irishman on that occasion? Was the spirit of prophecy not indeed upon him? Did not the colonists throw off the English yoke and establish a Republic, and has not that Republic realized all that was then outlined for it? Burke saw us expanded to the Pacific while we were fighting for control of a territory that paid tribute exclusively to the Atlantic. He saw us in Hawaii when the average colonist had probably never given a thought to what was then a seat of cannibalism. He saw us establishing a strong friendship with Japan when the details of the programme which was to accomplish that work were as yet years and years in the future.
>
> This was prophecy, but it had a logical foundation. Burke simply took the full measure of the colonists and their leaders. He had the only complete appreciation of the day of what such men as Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Madison, Monroe, Jay and others were capable and would accomplish with their spirit and unexampled opportunity. He had seen them as colonists build up a great empire, and he found no difficulty, with his genius and prescience, in forecasting what they and their inheritors would do with it in the day of complete control.
>
> Burke, as history recites, spoke to empty benches at that time. He was considered tiresome by the old fox-hunting squires, who had no more imagination than the hounds they hallooed to on the hunt. It got to be the fashion to consider him as only a skillful word-painter who loved to hear himself talk. His name will live forevermore, while their names are forgotten.
>
> The American of today therefore, who, though without the learning or the genius of Edmund Burke, builds as Burke did with the same material, and draws a large and alluring picture of what is before his countrymen and their leaders in the solving of the world's great problems, need not be seriously disturbed by the distrust or ridicule of pessimists. Neither should he change the colors on his palette to suit their dull tastes. The race is not decadent. What the fathers so gloriously began the sons can as gloriously carry forward.

OUR CONSCIENCE FUND.

Started With a Dollar in the Year 1811.

Ainslee's Magazine.

In the year 1811 an anonymous citizen of New York sent $1 to the Treasury Department at Washington with an avowal that he had defrauded the Government and wanted to make restoration. A dollar meant something to Uncle Sam in those necessitous days, when the country verged on war with Great Britain, and it was a patriotic as well as a penitent act. The contributor was the founder of the conscience fund, and probably he died in the odor of sanctity.

During the preceding 35 years of the life of the Republic no one had despoiled the Government, or the private conscience was callous. This New York man, indeed, seems to have been the one blemish on a golden era of National virtues, for 59 years were to elapse before there was an addition to the fund.

In 1861, just after Sumter was fired on, the sum of $9000 in bonds was received by the Treasury Department, with a letter explaining that a sorely tried conscience could no longer endure its burden of guilt. The plain inference was that the sender, realizing the United States would need a mint of money to carry on the war, judged it not to be a time to defer repentance. Think of the bounty jumpers who profited by his contribution!

It was really useful to the country in another way. The conscience fund, which had languished for want of a shining example, now became active. It has been quoted pretty steadily ever since. At the present time it amounts to $300,000. Indeed, restitution is getting to be the fashion, and the time may come when no one will take advantage of the Government or do so only with the laudable design of swelling the conscience fund when any emergency confronts Uncle Sam.

Hoar as a Decoy Duck.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Is the venerable Senator Hoar acting as a bunco steerer for the Democratic party? Whisper of a growing suspicion of this kind in Washington comes to our ears, and there are appearances that give reasonable ground for it. A very astute Senator from the far West was overheard a few days ago soliloquizing to himself somewhat as follows: "Senator Hoar is at it again leading the Democratic party into the same old hole. Humph! He is going ahead and the Democrats are following him on the assumption that the American people will consent to let go of something they have once got their hands on. Humph! Hoar will lead them, and they will follow till they reach the edge of the hole, when he will turn back, as he did in 1900, and say that while his heart is with them he is voting as usual with the Republican party. In the meantime the Democrats will be under such headway that they will all tumble into the hole. Humph! Taken by and large, Senator Hoar is the most useful Republican we have. He leads the Democrats straight to the devil in every campaign by keeping them tied up to the one issue upon which they can by no possibility win. Humph! Queer chaps these Democrats, but mighty smart man is your Uncle George F. Hoar!" We put this forth, as several great men have remarked, for what it is worth, merely observing that we have encountered sagacious Republican politicians who have allowed that they thought there might be something in it.

Oregon at Charleston.

Springfield Republican.

The great timber industry of the Northwest is well illustrated by the Oregon forestry exhibit at the Charleston Exposition. The Charleston News and Courier describes it as marvelous. One stick of fir 34 inches square and 74 feet long is said to be merely a sample from millions of acres of trees in Oregon that will produce beams as large as this. Nearly a billion feet of lumber were cut in Oregon last year, and the resources of the timber belt, claimed to be the greatest in the world, have hardly been touched yet. Nevertheless, it will be surprising how these great forests will disappear once the world really gets after them, unless they are guarded carefully and the principles of forestry are applied.

PLATT FAVORS TARIFF CONCESSIONS

New York Evening Post.

Senator Platt of Connecticut has removed any remaining doubt as to the securing of reciprocity with Cuba through the early action of Congres by this brief statement of his position:

> I am a protectionist, and have been so much so that I have been called a partisan. I am as strong a protectionist now as ever, but I believe that proper and reasonable tariff concessions can be made on Cuban products in return for Cuban tariff concessions on American products which would greatly benefit the trade of both countries and not appreciably injure any American industry. I think the cause of protection is being wounded now in the house of its professed friends, and that the free-trader cannot injure the cause of protection as much as protectionists who insist upon unreasonable and unecessary customs dues.

The significance of this declaration does not consist alone in the fact that Mr. Platt has always been a strong protectionist, and that he comes from a state whose tobacco-growers are making an earnest protest against any tariff concessions to Cuba. Mr. Platt is not only a Republican of the high-tariff school, representing what has been a high-tariff commonwealth, but he is also one of the half-dozen most influential leaders in the Senate, and in this capacity his support of Cuban reciprocity is of the first importance. Moreover, it may safely be taken for granted that Mr. Platt does not speak for himself alone as a leader in his body, but that Alison, Aldrich, Spooner, and the other men who usually control the action of the upper branch, have reached the same conclusion as to this burning issue.

The significance of Mr. Platt's statement, however, is not confined to the question of Cuban reciprocity. What he says on the border issue of tariff revision is equally important as a sign of the times. This veteran New England protectionist sees and admits that the pending question is not simply one of doing justice to Cuba, or of promoting better trade relations between the two countries. He perceives and confesses that the whole cause of a protective tariff is involved, and that the high-tariff people who oppose concessions to Cuba are endangering the very duties upon which they depend for protection against imports from the rest of the world. The shrewd Connecticut Senator realizes, more clearly than some of the other protectionist Senators and Representatives from the East, that there is a sentiment in favor of tariff reform among the Republicans of the Middle West which cannot safely be defied. He understands that Congressman Babcock's insistence upon some reductions in the present rates is no personal eccentricity of the Wisconsin member, and that the support of his scheme in the ways and means committee last week by Congressman Tawney of Minnesota was not a bid for notoriety; but that these Representatives really represent their constituents in this matter, and that the people are in no mood to be trifled with.

Shaw's Painful Example.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

It is reported that Secretary Shaw has carried dismay into the hearts of the clerks in the Treasury Department by appearing at his desk at the unheard-of hour of 8:30 A. M., and sticking closely to his work until 6 at night.

Such conduct on the part of the head of a division of the Government must be condemned in the severest terms by the leisurely individuals who are in the habit of drawing salaries from Uncle Sam for labors beginning at 9 in the morning and ending at 4 in the afternoon, with a suitable interval for luncheon midway.

The habit of considering Federal employment as what in the parlance of slang is called a "soft snap" is too firmly fixed in the minds of the average small-fry clerks at the capital to permit them to witness such an innovation as this without deep disgust. Most of these individuals receive pay considerably higher than they could command in the competition of ordinary mercantile or professional pursuits where the hours are much longer and the work more arduous; yet it is safe to assert that any attempt to lengthen their day's labor would awake vehement protests.

Of course, the new Secretary of the Treasury, coming as he does from the rural State of Iowa, may be ignorant that he is transgressing the rules, but he will probably discover the fact before long. In the meantime his subordinates should show as much patience as possible with his unsophisticated habits of industry. A man who has made his own way in the world by energy and perseverance is extremely likely to have fallen into the practice of working without one eye on the clock, and he should be judged leniently when he first enters the dignified official atmosphere of Washington.

Foraker's Unusual Concession.

Chicago Chronicle.

The Philippine tariff bill, as it has been before the Senate, provides for a reduction of only 25 per cent in the Dingley rates on articles entering the United States from the Philippines. Monday Senator Foraker offered an amendment providing for a reduction of 75 per cent. This is something surprising, coming from the Senator who declared that if we could not put rousing duties on the products of the islands we could not get out of them too quickly. Mr. Foraker makes a remarkable concession to Governor Taft, who has been telling the insular committee of the Senate that a reduction of at least 50 per cent was desirable. This is the first instance in which the Ohio Senator has shown much regard for the recommendations of the men in charge of our insular possessions.

Roosevelt Not a Quitter.

Utica Observer.

Once the right thing is decided on and the President no more knows what it is to back down than did Grover Cleveland when he was in the White House. Roosevelt has said that Cuba must have justice. Let us hope that the day will soon come when this Nation will not refuse some measure of fair dealing to the struggling island, and when we can look the world in the face without blushing for promises repudiated and unfulfilled.

In the Frontier Graveyard.

Denver Post.

Here lie the dead 'neath headboards stained by time,
In graves uncared for; rudest heaps of earth;
Rough men whose lives on earth were black with crime,
Devoid of every mark of honest worth.
In ways unnatural they met with death,
In bloodstained garments they were hid from sight,
A curse clung to each victim's dying breath
And hatred lit their eyes till dimmed of light.
With boots yet on their sinful feet they'll lie
Till Gabriel's trumpet echoes from on high.

Here lies old Texas Joe, who met his death
From hand of one who was of quicker fire,
And Tuscarora Sam, whose fund of breath
Slipped from him when he called Black Bill a liar.
And here is Poker Frank, who tried to steal
The frayed affection of Sport Daly's dame,
And this rude board stands over Brocky Teale,
Whom drink had made unsteady in his aim
When with their shooters he and Grizzly Pete
Went out to hunt each other on the street.

Here rests the shot-up frame of Smoky Tim,
Whose stolen horse lacked necessary speed,
And close beside him sleeps old Greaser Jim,
Who was by vigilantes roped and treed.
Just over there lies Sacramento Joe,
Who died with boots too full of wriggling snakes,
And just beyond they planted Tommy Lowe,
Who made a fatal play to grab the stakes
From off the table in a game of draw—
"Bit off," the boys said, "more than he could chaw."

Here's Bob the Methodist and Sleepy Ike
And Doughface Henderson and Whisky Mack,
And poor Joe Bowers (not the man from Pike),
And Faro Dick and old Three-Fingered Jack,
And others, names unknown, lie in this spot;
And standing in this border burial ground,
Rude and uncared for, comes the passing thought
That when the dead wake at the trumpet sound
Old Gabriel will be filled with mute surprise
To see this gang of thoroughbreds arise!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Today's weather—more of the same kind, we hope.

All is well in the North End—for the denizens thereof.

The sun looked just as natural as he did when we last saw him, six months ago.

There's always room for the name of one more voter on the registration books.

The Hon. Wu Ting Fang has not been heard from lately. Has he been elected Vice-President?

Young Teddy put up a fight against pneumonia that proved there is something in heredity, after all.

Judging from the activity of the colored gentlemen in the North End, at least a part of the vote will not be light.

There seems to be less danger than formerly of Chinese "merchants" driving truck wagons and working on the section.

Dewey has declined an invitation to meet Prince Henry. And yet he was not shy about meeting Germans in Manila Bay.

While mentioning the likes and dislikes of royalty, it may be safely asserted that the Princess Chic is not averse to peaches.

The epidemic of railroad accidents seems to have been checked. The gentlemen who were asleep at the switch must have awakened.

No one knows who gave Admiral Schley his new piano. The man has so many enemies, the mystery will probably never be cleared up.

King Edward informed Mr. Schwab that he has often heard of America. His ancestors used to hear of the country occasionally, too.

If this thing keeps up Spain will be the only European country which is unable to prove that she sided with us in the Spanish-American War.

If Andrew Carnegie has found all prescriptions for getting poor are inadequate, he might take a trip across the American Continent with a wideawake Pullman car porter.

The wrecker of a Michigan bank now offers to get it out of trouble. He would probably remove what money remains, on the ground that that is what created the trouble in the first place.

The children of the poor in certain lower parts of Philadelphia have a favorite game which they call "Cops and Bums." The participants are all boys, and this led to an indignation meeting of some small girls, who finally sought support from one of the ladies living at the College settlement, beseeching her to use her influence to the end that they should not be left out of the game. The sympathetic lady accordingly summoned the boys and pleaded the case of her sex with urgent eloquence. At last one of the boys spoke up: "This ain't a game for girls. We're playing Cops and Bums." He paused. Then a new idea dawned. "Well, I s'pose we might have lady bums."

A quaint and interesting custom was observed the other day at the Guildford Town Hall, England, when two domestic servants threw dice to decide which should be the recipient of what is called the "maid's money," left by John How, two centuries and a half ago, to reward the female domestic who remained at least two years in one situation within the borough and who should throw the highest number with two dice in competition with another aspirant for the money. Clara Howard and Florence Ansell, both of whom had been in one service over eight years, entered the lists, and the former—who threw seven against the latter's five—was declared the winner, and received a check for 12 guineas.

GENERAL AND PERTINENT.

Sterne is reported to have spent nine months in writing "Tristram Shandy," the work being frequently interrupted by other literary engagements.

Tennyson required two or three years to produce one of his longer poems, although the work of revision consumed a greater part of the time.

One of the London West End clubs recently advertised for a secretary, and it had the extraordinary number of 1200 applicants. Among them were one Duke and three or four other peers.

Colorado is 390 miles from east to west and 279 from north to south—larger than the combined areas of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware.

The constitution of the Carthaginian roads differed so materially from that of the Roman highways that it is an easy matter for antiquarians to distinguish between the two.

The Era of Bithynia, extensively employed not only by the Bithynians, but by the people of the neighboring states, dated from their revolt from Macedonian rule, B. C. 288.

The metric system is already permissive and legal in Great Britain and in the United States. Any manufacturer or merchant who wishes to increase his foreign trade is entirely at liberty to make his goods with metric dimensions and to invoice them in metric measures.

Recent statistics show that the Church of England provides in England and Wales about 7,000,000 sittings in places of worship, against 8,000,000 provided by the Nonconformists. The church communicants are said to number 1,974,629, as against 1,945,932 in Nonconformist congregations.

Russian reports say that the Sea of Aral has been steadily rising since 1891. The sea level is now four feet above that of 1874. The line of railroad from Orenburg to Tashkend had to be changed in order to avoid being overflowed. Instead of sinking three inches a year as German geographers had computed, the sea has been rising at the rate of four inches a year for the last 10 years.

Excavations which for the last six weeks have been proceeding in the neighborhood of Praunheim have led to the uncovering of a Roman cemetery, the extent of which shows it to be the most important discovery of its kind in Germany. Already, as the result of operations upon a small portion, 150 graves have been exposed to view, and there have been numerous finds of small articles.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Qualified.—Blizzer—Upon what does Flasher base his claims of being a society man? Buzzer—He's had gout and appendicitis.—Ohio State Journal.

Lavish.—"Mrs. Jones is a lavish entertainer." "Yes, I'm told she has no regard for expense." "None whatever! She even goes so far as to play a square game of bridge."—Life.

Probable Cause.—Mr. Con Seet—How the girls did flock around me at Miss White's reception. Miss Sharpe—The idea