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TODAT'S WEATHER-Showers, with south

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem perature, 57; minimum temperature, 45; pre-cipitation, 0.02 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12

#### DIVERTED BENEFICENCE.

There is something of downright dishonesty on the part of the professional educators of the country in the persistence with which they turn from the original purpose and intent the great technical and industrial education and which commonly fall into their hands. Apparently not content with the great patronage given by the state everywhere and by private beneficence to purely academic aims and uses, they definite purpose or through subconscious instinct, to gain command of these special funds and to so use them as practically to set aside the purposes of the donors and to further aggrandize the schools of traditional scholarship.

The latest diversion of this kind is

telegraphic news of the equipment and endowment of the Armour Technical Institute at Chicago to the Chicago University. Mr. Armour gave the great fund which supports this school for the definite purpose of affording the youth of Chicago opportunity for industrial as distinct from academic training. He organized and equipped it to that end with a princely liberality. He might University, and presumably if he had wanted the money to go there he would have put it there himself. And yet dowed for a special purpose is handed ed to other ends. Of course, there is the usual undertaking that the identity of the Armour Institute and the purpose of its foundation shall be maintained in the new connection, but every man of observation knows what the end will be. Little by little at first the academic idea will crowd upon the industrial idea, and ultimately every purpose and principle for which the Armour Institute stands every notion which Mr. Armour had in mind in its foundation-will be thrown over. This has happened everywhere else where similar adjustments have been made, and in the very nature of things history will repeat itself at Chicago,

Take the case of Stanford University for example; All the world knows that Mr. Stanford's original aim was to make it a practical school as distinct from a school of purely academic scholarship. This idea was accepted by those who came into the original organiza-Professors of various practical crafts were brought into the faculty and special courses of lectures were given in the promotion of industrial training along practical lines. A special outfit of mechanical shops was provided for instruction in the industrial arts, and still they remain-or did a short time back-silent and rusty memorials of a great project which failed. The reason of this fallure was not because the plan was not a sound one, but be cause it was never given a fair trial The professional educators who managed the school had no interest in the practical as distinct from the academic plans of the founder. Their interest and the interest of the students who came under their influence was directed, not toward but from the working departments. Purposely or unconsciously, the whole tone of Stanford was pitched upon the traditional plan of education -upon the old academic ideals and methods. It was not long before the shops became a joke, and, as college fashion goes, it is not long after a col lege department gets to be a joke before it finds its way to the ash heap of things outworn and discarded. Today nobody ever hears of the plans for practical education, which, according to Mr. Stanford's idea, were to characterize the school which he founded. Stanford University is like every other great school of traditional scholarship; it simply duplicates the facilities of other universities. The aims of the founder have been jost; the ideals of professionalism have—to borrow a phrase from the

Then there was the Wilmerding be quest made a few years ago for the foundation of a technical school at San Francisco. "Let it be a school," said Mr. Wilmerding, in his will, "where there is abundant work for the hands, and not too much study." money was put out for a of things endure permanently. plant, and-the whole thing turned over to be administered by a

committee of which the scholarly head of the State University was made chairman. There was an elaborate organization with professors of science, with flower pots abloom in the windows and with nice young women to give instruction in literature, polite deportnent and other essentials of a hardworking mechanics' practical equipment for life. The school is, we are told, do-ing "beautiful work." The odor of lavender water is over it from cellar to garret, and it is turning out each year a fine grist of high-browed young men filled with lofty ideals and keen to get out into the busy world where they seek jobs of teaching others how to work with their hands. And there are those who think sometimes that if Mr. Wil-

merding could be made conscious of it all he would turn over in his grave. At best manual training in a school is no easy thing, because it is hard to teach industry where industry is not practically carried on. Another reason is that the management of so-called industrial schools is almost invariably given into the hands of professional educators who have no real and working knowledge of the things they teach and no sympathy in connection with them. They give to those who pass their instruction not under

the spirit and ambition of industry, but the spirit and ambition of academic thought and life. They turn out, not a product of skilled mechanics enger to do the work of mechanics, but of young men schooled in contempt of manual labor and ambitious to find place in the crowded ranks of professionalism.

What might be done under the terms of a gift like that of Mr. Wilmerding we do not know; possibly nothing better than what is done. But it would be interesting to see what would come out of a school of industry presided over by men in leather aprons, enthusiastic for the work of their trades, creating the atmosphere of these trades and careless whether their finger nalls are polished or not, It would, too, be gratifying to see just for once an honest effort to carry out the wish of some giver of a great gift, like Mr. Wilmerding, in the spirit and to the precise end for which the gift was made.

#### A GROSS ABUSE.

The action of the House of Representatives, reported in yesterday's dispatches, in declining to put the rural free delivery upon a business basis makes a bad outlook for a service which has much to commend it in its legitimate development and much to be afraid of in the possibilities of its abuse. The rural delivery answers in many districts a reasonable demand and performs a real service; and in doing this it gives employment to a considerable funds from time to time dedicated to number of persons. It is in connection with this last-named fact that the danseeing that the rural delivery may be used handily as an attachment to the local political machine, and through their initiative the demands upon the new delivery systems are overwhelming both as to number and cost; and where routes are already established there is persistent political pressure to increase the number of pay of carriers. It is in the nature of things the easiest sort of a political graft, for the people the transfer announced in yesterday's of any neighborhood can be got without effort to petition for the spending of Government money locally for any purpose; and no member of Congress was ever known to decline to give to a local appeal from his district, whether for something necessary or something superfluous, the weight of his personal sanction and the support of his depart-

ment "pull." Under these influences the rural dehave given the money to the Chicago livery is expanding at an alarming rate. new systems being established, not only where they are needed, but in situations where they serve no purpose save before he is fairly cold in his grave that of the politicians. The father of F. Loud, of the Fifth California disover hag and baggage to another school | trict, is a good deal of a politician himfounded upon another idea and conduct- self, and, generally speaking, by no means averse to making the most out of the patronage at his command, but he is a reasonable man, and he is very earnestly a friend of the rural free delivery. He sees plainly that under present conditions the service is bound to be overloaded with the dead weight of politics, and that the only way to save it from abuses calculated to destroy it is to take it out of the hands of the politicians and re-establish it on a business

This was the purpose which has

just been defeated. Mr. Loud's argu-

ment, while it did not command the

basis.

votes, was in itself unanswerable. Up to this time, he declared in the course of a long speech in the House on the 3d inst., the rural delivery has been political in its organization-that is appointments to the service have been made by local postmasters themselves holding office through political favorand it has given indirectly to many Congressmen their first, or their largest, taste of public patronage; and under this inspiration it has in a very brief time advanced from an economical beginning to the most extravagant branch of the public service. At its inception the carriers received \$300 per annum. They now receive \$600. If the salary system continued, Mr. Loud predicted, they will eventually receive \$800, or \$900. At the present time \$850,000 is being spent for a supervisory force, when one-tenth part of that sum ought to pay for all the supervision required. The remedy for this great and growing graft is, Mr. Loud declared, to take the service out of politics and to re-establish it on a competitive or business basis. The plan proposed in the bill which Mr. Loud, as

chairman of the House committee on postal affairs, cordially supported, was to take the appointment of carriers out of the hands of politicians and let out the work by contract, in each district. to the lowest bidder. The failure of Congress to authorize this change after a long discussion, in which the point at issue was fully developed, exhibits the disposition of the average Congressman in matters of this sort. He does not want business principles to prevail in those departments of public expenditure which may be so turned as to promote his personal and political ends, and he will not vote for such change. He would rather waste

the great sum-estimated by Mr. Loud at \$14,000,000 per year-between the ultimate cost of the rural delivery under a legitimate business system and the ultimate cost under the extravagant political system. That Congress will hold out for the system of political appointments for a long time to come is certain; but in the end the system is bound to break down of its own weight. An abuse so flagrant cannot in the nature

The City Marshal of Portland, Me .:

reports that during the past year the ice department has made 1149 arrests for intoxication. Sheriff Pearson, who is a prohibitionist parson, has been boasting that his enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law had been so effective that there was not a saloon in Portland doing business; that Portland was a "dry" city. Nevertheless, 1149 persons were arrested for being drunk in this arid district of America.

#### MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The weak point in the government of the American people is the administration of municipal rule in our important cities and towns. Our State and National Governments are ably, economleally and uprightly administered, compared with that of the leading governments of Europe, but the municipal government of our important cities is not equal in economy and efficiency to that of Birmingham, Glasgow, Berlin or Paria

a municipal government directly representative of and responsible to the people of the city, having distinct legments, has not been tried by our important cities. Nowhere else is municithe Legislature by special acts governs | May until October. each city separately, even in matters of applicable to all cities of a given class. In Pennsylvania the Legislature may by special act remove the Mayor of a city, authorize the Governor to name his successor, and forthwith disorganize and disband the public service. The City of New York is governed by

the Legislature of the state. Some of its officials are responsible to the Governor and subject by him to removal. The City of New York, with 3,500,000 people, is not permitted today to determine for itself during what hours its saloons shall be closed. This question is decided for New York City by a majority of country members in the Legislature, who are no more qualified to determine the legal restraints upon the social life of a vast cosmopolitan community, like New York, than they are to devise a system of local ordinances for the police government of the city of Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, the Sikh province of British India. The officials of New York City are subject in the discharge of their duties to constant intermeddling by the Legislature. In Illinois the City of Chicago is greatly. hampered in matters of merely local government for want of power to govern itself. All this state interference ger lies. The politicians everywhere are in matters purely local is pernicious, and what every considerable city needs is emancipation from state interference in local matters and the gift of home rule. What is wanted is a municipal contrive unceasingly, either through Postal Department for the creation of government directly representative of and responsible to the people of the city, and having distinct legislative and administrative departments. Chicago is fuller of fair promise of good municipal government in the future than New York, for the Council of the City of Chicago possesses large powers. In 1895 it was absolutely owned by special interests, but today the people of Chicago are represented in its Council by 50 of its 70 members. It is organized on non-partisan lines, the best members being in control of all important

form except on the basis of home rule. If a Legislature, whenever the administration of any city becomes unsatisfactory to the state boss, may by special their legs the crowd looked like a polocal public service, there can, of course, be no sense of security for efficient municipal government. The state should the school which he founded and en- the service in Congress, Hon. Eugene permit the people of a city to determine for themselves all matters of city government; the people should have authority to legislate for themselves in all matters of local concern. The at tempt by the state arbitrarily to govern the city makes the government of both city and state irresponsible, inefficient and corrupt. They represent a brace of dirty hands, each one with farcical solemnity striving to rub the other clean. Home rule for the city robs the state of no proper authority within the city. The state continues to legislate for the whole people of the state in respect to such matters of common concern as crime, personal rights, the family, education, property, corporations, commerce elections and general taxation, and this legislation is enforced in the city by local officers. Thirty years ago, because the City of Boston had no use for the state prohibitory liquor law, the "hayseed and cheesepress" majority that had imposed this law upon Boston undertook to enforce it by the creation of a state constabulary, but the last state of the law was worse than the first; the state did not succeed in its effort to vitalize a law that could not

There can be no genuine municipal re-

committees.

administration. The powers of Home Rule which may be advantageously exercised by a city include the power to frame a city government and define its authority, the police power so far as local, the power of taxation for local purposes, including schools, the power to establish and administer streets and parks, the power to supply public necessities directly or by means of the public service corporation, and the power to establish and administer reformatory and charitable institutions. To the objection that the people of the city cannot safely exercise such powers; that they are incapable of self-government; that the government of the state must stand guard over the people of the city and save them from themselves, Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith in the Atlantic Monthly answers that the government of the state is not seldom "the means by which incorporated greed uses the public authority for private ends; that it is impossible for the entire people of the state to know the needs of its several local communities as well as their own people know them." There is no doubt in any intelligent, candid mind that Mr. Smith is right in his final contention that the people of a city should be free to determine all questions of municipal public policy; they should possess power to legislate as well as to whipped two years ago, to bring foradminister; they should enjoy legislative as well as administrative freedom.

The great trouble in the matter of reform in municipal government is that its price is eternal popular vigilance and interest, which it is almost impossible to stimulate and maintain. Tom Hood said: "Evil is often wrought by want of thought," and Anthony Trollope. In one of his novels keenly save that the immunity obtained by the avaricious and the unjust in this world is not due "to the ignorance of the

world as to their sins, but to the indifference of the world as to whether they be sinful or no."

BEWILDERING POSSIBILITIES.

The organization of a Rose Club in Portland is a matter upon which all citizens who have a decent pride in the appearance of the city from a standpoint of taste may congratulate themselves. The membership of this club, already considerable, should and doubtless will be swelled to hundreds, as the season advances and the infection (the love of roses being decidedly infectious) spreads. To learn of roses and their treatment, to know them by name, to watch their development and finally to revel in their beauty and fragrance, becomes a delight and in a sense a passion. Our climate and situation are pecultarly adapted to rose culture. We rarely have a Winter which, with slight protection, tea roses do not come through without harm, while the hybrid perpetuals, of which there is a large There are those who hold that good and constantly increasing family, live municipal government cannot be ex- and thrive through our hardest Winpected of democracy, but it is vigor- ters, sending forth bud and blossom ously contended, on the other hand, that usually until Christmas and going bravely on duty again in the early Spring. To classify these roses and name them is the work of the profesislative and administrative depart- sional rosarian. But the amateur may, with ordinary diligence and intelligence, have fine roses in bloom in greater or pal government so irresponsible as it is less abundance in ordinary seasons in in the United States. In some states the dooryard of his Portland home from To encourage and increase this type

petty detail. In other states legislation of rose culture is the self-imposed misis limited to acts general in form and sion of the Rose Club. It is not too much to say, judging from experience in this line, that the efforts of rose fanciers, whether members of the Rose Club or pursuing rose culture as individuals, will contribute greatly to the pleasure of visitors to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Fair. We have but to recall the delight of members of the National Press Association at the rose show prepared as a feature of their entertainment in this city three years ago to verify this statement. These visitors were banqueted and feted; given a seaside trip, clambake, and a tour of the state to its extreme southern limit. Boat rides and trolley-car rides and receptions were given, but the feature of their visit to Oregon, and especially to Portland, that gave the longest-lived pleasure was the gorgeous display of roses spread for them under a mammoth tent and renewed from day to day from the gardens and dooryards of the city during their entire stay. They were simply overwhelmed with the beauty of the display, and at the last carried away arms full of roses with the purpose of pressing and preserving them as souvenirs of Portland. This rose show was, it will be remembered, made with a week's preparation and drawn from the rose bushes that, without special attention, were in bloom at that time (early in July). What may not be accomplished in this direction by preconcerted effort extending over the period between the present Spring and the opening of the fair three years hence? Truly, the possibilities that are suggested by this question are bewildering.

Settlers are coming into the Northwest by thousands. Heavy trains running in two and three sections, crowded with homeseekers, roll into the Rocky Mountain section, and, dropping portions of their living freight here and there, push on to the Pacific Coast, bringing hundreds of settlers. In a single day last week six teams carrying in the aggregate 2500 people rolled into Helena, Mont. A newspaper of that city says that "when those destined for points farther West got off to stretch act remove its Mayor and disrupt its litical mass meeting." Agents say that the prospect for a large immigration increases daily. The mighty section inviting immigration and development will absorb these people, and thousands to come after them without crowding. Oregon will take a goodly share and

extend cordial welcome to all. Two years ago the Republican party in Multnomah County, under the leadership of those then and now directing it, was on so narrow a basis that defeat was inevitable, and the defeat was an overthrow. It is under the same direction still, and the so-called regular organization is plodding along in the same old way, regardless of the lesson, maintaining the close corporation and refusing to enlarge the circle. Should not the party circle be widened so as to include some more persons than the little old ring whose leadership has been so disastrous?

It is not fit that the entire local government, city and county, should be in the hands of one man. Yet it is practically so now; and this constitutes the main strength he has in his "push" for re-election to the United States Senate. Control of a political party and administration of public affairs, through the ascendancy of that party, ought not be locally enforced by the municipal to be wholly in one man's hands. Oneman rule is no good rule for a community. And every political party ought to have a wider basis

Again the anonymous correspondent has appeared urging a portage railway at the dalles of the Columbia. This time he or she uses 6000 words to recommend the construction of a trolley line there. That project has been defeated many times by the fickleness of human nature-and the unwillingness of its friends to stand up and be counted.

What a "machine" is-a politico-official machine—is apparent now to all who take note of the work Mr. Simon is doing since he came from Washington. Without this machine he could do nothing whatever. There is positively no demand, among the people, for his re-election to the Senate.

that led the Republican party in Multnomah County to defeat two years ago, s fixing up a similarly narrow and selfish programme today. The defeat of two years ago-is it to be repeated? It requires no little hardihood in a machine that got the Republican party in Muitnomah County so tremendously

me leadership, narrow and selfish,

ward now the same narrow programme that was turned down so violently then. The single issue in the contest for the primaries on Saturday is Mr. Joseph Simon. He has come from Washington to meet it. If the voters who are registering attend the primary, he will be

Just as a bit of informal weather rec ord, let it be chronicled that the first Spring day of 1902 came March 11.

beaten.

THEY KEEP REBELLION ALIVE.

Peace Party in United States, Says Funston, Are Responsible.

CHICAGO, March II .- General Frederick Funston was the guest of honor at an Kenoye, president of the Japanese House elaborate banquet held tonight in the of Peers, recently gave the Japanese Adclubhouse of the Marquette Club, members of the Lincoln Club also sharing in the occasion.

General Funston arrived in the city at I o'clock this afternoon for a stay of two days, during which time he will be the guest of various clubs and this city as well. He was met by a reception com-mittee composed of members of the City Council and members of the Marquette Club. He was escorted to the Auditorium Hotel, where he remained until late in the afternoon, when he was driven to the clubhouse of the Marquette Club, where an informal reception lasting for an hour was held. It had been the original intention to hold a great reception, but Gen-eral Function said that his physical condition was not equal to the strain that would be imposed by a function of that

The speakers at the banquet held tonight were: General John C. Black, of Chicago, and Colonel Henry L. Turner, of General Funston said:

"Had it not been for the so-called peace earty in the States, the insurrection would have been suppressed finally in January. 1900. Since that time, 600 lives have been sacrificed and millions of dollars have een spent. Were it not for the hope of the few leaders still under arms that the United States is on the verge of a civil war in their behalf, all resistance would be at an end.

"Two negro soldiers deserted our Army and for a time served in the insurgent army. They were caught and hanged. It would have been more of an act of justice had we hanged the people who signed the recent petition to Congress asking that we confer with the Philippine leaders in an effort to secure peace. In the one case two ignorant men were executed, while in the other case other people more guilty than they, in full possession of their senses, were allowed to go free. "We are informed that Major Waller,

one of the bravest officers in the Navy, is to be court-martialed because he shot some natives who stole the food from his starving men. If that is true, I say bully for Waller. I am glad he did it.

'The great mass of the natives in the Philippines do not know what independence is. Ninety-five per cent want to be left alone and prefer to be governed

by others than themselves.
"The case of Cuba has been held as an example of what we could do in the far East. I believe my experience in those islands has given me an insight into the character of both peoples. There are 40 Cuban leaders who are the superiors of any leader the Filipinos ever had. There is no comparison between the two. And I am not lying awake, either, thinking of how I love the Cubans." Tomorrow General Funston will be

shown the sights of Chicago and will hold two receptions, one at the Press Club and quother at the Chicago Athletic Club. sday morning he will return to New

#### TWO YEARS IS LONG ENOUGH.

Hughes Says Troops Should Not Serve Longer in Philippines. WASHINGTON, March 11. - General Hughes continued his testimony before Senate committee on the Philippines ay. In reply to a question by Sentoday. ator Patterson he said the death rate among Spanish prisoners was far beyond what it should have been. Investigation proved that the prisoners were so debili-tated by reason of their long stay in the heat and by their military service that they were unable to rally from any ill-ness which attacked them. He said he had urged the return of United States troops to this country after two years' service.

Senator Patterson called attention to the "water cure" as used in the way of tor-ture, but General Hughes said it never was practiced in his command. It was tried in one case, he had learned, by the Macabebe scouts, who, however, had promised not to repeat it. Answering a question by Senator Lodge, General Hughes said that Filipinos who have come into personal contact with the Americans either at stations or about headquarters, and who have got away from the domination of their presidentes and officials, who may be against the United States, have been entirely friend-

General Hughes said, that wherever he went into action against the Filipinos he felt as if he were fighting children and that he never made an attack that he did not regret it

General Hughes described the policy of concentration of the Filipinos pursued by General Bell, and said it is not intended as a matter of punishment. "It is to put, them out of harm's way, in part," sa he, "and to keep them out of mischief."

Taft Undergoes Surgical Operation. CINCINNATI, March 11.-William H. Taft, Governor of the Philippines, underwent a surgical operation today at the Jewish Hospital in this city, as he has contemplated ever since his consultation with an expert in New York immediate-ly after his return to this country. The operation is not regarded as serious, and it was successfully performed. The pa-tient is reported as doing nicely. He will be in the hospital perhaps three weeks.

#### CIVILIZED WARFARE. That Is All the Boer Envoys Say They Want.

WASHINGTON, March II.—C. H. Wessels and A. D. W. Wollmarens, the Boer delegates in this country, had a talk with President Roosevelt today. In the course of their interview they stated that they desired particularly to make known to the President that they neither asked for, desired nor expected intervenon on the part of this country or any "A number of mistakes have been

printed about our mission to this country since we came to Washington," said Mr. Wessels, "and the worst one is that we are trying to get intervention We know that this is not possible and as a matter of fact we don't want it; what we do want, however, and will have laid before the American Government, is a request that civilized warfare be inaugurated in South Africa." That is all we want now.

"We have not put before the author-ities any request that this or that plan be adopted to insure the carrying out of the rules of civilized warfare, but we will leave that wholly to the Govern-ment to take whatever steps it sees We want a fair and square fight. We are confident that we will be able to keep this war going for a number of years yet, and we think that all civilized nations, especially the United States, are interested in the proper rules of warfare being carried out. We can point out numerous instances of foul work. It is particularly noticeable that the Eng-lish press itself comments on the probability that General Methuen will be given decent care and attention by the Boers who captured him a few days ago. Yet what did they do with General Scheepers and a number of others? They killed Scheepers. That story from England points to its own moral and an important one, too.
"President Kruger is not seeking inter-

vention in Europe, and all stories of that kind may be denied whenever they are seen. The Boers have nothing to lose and all to gain by keeping up this fighting. They may call it guerrilla war-fare if they want, but it is at least humane warfare."

# Arizona Miners Walk Out.

CONGRESS, Ariz., March II.—Three nundred miners employed in the Congress an atrike today. The resulted from the organization of a local union.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Japanese Statesman Says the Czar's Army Must Be Withdrawn.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 11.-Prince vertiser an interview on the Manchurian question. As head of the National Union League and founder of the Toyo, edited weekly under the style of Nippon Shu-Ho, he has taken a prominent part in all pro-tests against Russia's territorial plans on

"Japan will never consent to a Rus-sian Manchuria," said the Prince. "On this point the government is absolutely determined. Nor should we hesitate to take recourse to armed remonstrance. were Russia to continue in her recent emi-defiant attitude. We have the sym pathy of both the United States Great Britain in the matter, and know what we are doing. Japan has no objec-tion whatever to Russia's leasing Port Ar-thur. It would not in any way menace our interests, "As for the Trans-Manchurian Railway

we regard its construction with lively sat isfaction, in that it will unquestionably serve to open new fields for foreign inopen new fields for foreign dustrial and commercial undertakings But Russia would have to maintain troops along the railway in order to keep it from attack on the part of the natives.

"Would Japan object to Russian troops n Manchuria for this purpose?" "Not at all, where the presence of such troops is necessitated, as is the case with the railroad. But Russia's great territorial army on Chinese soil must be withdrawn beyond the frontier, and that with-out further loss of time. That province out further loss of time. must be kept entirely under Chinese con trol, not only because of its mineral and other wealth, but also as being the birthplace of the present Chinese dynasty. Continued occupation of Manchuria by any foreign power whatever would mean the downfall of the present dynasty and subsequent revolution and anarchy. I am convinced that the tenure of Manchuria as a Chinese state is positively necessary to the maintenance and continuance of the present Chinese Government."

"What is thought in Japan of the attitude taken by the United States in this connection?"

"It is viewed with gratitude and respect The United States has, from the first, in-sisted on the open-door policy for all nations and a Russian Manchuria would be directly opposed to such a policy. We have implicit confidence in America in this matter, as in others, and are per-suaded that the United States will back us up in the stand we have taken. The United States is, we hold, the one absolutely unselfish and strictly just power. We have had frequent proofs of the cor-rectness of this view."

## MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Tax Bills Passed at the Special Session Ended Yesterday.

ST. PAUL, March 11 .- The first special ession of the Minnesota Legislature in 21 Years, and the third special session in the day, having been in session exactly five weeks,

The session met February 4 to consider the tax code and constitutional amendments prepared by the Tax Commission provided for at the regular session one rear ago. The work of that commission, however, was rejected, the bills submitted being defeated as too radical in the changes proposed. Within 24 hours of ad-journment other tax measures were passed and provision was made for the submission of other constitutional amend-ments to a vote of the people. These These amendments allow the Legislature to impose a general income tax in lieu of all taxes on personal property. A tax not to exceed 10 per cent per annum on the intax on credits is provided for, and also an income tax of not more than

of all other taxation; a gross earnings tion, were pass the inheritance tax bill and real estate

tax bill, A bill introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Hennepin County, and passed, provides that the public examiner shall pass on the accounts of the railroads doi in the state, and report whether these companies are paying the proper taxes. Some attention was paid to the merger

of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern reads, and the sum of \$55,000 was appropriated to furnish the Attorney-General with some sinews of war needed to prosecute the fight. When it was learned that under the decision of the Supreme Court the state had no standing in the Federal Courts, the Legislature adopted a nemorial to Congress urging an amendment to the judiciary act so as to give the state the same standing as a citizen in these courts,

The last bill to pass both houses was the appropriating \$50,600 for a state exhibit at St. Louis next year.

Taking Vote From Women. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11 .- The General Assembly today adopted and sent the Governor for approval a bill taking from the women of Kentucky the right to vote in School Trustees' elections. The bill was introduced by Mr. Blatr, of Lexington. In that city at the last general lection the negro women controlled the

#### SHAW URGED TO RETALIATE, Germany Said to Pay a Bounty on Sugar Exports.

election.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Since the an-nouncement that the Brussels Conference, at which were represented all the beetsugar producing countries of Europe, had decided to do away with all government bountles on sugar intended for export, the sugar interests of this country have brought prominently to public notice the cartel system in vogue in Germany, by which it is declared a bounty in additi to that directly paid by the a is given to the sugar exporter.

By this system sugar is sold to the exporter at a less figure than it is furnished for domestic consumption, the purpose be ing to keep the domestic price steady and one yielding a fair profit, by selling the surplus at a lower rate, which it is compelled to do in order to compete with the sugars of other countries in the mar-kets of the world. The Brussels conference recently decided that the effect of the cartel system was a bounty on export

Several gentlemen interested in this question had a conference with Secretary Shaw at the Treasury Department today and urged him to increase the present countervailing duty on German sugars by the bounty realized under the cartel sys-tem. The question of the propriety of this action has received some attention of late in Administration circles, but there is reason to believe that this Government will take the view that while the cartel system may and probably does result in a bounty to the experter, it is not a bounty paid by the German Government, and hence does not come within the provision of section 5 of the tariff act authorizing the levying of countervailing duties on articles on which an export has been paid. The wording of the law, it is said, is such as not to warrant this Government in taking any action in the premises.

"Sultan of Sulu" a Success. CHICAGO, March 11 .- "The Sultan Sulu," a new comic opera by George Ade and Alfred G. Walthall, had its first pro-duction at the Studebaker Theater, by the Castle Square Opera Company. It was clearly the judgment of the audience that

the production was a success.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

No British Major-Generals were captured yesterday.

Mr. Austin now has a chance for another pathetic dirge.

Yesterday was even more Spring-like

than Spring itself. An overcoatless March is not the least

of modern blessings. The war in the Transvaal is still in

process of being concluded.

The Milwaukee breweries are now busily engaged in trying to get even again.

General Weyler is bringing about peace in Spain. The undertaker does the rest. The Kalser may be glad that there is anything left of his brother to welcome

Marconi's threat to telegraph around the world without wires makes Robin Goodfellow's boast look cheap,

Harvard has dispensed with her department of veterinary science. This seems to be a horse on the horse.

The Indiana woman who fractured a rib while laughing at a comic opera must have been acting as an taher.

Uncle Sam will now have to get excited about the coronation. He is getting too strenuous to find plain democracy entertaining.

Delarcy's victory as having been accomplished by "the force under my command." Secretary Moody will save himself a lot

Let us hope that Dewet chesn't report

of trouble if, in the event of another war, he ties all the Admirals up to the docks and lets the Captains fight the battles. Lay away the dachshund, And shelve the foaming stell

Remove the flaunting bar That waved a "Komm" That waved a "Komm' herein." No sauerkraut for dinner, We'll eat roast beef today; Once more old Samuel is himself; Prince Henry's gone aeway.

An English university man, who has been visiting Washington, was invited to supper one night with a party of men who, with one exception, are graduates of the most noted of American colleges. The one exception was the host, a man who is always delightfully frank about all the incidents of his career. The talk turned on colleges, and every man declared his alma mater. "And you," said the Englishman, turning to his host, "you are a collegeman, too, I presume?" "Oh, yes, indeed, answered the host, "I was graduated at history of the state, adjourned at noon to- an institution which has turned out more men than any other in the country-Dr. Keeley's famous university at Dwight, in Illinois. You must be sure to visit it while you are in the West," And the Englishman responded earnestly: "Indeed, I shall take great pleasure in doing so."

A distinguished Senator of the United States went to Atlantic City a week or so ago for a few days' stay, relates a Washington correspondent. He took a room at one of the American-plan hotels, agreeing to pay \$8 a day for his meals and room. The next morning after he arrived he was seized with an attack of rheumatic gout. The doctor he called told him he must eat nothing but bread and milk. He stayed at the hotel for five days cent on all salaries in excess of \$10,000 a and ate bread and milk three times a day, year.

Three methods for the taxation of pub- On the sixth day he sent for his bill. This lic service corporation are allowed by the amendments—a gross earnings tax in lieu five days, at \$8, \$40. To 15 dishes bread five days, at \$8, \$40. To 15 dishes bread and mus, at 25 cents, \$3 74." "But," extax in addition to the tax on real property, and a franchise tax in addition to taxes postulated the Senator. "I ate none of the on real and personal property. Two im-portant tax measures, to be effective un-bread and milk." The clerk silently pointed to the line, fare are charged extra," and the Senator says he will make it cost them \$1000 by the time he has told all his friends to keep away.

> George Walter Metlinger, of Cleveland, O., is the author of the following powerful lyric, which is published, together with 20 others, by Charles H. Meigs:

AFTERWHILE. Twas one day in early June I stroll'd with my bride to be And ask her to wed me soon, And she answer'd "Afterwhile."

CHORUS. Afterwhile, oh, yes; afterwhile, After the roses are in bloom And she gets the new "Spring style," Then I'll be a happy groom

Twas one day a year after (My love she did not decry), I chose again to ask her, But was met with "Afterwhile,"

Thorus-Afterwhile, \$tc.

With a sad and lonely heart Three years alone I left her To wrestle with Cupid's dart. But 'twas the same "Afterwhile.

This is the reason you know Why I chose a bachelor life And oft do sing in woe The old strain of "Afterwhile."

Chorus-Afterwhile, etc.

Illinois Day at Charleston. CHARLESTON S. C., March 11 .- IIMis day was observed at the Interstate and West Indian Exposition today, and a state building was dedicated to Illinois by Governor Yates and a delegation from that state. Governor Yates, in his address, said it could not be denied that the war between the states had left an ugly ound, but the hand of brotherly love could be so placed as absolutely to conceal the scar,

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Impossible.—Brown-Do you think she's a lever girl?" Smith-Um-mi Rather too good-coking, don't you think?—Detroit Free Press.

She-How many men owe their success in life to their wives. "Yes. And how many more men owe their wives to their success in life."-Life. A Disappointment.—Shopper-I want a show that is both comfortable and stylish. Sales-

nan-Very sorry, madam, but the age of niracles is post.-Judge. Grandma-Sakes alive, child! Don't tell me ou are chewing gum! Willie-No, I ain't, randma-That's a good boy. I'm proud of ou! Willie-It's tobacco.-Chicago Daily roul

News. Jack's Point of View .- "But, my dear, den't you know that opals are awfully unlucky?"
"Well, Jack priced a lot of different stones, and he says they're only about a fifth as unlucky as diamonds."—Brooklyn Life.

Just a Hint.—Stinjsy (playing host)—Well, old man, what do you think of that wine? Sharpe (laying down his small glass)—The sample tasted so good I wouldn't mind having a drink of it.—Philadelphia Press.

ing a drink of it.-Philadelphia Press. Point of View .- New England Statesm Wasn't that a mortifying scene in the Senate hamber. Statesman from the Breezy West-Mortifying? It was disgusting. stopped before we could tell which one was the best man!—Chicago Tribune.

A Little Mixed.-"What do you think of this Shakespeare-Bacon controversy?" "Well," answered the man who is not much of a book reader, "I think they both deserve a great deal of credit for not putting the public to the expense of a court of inquiry."-Wash