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TODAT'S WEATHER-Rain; brisk to high, YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-

perature, 57; minimum temperature, 47; predpitation, nos

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

NO CHINESE WANTED.

The demand that no Chinese shall be permitted to come into the United States is a reasonable one. It is a demand more loudly asserted in our Pacific States than elsewhere, because these states are nearest the source of the yellow flood. But the protest would be as loud in other states, when the stream had passed on, over their own borders. The masses of our people are keenly apprehensive of evil from any proposal to let in Chinese under the designation of merchants or traders or clerks or students; for the character of such might easily be disguised, and it is felt therefore that it cannot be safe to admit any, except the few who come in accredited diplomatic character.

It is not dended, however, that there are fields of labor in our country in which Chinese could render service. There is much work to be done in lines which white persons are unwilling to undertake for the wages which employers can afford to pay-as in clearing land and other ruder employments. But the advantages thus gained would be no compensation for evils of a positive kind, which would result from advent of Chinese among us. Our working people would feel injured. With some of them the difficulties of existence would be increased. Discontent would follow. Agitation against the Chinese would be resumed. There would be dis turbance all along the line-political, social and industrial. The country cannot afford it. While there is some loss from lack of labor that would be useful, in certain directions, the balance on the whole would stand heavily against the profit and desirability of admitting Chinese, even in limited numbers. Contentment among our own people, through prevention of a condition which they would deem a real grievance, is a result to which the country cannot afford to be indifferent. We do not want renewal of the agitation against Chinese; and the only way to prevent it is to keep Chinese out of the country. The Oregonian speaks with feeling on this subject. Long time it was the center of a storm which it is extremely unwilling to see renewed. It never was in favor of immigration of Chinese, but under old treaty conditions a great many had come, and The Oregonian, as a journal of law and order, could not do otherwise than oppose every agitation intended to maltreat or expel them. As the agitation in this direction grew in intensity, The Oregonian, in pursuance of its duty as a law-abiding journal, pointed out with all the force of expression at its command that such occedings could not be permitted; that do not keep pace with the requirements the Chinese, though we didn't want of the service. The tremendous losses them, were here under treaty rights by fire, and by explosions caused by and would have the protection of the fire, attended with heavy cost in hu United States; that any extreme measures on the part of our people against the Chinese would be met by the National military power, and that, if the state refused protection to these people, or was unable to enforce it, the General Government would do it, over the head of the government of the state. It Chicago, were due to the careless han was perfectly clear that this would be the result, and The Oregonian was unwilling to witness a collision which could have but one consequence-the appearance of the military power of Louis lost seven firemen in an old busithe United States for protection of the Chinese, Now let The Oregonian say frankly, let it say with words as earnest as it can frame into speech, that it does not want any renewal of this agitation, but would deplore it; that therefore it must protest against even a partial reopening of the door, and that it is on the side of those who would make the exclusion so rigorous that there could be no danger of the domicilation of any more Chinese in the United States. Some advantages in Chinese trade we may lose, but not many; yet we would better lose many than to have our working classes restive under a sense of wrong. Many times we have come perflously near to violent outbreak through that the American fireman is unexcelled this cause. Wise men, when they foresee an evil or danger, do not run into it, "The surest way to prevent seditions and troubles," as Lord Bacon saith, "is to take away the matter of them. If there be fuel prepared, beware of the spark that shall set it on fire." Again: "The rebellions of the belly are the worst. It is not in human nature when "r bellions of the belly" have the further

prevails with economists, traders and chambers of commerce. Suppose the Congress of the United States should refuse to renew the exclusion actthen what should we look forward to? When Chinese should begin to appear again, the uproar against them would beredoubled-loud enough for its echoes to be heard through the vast and boundless deep. Violence would reappear; The Oregonian, compelled by its duty to do all it could for preservation of order, would preach peace and patience in vain. Not quite in vain, either; for it would call down upon its own head bursts of indignation and wrath. Popular fury would be directed against it, for in a time of general uproar there is little discrimination in men. But our esteemed fellow-citizena the few of them not averse to the presence of Chinese, who think some profit might accrue to themselves or to trade, and who don't like "agitators," anyway-where would they be? Not at the forefront, not in the heat and strife, not in the dust and grime of this struggle; in which, indeed, they would take but a languid interest, if any at all. Some of them would be traveling in Europe; other some withdrawn to the pursuits of dilettanteism in Boston or New York, living for the time amid the luxuries and splendors of the Savoy or the Holland House; still others, in Southern California or Florida, amid flowery delights; and the remaining squad or two intent on the social card tables at Portland or the fascinating golf links. Withdrawn from this vulgar contention, violence, riot, malice, nothing could touch them; but others would be in the thick of it-The Oregonian perforce with them. Let us beg to be excused; for all this may be avoided, by avoidance of the causes that would produce it. The Oregonian has had enough of this row, if others have not. If Chinese are allowed to come here, of course they must be protected; but let us not permit them to come, in any guise or character. Only total exclusion will satisfy our people, and

hatreds, to yield to the argument that

to enforce their wishes in this matter as well as in any other that relates to the policy of the country.

A GRANGEVILLE INNOCENT.

To Mr. A. F. Parker, conveyancer, etc., of Grangeville, Idaho, we are indebted for the appended effusion:

I note that The Oregonian persistently quotes Senator Money, of Mississippi, as stating upon the floor of the Senate chamber, in referring to the Filipinos: "Let them go to the devil." I have read and re-read Senator Money's speech in the Congressional Record, and find no such expression used by the Senator, and his re-marks were not withheld for revision, either. Careful contraction of the American Design. Carved comparison of the Associated Frees Carved comparison of the Associated Frees reports with the Congressional Record show a multitude of just such misrepresentations of the speeches of Democratic Senators and the Democratic policy upon this vexed question of what we are to do with the Filipians. Post:

What is the Republican policy, anyhow? Are we to repeat with the Filipinos the an-

Are we to repeat with the Filipinos the an-ent story of the Israelites under Egyptian ordage, which brought down upon the hosts (Pharnoh the wrath of Almighty God, or iall we "Let them go to the devil," or, in ther words, let them work out their own sal-ation in their own way? What is the Republican policy, anyway? Mr. Devices resolution of the sale Mr. Parker was doubtless born yesterday, in view of his apparent belief that the euphemisms of the Congressional Record represent the actual words uttered by members in the heat

of debate. If his honest soul can only find such changes in the remarks of Democratic speakers, he would do well to file complaint with Hon. J. K. Jones. Senator from Arkansas and National Democratic chairman, who, as member of the Senate printing committee, should be able to do something, or at any rate to make his voice heard.

Or if he thinks the Associated Press is at fault, he might take the matter up with its president, Mr. Charles W. Knuth of the Dom ic St. Louis Re public, who is doubtless unaware of the discrimination practiced upon him. Mr. Knapp and his Democratic colleagues on the executive board of the Associated Press would certainly be grateful to Mr. Parker for pointing out to them the nefarious manner in which they are manipulating their news association to injure their party. The Republican policy, as we understand it, is to enforce American govereignty in the Philippines, where it rightfully is, and where it is wrongly assalled by cruel and barbarous warfare-an enforcement which is extremely distasteful to patriots of the Parker type. It is vain for the antis to seek in the Associated Press or the obliging edi-tors of the Congressional Record for the faults and failings that are to be found only in themselves, or for the causes of the resentment public opinion shows at their hostility to their country's cause.

succession, is that more care must be observed in the little details from which great fires grow; that better safeguards or egress from buildings of the more inflammable character be provided, and dreproof construction be generally adopted.

There are, as is well known, firetrap in our own city, in the very heart of its business center, in which men sleep -not unconscious of danger, but reckless of it. One of the most welcome signs of progress in building for the present year thus far foreshadowed is ound in the statement that the dilapidated, long since outdated buildings on at least one sightly business corner in the center of the city are to be replaced by a modern fireproof structure that will give security to surrounding property. Too long has this like other places in the city remained an eyesore to progressive citizens, a possible public plague spot and a menace of fire. As a business proposition affecting the values of surrounding property and giving assurance of reasonable returns upon the investment, old rattle-trap fire-boxes in the city's business district owned by men of means should give

place to fireproof buildings. Reinforced by civic pride, of which at present much is being said, demolition of these buildings and excavation of their sites, reeking with the filth of a generation, should be begun early in the building season of 1902. The Rose Society may plant roses; the Civic Improvement Society may paint

electric wire poles be instrumental in planting trees, building boulevards and otherwise carrying out advanced ideas of beauty, comfort and utility in the city's behalf. The equipment of the fire department may be practically perfect and the firemen themselves ready, competent and courageous, but as long as unsightly shacks, reeking with filth and inviting combustion, occupy prominent corners in the heart of the city,' cas ualty by fire will be invited, civic pride offended and beauty in adornment checked. Casualty and carelessness are bedfellows by night, and by day they the masses of the people have a right are close companions. To dissolve their ignoble purmership is a duty that cannot be fully met without the co-operation of men of means, who invite the

first by entertaining the last in idle unconcern, happy if thereby their property makes not too prosperous a showing upon the tax list.

COLUMBIA IMPROVEMENT PROB-LEMS.

Singular ignorance regarding Columbia River improvements and Portland's relation thereto is displayed in the following from the New York Evening

Against the effort to find Government aid for

Against the effort to find Government ald for the improvement of the upper reaches of the Columbia River, representatives of Coregon have already been noted in Washington dispatches as among the chief opponents. A deal of comment has been provoked in the State of Washington by this action, which seems on the face of it to be somewhat unfriendly to the development of the Northwest. If the crit-ies on the ground are to be believed, the hostility to what is commonly known as the Lake Washington Canal, mention of which ap-peared in this column a few weeks ago, springs from the rivalry between two of the Pacific Coast ports, Portland and Seattle, Portland, according to the tale that is told, is now the port of trans-shipment from rail to now the port of trans-shipment from rall to vessels for most of the products of the Colum bia River Valley. It has the advantage of the o-called terminal rates, and by rea no-called terminal rates, and by reason of these rates is able to exact a considerable tribute from the trade which passes through the town. If navigation were minimpeded along the Columbia River for a greater distance than it is now, Fortland would not necessarily be the point of trans-shipment. Goods might as easily be carried in river eraft to Astoria, or some other point nearer the sea, and Portland

e other point nearer the sea, and Portland night lose the prestige it now enjoys There is no hostility in Portland toward what is known as the Lake Washington Canal, so long as that

scheme for the enlargement of the Paother projects which will benefit the

tion of this port impregnable. Seattle has the harbor, but she can never hope to have the easy route to the Columbia Basin that leads from Portland through the Columbia gorge by a water-level grade. The Seattle plea for immediate improvement of the upper reaches of

the Columbia and neglect of the mouth is insincere. It is made, not for the purpose of facilitating transportation of products of the Columbia Basin, but for the purpose of retarding improvement at a point where it is needed the most Portland favors an open river from the sea to Lewiston, but we are desirous of removing the worst obstructions first, and those obstructions which cause the greatest concern at the present time lie right at the mouth of the river. The City of Portland is maintaining a good channel along eighty miles of Washington chore line, and is floating Washington, Idaho and Oregon products in that channel at no expense to the taxpayers of those states, outside of the City of Portland.

Mr. Mohler's presentation of the O. R. & N. side of the tugboat controversy in his letter to the Chamber of Commerce is an interesting contribution to a subject of much importance to this port. The facts set forth will come nearer carrying conviction as to the cincerity of the O. R. & N. in Its efforts to provide a good service than anything that has yot appeared. It is ap parent from the facts submitted by Mr. Mohler that the negligence of the Goverament in not improving the bar and providing proper beacons, buoys and lights has caused more trouble at the mouth of the river than was caused by a scarcity of tugs. Beyond question the O. R. & N. Co, has given Portland the best towing and pilotage service we have ever had on the river between Portland and Astoria, and there is a strong probability that it would give equally as good a service on the bar were the conditions equally favorable. As the bar service has undoubtedly been conducted at a loss in order to protect the rail interests of the company by equalizing ocean freights, Mr. Mohler's allusion to this feature of the work did not strengthen his reply. If the statements made in his letter are correct, as they undoubtedly are, the service could not be improved by incurring further loss with a larger fleet of tuga. Every ship that is diverted to

Puget Sound, through lack of good tug facilities, more expensive port charges or for any other reason, entails a greater loss on the O. R. & N. Co. than on any other individual or corporation For this reason the sincerity of Mr. Mohler's statements as a whole will not be questioned. We are now back to the original trouble-the bar-and the necessity of immediate action on the part of the Government was never greater than at the present time.

The amendment to the sundry civil

bill offered by Senator Foster, of Washington, appropriating \$15,000 for the creation of additional buildings, wharf, prison wall and repairs to the McNell's Island Penitentiary, is more than time ly; it was long overdue. The recent escape of eleven prisoners from that insecure structure, their capture after an exciting chase, and the inhuman punishment that was inflicted upon them "because the insecurity of the prison made it necessary to make an example of them," are matters of recent date This institution should be put in firstclass order, as a Government prison

since in its present condition, as shown by recent events, it is a disgrace to the Federal Government and a blot upon the State of Washington, within the limits of which it is located. Senator Foster's island and in broad streams just as soon amendment providing means to this end as the Spanish troops evacuated it at the cific Ocean takes its turn along with can scarcely fail to be allowed if backed end of 1898. The population of Cuba by proofs of its necessity which

HISTORY DEPENDS LARGELY ON THE POINT OF VIEW. "THE GERMAN LEGEND."

New York Evening Post.

The "German legend" we must henceforth call the story that Lord Pauncefote, April 14, 1838, drew up a note in terms that would have been offensive to the United States-an inconsiderate and dangerous action, which was only thwarted by wiser heads-more particularly those in charge of the German Foreign Office. This story, which on its promulgation we characterized as "absurd" and "incredible," was most conlusively denied by Lord Cranbourne, yesterday, before the Commons. It must be remembered that, in the nature of the case, the Under Secretary could produce no documents to prove the negative proposition that his office did not receive an alleged communication. Lord Cranbourne said:

Her late Majesty's government never 170-posed, through Her Majesty's Ambassador, or otherwise, any declaration adverse to the se-tion of the United States in Cuba. On the oatrary, her late Majesty's government de clined to assent to any such proposal.

So explicit a denial could never have seen made if there were in any Euro pean chancellery a single document to substantiate the German story.

Very opportunely, on the evening when Lord Cranbourne was puncturing the German legend, the Washington correspondent of the London Times was conducting an inquest to discover how the myth arose. Some irresponsible per son, clearly enough, put upon the German Foreign Office confused and possibly garbled accounts of a conference whi was held at the British Embassy in Washington, April 14, 1898. Lord Paunce, fote was not the initiator of the conference, but called the meeting, by request, as dean of the diplomatic corps. In the same capacity he received the representatives of the powers at the embassy. It was proposed, not by Lord Pauncefote, that a joint note expressing the opinion that "intervention in Cuba would be unjustifiable" should be sent to the home governments, and the note was actually drafted by the French Ambassador. No one proposed that a note con-taining this possibly dangerous comment should be sent to the United States, and apparently no action was taken at the onference which in any construction was likely to prove offensive to our Government.

We are now in a position to see how the "German legend" grew. It leaked out somewhat that a note certain porthe tions of which were impliedly unfavorable to the United States, had been dis-cussed at the British embassy. The imortance of this note was exaggerated, and the responsibility for it calmly put upon Lord Pauncefote. What is surprising about the whole matter is that the German Foreign Office for a moment let itself be taken in by a bit of bad and reckless journalism, Dr. von Holieben can be in no way connected with the blunder, for, says the Times correspondent, he "was present at the meeting and knew what happened." It is a pity that he could not have kept his home office out of this exceptionally deep mare's nest.

It may well turn out, when the diplomatic correspondence of the Spring of 1898 is fully published, that other nations esides England declined to make the Spanish-American imbrogilo worse by meddling with it. While seeing clearly that nothing which can be disclosed will alter the facts of England's firm grasp of the situation and efficient friendliness to us, one may sincerely hope that this will prove to be the case. Meanwhile I prove to be the case. Meanwhile Paris story, the Berlin story and the the so long as they are unsupported by rest. official documents, must be regarded as so much gabble "for the marines."

Cuba as a State.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If the United States held Cuba by the same tenure as that by which it gained Porto Rico, as it would have done but for Teller's pernicious activity, immigration and capital would have flowed into the

"THE BRITISH MYTH." Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger is the official organ of the German Government. Upon the veracity of its utterances is staked not only the credit of the imperial government, but, by implication, the reputation of the throne and of the Emperor himself. Its statements, there fore, may be taken as the exact truta. at least as far as the exact truth

own to the German Government. On Wednesday the Reichsan On Wednesday the Reichsanzeige published some very illuminating docu Reichsanzeiger ments regarding the attempt in April, 1858, to force European pressure upon the United States. The diplomatic position at that time was as follows:

On April 7 the six European powers had presented to the President a collective note depreciating war and offer-ing their friendly services to adjust our differences with Spain. This offer the President politely but firmly declined. On April 19 the Spanish Minister issued

a note making a number of vague promises, but ignoring the real issue-the destruction of the Maine. The President, in his message to Con

gress, had spoken of our armed inter-vention in Cuba as commanding "the approval and support of the civilized world." This phrase and the Spanish note of April 10 were seized upon as the basis of an attempt to induce the Eurepean powers to put a coercive pres-sure upon the United States.

For three years the two questions have been: 1. Who inaugurated this at-tempt at coercion? 2. Which European power defeated the attempt? To these testions the corespondence just pub-shed by the Reichsanzeiger appears to give a definite answer.

On April 14 Ambassador von Holleben telegraphed to Berlin that Lord Pauncefote "today took the initiative in a very remarkable manner" in suggesting that the great powers "might direct the at-tention of the American Government to the Spanish note of April 10" as ap pearing "to remove all legitimate cause for war," and "might declare that intervention did not seem to them to be justified." It. was also suggested that this declaration should take the form

of a collective identical note, which "i would be advisable to publish immedi ately, in order that the civilized world may be absolved from reproach in ap-proving this attack" of the United States upon Spain,

Count von Bulow, in sending Holle-ben's telegram to the Emperor, added this note: "Personally, I regard this

President Roosevelt appoints a white demonstration somewhat coldly." Emperor appended this comment: The gold Democrat, William Fleming, Post-1"I master at Athens, Ga., to succeed a neregard it as completly fuille and nurposeless, and therefore prejudicial. I am against this step." Thereupon Holleben was informed that Germany refused to gro, "Pink" Morton. The people began to hold mass meetings against Morton as soon as the question of his reappointment part in any attempt to coerce the take arose, and so the President concluded to United States. try another color. The attitude of Russia and of Ger-

many was diplomatically correct. With an eye single to their own interests they declined to meddle in what was none of their business. Austria, of course. WRS eager to aid Spain. France and Italy were willing to do the same, if some other power would lead the way. This England was willing to do, if first

assured that all the other powers would upport her. From Russia and Germany we received support

20 years carried the missile which the that correct neutrality which is based on an accurate perception of their own surgeons were unable to locate. The lead button weighed more than the ashes of interests, and which was all we had any reason to expect. From Austria, France and Italy we received a hostility more or the deceased.

less open. From England we received hostility veiled under pretenses of friend ship. The British myth with which we have been regaled for the last three years-that England was then our only friend in Europe-is thus exploded. To comment upon this fact would be superfluous. The lesson is too old to require repeti-

tion here. There Are Others.

financial interests was not ineffective

The House committee on rivers and har

resentatives of the city's mercantile and

in far more danger of being wounded in the house of its friends than it ever was in danger of being injured by its enemics." And he is further represented as saying

Philadelphia Times. The visit to Washington of leading rep-

tection, and the party will suffer, After a determined effort lasting over a period of months Sarah Bernhardt has bors has agreed to give us for the Dela given up trying to learn English. All her ware channel an appropriation of \$600,000, brilliant talent was not sufficient to give which is to be immediately available, and her mastery over or even fair proficiency a continuous appropriation of \$2,400,000, in the composite language. Mme, Bern-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Did you say you had registered?

Miss Stone-but then you wouldn't believe it.

February seems to be stealing March's olimate.

Are the vagrants registered before or after they are locked up?

Yes, it looks like it, but don't soak your vercoat for a while yet.

Dewet's forces have been dispersed with heavy loss to the dispersers.

The flect under Evans' command is now prepared to welcome Prince Henry.

The President ought to have appointed tabascoftis immunes on the West Point board of inspection.

The Standard Oil Company has been buying hoop iron, presumably to 'hoop up the petroleum market.

Now is a chunce for some rising poet to achieve fame by making a sonnet on Portland's lady bartenders,

Captain Hobson is to retire, but he will probably line all his friends of the fair sex up for a good night kiss.

Kipling hasn't given the War Office any advice for several days, and yet that institution is still issuing orders,

The Daughters of the Revolution are again in session in Washington, and Congress is getting pointers on the strenuous life.

Ernest Hogan, the negro comedian, has challenged a Hawaiian Prince to fight a duel. There is a very dark look to this affair.

Now that the Indians all have their hair cut the paragraphers are patiently waiting for Commissioner Jones to make another move.

The Capitol at Washington is full of germs. They probably are lobbying for the restoration of General Egan and another chance to colonize in the Army rations,

The cremation of the body of the late

Dr. Robert Grimes, of Cheyenne, has re-

vealed the bullet received by him at the

Meeker massacre, where he distinguished

himself, as in many other Indian engage-

ments as "Fighting Bob, the doctor."

Then it was thought the wound would be

fatal, but Dr. Grimes recovered and for

United States Senator Platt, of Connec-

ticut, decided to yield to the pressure of

the home tobacco interest in relation to

the Cuban tariff, and is thus quoted: "I

think that the cause of protection is now

that if the Republican party does not deal

fairly with Cuba the result will be an up-

rising against the whole principle of pro-

Y

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CASUALTY AND CARELESSNESS.

As appears from the casualty record of the first six weeks of the year 1902. human prudence and watchfulness in handling the forces that human incenuity have harnessed to human needs man life, that have attended the open ing weeks of the year, fully attest this The terribly destructive fires at Water bury, Paterson and St. Louis within a few days of each other have had few parallels in recent years, while two explosions, one each in New York and dling of fire. A spark overloooked in material stored in a hotel caused the Waterbury conflagration; Paterson's fire started in a street-car stove; St ness building that was at best a firetrap, and a few nights later eleven guests in a lodging-house, with but on narrow stairway as means of egress perished in fire and smoke before relief could reach them.

Last year's fire loss in this country reached the enormous total of \$160,000. 000. A drain of wealth so tremendous is appalling. Large as these figures are, they do not represent the incidental loss due to interrupted business and labor and the irreparable catastrophe due to loss of life. Comparison shows that fires in American cities are more frequent and destructive than in Euro pean cities. This is the more astonish ing when we take into consideration in bravery and intelligence, and that his equipment in mechanical appliances for fighting fire is far superior to those with which firemen in the cities of the Old World are furnished. Is it true, as often charged, that Americans have an ineradicable habit of leaving a weak river. point somewhere in construction in

what appears to the eye and imagination as perfect?

The simple lesson of these late catas incentive of race antagonisms and trophes, following each other in swift river to Lewiston, will make the posi- of law, will control the whole business.

States of Washington, Oregon Idaho as well as the City of Seattle. The City of Portland needed a deeper channel from her wharves to the sea. and, despite the fact that the tonnage of Washington products carried by that

channel was fully as great as that of Oregon, no help could be secured from either the State of Washington or the General Government. Portland then taxed herself, and has spent about \$1,000,000 in building this channel as far as Astoria. Now the ships which go without delay from Portland to Astoria, carrying the products of three states. are held up for long periods because of the bad condition at the mouth of the river. Portland is desirous of securing all of the money possible from the Government for the improvement of this

gateway to an empire. Seattle is asking many millions for the Lake Washington Canal, which, viewed in the broadest possible light. can never be anything but a strictly

local enterprise. Seattle has a fine har-bor, one of the finest in the world. In

fact, we are told on occasions not infrequent, that it is "matchless," "un equaled," "unsurpassed," and all that It is a good harbor, and when the products of the Inland Empire reach the wharves at Seattle the delays in their journey to the world's markets are practically over. Figuratively speaking, and also in the language of the Seattleites, that harbor is pure gold, and Portland and all the rest of the Pacific Northwest objects to taking money needed elsewhere and using it for the purpose of gilding pure gold. In spite of her matchless harbor, Seattle is under the ban of a trade handicap. Lofty mountain ranges lie between her and the coveted trade of the Columbia Basin, and form a barrier which can never be removed. Realizing the impossibility of ever securing this trade so long as the water-level

route down the Columbia can be utilized, Seattle's great purpose in life now is to prevent the utilization of that water-level route. The most feasible plan now presented to the Seattle obstructionists is to break up the appropriation which may be secured for improving the Columbia and divert it from the point where it is most needed.

By scattering this appropriation, which at the best will be insufficient for immediate needs, the entrance at the Colum bia River will remain in such shap that ships will be driven to Puget Sound. There is now lying in Astoria harbor outward bound a fleet of ten ships carrying 1,000,000 bushels of wheat from Oregon, Washington and Idaho This fleet has been there from five days to six weeks. These are humiliating facts which may as well be presented in order that the Evening Post and others misinformed may understand why there is nothing to be gained by shifting the "point of trans-shipmont" to Astoria or to any other point on the

A forty-foot channel at the mouth the river will give Portland harbor entrance equal to that of Seattle. This, with the water-level grade and an open

be easy at this time to produce, and it is now, and its wealth would be higher which might well be urged both in the by tens of millions of dollars. interest of public safety and of common humanity.

The trying exactions of a certain class of Government service upon the eyesight is shown in the request presented in a message from the President status. to the United States Senate requesting the transfer of Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson to the retired list, on account of failure of his eyesight, incurred in the pursuit of his occupation. The request is a humane and reasonable one, since it is made clear that Hobson cannot, in justice to himself, continue in active service. The plea for favor on account of his gallant service in sinking the Merrimac at the entrance of Santiago harbor during the war with Spain is only strong because of the bravery of that deed, since a more use-

less and ilf-advised piece of work was never conceived nor executed.

The little tugboat Fortuna is soon to start from Charlestown navy-yard on a tour round Cape Horn to Puget Sound This is notable because it is the long. est trip ever attempted by a vessel of her class. The boat is small, but powerful. She is 75 feet long and about 35 feet beam. Her engines register 250 horsepower, and she has a single propeller. While her record shows that she has done much important service, she has never engaged in a trip so adventurous as the one for which she is now scheduled. The people of the Pacific Coast will await with interest the appearance in their ports or off shore of this grimy little servitor of the Governm€nt.

The effort to bring the Pacific States Company's telephone wires under-ground has, after long delay, reached conclusion on a basis which seems fair to all concerned, and in the ordinance passed at vesterday's Council meeting the salutary precedent is set of revenue to the city in return for corporate enjoyment of franchises. The settlement is a subject for congratulation all round, including the public, which has been a sufferer by the long procrastination of active work in needed improve ments.

Precocious children may be entertain ing, but there are numerous people of the old-fashioned sort who take small pleasure in entertainments given by little tots, who, according to all rules of hygiene and humanity, should be in bed by 8 o'clock and soon thereafter sound asleep. Parents of show children may perhaps, be congratulated on this possession on a monetary basis, but the infants themselves are objects of just commiseration.

Do you want any part in the direct tion of public affairs? Then you would better register, and register now-be fore the primaries and so you can vote at the primaries; for the primaries now to be conducted under direction

There would be no appeal now for reciprocity with the United States, for by this time Cuba would probably have been ready for admission to statehood, when it would have absolute free trade with us. It would undoubtedly have a material re-It duction of duties even in its territorial

Cuba as the 46th state of the Union would be in a vastly better situation than a Cuban republic could be in under any sort of a President who could be named by her people. As a state of the Union it would have good government, its re-sources would be immediately developed, and it would, for many years, be one of the most attractive points in all th United States for immigration and capital from the entire world. There would be no doubt in that case as to its future, immediate or ultimate. The hesitation of capitalists and would-be settlers which is exhibited now would be lacking. All this talk of approaching ruin to the island if reciprocity is not granted by the United States would be absent, for the island would be part of this country. Common sense dictates that the Cubans repudiate the Teller folly by immediately asking for annexation to the United States.

British Supremacy in Shipbuilding

New York Herald. British shipyards turned out last year the largest tonnage and the greatest number of hulls that have ever been recorded in the annual returns of Lloyd's Register. Including 41 warships built at government and private establishments, the totals set down are 650 vessels, aggregating more than 1,750,000 tons. This unprecedented and enormous output is composed almost catirely of steel steamers, of which 77 per cent are to fly the home flag. As might be expected from the changing

conditions of oversea trade, the tendency to construct types of a very large tonnage is maintained. One steamer of above 20 000 tons and seven others exceeding 11.004 represent the year's contribution to an economic theory that is based mainly on the competition in the transatiantic trade. The increasing neglect of sailing craft is equally marked, though, logically enough, the launching of three ships of 3000 tons shows the potency of the heavy tonnage idea even in this class.

Among the other shipbuilding nations the United States is easily first, with dou-ble the output of Germany and nearly three times that of France. If \$2 war craft and a few large ocean-going steamers be excluded, it will be found that this production is almost equally divided be-tween moderate-sized steamers and unimpertant salling vessels, and that the 201 ssels, of 1.347,800 tons, belong to ratings inferior in average size and in probable utility to the constructions launched on the Clyde, Tyne, Wear and Tees and Belfast and Barrow.

Irreparable Loss at Mount Athos Pall Mall Gazette.

Pail Mall Gazette. Nothing less than an archaeological calamity has happined on Mount Athos, where 11 centu-ries of Byzantine art, architecture and tradition have perished utterly in the flames. Fire broke out a few days ago in the Monastery of St. Paul, and the entire building, with all its con-tents, were destroyed. The monastery datos back 11 centuries, its library was rich in man-uscript documents of the Byzantine Emperors, and the interior was a treasure-house of Byzan. uscript documents of the Synantine Emperors, and the interior was a treasure-house of Byzan-tine art. The reliquary was full of objects of the highest legendary interest. Among other objects it contained what a tradition of the Greek church holds to be the identical gifts presented in homage by the three wise men of the East at Bethlehem. All have perished.

would be tens of thousands greater than | This is a generous sum and it should suffice, according to the engineers' estimates, to deepen our shipway to 20 feet for a width of 600 feet, thus again making our harbor the peer of those ports with which we are brought into rivairy.

It is possible, of course, that these fig ures will be cut at later stages of the bill's progress through Congress. We may, in-

deed, be treated as we were in the last The members of the Mount Olivet Bap-Congress, and the situation calls for the tlet Church, colored, in New York, point watchfulness of our Representatives and Senators, of trade bodies, firms and indito their pastor and his record and say: vidual citizens, lest by negligence'we shall again be robbed of the share to which the commercial position of the city and the condition of the port justly entitle us in a distribution of Federal moneys. The wealth of the United States at the present time is ample to justify this appropri-ation. The traditional policy of the country in reference to rivers and harbors and the present state of the channel serve to make our plea just. The future of the city and the community for which it is the and 65 women as the result of a revival inlet and outlet in the shipping trade is at stake, and if Congress fails us in this that has been running for some days.

emergency it will be at a frightful ex-pense to the industries of this common-

The House committee is to be heartily commended for the step it has taken, and we will now look to each member to adrocate the appropriation with vote and voice on the floor of Congress. In both Houses as the bill makes its way up to the President, Philadelphia, like England 'expects every man to do his duty," and save the city from the disgrace which atthe weekly stranding of ships on their way to and from this ancient port.

wealth.

"Personal Intelligence."

Baltimore News. Senator Mitchell of Oregon stood at the lunch counter in the Senate restaurant yesterday and meditatively sucked

two raw eggs from the shells. Then he ate a piece of custard ple. Senator Mitchell has more 'whiskers than anybody else at the Capitol, except Senator Stewart, and his performances with the eggs was watched with much interest by the row of eaters at the cour ter. Nothing happened.

Biind.

Marion Warner Wildman, in Harper's. This much I know. Before the sky grew dark, When died the sunlight like a candle blown And left my soul to strain and grope and hark, A captive, locked in some black tower alone;

Before the curtain fell that shut me out From all I had been-all I hoped to be-There was a glad green world, a joyous shout Of strong winds blowing o'er a laughing sea; And there were green-gold fields of heading

wheat, That ran and rippled in the passing breeze

And there were frail pink roses, wild and And there were mist-blue hills and tossing

treest

And over all, a brooding heaven blue, Where martens circled in the sumset light, And where the crying killders finshed and flew And great stars shot their glory through the

All this I know. And for the power divine To dream such pictures on the midnight walls ; Of this unwindowed prison-tomb of mine, I bless the Hand from which the blessi

falls.

Unseen, the Brightness round me lies,

hardt at first attempted the task with ald, but soon found it was more difficult than she had imagined. Then she secured as tutor an American actress. The latter worked long and faithfully with the tragedienne, whom, to her amazement, sho

found a stupid pupil. Bernhardt tried very hard, but it was no use.

> Where can you find one like him? They have given him the honorary title of "the colored John the Baptist." The Rev. T. C. Walker took charge of the church two years ago, when it had a membership of but 400. Now it reaches 2000. In one day he baptized 184 persons and gave the right hand of fellowship to enough more to bring up the additions to 408 new members. On Sunday last he baptized 60 men Professor McGee, of the bureau of ethology, it is said, owns and uses the largest and the most complicated vocabulary

in Washington. A colleague in speaking of one of the professor's recent essays said it is written in "words of one sentence." The most recent achievement of the bureau under Professor McGee is the invention of a new name for the American Indian. The redmen are now known as "Amerinds." There are many kinds of Indians in the world, and the hureau has long felt the need of a distinctive name for the American kind. The probiem has been solved by combining the first syllables of American and Indian.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Mnude-When you refused him my hand, papa, did he get down on his knees? Pater-No. I didn't notice just where he lit!-Chicago Dally News.

Mr. Bacon-I see by this paper that ice 15 inches thick will support a man. Mrs. Bacuh-I always said there was an enormous profit in ice, John .- Vonkers Statesman.

A Common Occurrence.-She-Mr. Gotrox en-gaged? Why, he has been a widower only a very short time! He-Well, fools and their money are soon married!-Puck.

Such a Nuisance.-Mrs. Gadd-Dear me, I've had such a discouraging, hard day of it, mak-ing calls. Mr. Gadd-What was the difficult? Mrs. Gadd-Why. I found nearly every one of them at home.-Philadelphia Evening Builetin.

The Doting Mamma.-"Financipula Evening Bonesic hat?" "Your slik hat? Oh, yes, Georgie took it to put on the snow man he made." "The thunder he did!" "Yes, isn't it nice that he can entertain himself so easily?"-Cleveland

Plain Dealer. "What is heredity, mamma?" asl girl, spelling the word out through her falling cears, and waiting to write down the meaning. "It is-'m, how shall I explain it? Oh," said

"It is—'m, how shall I explain it? Oh," said the mother, "something you get from your fa-ther or me." And the small child wrote down on her paper of home lessons: "Heredity— spanking."-TR-Bits. How It's Done Novadays.-A scene in Scrib-bler & Co.'s historical novel factory.-Great author-manager (dictating)-Gentlemen, your request to hand. We will be able to fill your order for 49 Colonial novels by Saturday morn-ing 9 A.M., sharp. Our factories are working night and day, but we will complete your or-der on time.-Judge. Bargain Day.-Just after her husband had ar-

Bargain Day .- Just after her husband had ar-Bargain Day.-Just after her hurband had ar-rived at the hospital his wife regnined con-sciousness. "Did she get it?" the wife asked, feebly. "Get what, dear?" he answered, bend-ing over her. "Why, that last yard of ribbon marked down from 10 cents. I saw it first and made up my mind the other woman should not have it without a struggle."-Ohio State Iournal