bunday per year
The Weekly, per year
The Weekly, 2 months.
To City Subscribers.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted.15c Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included.20c POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico:

in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-big "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Litters relating to adver-tising subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and slightly winds mostly northwesterly. TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum to Spitation, 0.11 inch.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

MR. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.

In accepting the nomination for the office of Governor at the hands of his party Mr. Chamberlain uttered a sneer against his opponent. Alluding to the well-known fact that Mr. Furnish is not a man of words-that is to say, not a flatulent stump-speaker, but a man of action-Mr. Chamberlain said: "I, too, am a man of action, and also of some words." If he is a man of action, his official record does not show it. Of course, it is with his official record only that we would willingly deal.

In office or out of office, doubtless, Mr. Chamberlain is "a good fellow." But in no official position that he has ever held has he shown executive ability. He is an easy, accommodating man, whose only sort of earnestness is an extreme and fanatical devotion to his party, which he has followed throughout, in all the phases of its career-through the slough and mire of debased money and Bryanism to its present policy of "scuttle" in the Philippine Islands

The Oregonian has said that he has shown no executive ability, no real efficiency, in any office he ever has held. It repeats this statement for the purpose of remarking that he shows none in the office he is holding now. When he became District Attorney for Multnomah County he made a show of effort to correct or check various evils and rampant vices in Portland. But he soon gave up even the show of effort. These evils are now as rife as ever, and he cannot but know it. Yet the District Attorney is the one official who has power-the highest power under the law and through the law -to suppress or check them. We remark in passing that Mr. Chamberlain, upon becoming a candidate for the office of Governor, has not resigned this office of District Attorney, so as to give the people opportunity to elect his successor. But, of course, the reasons are cogent to the office-seeking and officeholding mind. Mr. Chamberlain has no confidence that he will be elected Governor. And if he should be elected, he would like to hold the office of District Attorney to the last day, in January next, when the office of Governor would await him, And then, as Govemor, he would pay a political debt by appointing his successor.

There is storm and stress about the state fee system. It is a very old abuse, Mr. Chamberlain was a member of the Legislature. Was he found a "man of action" on this subject? Or even of some words"? Not at all. The fee system had been created by his own party; his own party had long had the usufruct, and he was not the man to disturb so good a Thing. Moreover, he was looking to extension of the opportunities of officialism, and more than willing to turn some of them to his own account. The office of Attorney-General of the state was created; a Democratic Governor appointed him to it, and two years later he was a successful candidate for re-election. The office was and is an unnecessary one, and Mr. Chamberlain during his six years' incum-bency drew the salary. Only that and nothing more.

This, with the addition of a term as District Attorney in the Third Judicial District of Oregon-not notable for anything-is the record of Mr. Chamberlain's "splendid attainments, personal and executive," as one of his ardent supporters terms his "career." The simple fact is that Mr. Chamberlain is not an earnest or aggressive man in anything but partisanship, and in his desire to turn it to account in the way of getting and holding office. We have this year a somewhat singular campaign of politics. One leading feature of it is the opposition of our Democratic brethren to William J. Furnish because he has been successful, or moderately successful, in business, and their special commendation of and appeals for George E Chamberlain because he has not been so. This, indeed, is unusual, and even extraordinary. Really, The Oregonian has not desired to make any such comparison. However, it will say that it does not think that Mr. Chamberlain's lack of success in whatever private business he may have undertaken is proof of any special qualification in him for the office of Gov-

ernor of Oregon. It is known that Mr. Furnish has been moderately or fairly successful in business. He is not rich, but he is not posed as a candidate for the suffrages of the people on the ground that he has been unsuccessful in business, and is poor, therefore. Why make want of sumption stuff and nonsense. success a claim to mirit? Mr. Chamber- | Six years ago the Republican party

lain has certainly had every chance and opportunity of success that Mr. Furnish and others have had. Whether lack of success in such circumstances is or is not commendation of a man for the office of Governor, the leading business office of the state, men will judge. Mr. Chamberlain and his friends ought not to have started the suggestion. We allow no aristocracy of wealth. Are we asked to allow an aristocracy of inefficiency and failure? It is a new idea that the Governor of Oregon ought to be chosen on a record or claim of incapacity for business.

Should be be elected Governor, Mr. Chamberiain might be expected to act as he has acted in every other office he has held. He would perform routing and perfunctory duties, but never would go to the bottom of things in the important business of the state. He has the political, not the business, turn and habit of mind; he would do nothing that was palpably wrong, unless it were forced upon him by the action of his party, which he never would resist, because his one strong characteristic is an intense partisanship; but in the line of independence, efficiency and positive ability for direction of business in the executive office of the state very little could be expected of him.

THE SIMON MAPIA.

A protest is going up against the action of the recent city and county convention, in the name of liberty. The caucus participated in by the delegates who named the ticket consisted of a large majority of the convention. The ring that is protesting consists solely of a select coterie of Joseph Simon's immediate adherents. They protest against ring rule in the name of the people. One hundred delegates out of 160 are a ring. while Cohen, Bernstein, Pipes, Ross and Mackay are the people. O Liberty, what ghastly jokes are perpetrated in thy name!

The objection is to the proceedings of very large majority of Republican delegates, elected at open and fair primaries, under the procedure prescribed by law. But by what convention and upon what credentials are the five or six men accredited to form a caucus of their own and apportion out the offices? By what body of the people or of Republican voters, legal or illegal, are they delegated, and whom do they represent? The answer is that they represent one man, and that man is seph Simon. He is the soul of the movement here. His personal fortunes must be cared for at the price of Republican defeat.

Mr. Simon is mum as to his attitude toward the Republican ticket in this county, city and state. He has no word of hope for its success; he dares not express a hope for its defeat. If he told the truth he would say that the leading constituents of his old machine here. under his direction, are engaged in a conspiracy to defeat the Republican party in his state. But this would doubtless interfere with his plans at Washington. If it were known in Washington that he, as a Republican Senator, is aiding and abetting a conspiracy here in the interests of Republican defeat at this critical time in the party's history, such standing as he has in Republican councils there would be destroyed. The truth is precisely what he has every desire and concern to conceal.

It is well understood that Simon and the remnants of his machine will now. support Chamberlain for Governor, as Simon supported Pennoyer for Governor against Thompson in 1890, and as he had previously supported Strahan for Justice of the Supreme Court, against Waldo. These fifth-rib stabs in politics suit Simon and his machine perfectly, Williamson, the Republican nominee for Congress, is now to be knifed in the same way. This stiletto work in politics is no new thing under the S Many men have been victims machine. of it. Let us see if we cannot now put an end to the work of this political Mafia, which so long has been operating in Oregon.

AN IMAGINARY ASSET.

There are Democrats, The Oregonian is told, who have strong hope of the election of Mr. Chamberlain by Republican votes. They admit this is their only hope, since there is a large Re publican majority in the state. But these Democratesay Republicane in various parts of the state are telling them that they intend to vote for Chamber. lain as against Furnish; because they prefer a man who has been a Demo crat all the time and has remained with his party all the time to one who formerly was a Democrat and has been a Republican only on the questions and

issues of recent years. The Oregonian is not going to ques tion the sincerity of these enthusiastic and roseate Democratic claims. At the same time it will remark that the wise man will not bank on these claims as an asset, to be realized "out of doubt, and out of question, too, and ambiguities," as honest Fluellen would say The coming election is to be decided on high considerations. The personal element in it will not be great. It is the policy of one party, on questions of highest National importance, against

the policy of the other party. There will be mighty few exception to the rule that men who are Republicans will vote the Republican ticket, The Oregonian has some facilities for accertaining what public sentiment is; and the diligent inquiry it makes in all parts of the state does not result in discovery of any basis for this claim that Republicans are going to vote for Chamberlain. A few here and there, indeed, may. So there are Democrats who will vote for Furnish. But except in Multnomah, where the Simon conspiracy against the Republican party will doubtless bring Chamberlain some votes, the whole of these claims on either side may be set down as negligible quantities; and in Multnomah the whole efforts of the Simon conspiracy can give Chamberlain no more than a few hundred votes in addition to the strength of his party.

Republicans know that this contest presents National issues. They know that the general policy of their party is at stake. They know that the question at issue is whether Oregon is to pronounce for Republican policy or against it. The assumption, then, that Republicans will prefer to vote for Chamberlain because he has always been a Democrat, and is still a Demo crat, rather than for Furnish, who once was a Democrat, but left that party on the great issues of six years ago, and is a Republican today on the issues of today, would imply simply that Republicans no longer are Republicans, but prefer to be Democrats. The Oregonian must be excused when it calls this as-

was extremely glad to have men like William J. Furnish come to it. Their accession to the party saved it from defeat, and the country from the worst of disasters. It was everywhere regarded by Republicans as an act of patriotism in men like Mr. Furnish to come out from the Democratic party and to act with the Repjublican party on the supreme issues of that time. To say that Republicans now prefer a man who remained with the Democratic party then, has remained with it ever since, and still sticks to it on the newer questions the Republican National Administration and rejection of all that the Republican party in Oregon stands for before the ountry, is a queer estimate of the intelligence and sincerity of Republicanism in Oregon. It is moonlight on the lake, as the slang goes; it is chase of the rainbow across fields and pastures. The Republican who doesn't realize the importance of keeping Oregon in the Republican column, at a time like this, when issues of deepest consequence, especially to our Pacific States, and to our position in relation to the Philippine Islands and Oriental commerce, are at stake, will be found in June as rare a bird as the dodo. He will not, in fact, be a Republican, but an anti-expansion and scuttle Democrat.

BELGIUM'S IMPENDING CRISIS.

The workingmen's rlots in Belgium are caused by political conditions. The franchise in Belgium is virtually confined to the upper and middle classes, working people in the towns and the mining districts having no votes. The der. right of suffrage is restricted to citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and who pay at least 40 france (\$8) annually in direct taxes. There is a provision giving an additional vote to any citizen who is a university graduate. These outrageous inequalities in the law have given the Clerical party an overpowering advantage, which has enabled it for years to defeat the efforts of the Liberals, Radicals and Socialists to obtain a manhood suffrage. The workingmen are under the influence of the Socialists, and desire that the Socialists who sympathise with their views be granted the suffrage. The exhibitions of feeling in the army as well as among the people indicate that before long Belgium will have to choose between concession of universal suffrage or collision with a popular insurrection of a more formidable char-

Belgium, whose area is but 11,373 square miles, has a population of over 6,000,000 of people, and is the most densely populated country outside of Asta. Nearly one-sixth of its inhabitants labor in mines or factories. The people of its southern portion speak the French language, and are largely of French blood and political sympathies. Belgium was under French rule during the whole of Napoleon's career, and since the creation of the third republic in France the working people of Belglum have been exceedingly restless under their existing so-called government, which is really little better than an oligarchy in the superficial dress of a constitutional monarchy. The King is a mere figurehead; the standing army is but 45,000 strong, and if it should prove, as reported, to be more or less honeycombed with socialism, it probably fraternize with the people in event of a formidable insurrection. Thousands of the soldiers of the line joined the insurrection of the French Commune in 1871. The disaffection of the French Army to the royal government was notable in the great French Revolution of 1789, and it would be remarkable if the standing army of Belgium did not become dangerously disaffected in event of a popu

The Belgian Government will have to Germany to interfere in its behalf as the Emperor of Russia did in 1849 in behalf of Austria, lest a Belgian republic should be formed which would ultimately become part of France. Belgium is a Roman Catholic country, and the Clerical party are bitterly opposed to the Socialists and Liberals, who favor the separation of church and state-at least to the extent that has obtained enactment under the present government of France

It may be that the bill promoted by Senator Clark, of Montana, for repeal of the present timber and stone act and substitution of a plan for selling timber from Government land to the highest bidder is not the best remedy that can be devised for present abuses, but at the same time it may be seriously questioned whether the timber and stone act as it stands is so perfect that it should not be touched. It may be said that the purpose of the law is to give the people a chance to acquire timber rather than to place it within the control of rich corporations who have the money to bid it in at public sales. But what is the result? The corporations get the timber lands anyway, and all kinds of crooked practice are resorted to by entrymen who find it profitable to serve the lumbermen by taking land for them. And the lumb corporations now "scrip" large areas of timber land, cutting out in those cases all participation on the part of the individual entrymen. True, they are not permitted to place scrip on unsurveyed land, but formal application and guaranty of expense of survey will easily change any desired tract from the unsurveyed to the surveyed class, in which scrip will apply, or manipulation of entries will be serviceable. Timber-grabbers seem to be getting pretty nearly all they want, as the law and practice now stand. There is room to that Senator Clark's bill is entirely desirable, but it is also evident to most people that present methods of handling our timber lands will soon result in put ting them all in possession of the lumbering corporations or speculators, with small benefit to the Government. If it be business logic for timber lands to go in large tracts to those who have the capital necessary to manufacture and market lumber, why should not the Government in some manner recognize

When Judge Murphy, in Detroit, Mich., recently sentenced to life im prisonment Professor Joseph M. Miller, a married man, who confessed that he had deliberately planned and executed the murder of his paramour, Miss Carrie M. Jennett, he denounced Miller as a demon whose sentence was inadequate to his horrible crime. Judge Murphy is right; but who is to blame for the fact that a sane, intelligent man can in Michigan kill a girl with a hatchet in cold blood and suffer nothing but life imprisonment? The State of Michigan is responsible for this shameful situation by its sentimental abolishment of the death penalty for murder. There

is today in the Michigan State Penitentiary a young man of more than average intellect and education who mur dered his own mother in order to rob the house and inherit her property, After this miscreant had been a years in confinement he murdered one of the turnkeys by administering polson to him, and, taking his keys, made his escape. He was recaptured, returned to prison, where he may remain the rest of his days, but if he had been promptly hanged for the murder of his mother on conviction the poor turnkey would of today, including "scuttle," rebuke of | not have lost his life. There is no reason why every life prisoner in the Michigan Penitentiary should hesitate at murder in order to escape, for if recaptured the murderer is no worse off simply resumes his service at life imprisonment. The limit of the law for murder is life imprisonment, whether you kill one victim or run amuck like a mad Malay and kill a whole picnic party. In Italy, where the death penalty for murderers has been nominally abolished, life imprisonment is made a living death, for the convict is subjected to such intolerable hardships and ingonious legalized cruelty that his mind sooner or later gives way and he becomes a hopeless maniae or idjot. Of course, under our form of government no such terrible legal torture of a condemned man would be permitted, and never ought to be. For the protection of society we have a clear right to destroy a human wild beast, but we have no right to torture either man or beast into madness. Michigan will be driven by the force of aroused public opinion to re-enact the death penalty for mur-

> While it is very probable that there have been isolated instances of cruelty toward Filipinos by our soldiers, it is preposterous to imagine that any officer of responsible rank has ordered any act of the kind, or would tolerate such acts, if he has knowledge of them. Some of our exasperated soldiers, smarting under betrayal and murder of their comrades, or having information about acts of treachery, cruelty and torture perpetrated by Filipinos, either on our soldiers or on friendly natives may inensiderately have resorted to retaliation; but even cases of this kind must be rare, since humane conduct is natural to Americans, and officers are exceedingly careful of their reputations on this head. While there may be some truth in these stories-and they ought to be probed to the bottom-it is well to remember that there are soldlers who are fond of making sensational and exaggerated statements, and after their discharge are apt to vend such statements freely. But let us have full and open inquiry. Yet it may be depended on that no officer ever gave an order to torture or murder Filipinos.

> Sentiment in regard to the disposal of the wreck of the battle-ship Maine, sunk just before the beginning of the war with Spain in Havana harbor, will doubtless give place to utility whenever the time comes for raising the vessel. The clamor for the return of the battle-ship with her tell-tale wounds, whatever they are, to an American port, to be preserved there as a relic of a time of trouble, has about ceased. Nothing can be gained by an object-lesson the purpose of which is to recall a period of National excitement and keep up international ill-will. The wreck of the Maine, according to the popular belief, was procured through treachery. Let that pass, especially since no one can complain that the act was not followed by a full measure of retribution. The wreck as it lies, however, is an obstruction to gavigation, and upon this basis its removal will in due time be ordered.

The burden of civilization grows. British supremacy in South Aft sured from the first, but so stubbornly contested by the Boers, has already cost Great Britain enormously. The assurance of peace brings no cessation of the demand for money, though happly the demand for men will cease. To restock and rehabilitate the farms of the Boers, and even start them on the way to selfdependence, will be a tremendous task This will be necessary to some extent if Great Britain is to stand before the world as a generous conqueror. wonder that people of all classes is England regard the situation in the light of a "burden placed on posterity," since certainly the present generation

cannot bear it to the goal of liquidation. It is a spectacle. Mr. Simon poses at Washington as a Republican Senator and demands "recognition" from the Administration on this claim; yet he is the head and soul of a conspiracy in Oregon against the Republican party and its candidates, and through the relics of his dilapidated machine is working in a Democratic combination to make the Legislature Democratic and to elect a Democratic Governor and Democratic members of Congress. The movements and purposes of Mr. Simon, through his Portland machine, will be made known at Washington-indeed, are known there already.

The Platt exclusion act, passed by the Senate, is not as perfect a device for the purpose in hand as the Mitchell-Kahn bill, but it is a distinct advance upon the Geary law, and to that extent marks the defeat of the anti-exclusionists and the final assimilation of National centiment to the necessities of the case as understood upon the Pacific Coast. The Philippines are included within the prohibition, and under an amendment secured by Senator Mitchell Chinese in the islands are to be registered.

The other night in the local Demo cratic caucus Judge O'Day remarked that it was necessary to make selections for 'the nominations-the Democratic part of them-that would be satisfac tory to the Republicans who were con tending for "good government. 'Who are these Republican reformers? inquired a delegate. "D. Solis Cohen and Aleck Bernstein!" shouted another. Then the laughter was general.

Senator Patterson thinks the Chinese are "white-livered." The fighting in Manchuria and further south does not bear out this theory. Mr. Patterson should attend a highbinder massacre on the streets of Portland.

Senator Hanna's opposition to the Mitchell-Kahn bill will more than offset any favor he will gain from organized labor through his arbitration efforts.

The proposed British war loan \$160,000,000 is ten times oversubscribed. That is how anxious the British public is for peace at any price.

THE PENSION POET LAUREATE. ALL EYES ON OREGON-

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The first election of 1902 is that which will come off in Oregon. It will take place on June 2, a little less than two months hence. The Republicans have put up a good ticket and have framed a platform on which their party all over the country could consistently stand. It omes out strongly in favor of the reten. tion of the Philippines, attacks the trusts, advocates protection to domestic industries which need it, declares for the continuation of the exclusion of the Chinese and favors the adoption of a sensible sys tem of irrigation.

For years past the Republicans have een carrying Oregon. The Demo-Pop fusion won it in 1892, and the Bryanites came so near winning it in 1896 that Mc Kinley's plurality was only a little over 2000 in that state. That was the time when the silver wave was sweeping over the greater part of the country west of the Mississippi. By 1898 Oregon regained its political balance, and the state was carried by the Republicans by a 10,000 plurality for Governor that year. It gave 13,000 of a lead to McKinley and Ro veit in 1900. Its delegation in both branches of Congress belongs to the Republican party, and usually has for a few years past. There can be no doubt that Oregon will

roll up a handsome plurality for the Republicans in the election a few weeks hence. That state elects two members of Congress on that day, as well as state officers, and thus the election will have an interest for the whole country. It will turn on National issues and on Na. tional issues the Republicans ought to be able to carry Congress and most of the states which have been Republican in recent years. The Republicans are strong on all the great questions of governmental policy this year. National expangion and the general question of industrial development with which the party has been identified are popular with the country, and the country is in the mood at the present time to give emphasia to its views on these and other great issues. The

Republican party expects to hear grand news from Oregon on the night of June 2. The Oregon Republicans expect to rell up a good-sized majority for their ticket. More than once that June election in Oregon has given encouragement to the Republican party of the country in important National canvasses. There is good reason to suppose that the same state will rise to the importance of the occasion in the present instance, and, by the magnitude of its Republican vote, inspire enthusiasm in the party in the rest of the country. The eyes of the United States will be on that historic Pacific commonwealth for the next few weeks.

CAPTAIN GARDENER A SOCIALIST.

New York Sun. WASHINGTON, April 11,—Captain Cor-nelius Gardener, U. S. A., Civil Governor of the Philippines, Province of Tayabas, the author of the report submitted to the Senate committee on the Philippines yesterday, criticising the conduct of the American soldiers in the Philippines, was formerly stationed at Fort Wayne, near Detroit. The attention of members of Congress has been called to the fact that Detroit. Captain Gardener, while living at Detroit, was so radical in his political views and so active in expressing them that he made himself persona non grata. Captain Gar-dener, indeed, was looked upon as a rank socialist. He was the personal friend and adviser of the late Hazen S. Pingree, when he was in the zenith of his career as the Populist-Republican Mayor of Detroit, It was Captain Gardener who first suggested to Fingree the establishment of free po-tato patches on the vacant lots of the of Detroit, which gave the Mayor and Governor the nickname of "Potato

There is a little downtown club in De occupied chiefly by business and professional men, where they congregated dally at the luncheon hour to talk over public and private matters and where the political line is not drawn. This is tega Ciub, and it is famou its way, having entertained beneath its hospitable roof many noted men from all parts of the world. Captain Gardener was an almost daily visitor to the club for some time, but his socialistic and Populistic views became so obnoxious to the other men who congregated there, Demo crats as well as Republicans, that he was given to understand that it would be agreeable to everybody if he should take

his luncheons elsewhere, and he did. When the war with Spain broke ou Captain Gardener was ready for duty in Cuba, but he was purposely retained with his regiment in camp in the United States and never got to the front. He was al-ways exceedingly unpopular with officers and men under him, and those Congress men who knew of his political beliefs and his personal characteristics are not aurprised at the nature of the report that he has submitted to the War Department General Chaffee's reply to Captain Gar-dener's report will be received soon and made public, and will go into the record alongside of that of Captain Gardener.

Rare Opportunity Well Improved.

New York Evening Post.

Why have the imperialistic newspapers in this city suddenly fallen as dumb as Yorick's skull? Where be their gibes now? On the one subject which flames highest in the day's news, which most agitates Congress, which arouses ever the foreign press, these great leaders of public opinion have not a word to say What do the Tribune, the Times, the Sur think of proved atrocities in the Philip pines, or of the suppressed reports which show, out of the mouth of our own of-ficers, that our whole policy in those islands has been a ghastly failure? They cannot well allege the pressure; of more interesting matter. Today's Tribune, for example, has a powerful leader on that thrilling subject, "Chile's Financial Plight," the Times awakes to a deep interest in Kruitzinger and Macedonia, and the Sun has an eloquent column on a speech concerning Irish Home Rule made by Mr. Moriey some weeks ago-but neither of them has a syllable shout the burning question of the day. Speak, brothers, and let the worst be known; "speaking will relieve you." as the campmeeting hymn says. We do not care what you say, only do say something, for the credit

Taft's Attitude Commended, New York Commercial Advertiser.

Governor Taft's attitude toward the re-ort of the Civil Governor of the Province of Tayabas in the Philippines, charging outrages and brutalities of various kinds on the part of the American soldiers to-ward the insurgents, should be the attitude of all fair-minded persons-withhold judgment till the accused are given a chance to be heard. That the charges are appailing, being preferred against American soldiers, nobody can deny. If they are true, then warfare in the Philippines has made savages of large numbers of our officers and men. The War Depart-ment is investigating them and can be depended upon absolutely to deal fairly in all instances, to get out the full truth and to inflict strict and stern justice upon the guilty. Unquestionably the inevitable friction which arises between the civil and military arms of the Government, where the two are in operation together, has led, as Governor Taft says, to ex-aggerated accounts of the conduct of the Army. Unquestionably, also, the presence of the Army is doing positive harm in many parts of the island. It is because of this that Governor Taft favors reducof the Army and the extension of the powers and jurisdiction of civil rule.

Chicago Chronicle It was bound to come. The President range of personal acquaintances, romping broncho busters of New Mexico and shady reformed gamblers of Arizona. to fill offices of responsibility and trus and it was to be expected that he would sooner or later broaden out and pull in a sooner or later broaden bliterary distinct few celebrities of purely literary distinct few celebrities few cel tion. For this latter class Kansas was kindly reserved and the pension department of the Government was singled out for the honor with nice discrimination as to the everlasting fitness of things. The President has tendered the position

of Commissioner of Pensions to the cele brated poet, Eugene F. Ware, of Topeka to succeed the old stand-by, H. Clay Evans. Mr. Ware, as all readers of recen literature must know, has long hidden his personality under the vigorous yet smooth flowing pseudonym of "Ironquill" and has turned out many gross of sketches, pam-phlets and legal essays besides in the bright sunlight of his own propria per-

It is as the "Ironquil" poet of the sunkiesed prairies of the sunflower state that Mr. Ware has won his greatest reputation, particularly-and it is written with a somewhat keen sense of mortificationin Engined, where as is well known the
best of funny things of this world find
their keenest relish. Few in this benighted land are aware probably that the new Pension Commissioner has manufac tured a whole volume of humorous verse but it is true, nevertheless, and now that he has risen to the height of a proud functionary under the general Government it will probably have the effect to broaden

his popularity. There is something especially fitting in his selection for this position, and it shows the keen business instinct of the President in calling the great litterateur to the place. It will popularize the President with the vast army or pensioners, for they will at once discover that they now have at the head of the department who is in keenest sympathy This is shown in the rollicking which Poet Ware gave to the world when the first enthusiastic surges of his poetic afflatus pulsed through his brain after Dewey's triumph at Manila and brought forth such beautiful and appreciative testimonial as the following:

Oh, Dewey was the following.
Oh, Dewey was the morning
Upon the first of May,
And Dewey was the Admirul
Down in Manila Bay:
And Dewey were the regent's eyes, "Them" orbs of royal blue And Dewey feel disc I Dew not think we Dew

This is but a sample of the roaring and contagious verse which "Ironquili" has given to the world. Its rhythms, its melfluous cadences proclaim him the laurente in fact. The President would have had to hunt far before finding another like him. He is the President's personal selection. He should be crowned at

Senator Hanna's Little Joker.

Chicago Tribune.

Just before the hour had arrived to take vote in the United States Senate on the ship subsidy bill, Senator Hanna offered an amendment. No notice had been given by him that he intended to offer it. It was new matter. The amendment called for discussion, but it could not be dis-cussed. Debate had closed and was out of order. The Senate voted stolldly and adopted the amendment-not ignorant we fear, but with malice aforethought. Striking out superfitious words, the amendment reads as follows: Nothing contained in any act of Congress

shall be construed to prevent any corporation from operating any interest in one or mor steamship lies engaged in foreign cor

The only apparent purpose of the provision is to permit trunk lines operating be tween interior points and the seaboardbetween Chicago and New York, for example-to obtain the control of "one more" ocean steamship lines and to make compound rates from interior points to the other side of the Atlantic. In this way all lines engaged in interstate commerce might evade the law as regards both land and ocean traffic. Fortified by Senator Hanna's amendment, if it shall become the law, the trunk lines will be enabled to snap their fingers at the Interstate merce Commission, so far as all for eign business is concerned, and 80 per ent of their eastbound traffic is foreign. Besides this, the amendment nullifies some of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law for the benefit of the in-dividuals or corporations engaged in trans-

Atlantic traffic. The great steamship companies are "pooling their issues," and Congress is asked to sanction their action and The consent of Congress, if given, will be given by an amendment introduced when the time for debate was at an end, and out through without explanation by its author or investigation by a single Ser ator. At this moment the true bearings of Senator Hanna's amendment are considered apparently by few Senators Representatives in Congress.

Tammany and Reform. Brooklyn Eagle,

Position.

Foreman

Foreman

Foreman

Detailed Reeper of the picks.

Detailed keeper of pick handles.

Detailed keeper of the square abovels.

Detailed keeper of the square abovels.

Detailed keeper of the pointed shovels.

Detailed keeper of the grube.

Detailed keeper of the square abovels.

Detailed keeper of the becomes.

Detailed keeper of the becomes.

Detailed keeper of the lanterus.

Two detailed keepers of the wheelbarro

Detailed keeper of the hammers.

Detailed keeper of the hammers.

Detailed keeper of the country.

Detailed keeper of the country.

Two detailed keepers of the becomes.

Two detailed keepers of the sweepers.

Two detailed keepers of the sweepers.

Two detailed keepers of the bose.

Before you make up your mind to

Before you make up your mind that the present administration is about as bad as Tammany, just run your eye over the above list of office-holders. It is not a Fusion list. It is the schedule of the men employed by President Haffen, of the Bronx, to care for the tools in the base-ment of his borough headquarters. Haffer is almost the only man on the late, Tammany ticket who was not submerged by the reform wave. Last year, when he could get jobs for his followers downtown, two men tended the tools in his basement. Downtown is hard picking for a Tammany man this year, however, and the faithful Haffen has subdivided the work and multiplied the pay by detailing "keepers of the rakes" and other in-geniously titled officials. Since the feed-ing of the multitude in Gallice, nothing like it has been known-outside of Tammany. That is the kind of government which we have emerged from. It is the kind of government some voters declare they are ready to go back to-just be-cause they do not like dry Sundays.

Str Philip Sidney. With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the skies?

How silently, and with how wan a face! What, may it be that e'en in heavenly pla That husy archer his charp arrows tries! Sure, if that long-with-love-acquainted eyes Can judge of love, thou feel'st a lover's case I read it in thy looks; thy languish'd grace. To me, that feel the like, thy state descries. Then, e'en of fellowship, O Moon, tell me, Is constant love deem'd there but want of wit?

Are beauties there as proud as here they be Do they above love to be loved, and yet Those lovers ecorn whom that love doth ers scorn whom that love doth pos Do they call virtue, there, ungratefulness?

Too Late I Stayed, William Robert Spencer.
Too late I stayed, forgive the crime!
Ufineeded flew the hours;
How noiseless falls the foot of Time That only treads on flowers! And who, with clear account, remarks The ebbings of his glass, When all its sands are diamond sparks, That dansie as they pars?

Oh, who to sober measurement When birds of paradise have lent Their plumage to his winge?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Variety is the spice of April weather. King Edward is still wearing his hat-Society is certainly going to the dogs. What a horrible thing that water cure would be in Kentucky.

Which same is true of the bock beer. Christmas comes but once a year,

There will be another crop of sore Republicans after Saturday,

The bunco man still ands Portland an comparable health resort,

Every dog has his day, but unfortunateevery dog doesn't have his prize, The Bryan Presidential boom seems to

be stalled for the present, at least, Jobs in the Russian Cabinet should be

accompanied by heavy life insurance poli-Kipling has written an ode on the death

of Cecil Rhodes. Alfred Austin please сору. Our maritime prosperity is evidenced by

the number of barks in the Exposition

building.

Assassinology seems to be the chief branch of learning pursued by the Russian students.

Fuel and food are going up, but cigarettes will be cheaper, so the public need not despond.

Perhaps Senator Hanna thinks the sovcreign delegates will be as easy to whip into line as a bunch of paltry United States Senators.

It will save a lot of trouble about the Geary bill if Congress will just extend the hair-cut regulation that has been applied to the noble red man to the ignoble Chinee,

Five hundred temperance lecturers are to be turned loose on Chicago, Wicked cities always did get caught up with, from the earliest times recorded in the Scriptures.

Dr. P. M. Rixey recalls that when President McKinley's mother sat down for the first time to a White House dinner, what seemed to impress her most was the profigal supply of cream, and she commented on its abundance, and then added: "Well, William. at last I know what they mean when they speak of the cream of society." The President laughed, "I admit," said he, "that there seems to be an extravagant array of cream on the table, but you know, mother, we can arrord to keep a cow, now."

Mr. Richard Mansfield is not celebrated for his lively sense of humor, but this serious cast of his mind does not prevent him from occasionally indulging in a bit of humor no less enjoyable because unconscious, Recently, in conducting a dress rehearsal of a play in which occurs a rain scene, Mr. Mansfield and his entire company began coughing violently from a shower of dust which suddenly filled the wings, "Stage rain" is generally made by the dropping of split peas in a drum cylinder, and in this case there was an instant suspicion that the "rainbox" had not recently been cleaned. But none of the stage hands volunteered the information until Mr. Mansfield fiercely exclaimed; "I demand to know where this abominable quet comes from?" Finally one of the men, more courageous than his assoclates, ventured the explanation: "I think it comes from the rainbox, sir," "And ca-a-n't you wash the rain?" inquired Mr. Mansfield in all seriousness.

Hanging on the wall in the corridor of he State Department at Washington life-size portrait of His Highness, the Mashir Mohammed Essadek, Bey of Tunis, Beneath the picture is the following inscription: "This portrait is presented as a souvenir of his friendship in November, 1965, by his envoy, General Otman Hashem, bearer of letters of condolence on the assassination of President Lincoln and of congratulations for the ending of the war." Several years ago this painting hung on the wail of the room of an Assistant Secretary of State, immediately back of his desk. One day a messenger brought the Assistant Secretary's lunch and put it on the desk in front of him. The Assistant Secretary was buslly engaged at the time, and dld not want to be annoyed, although he had instructed his messenger to place his lunch on his desk just at the moment he did. Without a word the official picked up the tray and threw it over his head. A piece of pie struck the painting and spotted it so that it was necessary to call in an artist to retouch it. The painting was then placed in the corridor, where it has since remained, out of the way of pie.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS She-I want you to see my ne

next time you call. He-When to you expect to get it? She-Oh, in about six months.-Chi-cago Dally News. Self-Centered .- Tess-Yes, she loves Jack, but she's affaid he loves some one else more than her. Jess-So he does. Tess-Whom? Jess-Jack.-New York Sun.

Her Magnantmous Decision—"And so they have made up their quarrel?" "Oh, yes! As soon as she saw she was wrong she concluded to accept his apology."—Puck.

Two Viewpoints.—'He's a very fast young man," "Not at all." "Evidently you don't know how he spends money." "Well. I know how he returns what he borrows."—Philadelphia Press. An Explanation—"You frankly confess that your novel failed because of a lack of literary skill?" "I do," answered the author. "The man who wrote the advertisements was no good."—Washington Star.

good,"-Washington Star.

Titles.-1. Give a Georgia darity a "chaw" of tobacco and you're a Captain. 2. Giys him a quarter, you become a Colonel. 3. Paraiyze him with a dollar and you're a General for life.

4. Throw in an old suit of clothes and two saiff "drams" of corn liquor and he raises all his children to call you "Governor."-Atlanta Constitution.

stitution. In English A.-Freshieigh-Is it ever correct to say "this 'ere"? Mr. Soaplind (firmly)-Never. Freshleigh-Nor "that air"? Mr. Soap-Never, Freshings vor that are an Soap-lind (wearlily)—Never—never. Freshleigh—Then, if I have a cold, I mustn't say, "Please close the window, as that air blows in this ear"? (Soapleigh marks Freshleigh's last theme F-minus.)—Harvard Lampoon.

Judge-You are charged with the number of this man, one who was one of your most inti-mate friends. Have you anything to any in defense? Prisoner-You see, it was this way, Your Honor. He had been to a vaudeville show, and he was about to tell me some of the Jokes he heard there. Judge-You are dis-charged. I have a friend who frequents the vaudeville houses. Come and see me; come as often as you can.—Beston Transcript.

Something to Tie to.—An over-indulgent fa-ther had a son whom he fondly imagined had the money-making instinct of a Morgan or a Gould, so he started him off to New Orleans to speculate in cotton, giving him a substantial amount of cash for that purpose. In the course of a few days he telegraphed to the young min to ask how he was getting on. The reply came that he was about even on cotton, but nearly \$20 ahead on poker. The father wired back: "Drop cotton and stick to poker."-Philadel-