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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Showers, with winds mostly southerly.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.—Maximum temperature, 45; minimum temperature, 28; precipitation, trace.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

GOVERNOR MURKID'S CONTENTION.

It is impossible to forecast with any approach to certainty what the United States Supreme Court will think of the ground upon which the State of Washington will seek to proceed in the Northern Securities merger. The legal aspect of this whole controversy, at Washington, in Minnesota and in the States of Montana and Washington, seems to fall within that debatable ground in which legal men are apt to be eternally warring. In part by the public opinion of the time. Great changes have come over the judiciary view of railway traffic and of organized labor, to mention two notable fields of modern jurisprudence, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the status of monopolistic combinations of capital, in railroad and other enterprises, may be adversely affected as time goes on, and not very long time, either. By the influence public opinion exerts through the magazines and newspapers, and also through the obscure considerations of public policy, to which members of the Supreme Court are no more impervious, however they may think they are, than other alert and open minds.

The problem Governor McBride has set before him is a complicated one. He undertakes to say that the ground upon which Minnesota was denied access to the United States Supreme Court does not apply to the State of Washington. That ground was, in brief, that the Minnesota application necessarily involved certain citizens of Minnesota, and that nothing in the Constitution or the judiciary acts as hitherto construed grants the court the requisite jurisdiction. The constitutional provision in question occurs in the second section of Article III, wherein the scope of the Federal judiciary is laid down, and which reads:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution . . . to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

The provision is naturally interpreted as prohibiting the institution of actions of a civil nature in the Federal courts by a state against citizens of other states where it becomes necessary under the rules of equity practice to join as parties to the litigation residents of the state which is a party in the case. This shuts out Minnesota, but does it exclude Washington? Governor McBride apparently rests his case upon the fact that none of the parties in interest in the merger is a citizen of Washington State. This would apparently settle the matter, were it not for a mystifying view taken in the State of Minnesota. The Legislature of that state, acting on the advice of the Governor and Attorney-General, has addressed a petition to Congress, asking for new legislation on the subject, and reciting that "the judiciary acts do not confer upon the Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction to entertain an action of a civil nature brought by a state against citizens of other states," and Attorney-General Douglas reports that "the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States does not extend under the judiciary acts to litigation in which a state is a party plaintiff or complainant."

The natural and easy way out of this complication is to assume at once that Attorney-General Stratton purposes to ignore the Circuit Courts entirely and file an original bill with the United States Supreme Court itself. In this case, of course, the St. Paul dispatches outlining his plan to utilize the Circuit Courts would be in error. The Oregonian's Olympia correspondent inclines to the view that Mr. Stratton's objective is the Supreme Court, and this is the most probable, in view of his apparent destination. It is reasonably clear that he could not be denied upon the same ground taken in the Minnesota application. Undoubtedly the court can throw out his suit if it is so framed, and a strong body of legal opinion holds to the view that suits of this kind ought to be denied the Federal Courts until State Courts have been tried. In Minnesota it has been accepted that the State Courts can be rightfully used to proceed against the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways to enjoin them from submitting to outside control. Or, with the proposed amendment to the judiciary acts, the State of Min-

nesota could bring in the Federal Courts of New Jersey action against the Securities Company itself. Attorney-General Stratton has, however, the unique point of vantage, that unless the United States Supreme Court will entertain his suit his state is deprived of any basis of procedure. The Minnesota view of the judiciary acts shuts him out of the Circuit Courts, and the State Courts are obviously not open to him. It seems as if on the ground of public policy his application should be granted. The hardship inflicted upon the Securities Company in compelling it to answer is inconsequential compared with the alternative denial of their day in court to the people of Washington State.

ITS THREEFOLD MISCHIEVOUSNESS.

No more dangerous measure has been offered in Congress within a generation than the subsidy bill which has passed the Senate and has been apparently arrested in the House. Its tendency is to undermine the moral sense of the people, to promote socialism and to afford entrance to power of the Democratic party, with all its mischievous proposals.

Party exigency alone can gloss over the fact that the bill proposes to take millions of dollars from the people by taxation and turn the money over to rich corporations that are abundantly able to look after themselves. If it were really designed to increase our merchant marine, it would permit registry of foreign-built vessels. If it were honestly designed to overcome the difference between American and European wages, it would bestow the money so that the seamen would get it, instead of bestowing it altogether upon the steamship companies, who will retain the bulk of it for themselves. If it were meant to equalize the carrying trade, Senator Allison's amendment requiring ships to carry a certain percent of their capacity would have been accepted. If the proposal were honest as to the mails, it would provide, as it does not, for apportionment of subsidy according to quantity or weight of mails carried, on a basis of direct benefit to local tonnage and miles traversed. The subsidy is accurately designed to go to the swift passenger steamships. The carrying trade, as with Great Britain, must get along as best it can. The freight subsidy is fixed on the basis of 1 cent per ton per 100 miles traversed by American vessels sailing to or from American ports, taking the ship's nominal tonnage rather than its actual tonnage. It is a subsidy of 100,000,000 of dollars for American vessels built within the next five years. This is a plain invitation to put up prices, extended to the shipyards that are already running to their full capacity and actually behind with their orders.

The bill also tends in the direction of socialism. Paternalism, like that espoused by Populists a few years ago in their offers to confer donations from the Treasury upon the needy, is a form of enterprise, could appear in no more objectionable form than in the proposal to give taxes to great corporations that are rich and getting richer without the subsidy. The time when most people are discontented with the indirect benefits conferred through high tariffs on the steel trust and kindred combinations is not auspicious to demonstrate the true nature of the protective principle by giving direct from the Treasury the dollar that ordinarily is paid indirectly through the tariff device. If the steamship companies and shipyards must be supported by the Government, why not the struggling tradesman and poor laborer in every walk of life? Republican leaders groan at proposals to grant export bounties on wheat or lend money to impoverished farmers, but offer instead to take millions from the Treasury to add to the already large profits of owners like Morgan and build, like Sewall. Nothing could be better calculated to imbue the people with the idea that it is the Government's business to support them, and the end of that road is Government ownership and universal socialism, stagnation, ruin.

The object of this bill is political, and political will be its effect. If the corporations served in this bill are to receive \$10,000,000 a year of public money within the next five years, they can easily afford to put \$1,000,000 in the Republican contribution box in 1904, when Mr. Hanna will be managing the campaign in his own or somebody else's interest. Schemes of this sort presume upon a very low order of acumen among the people for their acceptance. The suspicions and discontent they will evoke will exceed the advantage secured by help from the Treasury. They who look to money as most powerful sentiment will find out their error when too late to do them any good. Mr. Hanna belongs to this school of statesmanship, and upon it all warnings seem to be lost.

A GREAT SPIRIT PASSING AWAY.

The life work of Cecil Rhodes is over; he may rally from his present attack and linger a few weeks longer on this earth, just as our General Sheridan, stricken with a similar organic disease of the heart, suffered three months in a bed before his gallant spirit took its flight to the halls of Valhalla, where there is neither Union nor Confederate, where Lee and Grant salute each other cordially, where Jackson touches his hat to Calhoun and Lincoln doubtless exchanges pleasantries with Jeff Davis.

The life work, the active career, of Cecil Rhodes is completely over, as that of Napoleon was when he was chained to the rock of St. Helena. He is a great, a very great, Englishman. He is a man of the Lord Clive quality, a man of the kind of genius that has made the British Empire what it is today. Lord Clive's genius for war and civil administration laid deep and strong the foundations of England's Indian Empire. Warren Hastings was another great Englishman of this kind of genius. He was a statesman, a diplomat, a soldier, a general, a man like Frontenac, the great Frenchman, who established the French dominion in Canada, might have circumscribed Clive, but Duplex, while he had civil genius, was destitute of military courage and capacity. He was a statesman, but no soldier, so Clive founded an empire for England in India.

Since Clive and Hastings there have been very able Englishmen in India and Africa, but the only Englishman of the nineteenth century who could extend under the judiciary acts to litigation in which a state is a party plaintiff or complainant.

The natural and easy way out of this complication is to assume at once that Attorney-General Stratton purposes to ignore the Circuit Courts entirely and file an original bill with the United States Supreme Court itself. In this case, of course, the St. Paul dispatches outlining his plan to utilize the Circuit Courts would be in error. The Oregonian's Olympia correspondent inclines to the view that Mr. Stratton's objective is the Supreme Court, and this is the most probable, in view of his apparent destination. It is reasonably clear that he could not be denied upon the same ground taken in the Minnesota application. Undoubtedly the court can throw out his suit if it is so framed, and a strong body of legal opinion holds to the view that suits of this kind ought to be denied the Federal Courts until State Courts have been tried. In Minnesota it has been accepted that the State Courts can be rightfully used to proceed against the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways to enjoin them from submitting to outside control. Or, with the proposed amendment to the judiciary acts, the State of Min-

enterprises of great pith and moment; he seeks to win wealth and succeda, but seems to care for money only because, as he expressed it, "What is the use of having money if you have no money to carry it out?" He was of the kind of stuff morally of which Clive and Hastings were made. In Clive's place he would without hesitation have cheated Omdurman, or, like Hastings, hanged Nuncmar. His political morality was like that of Bismarck or Bonaparte. Bismarck was always true to the Fatherland; Bonaparte was always true to France; but Bismarck and Bonaparte were utterly without veracity or conscience in foreign politics. Cecil Rhodes is reported as saying, "If there is a God, I think that he would like me to do is to paint as much of the map of Africa red as possible."

This mighty Englishman's idea has been to bring all South Africa under the English flag and to extend the empire through the heart of the continent to the Valley of the Nile. It was a great conception, worthy of the brain of Napoleon, and will some day be realized. Rhodes, like all men of action who desire to do great things, like Alexander, Caesar, Cromwell, Napoleon, Bismarck, believed in the gospel of brute force. He was Frontenac, he was Clive, but he was not a man born out of his time, for the men who have done the money are the world over, and make it fit to live in today. In Europe, in Asia, in Africa and in America, are the men who have not hesitated to do what Caesar did to Gaul, what Cromwell did to Ireland, what Bismarck did to Denmark, what the Puritan did to the Indians. These apostles of brute force are the motive power that has evolved civilization out of the immobility of barbarism.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

European observation of matters American is so commonly worthless, even where it is not grotesque and stupid, that it comes as a surprise to find in a London newspaper—the Spectator—a dissection of American character in certain important aspects marked with insight and judgment and touched with a humor at once delicate and keen. The writer treats of the case of Cecil Rhodes before the event, undertaking to show how much and how little significance attaches to that interesting incident. The reception, he predicted, would be on a scale to make the Prince feel as old Marshal Blucher is said to have felt when he first saw London—"God! what a city to plunder!" The Americans, he says, will be greatly pleased to see an ancient court acknowledge the Nation of which they are so proud among the greatest of the world. But it will not please them in the way the German Emperor conceives that it will, because American snobbishness is not based, like the snobbishness of Europe, upon ingrained deference, but arises from a spirit of self-appreciation. It is the wish to see his estimate of himself justified which makes the American so cordial when the aristocrat acknowledges his country. He is not pleased because he is kindly patronized, but because the European shows himself a little more ready to be just than he had fancied he would be.

The American, the writer declares, reckons up the grandeur quite impartially, and feels, when it comes to business, no inclination to allow him the best of the bargain. The thunders of welcome to the Prince at Chicago, while entirely sincere, imply no statement on the part of those who deal in hog prod, acts of their objection to the new German tariff. Perfect willingness to do everything for the comfort and the honor of the visitor, and lavish liberality in the matter of his entertainment, the writer goes on to say, imply nothing more than the kindness of the Americans; but a request for special privileges for Germany in Cuba or the Philippines will find an answer inspired by the single idea of what is best for America. The American kindness and keenness are both very real; but they are kept in separate mental compartments, and that which stirs the former even to effusiveness leaves the latter unaffected or possibly a little more awake. Admiral Dewey doubtless felt the honor done him in a special invitation to meet the Prince; but to accept it would have meant that the incident in Manila harbor was forgotten, and consequently the Admiral considered his wife too ill to be left for the entertainment. Of all the map-shots of the trip, the writer declares, the most interesting would be those of the President and Mr. Hay before and after the Prince had made some political request; provided he had the temerity to make it. "Upon the instant the infinitely courteous Prince will be hard business men, thinking what the permanent interest of the United States is. Only the humor might linger a little in the eyes."

If the German Emperor, this keen observer goes on to say, wishes really to conciliate American statesmen and the American people, he will have to show that his plans are consistent with the interests and the prejudices of the United States. That is not at this moment apparent. The proposals for a new tariff. It does not appear clearly in the demands for a monopoly of mining concessions in Shan Tung. And it is entirely absent from the Emperor's obvious craving for new bases for his "world power"—bases which Americans instinctively feel might be found to be inconsistent with the Monroe Doctrine. It may be possible by a steady policy continued for years to make the German ambition for base in the United States not offensive to the Americans, but the process will not be greatly helped by the visit and the reception of Prince Henry, though this is from another point of view a most pleasing incident in the long history of international intercourse. The dispatch of a man so closely connected with the throne was, on the part of the Emperor, a most graceful act, and one that the Americans, as they please individuals. But if the Germans respect from it political consequences they are deceiving themselves.

In conclusion, the writer says: "In politics the Americans cannot be flattered into or out of anything, and they will dine a guest on a new plate and amidst servants in new liveries at an expense which even to the guest seems wasteful, without for a moment losing sight of the objects which he is lent to gain and they to foil."

Unfortunately the situation is in the War Office at Washington there is not likely to be any change until General Miles retires under the age limit, as he will in August of next year. That he will retire voluntarily nobody with any knowledge of the man believes. And it is not likely that the President will

proceed arbitrarily, though he has authority to put on the retired list any officer of the Army who has reached the age of 62. Miles to be a few months past that age. To retire Miles by executive order would make him a martyr and would surely stimulate the Presidential ambition which he has cherished for many years, and it might be the means of making him the Democratic candidate in 1904. Miles used to be a Republican, but he was an ardent admirer of Cleveland, and since Cleveland's day he has been in practical antagonism with every Republican Administration. His Philippine views are more in accord with the Democratic than with the Republican position, and in other respects he could easily adjust himself to the Democratic side of the fence. That he would greatly like the Democratic nomination goes without saying, and if now he should be put before the country in the character of a martyr it might give him some popular strength and so cause him to be taken up two years from now. The party will be looking for a candidate upon whom all its widely divided elements can combine; and who better than an Army officer at once conspicuous and widely known, and without any particular political record? There are unquestionably political potentialities in General Miles as matters now stand; and it will be the part of political discretion not to increase them by forcing him to a position calculated to develop sympathy.

The policy of Congress in the matter of taking new states into the Union is so fixed under the open-door principle that it would be waste of words—even though they might be words of very great wisdom—to protest against the movement which has for its object the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. These territories all want to come in, in spite of certain manifest objections to their admission, and no doubt that they will succeed. The President has declared favorably for the New Mexican appeal, and there is every reason to believe that he will do as much for the other territories named. Opinion in the East is almost wholly in favor of the admission of the new states. The case of Nevada is cited as an exhibit of what may happen in the case of Arizona, and there is a very general disposition to distrust the present position of the New Mexican appeal, but even there it is questionable if anything would be gained by changing its status from that of a territory to a state. But, whether for good or ill, these three territories are bound very shortly to come into the Union; and since it is a fact rather than a theory we must deal with, perhaps it is just as well to look pleasant and make the best of it.

The announcement that Hon. George H. Williams has been urged by many members of the Republican convention to become the candidate for Mayor has met with unbounded satisfaction on every side. It is realized that no man in Portland is so well fitted to grace the office of Mayor and to discharge the duties of Portland's chief executive. Williams is a man of high character, whose attainments, experience and ability will qualify him for any position within the gift of the people, and at this time, when the probable adoption of a new charter centralizing power in the hands of the Mayor makes imperative a careful selection, it is generally admitted that the choice of Judge Williams would be a most happy one. He has served the Nation well and faithfully in his various grades, and his friends hope that he will be prevailed upon to perform a like service for his city at a time when he is in need of a strong and able leader.

Spring is undeniably late in putting in an appearance in the Willamette Valley. This dilatoriness insures an excellent fruit crop, but it bodes ill for early garden truck, more so in that the impatient gardener is likely to plant his seeds too early for the state of the soil and thus have a "chance" crop. The age is often done in this way, says a practical gardener, "which cannot be repaired during a whole season's cultivation."

The Philadelphia North American informs us that Filipino allies in this country include "the presidents and professors of most of the great universities, the leading educators, lawyers, engineers and the great majority of nearly every state in the Union." It is mentioned, and it is better so—that is, a whole lot easier.

Governor McBride seems to mean business in his attack on the Northern Securities merger. He is not a man that is in the habit of doing things by halves.

It is sometimes necessary for a soldier to have a good peace record as well as a brilliant war record.

The Multnomah delegation to the State Convention seems to have the situation well in hand.

If your business interferes with your attention to politics, quit the business.

Exports and Imports.

The returns of the Bureau of Statistics for the eight months ended with February, corrected to the 14th of March, for exports and imports, show a considerable falling off in the former and an increase in the latter. We present the figures in tabular form, as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
1901	\$10,154,344	\$12,329,940
1902	\$7,132,400	\$9,266,077
Totals	\$17,286,744	\$21,596,017

It will thus be seen that in the past eight months the excess of exports over imports has diminished by \$10,538,321, and that the two-thirds difference is due to the increase of imports. The net excess is still larger than it was for the corresponding months ending with February, 1901, but it is decidedly smaller than the net excess for the same months in 1900. The increase in imports is a worthy feature of the balance thus resulting is the increase in imports. How marked this is shown in the accompanying table, covering the last six years for the first eight months of the fiscal year:

	Imports.
1901	\$12,329,940
1902	\$9,266,077
1903	\$10,154,344
1904	\$11,045,688
1905	\$12,329,940
1906	\$13,615,284
1907	\$14,900,628

HOW TO REDUCE FLESH.

Philadelphia Times.

Good-natured as the stout woman generally is, she knows well enough that too much flesh has no tendency toward beauty. Yet when many of them are called upon to make the sacrifices necessary in battling against obesity they will give up in despair. The stout woman who really wishes to lose flesh and attain grace and symmetry of form can certainly accomplish that end. But it cannot be done by proxy. She must work her way to slender proportions by her own efforts, and to regularity in diet and exercise.

Systematic regularity will be her keynote to success. Some cases are more stubborn than others, just as some systems are less yielding to medicine than others, but persistent, steady effort will be rewarded with success. No one can expect success by dilatory procedure, such as exercise today, putting it off "till tomorrow," and then the rules of diet at any time. It must be entered into with a determination and persistent, never-flagging effort.

All starchy foods make fat, and fat is carbon, and nothing but oxygen will consume carbon. So unless we crowd our stomachs with fatty foods, exercise will, by its oxygenation of blood, consume carbon and control the weight process. No remedy for obesity will be successful where sugary foods are indulged in—which means the giving up of bonbons, cream sodas, hot chocolate and all sweets. All starchy vegetables—potatoes, beans, peas—all fatty foods, such as butter, hot cakes and cereals, must be abandoned.

This will not be so hard when it is remembered all there is left—beef, poultry, fish, green vegetables, and the rules of diet. Salads that require vinegar dressing, raw fruits, wines, beer and ales have fattening qualities. Drink plenty of hot water; never lead water. Sleep the regular eight hours. Take outdoor exercise instead. Tepid baths for the stout person; hot baths are conducive to flesh. Turkish baths, taken frequently, reduce the weight. The diet must be taken. Walk before breakfast, increasing the length and pace each morning. At least five or ten miles should be covered each day.

All exercise must be indulged in freely, such as the dumb-bells, Indian clubs, bending in all directions, and balancing exercises of the head and arms should be gone through daily.

Massage is a potent factor in the treatment against obesity; not for the reducing of flesh, but for hardening the muscles and preventing softening of the flesh which underlies the fatty substance, preventing the circulation of the blood.

A few methods resorted to in exercising are given below. Remember, the muscles must all be stretched and kept elastic to get rid of superfluous flesh. A simple exercise to reduce the chest and abdomen is to place the feet together, standing firm. Bend the body forward until you can touch the toes with the fingers without bending the knees. Reducing the abdomen depends on the position of the body in walking and standing. It must be erect, shoulders and head thrown back, holding the abdomen inward. An exercise particularly good for reducing the abdomen is to lie flat on the floor, a small cushion under the head, another under the small of the back. Raise the feet slowly until at right angles with the body, knees straight. Lower the feet slowly. Rapid movements will be of no avail. The exercise should be done once every day for five minutes. Another, for the muscles of the hips, is bending at the side. Raise the right arm above the head, bend the left arm, and lean to the left, and repeat. The left arm is raised, bend the body slowly as far as possible over the left hip, keeping the feet entirely on the floor. Come into the position of the right arm, and repeat. There are many other exercises, but if these simple ones are followed faithfully, splendid results will be obtained.

Roosevelt Trying to Work Down.

Washington correspondent N. Y. World. Professor J. J. O'Brien, a physical instructor from Boston, has been at the White House twice each day since Sunday last, wrestling with President Roosevelt.

O'Brien is short, broad-shouldered and alert. He goes to the White House early in the morning and again about 9 o'clock at night. The President is reducing his surplus flesh by means of his wrestling bouts with O'Brien, who is an expert on the mat. He is much smaller and lighter than the President, but he has the advantage of the President's size, and the two have some strenuous moments together. O'Brien looks as if he had been earning his money whenever he comes out of the White House. The President, as told in the World, has not been getting as much physical exercise as he had been accustomed to, and has been getting fat. He rides horseback whenever he can get away from his duties and often goes for long walks in the country. Notwithstanding, he has found that he needs more rigorous training, and the visits of Professor O'Brien are the result.

When the President was Governor of New York he had a professional athlete at the executive mansion at Albany and was in the habit of wrestling and sparring. He found that the exercise did him good. He cannot get the men who go riding or walking with him to go on the mat, hence he must have recourse to a professional wrestler for a contest. He endures his half-Nelsons and hammerlocks.

It is understood the President insists that the professional wrestlers shall do his best. He wants no show exercises. The utmost respect has been enjoined on the employees at the White House, and O'Brien disappears as soon as the bout is over. The President is reported to have been in the White House never was a wrestling bout in the famous old structure.

Changes in the Cabinet.

Mr. McKinley's original Cabinet after his inauguration on March 4, 1897, was as follows: John Sherman, Secretary of State; Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury; William A. Taft, Secretary of War; Cornelius B. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior; John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; James A. Smith, Secretary of Agriculture; Joseph McKenna, Attorney-General.

Before the close of the year 1897 William B. Day succeeded Sherman as Secretary of State, giving place to John Hay in 1898. Elihu Root succeeded Gage as Secretary of the Treasury in 1898. In the same year Ethan A. Hitchcock succeeded Bliss as Secretary of the Interior. In 1899 John W. Griggs succeeded McKenna as Attorney-General, and was succeeded by Philander C. Knox in 1901. Gage, Smith and Long have resigned since Mr. Roosevelt became President. The latter, only James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture, of those who formed Mr. McKinley's original Cabinet.

Crossing the Bar.

Sunset and evening star,
 And one clear call for moaning,
 And may there be no meeting of the bar,
 When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
 Too full for sound and foam,
 When that white dew from out the boundless deep
 Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
 And after that the dark!
 And may there be no sadness of farewell,
 When I embark:

For though from out our bourne of Time and Place
 The flood may bear me far,
 I hope to see my Pilot face to face
 When I have cross'd the bar.

—Alfred Tennyson.

GENERAL MILES' PHILIPPINE PLAN.

Washington correspondence Chicago Record.

It turns out that General Miles' great scheme for pacifying the Philippines was a sort of revival of the method that he used to employ in dealing with the Indians. General Miles' favorite plan in civilizing the Redskins was to chase them from hill to hill and from valley to valley for a few months, pouring cold lead into them at every opportunity, and when they had been sufficiently impressed with the fighting qualities of the palefaces, to round up some of their head men, treat them well, supply them with plenty of tobacco, and bring them down to Washington for an interview with "the great father."

Applying this idea to the Philippine situation, General Miles proposed to President Roosevelt that half a dozen Porto Ricans and a like number of Cubans be taken over to the Philippines to tell the benighted natives that a nice thing called American rule is now what it had done for them. If this were not enough to convince them, a lot of Filipinos were to be brought to the United States to see the great father, and when they had been sufficiently impressed with the fighting qualities of the palefaces, to round up some of their head men, treat them well, supply them with plenty of tobacco, and bring them down to Washington for an interview with "the great father."

President Roosevelt and Secretary Root were not able to endorse this plan, but before deciding against it, they consulted Governor Taft, General Chaffee and other military and naval officers. The situation in the Philippines, Governor Taft did not think much of it. He at once suggested that there was a vast difference between the Indians of the far West and the Filipinos of the Orient. Their racial temperaments are not alike in any essential respect. You can't win the Filipino with promises. He will not smoke the pipe, accept a bribe, or be bought with tobacco and a treaty obliging him to pay a few dollars a year, and surrender everything else to the white man. The "great father" business does not go down with him. He is a very different creature, and he knows how easily they are given and how easily broken. He has been in that business himself for two or three centuries, and learned the lesson in a good school, that of Spanish rule.

Nothing impresses the Filipino but performance, good works and fair treatment, accompanied by power. If he is to be taught with one hand, the other hand must carry a big stick. In time he will learn to have respect for both. Governor Taft said that was precisely what the American Government is trying to do in the Philippines, and that the satisfactory progress. He could see nothing to be gained by the Miles plan, and possibly much to be lost. Though he treated the project as seriously, he thought the Filipinos would do so. They would probably regard it as a sign of the white feather on the part of the conquering race, and immediately proceed to make him a trouble to the Government.

It is explained at the War Department that General Miles' suggestion was carefully and respectfully considered, even though it did appear to belong to the kindergarten class, rather than to the domain of grown-up governments. But General Miles cannot see it that way. He thinks his project is a very serious one, and he is very earnestly endeavoring to get it carried out. He is not in wait for an opportunity to inflict injury upon him.

No one doubts that General Miles submitted his plan in good faith, and that the best of intentions were received and considered in that respect, and the friends of the President and Secretary Root say General Miles would be content and not rush to the Philippines, but that he is suffering with an acute attack of egotism.

Cattlemen and Consistency.

New York Journal of Commerce. An interesting bulletin is that issued to the members of the National Livestock Association by their secretary, whose office is in Denver, stating the position of bills in Congress, and the action of the members. The first bill referred to is the Grosvenor bill to prevent, or at least restrict, the use of shoddy. The secretary says the bill will cost the manufacturers who use an amount of shoddy equal to the wool of 40,000,000 sheep. The owners of sheep are trying to get Congress to make business for them by requiring farmers to use shoddy contained therein. The next bill referred to is the oleomargarine bill, urged by the dairymen for the same reason as the shoddy bill. The oleomargarine bill is a place of a prohibitory oleomargarine to be properly marked. The dairymen say this law is useless, for the consumer, who eats butter on the table, or food made with butter, does not know the difference. The secretary of the stockmen says the result of the arguments of the representatives of the association "was the reduction of the majority in favor of the shoddy bill from 104 to 85, and the oleomargarine bill from 104 to 85. So it appears that the stock manufacturers are fighting with the woolen manufacturers' combine against shoddy, and against the dairymen in favor of oleomargarine. Consistency is a jewel, and therefore rare.

A Discriminating Word.

Pendleton Tribune.

The recent work of The Oregonian in the Multnomah County election contest has given evidence of the power of the press. A practical politician usually fears the newspapers, for his chief aim is to prevent any publicity of his plans. As long as a newspaper remains quiet, he is satisfied and pretends to believe the press can be of no aid to him. If the papers of Oregon follow the example of The Oregonian, no matter how small the contest, a little "stuff," the power of the press in Oregon would become much greater. Because there is so much political trickery in the state it is a matter of duty to keep independent and antagonistic and because of the attitude of practical politicians it is a matter of self-preservation.

Expenses in Fire Insurance.

Philadelphia Times.

The real weakness of fire insurance in this country is the extravagant scale of expenses. These are claimed to average 40 per cent of the premium income, though the cost of the local firewriters was unable to account for more than 28 per cent. With all the lavish outlay of the fire insurance companies in drumming for business,