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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Cold local rain, possibly part sleet or snow; southeasterly wind; 48° to 52°; minimum temperature, 42°; precipitation, 0.42 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

POLITICALIZED INDUSTRIES.

The state, or a municipality, should undertake as few industries as possible. Such work can be best directed they can let by contract, retaining supervision when necessary, with better results than if they attempt to do it directly, on their own account. The City of Boston some years ago set up an establishment for the execution of the city printing. The undertaking has now been abandoned. Experience proved that the cost of the work was far in excess of the cost under contract with private individuals. It is always so.

The reason in such cases is the surface. Public employees in many, if not in most, cases, are chosen for political reasons, not for their special fitness. Into the public shops and offices, under such a system, the poorest workmen naturally drift. In private establishments there is a demand for the best; in the public establishments almost any kind of a workman will do. But the taxpayer bears the burden.

The wastage in Boston's printing office was enormous. Supplies were purchased with a free hand, from favored houses and at high prices. Tons of materials were bought, which were left unused because better could be had later. There was continual demand for new machinery and furniture, and vast quantities of stuff were carried off annually to the junk dealer. The treasury of a rich city was at command. Employees did little work. The object was not to do the work but to get the pay. If the printing of the State of Oregon were done through competition, instead of by a state printer, it would cost less than one-half as much.

The industry that a state or municipality undertakes quickly becomes politicalized. Philadelphia got the experience through her attempt to manufacture illuminating gas, and after suffering enormous losses closed the business out. Water supply is the same under taking that cities have thus far been free to engage in, with tolerable success. The reason is that you have only to lay your pipes and give the water a chance, and gravitation, which has no political pull and works without pay, does the rest. It is not so with the operation of light plants, street railways and printing offices.

A SAMPLE OF MANY.

The leather trade appears in the dispatches in the somewhat novel aspect of prosperity. Its normal state is one of gloom and depression. It is handicapped, so it says, by the duty on hides, which prevents it from doing business either at home or abroad, notwithstanding the fact that it is heavily protected along the whole line of leather manufacture, including belting, saddlery, shoes and gloves.

It is disconcerting, therefore, to find the trust reporting a surplus of \$5,600,000, against only \$4,640,000 a year ago. This surplus is partly accounted for by the export trade which the leather industry enjoys. The record of its sales abroad, since the Dingley law period began is as follows:

1897.....\$1,100,000
1898.....2,113,000
1899.....2,200,000
1900.....2,200,000
1901.....2,723,000

This expansion has been effected, not only in spite of the Dingley law's re-imposition of the duty on hides, but also in the face of heavy tariffs abroad. In the case of France, for example, duties are not only maintained, but they are insisted on. In the list of articles which France exempts as absolutely withdrawn from the possibility of tariff concession may be found:

478. Skins and hides prepared.
478-482. Boots and shoes, and parts of same.
488. Belts and cords of leather articles manufactured for machinery.

Against this iron wall of Continental protection the leather trust maintains its export trade of \$30,000,000 a year; yet it complains much about the duty on hides. It would strongly qualify its case with the people if it would occasionally couple its demand for free hides with a willingness to forego some portion of the duties on leather manufacture, which make the consumer pay \$5 for every \$4 pair of shoes or piece of harness he buys.

Miss Stone will be able to earn enough in a very few years, with her pen—provided she can write—to reimburse those who came forward with the money that secured her release. Not that they expect to be reimbursed;

probably they would not accept a return of the money advanced to her in her need; but, if she is the grateful, independent young woman that she is supposed to be, and is able through the incident to capture by brigands to earn a very large sum of money by reciting her adventures during her romantic sojourn in the Balkan Mountains, she will consider the ransom fund a loan which she will be only too happy to repay.

STRICTLY PROFESSIONAL.

If a man knows all there is to know about dentistry, and has acquired skill through long experience, and doesn't advertise, he is a competent workman. If he knows all there is to know about dentistry, and has acquired skill through long experience, and then puts an advertisement in the newspaper, he is a mediocre dentist. He is then only fit to be thrown out of the dental society, to be removed from the State Board of Dental Examiners, and in other respects to be trodden under foot of men. This is the etiquette of the dental profession, and also substantially that of the medical profession. Fitness is of no moment compared with "professionalism." Real and unimpeachable merit exists only in failure to advertise.

An ordinary walk of life, a man is free to consult his judgment as to the use of printer's ink without fear of ostracism or molestation. If he thinks he has anything good, he is privileged to make the knowledge public, provided he has the price per agate line, or its equivalent in hypnotic power. But in the medical profession, and its first cousin once removed, the dental profession, the theory is that, having lit his candle, he must put it under a bushel. No gentleman would hint to the common mass of humanity that he was in existence, that he occupied any definite apartments in any particular building, that he endeavored to be in his office certain specified hours of the day, or that he had made a special study of gynecology, or the eye and ear, or cancer, or catarrh. He shrinks from publicity. The mere ordinary man may say that the world that he conducts a general banking business at First and Washington, or will display a new invoice of silverware at his Third-street store, or solicits orders for visiting cards at room X, Smith block; but the doctor and dentist revolt themselves at such self-advertisement. They are so modest. Besides, it's cheaper.

The custom proceeds upon the theory that the practitioners mentioned are not in business. They are not out for money, as ordinary men are. Being different to pecuniary emolument, why should they cultivate or even invite patronage? Perish the thought that they would seek to elevate themselves above any competitor! All doctors are created equal, and among their inalienable rights is the proud privilege of declining to announce themselves through newspapers and periodicals. If their high ideals could only be expected, in which has made studies in the East and Europe. Whereupon the doctor, who is really pining for a patient of some sort, comes in with every show of weariness and haste. How the poor doctor does rush about the town! What a tremendous pace his horse affects, up one street and down the other! How ominous the air with which he carries his surgeon's case about! The burden of hypocrisy, in fact, is a "professionalism" forces upon him is grievous. It is not professional to advertise, but it is professional to telephone to the newspaper that in the accident Dr. So and So was promptly at hand and skillfully administered restorative, or set the broken limb, or took a few stitches in the wound, and that the patient is now at his favorite hospital, where strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is professional for the doctor and the doctor's wife to be the subject of numerous difficult but successful undertakings in such innocent but engaging terms as will stimulate a desire on all sick persons' part to be handled with such wisdom, promptness, delicacy and skill. It is professional to keep swell rigs and murmur upon occasion of patients of quality, and be sent for at the theater and entertain sumptuously. It is professional to hold prominent offices in the law and the ecclesiastical, and deliver addresses on the ailments with which the orator is most desirous of being identified. It is professional to lobby at the state capital for desired legislation, to rule down aspirants for diplomas with an iron hand, and to persecute with relentless malignity the man who adds to his admitted accomplishments the offense of letting people know he is on earth.

LONGSTREET'S MEASURE OF MEADE.

Leslie J. Perry contributes to the New York Sun the results of a long interview recently held with General Longstreet, who was General Lee's greatest lieutenant in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Among other things General Longstreet said that in all but one of the essential attributes of the great military leader Lee far outclassed Meade. But perhaps as a tactician on the field of battle Meade was Lee's equal, for Lee's weak side was in delivering offensive battle. Lee's military reputation must finally almost wholly rest upon his qualities as a defensive general. It was in the art of selecting and fortifying a line in which to receive attack instead of delivering one that he shone to best advantage. Lee was great in the science of war, and a comprehensive strategist. His Pennsylvania campaign of 1863 up to the hour of ultimate concentration at Gettysburg was a perfect success. But when it came to the tactical conduct of the offensive battle no two corps of Lee's army fought in concert. Meade was given ample time to concentrate overpowering forces first against one wing and then against the other. But after the battle was over Lee displayed extraordinary ability in extricating his defeated army from a perilous situation.

Meade was just a safe, every-day sort

of commander, a man of good judgment and of large experience as a brigade, division and corps commander. Like Lee, Meade was an engineer officer who at Gettysburg instinctively and wisely sought a defensive battle. Lee compelled Meade to fight along Cemetery Ridge instead of Pipe Creek, and the Union Army owed more to Lee than it did to Meade for the selection of that formidable battle-ground. Lee was the positive directing force at Gettysburg; Meade the negative. Meade's inferiority as a commander is shown by the fact that when Lee ceased from hopeless attack through sheer exhaustion from battle losses, Meade did not, as he ought, at once take the offensive instead of giving Lee his own time to gather at his shattered army together and then, by a bold and unexpected attack, Lee was a great strategist; Meade was not a strategist, but he was a good tactician, who really could not help winning at Gettysburg through Lee's manifold tactical errors, which scattered his forces over an exterior line six miles long to attack a compact line of not more than half that extent. Under these circumstances Meade, with the shortest line, was sure to be strongest at the point of contact.

Meade was a very cautious man, and yet he was a man of courage and there was a good promise of success. Longstreet thinks that if Meade had attacked at Williamsport, on the Potomac, after Gettysburg, or at Mine Run, he would have been as terribly repulsed as Lee was at Gettysburg. A good tactician, Meade "will never rate as a master of the art of creating opportunities." He ought to be thrown out of the dental society, to be removed from the State Board of Dental Examiners, and in other respects to be trodden under foot of men. This is the etiquette of the dental profession, and also substantially that of the medical profession. Fitness is of no moment compared with "professionalism." Real and unimpeachable merit exists only in failure to advertise.

The sojourner of the Jersey coast may sleep at ease. The New Jersey Assembly has passed a bill for the appropriation of \$10,000 for exterminating the ornithomychus of that coast—the "beast with a bill," whose pernicious activity has long been a matter of well-authenticated history. This creature is not to be attacked in the open. All the guns of the United States Navy would be powerless to dislodge it (or her, if the planter that all biting mosquitoes are of the feminine gender is to be accepted as thinking of war in such the manner, when off duty and its breeding-places are to be invaded by the minions of science, the object being to accomplish by stratagem what open assault, carried on desperately for years, has been unable to do. The State Entomologist is to have charge of the fund, and the world will in due time be enlightened in regard to the habits, origin and breeding-places of the mosquito, its power as a disseminator of disease, and perhaps incidentally of its training in school and college. Later, in both of which roles it is well if not favorably known.

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It is natural enough that the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia should recall to us the many obligations of civilization, and of American civilization in particular, to the German race. Germany has been and continues to be a large contributor to the invention, the art, the scholarship and the liberalizing thought of the modern world whose life we share. Men of German birth have done much in a direct way for the progress and welfare of our own country. There is no branch of our National life in which native-born Germans have not from the beginning held diligent and honorable part. In more than one crisis of our affairs the hardihood and self-sacrificing spirit of the German-American has turned the scale to the side of patriotic advantage. Furthermore, of the many races who have come to us from beyond the sea during the years of our National existence, none have more readily comprehended or more fully entered into our purposes than have the Germans. They are a thoughtful and sound people; they value political freedom and exhibit everywhere an eager readiness to sustain it; they bring habits of diligence and prudence to the support of our industry; and almost unfailingly they make what we call "good citizens."

It is right to remember all this and to make due acknowledgment of it; and there has not in recent times been so fair an opportunity to illustrate our respect for German character and our appreciation of our real obligation to the German race as that which grows out of Prince Henry's visit. But in the acclaim which attends this purely social incident we should be careful not to lose sight of the tremendous difference which separates the political life and ideals which our visitor represents and typifies from our own political life and ideals. Germany, in its political character, is quite another thing from Germany in its higher intellectual and cultural life. There is no national body of scholarship or thought more liberal or advanced in theories and motives than that of Germany. German thought in its relations to human rights and to government among men long ago took high ground and still holds to it. But practical government in Germany rests not all upon the abstractions of German scholarship. It is a thing of the world, a thing resting in theory upon antiquated principles and holding its place by methods in which it is impossible that any patriotic American should entirely approve. If not absolutism in its positive forms, it is absolutism in its spirit. It denies to the individual rights which our system holds to be self-evident and sacred, and upon which it is founded. There is a real discrepancy between German thought, which makes so large a part of the philosophy of human liberty, and German political practice, which reckons the individual as nothing. Germany stands in the center of Europe, surrounded by neighbors who are in truth her foes, fully armed and subject to a military precision of discipline and authority. Her place has come to be what it is through the subordination of all other forces to the central force of government. Whatever there is in Germany—excepting the more abstract thinking of her scholars and doctrinaires—is summed up in her governing organization. To this organization—this machine, and a superb machine it is—all things in the empire must contribute. Individual action, individual responsibility, opposition to the governing machine, are all things that are dreamed about and discussed in the terms of abstract scholarship, but the German mind—on German soil, at least—does not easily conceive them as realities.

These reflections are put forth with no thought of criticizing the cordiality which greets Prince Henry everywhere. This is right in every way due to the visitor, due to ourselves. Only in our enthusiasm toward an interesting and amiable guest, and in our eagerness to do full and ample justice to his country, let us not forget even for one moment the consideration due to our own country and our own system, in which is combined all the strength of the German system, with an infinitely larger

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The spectacle of a Prince of Prussia—the house of Hohenzollern—reverently bestrewn the grave of Washington, is a curious and interesting one; and to every student of history it is suggestive of the amazing change which a few decades have wrought in the world. And in acknowledging this sort of homage, it is just as well, perhaps, not to scrutinize too closely the political and other circumstances which illustrate its deep significance.

There is every prospect that ultimately the Philippines will be policed by an American Army which will include a considerable native contingent, as does the British force in India. The army in the Dutch East Indies is about equally composed of whites and natives, but the commissioned officers are whites. The British native army in India is 140,000 strong, while the British Imperial army numbers about 74,000 men. Great Britain has some negro troops in the West Indies, so West Africa, some native troops in Ceylon, Hong Kong, a detachment of African, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements. All these troops are recruited and placed under the command of British officers. The army of the French colonies includes a large number of native troops commanded by French officers. There is no reason why the Filipino of like temper should not make as tractable a Sepoy as have the warlike races of the Sikhs and Gorkhas, the best troops of the native army of India, fifty years ago were the bitterest enemies the British had to contend with in battle, but in the Mutiny of 1857 these troops were exceptionally loyal.

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The sojourner of the Jersey coast may sleep at ease. The New Jersey Assembly has passed a bill for the appropriation of \$10,000 for exterminating the ornithomychus of that coast—the "beast with a bill," whose pernicious activity has long been a matter of well-authenticated history. This creature is not to be attacked in the open. All the guns of the United States Navy would be powerless to dislodge it (or her, if the planter that all biting mosquitoes are of the feminine gender is to be accepted as thinking of war in such the manner, when off duty and its breeding-places are to be invaded by the minions of science, the object being to accomplish by stratagem what open assault, carried on desperately for years, has been unable to do. The State Entomologist is to have charge of the fund, and the world will in due time be enlightened in regard to the habits, origin and breeding-places of the mosquito, its power as a disseminator of disease, and perhaps incidentally of its training in school and college. Later, in both of which roles it is well if not favorably known.

It is natural enough that the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia should recall to us the many obligations of civilization, and of American civilization in particular, to the German race. Germany has been and continues to be a large contributor to the invention, the art, the scholarship and the liberalizing thought of the modern world whose life we share. Men of German birth have done much in a direct way for the progress and welfare of our own country. There is no branch of our National life in which native-born Germans have not from the beginning held diligent and honorable part. In more than one crisis of our affairs the hardihood and self-sacrificing spirit of the German-American has turned the scale to the side of patriotic advantage. Furthermore, of the many races who have come to us from beyond the sea during the years of our National existence, none have more readily comprehended or more fully entered into our purposes than have the Germans. They are a thoughtful and sound people; they value political freedom and exhibit everywhere an eager readiness to sustain it; they bring habits of diligence and prudence to the support of our industry; and almost unfailingly they make what we call "good citizens."

It is right to remember all this and to make due acknowledgment of it; and there has not in recent times been so fair an opportunity to illustrate our respect for German character and our appreciation of our real obligation to the German race as that which grows out of Prince Henry's visit. But in the acclaim which attends this purely social incident we should be careful not to lose sight of the tremendous difference which separates the political life and ideals which our visitor represents and typifies from our own political life and ideals. Germany, in its political character, is quite another thing from Germany in its higher intellectual and cultural life. There is no national body of scholarship or thought more liberal or advanced in theories and motives than that of Germany. German thought in its relations to human rights and to government among men long ago took high ground and still holds to it. But practical government in Germany rests not all upon the abstractions of German scholarship. It is a thing of the world, a thing resting in theory upon antiquated principles and holding its place by methods in which it is impossible that any patriotic American should entirely approve. If not absolutism in its positive forms, it is absolutism in its spirit. It denies to the individual rights which our system holds to be self-evident and sacred, and upon which it is founded. There is a real discrepancy between German thought, which makes so large a part of the philosophy of human liberty, and German political practice, which reckons the individual as nothing. Germany stands in the center of Europe, surrounded by neighbors who are in truth her foes, fully armed and subject to a military precision of discipline and authority. Her place has come to be what it is through the subordination of all other forces to the central force of government. Whatever there is in Germany—excepting the more abstract thinking of her scholars and doctrinaires—is summed up in her governing organization. To this organization—this machine, and a superb machine it is—all things in the empire must contribute. Individual action, individual responsibility, opposition to the governing machine, are all things that are dreamed about and discussed in the terms of abstract scholarship, but the German mind—on German soil, at least—does not easily conceive them as realities.

These reflections are put forth with no thought of criticizing the cordiality which greets Prince Henry everywhere. This is right in every way due to the visitor, due to ourselves. Only in our enthusiasm toward an interesting and amiable guest, and in our eagerness to do full and ample justice to his country, let us not forget even for one moment the consideration due to our own country and our own system, in which is combined all the strength of the German system, with an infinitely larger

liberty—and infinitely freer and more individual life—to the citizen.

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