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TODAY'S WEATHER—Showers, with south to west wind.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 47; minimum temperature, 38; precipitation, 0.07 inch.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

LOCAL INTERESTS AT STAKE.

It will devolve upon the Republican State Convention, to be held in Portland, April 2, to commend the vigorous action inaugurated by President Roosevelt against the railroad mergers, and the concessions made by a Republican Congress to Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Nothing could more accurately reflect the feeling of the people of the state toward the encroachments of the trusts and the arrogance of the extreme protection party in Congress.

It is a curious fact that not a single definite and efficient move has been made or proposed in Congress by the Democrats. They howl about them, but when the Republicans in the last offered a Constitutional amendment enabling the Federal power to deal with the trusts, the Democrats voted against it. Rather than see the trusts controlled they preferred to keep them on ice as a perennial bugaboo.

It is true that the trusts and their friends, as well as their antagonists, in the Republican party. The trusts have to do with property, and for protection of property there is no place else to look outside of the Republican party. But the Administration proposes, while protecting the property of the trusts against riot and plunder, to compel them to live under obedience to the whole fabric of the law to which they look for protection. More drastic legislation may be needed. But first it will be ascertained what virtue exists in the laws we have. That is the President's course, and it is deserving of commendation.

It is a matter of grave concern to the Pacific Coast that the Philippines are liberally treated in an economic sense, and on this issue the record of the Democrats in Congress is most damning. They could have passed the Foraker amendment, carrying a reduction of 75 per cent in the Dingley rates, but they voted against it. Rather than have justice done, they elected to stand upon their impossible proposal of abandoning the islands entirely.

The importance to the Pacific Coast of retaining the Philippine Islands and giving them living tariff rates, both hither and at Manila, has received no consideration whatever from the Democratic party, but has been persistently ignored. Whatever concessions have been secured for the Philippines, as for Cuba, have had to be gained through Republican efforts. Those efforts, in so far as they have been successful, should be seconded by the Republican party in the Pacific Coast States and endorsed by the people at the polls.

THE COAL AREA.

Dr. Charles Willard Hayes, of the Geological Survey, after a careful study of the subject, makes the coal areas of the United States foot up some 280,297 square miles, exclusive of Alaska and of large areas of lignite coal not strictly comparable with the higher grade anthracite and bituminous coal. Of this total area approximately 55 per cent is productive. The rank of states in production differs greatly from their rank in area. Thus Pennsylvania, ranking seventh in coal area, ranks first in production. The North Appalachian field ranks third in area, but first in tonnage and value of product. A factor of the proximity of coal to market, the suitability of the product for fuel, and the relative quantity of marketable coal per square mile of productive area.

The drain upon the coal deposit, though simply enormous, does not as yet threaten or forebode a coal famine, or even scarcity. The great stores of nature, stored in remote ages past with condensed energy of light and heat still contain an abundance for the use of man, so far as man appears, for generations yet to come. Calculation cannot fix a point at which the coal supply will be exhausted, since there is no means whereby the demand upon it in coming years can be gauged with any degree of accuracy. We know approximately what the world's consumption of coal amounts to in tons; we know that with the building of navies, increase of manufactures and the growing demand for fuel, whereby cities are warmed and lighted and railway trains are run, the coal consumption shows enormous increase from year to year. We know that our coal store is still vast; that its extent aggregates a surface area of nearly 800,000 square miles. The extreme workable depth of this area has been determined and the present demands upon it are well known. What the future demand may be can only be surmised.

Changing conditions—the thing we call growth—may lay increasing tribute upon it, or inventive genius may find for it a substitute or an auxiliary that will materially lessen the levy now made. In the meantime we may rest reasonably secure in the knowledge that the store of coal yet untouched will be equal to any conceivable demand made upon it for many centuries to come.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Another European power has joined the procession of nations laying their territorial possessions in the lap of the American Nation. Denmark is the latest, and while its West Indian population may be characterized by Bryan as having been bought at so much a head, and while they are foreign to our language and traditions, alien largely in color and will be denied political independence should they, as governed, consent or secede, Christendom will recognize the validity of the transfer and the islanders themselves will in time learn to take pride in the new flag that has been raised above them—to remain, perhaps, as Dewey said at Manila, forever!

Almost all Europe has paid tribute to the expanding sovereignty of the American Empire. With our Revolutionary War we won from Great Britain not only our independence, but also two considerable tracts of territory, one including parts of the present States of Alabama and Mississippi, and the other comprising part of the French possessions now corresponding to a good portion of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It would be possible also to list certain concessions secured from Great Britain, Great Britain in 1847, and acquisitions from that power, though concessions were made on both sides.

From the foundation of the Republic, additions to its territory came rapidly and from every source. Louisiana was bought from France, Florida from Spain, Alaska from Russia. Texas was accepted as a voluntary accession, California and the great Southwest were partly won in war and partly bought from Mexico. Hawaii came in at her own instance. Porto Rico and the Philippines were transferred from Spain under the Treaty of Paris. We negotiated with Germany for Tutuila, and picked up Guam and Wake Island as convenient stepping-stones across the Pacific. Cape Wraggell is almost as far from San Francisco as Manila is.

From these many nationalities, attitudes and longitudes we have formed one empire, the best-governed in the world. There is no present evidence that our latest acquisition will be our last. Any nation that provokes us to war will have to reckon with a possible loss of territory. In the West Indies, especially, it is doubtful how long we shall be able to avoid taking other islands as we have those of Denmark. If they are unable to prosper outside our tariff preserves and if, as we must, we forbid them to accept other sovereignty, we can hardly do otherwise than take them. Dutch, French and British islands still stretch at intervals around the Caribbean Sea, and Hayti and Santo Domingo make shift to preserve their so-called independence. The Americanization of the whole region is among the tasks of the twentieth century.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

General Miles' outbreak against the proposition for a readjustment of the administrative organization of the Army finds some excuse in the "grill" to which he has been subjected during the past five years, but with respect to the particular measure under consideration his position is not wisely taken, and it is not possible that he can be sustained.

The conditions from General Miles' standpoint are indeed irritating. There has appeared for a long time to be within the administrative staff of the Army a clique or ring extremely hostile to him. It has steadily opposed his efforts to which he has been subjected from an effective or distinguished part in the Spanish War, and is now keeping him from his natural duty in the Philippines. It contrives, too, to prevent him practically from exercising the functions of his rank and station as the highest officer of the Army in active service, leaving him to an almost nominal dignity, with little or none of the powers usually attached to his position. In same alone General Miles is commander of the Army. In fact and in practice he has less authority in respect to Army operations and affairs than any one of half a dozen clerks in the War Office.

The prime mover in the antagonisms which have brought about the practical setting aside of the foremost man in our military service has been General Corbin, Adjutant-General of the Army, who in close political and personal sympathy with the McKinley Administration, and who appears to have acquired an inside relationship to the Roosevelt Administration as well. General Corbin not only hates Miles with a bitter hatred, but he wishes for himself the dignities which belong to Miles' status as the nominally commanding General of the Army, and he is not likely to let him, artfully ingratiated and intrigue, to pose as a political martyr, which is the clear purpose of his threat to resign his commission. He is connected by marriage with the Shermans of Ohio and the Camerons of Pennsylvania, and it is quite possible that he would not feel the financial loss of his salary as Lieutenant-General if he should resign from the Army. But he is not likely to be selected by either of the great parties as a political standard-bearer. The Republican party would certainly not pay him any honor, and the Democratic party is not likely to forget that it is not many years since General Miles was found of making radical Republican speeches at public banquets at every opportunity. General Miles is like the old hero of the Mexican War, General Winfield Scott, a fine soldier on the battlefield, but a poor politician in politics. He has always fought like a hero, but always "talked like poor Pol."

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, who now lies critically ill at his home in Newark, N. J.—if, indeed, he has not already passed away—has by reason of strength passed the limit allotted to human life, having been born in 1819. The announcement of his death, which may reasonably be expected at any time, will signalize the close of a life whose period of usefulness not only extended over the greater part of the world's most renowned century, but whose genial and sympathetic nature brought him, through ballad-writing, in touch with thousands who did not know him by name. He wrote in 1843 the ballad "Ben Bolt," and for two decades thereafter the words, set to a simple melody, thrilled thousands of hearts with their tender, reminiscent pathos. Though a generation has come upon the stage to whom the words are unfamiliar, their venerable author, as he lies upon his deathbed, finds identity in connection with them. Dr. English served his district in Congress in his prime, and his community in many lines of useful, unobtrusive endeavor during many active, earnest years, yet he approaches the grave simply as the "author of 'Ben Bolt.'" The multitude, growing old, who sang the ballad when the words were new are taken by the magic of memory back to the fair domain of youth by the announcement that he is passing. The old song has fallen into disuse in later years, except for its revival at "Ben Bolt" days, but it has been piped in quavering treble and trembling bass many times within the past few days by men and women who were young fifty years ago.

Bubonic plague threatens the City of Canton, China, in sections of all crowding and filth surpass all conception of Americans—even those who have visited the Chinese districts of San Francisco. The Chinese Club of Canton is closed, and the employees are ordered to live in boats on the river. Several Europeans and Americans have died there recently from cholera, which is epidemic. This is one of the penalties that attach to the open door, but which commercial interests ignore when possible, and defy when they must be met, but to abrogate which is not thought of. Such conditions ought to have been improved in the great cities of the Chinese Empire. This is beyond the nature of things, and Americans and Europeans who go to China will continue in the future, as they have in the past, to "take their chances."

as such he is entitled to choice of agents in the business of Army administration. Between him and General Miles there is notoriously bad blood, and it is not unnatural that he should wish to put at the post of immediate authority in military affairs a man more in sympathy with his own purposes.

General Miles argues truly that an Army to be highly efficient must have "unity" in the sense of being subject to one authority capable of immediate action. There is, indeed, no evading this principle. Macaulay summed it up in his famous remark that no successful army was ever commanded by a debating club; it has been illustrated and reasserted by every military commander of eminence in times both recent and remote; it accords with theory, history and common sense. But the integrity of this principle in connection with the American Army at this time by no means implies that the man in command must be General Miles. There must, indeed, be an administrative head immediately subject to the President. But the President, as the man in supreme responsibility, ought to have the right to name the man as the Hawley bill proposes that he shall.

The President is a man of clear common sense. If it be true, as all the world believes, that the Army administration at Washington is under the blight of a self-seeking clique, he ought to be able to discover it and to break it up. But in any event, as the man responsible to the country he is entitled to have a free hand in the selection of the military as in other departments of men adjusted to his own views and in sympathy with his own purposes. It is unfortunate for General Miles that he does not and cannot stand in this relation; but he has no right to complain if the necessities of the situation call for readjustment of military authority.

THE RAILROAD CONFESSION.

It is clear that the determination of the President to enforce the laws has brought considerable anxiety to railroad officials. The interstate commerce act has so far been regarded as unworkable in some of its provisions, and its evasion or violation has brought such mild reproach, that railroad men have come to look upon the law as the embodiment of an impracticable theory and a measure that is hardly to be taken seriously. Railroad interests have fostered the notion that more legislation is needed to govern interstate commerce, and all sorts of sage advice has been given to the remedies that Congress should provide. It seems not to have occurred to those people that there might be a virtue in the present law if it were fearlessly enforced.

"The feeling in railway circles is that strict enforcement of the law will produce serious trouble," says the Wall-Street Journal, representative of the railroad and stock market interests. "If the Administration endeavors to execute the interstate law as it stands today, there is going to be a period of anxiety in regard to railway affairs. If the orders to enforce the law are carried out with any considerable degree of energy, there will be speedy and urgent demand for some change in the interest of the roads."

The interstate commerce law, lax as has been its administration, has been productive of great good for the commercial interests of the country. For a long time it prevented the favoritism that had previously made business uncertain, and only recently has disrespect for the law reached the point where railroad officials dared openly admit they had violated its most important provision. And in this admission they showed they could maintain rates that were illegal; why, then, could they not maintain legal rates? The railroads cut under the published tariff, which was an illegal act. They used the same legal rates, but maintained it for months. The bill shipped got the secret rate, the general public got the other.

It may be advisable to provide by law some sort of traffic evener or some method by which inequalities of service shall be recognized in the authorized rates. But these needs should be developed under the operation of the law, not by a fashionable evasion of its letter and spirit. The present law has been the cause of the railroad, as it has the general public. It is possible that under a policy of energetic enforcement the law may yet be found to be of practical value to all interests concerned. If the railway authorities will obey only the laws that please them, it is time the people should know it, and one of the ways to find it out is to go after offenders. If not, it will then be time to provide other means of relief for transportation troubles that tend to demoralization in business.

Leutenant-General Miles will be retired for age August 8, 1923, but he could be retired at once by direction of the President, being 62 years of age, under section 1 of the act of June 30, 1882. If the President should decide that General Miles had become a chronic disturbing influence in the Army, and that he was a hindrance to the Army, General Miles would have small chance to pose as a political martyr, which is the clear purpose of his threat to resign his commission. He is connected by marriage with the Shermans of Ohio and the Camerons of Pennsylvania, and it is quite possible that he would not feel the financial loss of his salary as Lieutenant-General if he should resign from the Army. But he is not likely to be selected by either of the great parties as a political standard-bearer. The Republican party would certainly not pay him any honor, and the Democratic party is not likely to forget that it is not many years since General Miles was found of making radical Republican speeches at public banquets at every opportunity. General Miles is like the old hero of the Mexican War, General Winfield Scott, a fine soldier on the battlefield, but a poor politician in politics. He has always fought like a hero, but always "talked like poor Pol."

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Traffic over the Northern railroads has again been opened after a snow blockade of a week. The peculiarity of this delay was its date, such a suspension of traffic late in March being not only unusual, but unprecedented in the history of transcontinental railroading. The suspension caused great inconvenience to the public and much expense to the railroad companies. Uncovering tracks buried to a depth of from three to fifteen feet at a cost of \$100,000, and the expense of which is not taken into consideration by those who proceed upon the supposition that the railroad business is all profit, which somehow corporations monopolize to the exclusion of individuals. However, a very short period of traffic blockade is sufficient to make the general public appreciate railway management that brings trains in on time—merger or no merger.

The death at an advanced age of Noah Davis, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, recalls many cases celebrated in the legal annals of the state in the days of his judicial stewardship. It was Justice Davis who presided at the trial of William M. Tweed for malfeasance in office, and of Edward D. Stokes for the murder of James Fick. The public held him in amazement for the bold and enormous pecuniations of the one as brought out in evidence at the trial, and in shuddering horror the shameful details of the other. All this is ancient history, as the events of life are now passed and scheduled, which the death of Justice Davis at four-score and four years but serves to recall briefly, and to dismiss as incidents once of vital interest, but now long closed.

The House committee on census, by a vote of 5 to 3, has agreed to report a bill providing for the compulsory transfer into the civil service of all Census Office employees above the grade of skilled laborers who were employed in the Census Office on March 7, 1902. This action of the committee is a slap at the President. To the statement that the President would veto this bill his friends replied that such was his attitude, but that they proposed to place the matter before the House for its decision.

The loss of stock on the ranges of the Dakotas and Eastern Montana from the March blizzard has been quite severe. This was not due, as is the case in earlier Winter storms, to the carelessness or improvidence of stockmen, but rather to the reasonable supposition that it was safe to put the stock upon the range.

For General Miles' benefit it may be stated that one Theodore Roosevelt is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

John Bull neglects to extract the spinal cord every time he breaks the backbone of the South African War.

Here and there you see a candidate who was not the key-stone of the independent arch, but they are scarce.

The Sampson-Schley controversy is said to be ended. Where have we heard that before?

The affair at Omaha makes the Russian student riots look like a peace conference.

There seems to be no danger of a shortage in the supply of candidates.

Protectionist Hypocrisy.

Kansas City Star.
The Republic contains a very Cuban reciprocity has again laid bare the hypocrisy of the ultraprotectionists. They oppose any concession to Cuba on the ground that it would open the way for an assault on the whole protective system. That system, therefore, is to be maintained in its integrity at any cost—even at the sacrifice of national honor in the case of Cuba; but what becomes of the argument adduced to support every new tariff schedule, that it is to be "only a temporary measure"? Give us a tariff for a little while, but always keep the tariff for a short time, you know, until the new industry gets on its feet. But when anybody modestly suggests that the new industry is able to walk alone and treat the public under its feet a fearful cry goes up.

Approved in Marion County, Salem, Oregon.

Hon. Henry E. McGinn's nomination for the State Senate is a splendid tribute to the Statesman. Mr. McGinn was born in this country and spent a number of years in our midst. He is an able and energetic man, and in every way qualified as a legislator. In fact, he has the stuff in him that United States Senators should be made of, and if no else appears at the next session of the Legislature better qualified and more deserving than he for the position a mistake would not be made by giving it to him. But it is said Mr. McGinn has a man for that who is better than he, but aside by him at any personal sacrifice.

ROOSEVELT AND RENOMINATION

The Register of the United States Treasury, who is an influential colored man from Georgia, was recently asked by Booker T. Washington if he favored the renomination of Roosevelt for 1904. Lyons replied that if Senator Hanna desired the nomination he should support him; otherwise he would be glad to support Roosevelt. The conversation was reported to the President, who said he was entirely satisfied that Lyons would be loyal to his friends and retain his office. Ohio men say, however, that the political situation in the state makes it impossible that Hanna shall be a candidate in 1904. Hanna and the President are very warm friends, and he will assist Roosevelt every way in his power, but if this were not so, Senator Foraker would throw all his strength for Roosevelt and that would give him the Ohio vote. On the other hand, if Foraker should attempt to stand as a candidate, Senator Hanna's influence would be sure to go to Roosevelt and defeat Foraker in his own state. The expectation in Ohio is that President Roosevelt will be renominated in 1904 and that Hanna will head a Roosevelt delegation from the State of Ohio.

These reports are interesting, and they will probably be verified by the renomination of Roosevelt in 1904, through the strength of his present attitude, which is felicitously described by the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post as that of an honorable man who is "not asking or expecting a renomination, who would value a second term, but would not buy it with official influence." The attitude might be expected of President Roosevelt, President Arthur had a good deal of this high-bred political delicacy in him when he declined to use the power of official patronage to make the Southern Republican delegation solid for his renomination in the National convention of 1884. He said that while he strongly desired a renomination the office of President of the United States was too high and responsible a position to be made the subject of political intrigue by its incumbent; that he became President by an accident; that he had tried to do his duty; that if his official record was not worthy enough to renominate him he never would abuse his great trust by using the vantage ground of his exceptional opportunity to pack the National convention with Southern office-holders or their tools.

These views were frankly expressed by President Arthur to intimate friends, like Senator Edmunds, who enjoyed his confidence, and earnestly desired to prevent the nomination of Blaine. This action on the part of President Arthur, quite possibly lost him the nomination in 1884, when the standard of political honor and delicacy in high places was not as high as it is today. President Arthur was not a man of such high political ideals as Mr. Roosevelt. He was not a civil service reformer in his youth. Few people were. He was an able and influential man, assumed the same attitude toward the question of renomination that Roosevelt has done. Roosevelt is a well-bred man like Arthur and he is more than that, he is a man who, from youth, has been devoted to high political ideals, and clings to them with characteristic tenacity, no matter what the effects may be upon his personal fortunes. He made this clear by his treatment at the outset of the question of Southern patronage.

If there was a Republican list for a vacant office, of good standing and personal character among his neighbors, he was prompt to appoint him. If not he required for a Gold Democrat. If there was no Gold Democrat equal to the office he was ready to appoint a Bryan Democrat or a Populist or a political agnostic. The plea that a candidate, through himself and his friends, could control a state delegation for 1904 has been indignantly rejected in every instance when it has been made. President Roosevelt has never said like President Hayes, that he only intended to hold his office one term, and he has made it perfectly clear that he has no intention to buy a renomination by patronage or official favors. He has perhaps made some honest errors of judgment and policy, but they are few and of small consequence, if we may judge from the fact that the President today is heartily supported not only by the McKinley Republicans, but by the "anti-imperialist" Republicans, who were bitterly hostile to McKinley. He has been but six months in office and it is not too much to say that he has thus far not only equalled the highest expectations of his friends, but he has happily disappointed the predictions of his detractors, who, while conceding his private and public integrity and energy of character, declined to believe in his disinterestedness and his most vigorous, energetic and upright executive, and he has also been most discreet in his disposition of matters sufficiently perplexing to test an astute mind. He has done his duty with directness and vigor and discretion; he has deserved success, which is said to be a greater thing than success itself.

Taxation of Church Property.
Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Chicago is wrestling with the problem of taxing church property at the present time, and, as usual, a great furor is being raised over the matter. It is not intended that the property actually used for church or educational purposes should be taxed; the movement is directed against the property held by those institutions as assets or for speculation. It cannot be denied that the Christian sentiment of the country that so earnestly favors the promotion of churches and schools has been times abused. These institutions not infrequently go into the real estate business, and as they can purchase whenever and wherever they please and hold it without cost to themselves they have a material advantage over the other people, which is unjust.

On the Castle of Chillon.
Eternal Spirit of the chainless Mind!
Brightest in dungeons, Liberty! thou art,
For there thy habitation is the heart—
The heart which love of thee alone can bind;
And when thy sons to fetters are consign'd,
To dungeons and the damp vault's dreary gloom,
Thy country conquers with their martyrdom,
And Freedom's fame finds wings on every wind.

Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar, for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a track,
Worn as if thy cold pavement were a sod.
By Bonivard! May none those marks efface!
For they appeal from tyranny to God.
—Lord Byron.

FREDERICK AND WASHINGTON.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway, the historian, has written the following final letter to the New York Sun, in the issue raised by the controversy over the courtesies believed to have been exchanged between Frederick the Great and Washington: "Sir—The extract given in today's Sun by Mr. Frank E. Marshall from 'L'Amiral Delville' printed in Amsterdam 1783, containing the statement that the King of Prussia had sent Washington his portrait, inscribed 'Le plus vieux Roi de l'Europe au plus grand homme de son siècle,' is interesting as an indication of the path by which the American legend reached Germany. It is nearly certain that this note was adapted from an American paragraph which first appeared in the New Jersey Journal of August 9, 1780, which is in the New York Historical Society."

The King of Prussia not long since presented His Excellency General Washington with the picture of His Majesty, taken to the life, inscribed under, 'From the oldest General in Europe to the greatest General on earth,' and celebrated General of His Majesty's (over whom conquest never gained dominion), on viewing the inscription, asked, 'Why does he stand higher in the annals of fame than myself?' 'Consider,' replied this illustrious artist in the science of war: 'You never fought but at the head of troops in order to defeat Frederick the Great, and I, full of hopes vying with any commander; but this noble chief has encountered every embarrassment, and by his united abilities (complete to constitute the General in chief) has surmounted untold difficulties, and therefore justly stands entitled to such laurels as conquest, fame and magnanimity only can give.'

"About 12 years ago I explored both variants—the portrait and the sword—and found them equally fictitious. Washington thought Frederick was a French writer of 1783 saw. For Prussia had not yet made with us that treaty of September, 1783, which gave Washington such satisfaction."

And in Washington's will such a portrait would have surely been as worthy of special mention as the historic oak box given by the Earl of Buchan, the cane bequeathed by Franklin to the Bible presented by Bishop Wilson.

"After persistent inquiries among the Washington and Lewis families I reached the conclusion that no such portrait was ever painted, and that the sword, which I could not learn that among any of those families there existed or was even a tradition of such a portrait. Unless some new evidence should appear, the portrait of Washington, which knows more about Washington's letters than any man, has found a mention by the General of a gift from Frederick, the conclusion appears to me inevitable that portrait and sword are variants of a myth derived from a patriotic novelette founded on what French and American enthusiasts longed for, but which never occurred."

"MONCURE D. CONWAY."

"New York, March."

"WORLD POWER" AND SUBSIDY.

Chicago Chronicle.

"We are looking forward to that position we are entitled to as a world power," says Chauncey Depew, "but as the United States is not a world power, we cannot open the communications which are necessary to accomplish that commercial result without the active assistance of our subsidized ships of our rivals in business."

Mr. Depew is aware, of course, that the most formidable of our rivals in business as a "world power" is England. He ought to be aware, if he is not, that England does not subsidize her ships of war, as the bill now pending in the Senate proposes to subsidize American ships. He ought to know, if he does not, that only a very small percentage of English tonnage is in the service of the British Empire, and that small percentage draws only compensation for special construction to meet the requirements of the British Admiralty, and this compensation is paid by the British Government, not by the British people. If Mr. Depew is competent to discuss this question he must know that this country has far more than one-half share of the overseas tonnage of the world, and a good deal more than one-half of the carrying, imports and exports included, between this and foreign countries long before it was the practice of our politicians to brag about our being a "world power."

If dealings and carrying goods the world over make a world power, then we were such a power far more than we are now long before an American ship drew a cent from the public treasury as a bonus for doing its own business. We were a world power when our shipowners could sail everywhere and bid defiance to all competitors.

Mr. Depew is aware, of course, that an American syndicate represented by Mr. Morgan has been buying a fleet in England and asking no bonus from our Government or that of any other country as an inducement to sell. Why does not Mr. Depew ask Congress to permit the owners of that fleet to sail it under the American flag? Is it because he would then have to admit that we would have plenty of ships to do our world-power business without vowing them any money out of the public treasury if we would only permit them to sail under the flag of this country? Most likely that is the reason.

Muzzling the Cabinet Officers.

Springfield Republican.
White House news must hereafter reach the public through Secretary Cortelyou and not through the members of the Cabinet. Such is the latest Rooseveltian edict. The clear implication is that members of the official family have been talking too much and too loosely and must stop it. It may be useful to mention a Cabinet Minister here—the number concerned being smaller in the former case—but folks will talk. Cabinet Ministers included, give them provocation enough.

Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.

(From Prince Henry, on board the Deutschland, in mid-ocean, by wireless telegraph.)
Rocked in the cradle of the deep,
I lay me down in peace to sleep.
Secure from bowing heads and such
That I am sure I did not die.
The time I had was great, indeed,
But even William's dream went
When I awoke and found I was
Go through the mill that I've gone through.
Those Yankee chaps may think it's gay,
But I'm not so sure of that.
But I'm not built to go the pace.
Those fellows simply make a race.
Now calm and peaceful shall I sleep,
Rocked in the cradle of the deep.