## The Oregonian.

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

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Sunday, per year.... The Weekly, per year... The Weekly, 3 months. To City Subscribers-To City Subscribers— Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted life Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included 20c

POSTAGE RATES. 

Poreign rates double.

Nows or discussion intended for publication
a The Oregonian should be addressed invariaby "Editor The Oregonian." not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adver-tising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

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

Enstern Business Office, 48, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune building, New York City; 469 "The Rookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special

agency, Eastern representative.
For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Pal-fibe Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Paince Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardne

So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 300 So. Spring street.
For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento News
Co., 429 K street, Sacramento, Cai.
For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co..

217 Dearborn street, and Chas. MacDonald, 53 Washington street.
For sule in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612

Farnam street. For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co. II W. Second South street.
For sale in New Orleans by A. C. Phelps,
600 Commercial Alley.
For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twenty-fifth street, and C. H. Myers,
On file at Charleston, S. C., in the Oregon ex-

hibit at the exposition.

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

use news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence streets; A. Series, 1657 Champa

TODAY'S WEATHER - Occasional rain.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1902

#### THE DEMOCRATIC MADNESS.

The Reichsrath was in session again yesterday at the head of Pennsylvania avenue, and in the temporary incapacitation of both the very learned and able gentlemen from South Carolina the task of exemplifying for Prince Henry's benefit the courtesy of the most dignified deliberative body in the world was bravely shouldered by Wellington, who passed the lie to McComas in terms sufficiently explicit to bring from the presiding officer a peremptory order to take his seat.

It is worth noticing that the source of all the late exhibitions in the Reichsrath is one-the Philippine question. In particular, Wellington and Tillman are enraged because the ratification of the treaty of Paris has put the antis not on iron or steel, plows or harvestin a very deep and disagreeable hole. ers, oh, no!-but on wines and oils, It cuts from under them the ground of appeal from enforcement of American sovereignty. The treaty of Paris conveyed the Philippines to the United States, and the Supreme Court has ruled that they are American territory. Turn where they will, the antis are ing that over this kind of reciprocity confronted by this iron wall of treaty and decision. No wonder they are rest-

But all this could be borne if one last hope were not to fail. Under our system of government an appeal always treaties are ratified, they can be abrogated and others negotiated. No mater what laws are passed or policies inaugurated, Congress can reverse them. The Democrats have elected to stand upon the relinquishment of the Philippines. In 1898 and in 1900 they went before the people on that issue, and were utterly routed. Yet they have thrust it again to the front and seem determined to make it the Issue again in 1902 and 1904.

What makes the Democrats mad is that the abandonment of the Philippines arouses only antipathy or contempt among the masses. It is not in our blood to give up what we have gained, and against this virile instinct of expansion the antis rage in vain. Their most frenzied appeals fall upon heedless ears. In vain they hold up the menace of "empire," in vain they tremble for the Republic and sympathize with the Filipinos, in vain they expatiate about "liberty" and "consent of the governed." The people will not have it. They will gustain their flag, their army and their country's cause, and the more flercely all these are assailed the firmer is the popular determination to stand by the Government

The American people will never consent to the abandonment of the Philippines while a vestige of armed oppo sition to our legal authority remains in the archipelago. They will never consent to aspersion of the men who fought the war with Spain, harvested its fruits and enforced obedience to the sovereignty that war and its concluding treaty gave us. They will never consent to indictment of American purposes toward the Spanish Islands or to the apotheosis of men in arms against the American flag. They will never vote that American rule means tyranny or oppression anywhere, or that the who died on Luzon's soil and lieburied in Luzon's sands were fighting for enslavement of a worthy and heroic

The sooner the Democrats realize this the better it will be for them, for the honor of the United States, for the welfare of the Filipinos. If they have any sense or reason left, they will substitute it for the madness that led them to attack the impregnable gold standard in 1896, the sentiment of patriotism in 1900 and the common decencies of civilized life in February, 1902. Have the gods marked the Democratic party to destroy it, that it is thus made mad?

The necessity of additional pilots at the mouth of the river was never more clearly illustrated than last Saturday. With a fleet of thirteen ships ready for sea and three others outside to come in, the force of nine pilots was, of course, unable to take advantage of Each pllot salled out a ship, but when all of them had been pressed into service there still remained five vessels which were waiting an opportunity to get to sea, and for which there were no pilots. The amount levied on shipping for bar pilotage is sufficient to maintain a force of twelve or fifteen men at secured in any similar line of work. Nine pilote are dividing the money

and commerce is suffering by the shorthanded service. Meanwhile, the Astoria Commissioners state that they will appoint more pilots whenever decessary -but they do not appoint them. The difference between the tugboat service and the pilot service at the mouth of the river is that the two tugs are underpaid and the nine pilots are overpaid. An equalization should be made by appointing more pilots.

### DEERING RECIPROCITY.

Among the chief beneficiaries of the protective tariff are the makers of various classes of machinery, allied to the from and steel trades. None of these branches of industry has been better taken care of than the makers of machinery and implements used in agriculture, for whose benefit a uniform duty of 25 per cent ad valorem is maintained. Yet the fact is we make these things more cheaply than our competitors do; so that while our home market is reserved for domestic monopoly, our manufacturers can sell their surplus abroad in open competition with the foreign manufacturer, sometimes, as in Germany and Russin, paying high duties at the foreign port of entry.

This monopoly of the home market, coupled with cheap fron and steel and efficient skilled labor, has enao.ed our implement men to extend their sales rapidly. The figures of exports show: 1901, fiscal year .......\$16,313,434 1896 5,176,775 The exports in all and to Europe for

eleven months of 1901 were as follows: \$16,094,509 United Kingdom.... The total exports were at the rate of about \$17,500,000 for the calendar year.

A recent issue of a Philadelphia paper announced that 36,000 tons of these implements are in process of shipment from that port and New York. The Othello has called from Philadelphia with 10,-909 tons of mowers, reapers, harvesters and smaller wares for Odessa and the south of Russia. Up to this time the record cargo has been 7000 tons, shipped to the same destination a year ago. The Alecto sailed February 5 with nearly 6000 tons. The Castello and five other steamers will load in great part with agriculturel machinery in February and March and sail from New York. McCormick Company is said to have furnished nearly the whole of the cargoes of the Othello and Alecto; the Piano Manufacturing Company, of Plano, Ill., is shipping 3000 tons; the

Aultman-Miller Company, of Akron, O.,

2000 tons, and the Deering Harvester

Company, of Chicago, 1200 tens. These facts are recalled by the dispatch stating that Mr. Deering is endeavoring to secure at the forthcoming Chicago conference a strong indorsement of the pending reciprocity treaties. Implements shipped to France alone pay about \$67,000 a year duty The manufacturers want this French duty cut off or reduced, and in return they will cheerfully relinquish dutiesjewelry and knit goods. For concessions into South America they will be rolcally consent to a total abrogation of the duties on hides and wool, neither of which are raised in plow factories or implement works. It is not surpristhe general public declines to get excited.

#### SEA POWER SPELLS STATESMAN-SHIP.

The recent checkmate to Russia in lies to the people. No matter what China is a fresh illustration of the fact imports fell off to 71,957,715 pounds, valthat Great Britain's sea power is not | ued at \$10,054,282. The figures for 1899 only her saving source of defense, but is her effective offensive strength. Russia's advance has been arrested in the far East by the combination of naval crease in its value. Last year the im-Japan. Great Britain has halted Rushaited Russia when her victorious armies were about to force the gates of Constantinople in 1878. Lord Beacons field at this moment ordered a British fleet to the Dardanelles. Russia saw the game was up, because, with a British fleet in the Black Sea, Constantinople was absolutely impregnable. General Francis V. Greene, who graduated at the head of his class at West Point in 1879, in his "Russian Campaigns in Turkey, 1877-78," speaking of the first Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, said that no other capital in the world possesses such a line of defense; that cient to land troops in rear of its flanks.

That is to say, Constantinople is practically impregnable in the hands of a first-class military and naval power. Its possession by Russia meant the practical control of Asia Minor and of the entire Levant; it meant the domination of the Balkan Peninsula and the whole of Greece. Turkey had soldiers enough and of good quality enough in 1878 but she could not hope to hold the land defenses of Constantinople against Russia having a predominant fleet in the Black Sea unless she received the support of a powerful navy. With a powerful navy she could hold Constantinople indefinitely against the figures of 1896, or more than 8 per whole military power of Russia. Great Britain acted promptly by at once fill- in 1900 imported cheaper tea than they ing the water gap in Constantinople's did five years ago, and doubtless paid otherwise impregnable defenses by or- more for it. On January 20, 1896, Fordering a fleet to the Dardanelles. Russia's navy in the Black Sea would of course, be powerless to resist the British warships, so Russia had to make peace on the best terms possible with actly the same grade in the two years the Turks, at San Stefano, and was subsequently obliged to submit to a se-

In other words, Great Britain, by ordering her fleet to the Black Sen, had lean consumer in any way, and has incheckmated Russia's victorious advance on Constantinople. Had Russia been a cessity. "Surely," says the Boston Herfirst-class raval power in 1878, she would be in full occupation of Constantinople today, but Great Britain's ment has more revenue than it needs. navy made Constantinople's lines of defense impregnable. Without a firstclass fleet Constantinople is not defensible against a northern invader commanding the Black Sea. Turkey had list." the favoring wind and make a clean-up. no such fleet, but Great Britain promptly furnished it and the Russian bear and to withdraw with a sullen growl of disappointment. The sea power of Great Britain in this instance robbed Russia of a splendid prize, for which On the eve of the declaration of the she had been battling at an enormous cost of blood and treasure for more than a century, since the days of Catherine annual salaries greater than could be II. The action of Lord Beaconsfield on

ance with Japan for the preservation of the peace and territorial integrity of China and the prevention of the annexation of Corea. Turkey can be left in possession of Constantinople, for without a navy and a first-class army she is not a menace to any power, but not so Russia. Russia, once in possession of Constantinople, with the Bosphorus and the Hellespont, she would make it impregnable; she would at once become a great naval power, for the Black Sea and the Hellespont would give her the greatest marine base in the world, which could be neither invested nor approached.

From this Southern capital the Czar at the head of an army of 2,500,000 men would soon create the second great navy of the world, a navy that would make him probably master of the Mediterranean. If this had been permitted to happen in 1878, Great Britain not only would not be in Egypt and Cyprus today, but Great Britain would not have been able to have checkmated Russia for the second time, as she has done by her alliance with Japan. If Russia had been permitted to occupy Constantinople in 1878, she would by this time have built a navy in the Black Sea so strong that Great Britain would have had her hands full to hold her own in the Mediterranean and in Egypt. It was because Great Britain had foresight enough to see that she could not afford to allow Russia to occupy Constanting ple that Great Britain is able today to spare the sea power that has just onabled her for a second time to checkmate Russia. Verily, Captain Mahan was not wrong when in substance he said the supremacy of her sea power spelled statesmanship for-Great Britain. England knows her advantage, and is careful not to lose it. There is an old Russian saying-"The empire only goes where the Cossack can march dry shod"-but this limitation of the Britain, through her sea power, had not broken Russia's grip on the gates of Constantinople and erected barriers against her advance on Pekin and her eccupation of Corea, The instinct of Great Britain was sound in 1878; she cannot afford to let Russia become a first-class naval power.

CONDEMNED BY THE RECORD. Though the House has declared for abolition of the war tax on tea, there is a disposition in the Senate to perpetuate it; and in view of the divided sentiment of the dealers (the consumers have no representatives in either house of Congress), the Senate is apt to have its way, if for no other reason that its natural repugnance to doing anything businesslike is reinforced by its desire to refuse nothing to the sugar trust, which wants taxed tea and free coffee to help it in its fight with the

Arbuckles,

And yet this tax on tea is, as it always was, unjustifiable and mischiev-The accumulating surplus deprives it of the excuse of needed revenue. It must therefore stand or fall by the contention of a fraction of the trade that it tends to ameliorate the quality of the tea used in the United Fortunately, the figures are States. now at hand from which the truth or faisity of this contention can be accurately derived. The compilation from which our figures are taken we find in the Boston Herald, and they are illuminative and conclusive. Under the Dingley tariff tea was imported free of duty, and in 1896 93,998,372 pounds of tea, valued at \$12,704,440, was imported into this country. In 1897 there was imported into this country 113,374,175 pounds of ten, valued at \$14,835,862. In 1898 the were not far different from those of 1898, showing a slight increase in the quantity of tea imported, and a destrength with the military power of ports of tea amounted to 84,845,107 pounds, valued at \$10,558,110. Thus it sia when victory was near, just as she will be seen that, while the country has grown in these last five years there has been a decrease of more than 9,000 .-000 pounds in the imports of tea last year when compared with the year ending June 30, 1896. It is proved, therefore, that the war tax has lessened the use of tea, and by that much discouraged the sale of American flour, cot-

ton and lumber in the Orient. All this time coffee has been reaping the desired and expected benefit. the calendar year 1889 there was 87.547. lines of Turkish defense between the 334 pounds of tea imported; in 1900 there was 96,384,696, while in 1901, the year ending with December 31 last, there was only 68,220,653 pounds, a little over with 75,000 men for a garrison it may half of what was imported into this be deemed impregnable, except to a country in the fiscal year ending June nation possessing a navy capable of 30, 1897. Contrast this showing of tea controlling the Black Sea and the Sea of | with the imports of coffee, which comes Marmora and a fleet of transports suffi- in free of duty. In the calendar year 1899 the coffee imports amounted to \$78,-198,029 pounds; in 1900 to 785,918,634 pounds, and in the year ending December 31 last 1,072,009,182 pounds. In the light of these figures it is not surprising that those interested in the coffee trade are also interested in opposing the re-

moval of the tax on tea. Now as to the effect of the law on the quality of tea consumer. If the tax has improved the quality, the average import value must have increased. the contrary is the case. The value of tea imported into this country last year was only 12.4 cents per pound, a decline of 1.1 cents per pound from the cent. The people of the United States mosa tea was quoted from 18 to 21 cents a pound; on January 26, 1902, Formosa tea was quoted at 24 to 25 cents per pound. Admitting the tea to be ex there has been an increase in the cost to the American consumer, although it vere revision of this treaty in the treaty is not the full amount of the 10 cents tax. But these figures prove that the tax on tea has not benefited the Amercreased the cost of this household neald, in commenting on these very same figures we have used, "If the Governand some of the war revenue taxes are to be removed, as now seems probable. tea is one of the articles that should be

Ex-United States Senator Chandler believes, or pretends to believe, that the negligence or incapacity of Minister Woodford caused our war with Spain. House in favor of intervention. Minister Woodford telegraphed to the President protesting against war, and declaring that the Madrid Government was doing this occasion was as absolutely justifia- its best to keep the peace. It was not ble as the recent action of Lord Selis- Minister Woodford's fault that we went

replaced where it belongs-on the free

which should be paid to fifteen men, bury in the matter of the British alli- to war with Spain. War with Spain was morally certain from March 21, 1898, when our naval court of examination and inquiry found that the Maine had been destroyed from the outside. War was certain from that moment unless Spain promptly assumed responsi bility for the destruction of the Maine, expressed regret for the event, and pledged herself to the payment of indemnity for the loss of the vessel and for the payment of indemnity to the families of the crew who lost their lives. Great Britain or Germany would, under similar circumstances, have promptly made this an affair of honorable amende, but Spanish pride would not consent to avert war by an apology and indemnity, and consequently Spain lost Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. But for the destruction of the Maine and Spain's mean attempt to dodge all responsibility for this disaster, there would have been no war on our part. General Woodford did his best for peace; so did President McKinley; but we had war inevitably because we ought to have had war with a nation mean enough to disavow all direct or indirect responsibility for the treacherous murder of the crew of an American

man-of-war in a Spanish harbor.

It is the general judgment that the beating of Henry C. Albers by the police was outrageous, atrocious and brutal. There is a great deal of feeling about it. Mr. Albers' mill was on fire. He desired to enter the premises for the purpose of saving papers or other property; when an attempt was made by a man in ordinary dress, who, however, proved to be a policeman, to hustle him away from the place. It was a singular and unwarrantable assumption of authority, and the natural protest against it led to a most brutal beating of Mr. Albers by the police. When a well-known business man, who had committed no offense, but natur-Slav would not be true today if Great ally was trying to save his property, is beaten into insensibility by official rufflanism, there is no wonder the public indignation is great. There is in formation that the outrage will be made the subject of judicial inquiry. It may also lead to action that will introduce changes in the composition and direction of the police force. Whose "machine" it is everybody knows; and everybody knows, moreover, that its main function is a political or factional one. Much the greater portion of its effort is regularly employed in schemes for ruling politics and continuing its members in official place. In conjunction with other parts of the machine, it is at work night and day in this business of organizing gangs and coddling the victous and criminal classes for their votes. Devoted to such purposes, the police will naturally forget the treatment due to hesponsible citizenship. By this unspeakable outrage it especially dedicates itself to public de testation, and citizens will find a way soon to emphasize their displeasure.

The liquor question is likely to assume supreme importance in the coming campaign in Kansas. The Republican element, that stands in with the present liquor laws of the state-laws that are shamelessly violated in every city-will make a strong fight in the convention for the ultra temperance candidate for Governor. Next to this, the effort will be to secure Judges of the Supreme Court, of whom there are five to be chosen, who stand pledged to the enforcement of the liquor laws. The spectacle that Mrs. Carrle Nation's methods have made of the state in fighting the liquor traffic has opened the eyes of thousands to the fact that prohibition under present management is not only a farce, but a scandal. Its advocates realize that, in order to make even a reputable showing of Kansas as a temperance state under prohibition laws, they must have a Supreme Court that will uphold the laws and a Governor who will enforce them. They refuse to see that even then men who want to drink will find a way to fulfill their desire, and that, since the liquor traffic cannot be stamped out in the face of a demand for liquor, it must, in the best interests of society, be con trolled-not by a hatchet in the hands of an irrational shrew, but by the more effective methods of high license,

Senator Tillman is announced as the rator of the 124th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, Ireland's patriot-martyr, which will be celebrated at the Academy of Music, New York City, on Sunday evening, March 2, under the direction of the Clan-na-Gael Senator Tillman is pugnacious enough certainly to do full justice to his subject and his audience.

As Tillman could not be permitted to dice with gentlemen, the invitation to him to attend the dinner given to Prince Henry of Germany has been withdrawn. It now remains for the Senate to instruct its doorkeepers to refuse him admission to its chamber The Senate can partially redeem itself by taking a stand now against rufflans, Hars and blackguards.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, muby this time be getting enough, quite enough, of the company of his "anti" friends and copartners, Tillman of South Carolina and Wellington of Maryland.

Poetic justice might have been imparted to the Presidential dinner invitation episode if Senator Tillman's place had been filled by Booker Washington, ho, if of "color," is a gentleman

If you want to condemn such out

rages as that committed on Henry C. Albers, you would better register, so as to be prepared to vote-in the primary as well as in the election. It is to be hoped there is no truth in

the report that Mexico is contemplating the gold standard. It could only promote insupportable outbreaks in the Commoner.

#### The Beauties of Protection. Toledo Bee,

If protection is such a wonderfully good thing, why don't the Republican leaders in Congress jump at the chance to discuss it and spread their argument before the peo-ple? Carnegle accumulated several hun-dred millions while the people were being taxed to protect him. The steel trust is selling steel rails in Europe for \$17 and charging Americans \$25 for the same rails. They, can do that because their infant in-

New York World, Dem. As a candidate for the second time, 1900, Mr. Bryan demonstrated that he would rather be wrong than be President. His present attitude toward the party that has twice followed him to utter and ignominious defeat is that it is better to be consistent than to be rational.

### CLASSIFICATION OF LAWYERS.

Kansas City Star.

Judge Stephen A. Lowell, in a recent address at the University of Oregon, made he following classification of the mem pers of the legal profession;

There are today, roughly speaking, four lasses of lawyers-first, the corporation attor ey, who draws an assured salary or retained fample magnitude; second the lawyer of the ol, who maintains the ideals of hi refession, and who is being slowly crushed be ween centralization of commercial interes on the one hand and the sharp practice of h competitors on the other; third, those men nom-inally lawyers who supplement their meager professional incomes by collections, loan and insurance business; fourth, the "rustler," who seeks business by the same methods as the traveling salesman secures his orders, and who either never knew, or has forgotten, that the duty of an unright courseior is to prevent, not luty of an upright counselor is to prevent, not lo foster, litigation.

It is obviously the opinion of Judge Lowell that the lawyer who holds fast to the ideals of integrity and honor is getting the worst of it, and is going to the wall, If this were really true, or, in any sense necessary result of present conditions nothing could be more deplorable. But i of the legal profession to commercial in fluences, which is justly complained of, it cannot, in the end, become thoroughly venal, for that would mean danger and destruction to the whole machinery of justice, which is, of course, an impossible ntingency, assuming that the great body

of society is hones.
If the courts are to be maintained as the Afreguards of equity, and if the original purpose of the lawyer to stand as a min-ister of justice is not to be wholly abandoned, the bar must purge itself of the victous influences which have made it the object of reproach and it is believed that the power of public sentiment, which is becoming aroused on this question, will be sufficient to save the legal profession

rom utter demoralization. When the return to more upright methods of practice comes—and come it must-then the lawyers, who are classed by Judge Lowell as of the old school, and who are now standing as watchmen and sen-tinels on the walls, will be honored as hey deserve.

That the "rustler" spoken of by Judge owell-known in Kaneas City as the 'snitch"-is all too common and numerous ust be admitted. He is an offensively familiar figure in this community, and the freedom he has enjoyed in the practice of als indecent methods has made him defiant of public opinion. He has enjoyed the protection of the Bar Association, but that does not place him beyond the reach of a public reckoning. He is execrated by the people and, after all, the Bar As sociation cannot afford to show indiffer ence to popular opinion.

practice of creating litigation and causing mischief and trouble with the intent of reaping personal profit is some thing quite too athorrent for lawyers t stand for who wish to enjoy the respect of decent people. The desire not to for-feit so valuable an asset as this will compel the Bar Association to take up arms sgainst the "snitch" and cast him out. With the Bar Association it is narrowing lown to a matter of self-preservation, and that is an argument that always counts

### Cummins and Dolliver Abroad.

Chicago Chronicle, However seriously the remarks of Gov ernor Cummins and Senator Dolliver, of lows, on the tariff and trust questions may be taken at their homes, there are the usual indications that in other Re-publican strongholds, particularly at the East, they are interpreted in a Pick-wickian sense only.

Messrs, Cummins and Dolliver are say-

ing and doing nothing that their pred-ecessors in the leadership of the Republicans of Iowa have not said and done for more than 30 years. Until Mr. Blaine forced a National Republican convention to declare that, rather than reduce the monopoly tariff duties by so much as I per cent, the party would remove every cent of taxation upon whisky and beer the Republicans of Iowa deluded themselves with the idea that they were in favor of tariff reform, but since that they have indorsed projection in platforms and on the hide they talked as Cummins and Dolliver have

now talk.
Intelligently interpreted, the position of owa Re tariff is about as follows: If the time ever comes when the trusts and con bines find themselves in a mood so self sacrificing as to admit of the voluntary surrender by them of the privileges so long conferred upon them by the tariff, no one will be braver than the brethren of Iowa in voting to let them have their own way. So long as one of the least of the favored ones shall insist that he has not had enough Iowa may talk occa sionally for home consumption, but it will not act. The Iowa Republican position as to the

tariff is that it is dishonest, oppressive and productive of extortion and monopoly, but that any man who suggests the idea that it be done away with, or even modified, is a horsethief and a scoundrel who would reduce the American people to beggary and soup kitchens.
It is to be hoped that Messrs. Cummins and Dolliver are as well understood at home as they are abroad.

#### Mistake of the Antls. Professor Woodrow Wilson

Misled by our own splendid initial ad vantage in the matter of self-government we have suffered ourselves to misur stand self-government itself, when the question was whether it could be put into practice and conditions totally hose with which, and with which alone, we have been familiar. The people of he United States have never known anything but self-government since the col-onies were founded. They have forgotten the discipline which preceded the founding of the colonies, the long drill in order and in obedience to law, the long subjection to Kings and to Parliaments which were not in fact of the people's choosing. They have forgotten how many generations were once in tutelage in orde that the generations which discovered and settled the coasts of America might be mature and free. No thoughtful atudent of history or observer of affairs needs to be told the necessary conditions prec to self-government-the slow growth of the sense of community and of fellowship in every general interest, the habit of ot ganization, the habit of discipline and obedience to those intrusted with authority, the self-restraint of give and take, the allegiance of ideals, the consciousness of mutual obligation, the patience and intelence which are content with a slow and

#### Two Ways of Doing It. Pittsburg Post.

iversal growth.

They do some things much better South Dakota than in Kentucky. Up the boundary line dividing the former sta from North Dakota there was a "blind pig." and it was the cause of much dis-order in the neighborhood. A party of 20 farmers proceeded to that dispensary a night or two ago, seized the proprietor and tied him hand and foot, poured his stock of liquor on the thirsty snow and demolished his shanty. Nobody was hurt, In Kentucky, when a similar feat was attempted, seven or eight good citizens were killed, and some bad ones.

# Terre Haute Gazette. Germany and the United States are

"down" with the same complaint. Both have trust-breeding tariffs, and both have producers who will sell dear at home and cheap abroad. The British consumer buys German iron or German sugar on much better terms than the German consumer does. The German consumer very naturally is becoming indignant. He does not see why he should be robbed in order to benefit either the producers at home or the consumers of the Dingley sort. He wants indirect robbery taxation stopped. This is a point to which the American people are coming.

### THE MOTHER OF THE PRISONER

San Francisco Bulletin. Among the prisoners in the dock in Judge Dunne's courtroom the other day was a boy 14 years of age. He was waiting trial for pocket-picking. The lad, though poorly clad, was handsome and rather pre essessing. He stood in a corner of the ock and talked through the grating to a woman about 35 years old, who was gaily made up and attired, and who dried her eyes with a lace handkerchief as she chatted with the prisoner. Now and then she put her hand through the bars and gently brushed a curl back from his forehead.

This tableau was noticed by the Judge, and after adjournment—the boy's case having been continued-he had the young brought to him in chamb Who was the woman you were talking to?" inquired the Judge

'My mother.' "Have you been living at home with

"No. She and my father are divorced. don't know where he is. I think my other is married again, but I am n

"Not certain?" "No; she placed me to an asylum when was 7. I ran away when I was 10, and "Ve been on the bum ever since."
"On the bum—what does that mean?"
"Oh, living around wherever I could

ind a place to sleep." "Helped a peddler a few times. Sold papers. Begged, Never had a steady job. The cop says I rolled a drunk, but I never

"Hasn't your mother tried to help you?" "Not to my knowledge. This is the first time I've seen her in a couple of years. Some woman who visits the County Jail dug her up and told her I was in trouble."

"She seemed very affectionate?"
"Oh, she always is. She is very fond of "Indeed?"

The conversation was longer, but there s enough here for a text. Comfortable people who live well in spite of their complaints against fortune, who have been raised in clean and kindly homes, who have had good schooling and who belong to the respectable classes have no idea of the number of worthless pa-rents there are who abandon their young children and let them run wild consorting with vicious company, living by petty theft, knowing the gutter for their stepfather and the policeman for their natural enemy; parents who never take the slight-est trouble to redeem their wayward lads, but who, when they see the lads in jall or in the dock, weep copiously and brush the curls back from their poor little foreheads. At every asylum and home of ref-uge one may hear tales of the joy with which parents and near relatives get ric of children by throwing them on charity of an institution.

These neglected gamins who grow up of the streets and who never knew a moral code are the recruits who renew the army of professional criminals. They have no sense of property rights and theft is a natural to them as speech. To be chased by the police is one of their games and gives them a thrilling delight until, one day, they are caught and sent, perhaps, to the penitentlary. The prison is the uni-versity of crime, and after a few years among the ablest professors of lawbreak ing they emerge, trained for a career of crime. Burgiary, robbery, larceny, be-come their trades, and they seldom think of trying their hands at honest and equal-

y or more lucrative work. The mother and not the boy should have been on trial in Judge Dunne's court. Unfortunately, it is impossible to devise a law that would fix on a negligent parent responsibility for crimes committed by the child whom the parent abandoned or ne-glected. But the law ought to take cognizance of the environment in which child riminals are bred. It is pretty hard on a boy who has never had a chance to learn his duty to society to be sent to prison for five or 10 years because he did what he had been taught to do.

## A Southern View.

Baltimore Sun.

The North is now getting a gratifying coportion of the increased negro popula-on of the country, as might be inferred from the more numerous race riots and ynchings in that section. In the decade | Boston girl. between 1890 and 1900, according to the census, the negroes increased in the 14 Southern states and the District of Colum bia from 6,710,582 to 7,835,073, or at a rate of 16.75 per cent, an din the rest of the Union from 778,004 to 997,406, or at a rate of 28.19 per cent. The increase in New York was 9783 more than in Maryland and 3856 more than in Virginia. In Pennsylvania the increase-which was 49.49-was 29.842 more than in Maryland and 38.440 more than the negro increase in West Virginia. Similarly the increase of negroes in Illinois was twice that of Missouri and 11,415 more than in Kentucky. Indiana gained 1240 more than did Missouri. sylvania's negro population of 156,845 lacks less than 5000 in fact of being equal to that of Missouri, and Massachusetts has more negroes in its population than Delaware This means that the colored people of th border states are fast migrating to the cities of the North. As they are excluded from the trades unions and are restricted to uncertain employments, their lot is not much improved by the transfer of alleglance. In the Gulf States, whence there is less migration to the North, a large apparent rate of increase is shown that Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, and their numbers tend to increase furth such of the more Southern states that are multiplying their mining and other in-dustries that require unskilled labor, Now that the "reliable" Republican vote in so many Northern states is being largely creased by the influx of negroes, the publicans in Congress ought to be more magnanimous than to agitate in favor of cutting down the representation of ne groes in the South.

The Lost Ball. Laura Simmone, in March Smart Set, Standing one day on the golf links, I was weary and Ill at ease;" And I haffed and foozied idly Over the whits and tees.

I know not what I was dreaming,
Or where I was rubbering then;
But I swiped that ball, of a sudden, With the force of two score men.

It sped through the crimson twilight Like a shot from a 10-inch gun; And it passed from my fevered vision To the resim of the vanished sun; It chassed over the bunker It caromed hazard and hill; t went like a thing infert I suppose it is going still

It shied each perplexing stymic With infinite nerve and ease; And hored right on through the landsca And entered into space.

It may be some blooming caddy Can sconer or late explain; It may be that only in heaven I shall find that ball again.

Next: "Tronquill" in Topeka State Journal. O who will the next Crank be? Will its pet name be Carrie or Tom? O what will the next Crank be? And where will the Crank come from? The hours are becoming tame, The candles are burning low, The music is growing lame, The minutes are going slow

O who will the next Crank be? And what will the next Crank say? How long must we wait to see? O where does the next Crank stray? Are we lost, are we left, can't we last? Are we going to lose our show? Is our circus a thing of the past? O nixte, a thousand times NO.

No matter how brief it may stay, It may preach, it may howl, it may fight, A pillar of nonsense by day,

A pillar of folly by night— Come on, you mysterious Crank, Unknown though at present you be: No matter your name or your rank, Rush in, "we are waiting for thee,"

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Victor, Colorado, is again coming to the front as the American Barcelona. Congress will henceforth be divided into

the rough house and the lower house Miss Stone's coming out party was a little late, but it was nevertheless a happy

They tried to bury a frozen man in

New Jersey and he got hot about it and thawed himself alive again. Baltimore is threatened with an oyster

famine. The young bloods of the city are probably not caring much. Perhaps Minister Wu will give Prince Henry an imitation of the way Prince

Chung was received in Germany, It was unkind of Roosevelt not to entertain Prince Henry with a good lively

go between McLaurin and Tillman. Of course the Prince will chute the chutes and loop the loops and indulge in other modern American diversions.

A mountain of arsenic has been discovered near Tacoma. This ought to put a new complexion on affairs over there, The next time Miss Stone goes missionarying she ought to tie a rope around

Santos-Dumont, is willing to stake his reputation that his airship is all right, but the airship alone will take him up.

her waist.

Congress cannot make any sarcastic remarks about Parliament, the Bundesrath, the Chamber of Deputies and the Refchstag.

The society reporters who "do" the White House banquet will, of course, begin the list of among those absent with Congressman Wheeler.

Emperor William is going to have his American-built yacht fitted up in England. He evidently isn't afraid of being boycotted for not patronizing home indus-

Among recent deaths is that of the famous American painter, Albert Bierstadt, whose best work was devoted to the scenery of the Rocky Mountains and of the Yosemite.

The conference of freight officials of the trans-continental railways of the country in Portland has recalled the recent attempt made by the directing heads of the big corporations forever to eradicate the pass evil. One of the greatert outlets of free rides is through the freight department, where courtesies extended to large shippers have, in former years, acted practically as a premium for business. Figures have been compiled to show that one person out of every eight who travel on the railroads does so on a pass. This means a loss to the railroads annually of an amount in excess of \$40,000,000. Moreover, the discrimination necessary to prevent too flagrant an abuse of the pass system, and to insure someone riding on the lines who will pay good coin for the transportation, has a tendency to make enemies out of the disappointed ones. The deadheads travel over two billion miles in the course of a year. It is not shippers alone, however, who contribute to this aggregate. Legislators, politicians and other classes in a position to demand favors at the hands of the men who write the passes help to swell the grand total. The effort made to abolish passes has not been successful, but the magnates are still working on the problem, and it is chillier in the presence of a railroad official, if you are after the magic signature and little slip of paper, than is the courting of a

There is more than a mere, jumbling of words in the phrase "nose for news which is a qualification to successful reportorial work on a big newspaper, or any other, for that matter. The reporter must know the item when he sees it and, moreover, frequently must be able to estimate what part it is the most important, when time will not permit as full a development of the story as might be desirable. Apropos of the "nose for news," there was a reporter on a local paper once, who was sent around the hotels, and returned with the following personal: "Abner McKinley, of New York, is at the Portland."

"Here," said the city editor sharply, what do you mean by turning in this? Don't you know the man is a brother of the President?"

"Yes." answered the news gatherer. "Why didn't you interview him? Find ut what he is doing here, where he came from, where he is going and anything else you can? Why didn't you get the story?

"I did," replied the reported assertively. "Where is it?" "There," declared the reporter, and he cointed to the personal, which would make but a scant line in print. He lacked the nose for news.

The foregoing recalls the story of a young cub, who was sent out to report the deliberations of a society founded for the promotion of universal peace. He returned to the office about 11 o'clock that night, and the city editor stopped

"What sort of a story did you get?" "No good," replied the cub reporter. "They didn't discuss the question at all. The meeting ended in a fight." "Peace society meeting ended in a fight

and no story. Good-bye," said the editor sadly, and the farewell was sincere and lasting. PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Husband-How do you like your new girl? Wife-Well, she works me a little harder than the last one, but she is more respectful.—Tit-

Two Failures.- "And so their marriage was a failure." "Yes. Her father became a a failure." "Yes. Her rather bankrupt a week after the wedding."-Brook-The Wear and Tear of It .- You must find

it wearing to be the wife of a genius." "Yes, so many fools want to know how I am able to get along with him."—Chicago Record-Her-"Say, my uncle dat's visiting us has got a wooden leg." "Ugh! dat's nuthin". When I was down ter New York I saw a man dat was all wood in front of a cigar-store."—Les-

lie's Weekly. How a Woman Tells.—"The other girls all think my hat is beautiful." "Did they tell you so?" "No. indeed; but they cast the

most disdainful looks at it you ever saw. -Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Nearby Treasures.-Lucie-I always give the prettiest embroidered things I do to my moth-

er. Marie-That is kind and thoughtful in you. Lucie-Yes; then I can borrow them, you know.-Detroit Free Press. A Remarkable Analogy .- "You've got to become well acquainted with a classical com-position," said the musical enthusiast, "be-fore you can really like it." "Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, in an amiable effort to keep up

the conversation; "it's a good deal the same way with a dog."-Washington Star. Mortification.- "Surely, Edith." exclaimed the minister to his daughter, "you are not going to attend a theatrical performance this evening." "Yes, father." "Shame! Do you forget that this is the pentiential season?" 'Oh, no; that's just it. You see, this is an amateur performance."—Philadeiphia Press.