The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail (postage prepaid, in Advance-Daily, with Sunday, per month. Daily, Bunday excepted, per year Indiy, with Sunday, per year Sunday, per year The Weekly, per year. The Weekly, E 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:

10 to 14-pagg paper..... 14 to 28-sume paper...... Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publicati In The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adverticing, subscriptions or to any business mat should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribuns building, New York City; 469 "Th Hookery," Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith specia

agency, Eastern representative.

For rule in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Pal ace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 23 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel: Foster & Orear, Ferry news

sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 250 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 305

For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento News Co., 420 K street, Sacramento, Cal. For vale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald,

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On file at Churleston, S. C., in the Oregon exhibit at the exposition.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett

House news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & *Kendrick, 208-212 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 18th and Lawrence streets; A. Serles, 1653 Champa

TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy: slowly YESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum perature, 57; minimum temperature, 42; pre-

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.

LAUGHTER AND TEARS.

Beyond all question and beyond all comparison the most humorous thing in our local political literature this year, or indeed for many a year, is the manifesto of the "Simon Republicane," who have joined the Democrats in making a ticket. It is addressed "To the Voters of Multnomah County." They call the address a "statement of motives and principles." A Simon ticket, prepared in secret executive council of three or four sub-bosses, who attend, in the ab sence of the chief boss, but under his instructions, to his political interests and their own, is handed out of a slide in the door, accompanied by a protest against "faction," "machine" "ring!"

"Shall we," the Simon sub-bosses plaintively inquire, "shall we have a government of the people, for the people and by the people, or a government of the machine, for the machine and by the machine?" Isn't that, from Simon, Mackay and Solls Cohen, the most remarkable bit of humor, in a political way, you have witnessed? Wouldn't it far you? It raises a smile on even the rather heavy, gloomy, saturnine countenance of old and older Oregon.

"Experience," they proceed to tell us, "has demonstrated that it is idle to expect party or factional organizations to restore voluntarily to the people their right to a free choice of their own candidates for public office." That is the very reason why the primary election law was enacted. Yet this primary election law, which has given the only possibility of free choice ever had in Portland, and the only primary election ever held in Portland that was not a farce, was opposed bitterly in the Legislature by the authors of this manifesto, who resorted also to every means within their reach to defeat it in the courts, in order that they might retain in their hands the power of stuffing primaries, which they had abused for twenty years, and of making tickets without consulting anybody's wishes or

Through this primary law the people have had "free choice," for the first time in the history of Multnomah County. The authors of this address are full of grief because the old method, under which they always had a "dead cinch," has been broken up. The Republican ticket now before the people is the only one ever nominated through a primary at which all members of the party could have opportunity to vote, with assurance that their votes would be honestly counted. It was a primary at which a total Republican vote was thrown as large as that cast for Mc-Kinley, and the "machine," though it had all official power and used that power to the utmost, was completely wiped out. Now it says the convention created by this primary didn't represent the Republican party. We all know who they are whom the Simon junta regard as the party's representatives, and even as the party itself.

"This ticket," they say, "was named and published before any convention of the party or caucus of the faction had convened." It was so, in part; for The Oregonian is a newspaper, and it busies itself to find the drift of events, through the shadows they cast before them. It found out and published many of the names that were afterwards adopted by the Republican caucus and convention. Likewise, it ascertained, named and published, a week beforehand, nearly every name and nomination of the Demo-Simon combine, including those handed out with this address Nearly every name had been printed again and again, long in advance of their promulgation. This "slate," so published in advance, was made up by small clique whose members kept out of right, but whose decrees continually leaked out to the newspapers.

The Republican ticket is, as we learn from this address, a ring-made ticket and a machine-made ticket, though a large majority of the delegates-more than one hundred-elected upon a full vote at a primary held under strict pubticket, the bolters' half of it, made in secret by three or four men, leaders of lished long in advance of its official promulgation, which comes forth as a crying protest against party organization and machine rule. Such a protest, and from such a source! It is put forth, too, with sadness and sorrow, with sighs for civic virtue, once ours, now lost, and with tears of regret for the simple and honest ways of the ancient , machine, which the primary law has

is laughter and there are tears. But, brethren, consume yourselves no longer with valu regrets. This primary law, by which the old lamented machine has been undone, will stand. The old way, the plain and simple plan, which the authors of this address so long pursued, and for return of which they sigh, never will be restored. There will be no more high-class, scientific ballot-boxing at the primarice, after the old fashion; no more control of the primary polls by a faction and its machine. But there still will be rivalry in parties for party control, and as partles are necessary and must be maintained, those who lose will have to stand it and try again. After a while our brethren of the old machine, who so long had it all their own way, and now are inconsolable on account of their loss, will see the wisdom of submitting to the inevitable The primary law is the tomb of the old system. We may call this lugubrious manifesto the epitaph.

NATIONAL NON-RESISTANCE,

Against the territorial expansion of the British Nation no less a voice was stoutly lifted up than that of Macaulay. All that could be said against the expansive principle in the Teutonic civflization was said by him. Yet Great Britain did not stop with India, against whose acquisition Macaulay inveighed, for Anglo-Sexon aggression, if you prefer to call it so, has gone on in British and American hands undaunted by any cean, undismayed by deserts,

One can understand, if but to reject the view of those in Great Britain and in the United States who look with aversion and sometimes with shame upon the relentless march of Anglo-Saxon dominion, whether it overruns the so-called Boer Republics in Africa or the tribes of the Philippine archipelago. They feel that right does not necessarily mean might; that the strongest battalions do not always have justice on their side, and that in this overthrow of those who cling to political independence there is an express repudiation of the doctrine which maintains representative government in England and Scotland and which was invoked by the American colonies to sustain their revolt against King and Parliament.

But no correct conclusion can be formed upon this problem in social morality which does not take into acount all the facts; and the most treendous and compelling fact of all is the irresistibleness with which this march of virile over inferior goes on. There are only two ways in which the esimilation of the weak by the strong can be arrested. One is by failure of strength in the dominant people, and this is a phenomenon which so far has inevitably followed the supreme hour of empire. Rome fell, Athens fell, Venice fell. Spain has fallen, France is reaxing her hold. But the stronger force that is to humiliate the English-speaking races has not yet developed its mature powers. The Cossack may yet do this, but not yet.

The other way in which the strong power may stay its advance over weaker forces in its way is by selfrelinquishment. It is an exercise so unprecedented that we shall probably be right in treating it as virtually inconceivable, as wholly and unchangeably so antagonistic to human nature as to be dismissed as the dream of impractical enthusiasts. They will take who have the power and they will keep who can. There is a personal doctrine of non-resistance, practiced by the unavailing few. There is a political dogma

of renunciation which seems as barren of future as it is of precedent. To in terpose renunciation in the path of British or American expansion is to offer a proposal which the intended recipient ill never accept.

What is the moral law that come into harmony with the aggression of the strong and the submission of the weak? All we know is that in the main the results make for progress. Upon the ruins of every declining material power and social order Nature has erected a higher and better. No one who knows the life and customs of the Boers could judge them higher than the prevalling order in free England. No one who learns the degradation of the Philippine tribes could for a mo ment give it a higher place than the civilization that will in time be trans planted thither from the United States The social order must be judged by its average fruits. The law that yields justice to the average man works hardships on many an exception. The sur vival of the fit is not delectable to the species marked out for extermination

Preconceived notions are not the true solution of the riddle of the universe We should have done by this time with the deductive philosophy that once explained the origin of species and all lesser problems by the axioms of consciousness. Yet the anti is your true transcendentalist. What should be, he will determine without any regard to what is. No philosophy of life, individual or social, can be adequate which does not arise inductively from the phenomena within reach and in ethnic development there is no phenomenon more pervasive and resistless than that of the expansion of the strong and the elimnation of the weak. It will be easier to form deductions from the evidence than to form history from a chart dogmatically laid down. It is best for hu manity as it is inevitable, that such waste places as South Africa and the Philippines afford will be brought under the rule and the stimulus of the English-speaking races, and that their in habitants be formed in the ideals embedded in the literature of Shakespeare Milton, Burke, Bacon, Emerson and Spencer, and reflected in the lives of Aifred, Washington and Victoria.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT. President Roosevelt's oft-expressed desire to visit Oregon is a natural one for not a state in the Union has followed his career with greater pride or believed more thoroughly in his courage and honesty. One of the first acts of the Oregon delegation at the National Convention of 1900 was to call upon Governor Roosevelt and inform him that they were for him for Vice-Presilic law, had made it; but here is a dent if he wanted it. They respected his wishes not to be nominated until he consented to run, and then they a beaten faction, yet known and pub- threw themselves vigorously into his campaign. An Oregon man was selected to second his nomination.

This action of the Oregon Republicans was thoroughly representative of the sentiment of the state. The people out here have read Mr. Roosevelt's books, followed his career as soldier, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Governor with interest and pride, and have supreme confidence in him as President. They look upon him as a Western man, It is an amusing case and a sad case; they recall with pride that Dewey's

table to Mr. Roosevelt's activity in getting him ordered there, and they are thoroughly in sympathy with his firm stand concerning Pacific expansion. No one has more fittingly expressed the feeling of Oregon upon the questions growing out of the Spanish War than has President Roosevelt in these stirring words:

stand on the threshold of a new ury, a century big with the fate of the great attans of the earth. It rests with us now to lectide whether in the opening years of that century we shall murch forward to fresh trimphs, or, whether, at the outset, we shall implies, or, whether, at the outset, we shall deliberately cripple ourselves for the contest. Is America a weaking to shrink from the world work that must be done by the world powers? No! No! The young giant of the West stands on a continent and clasps the crost of an ocean in either hand. Our Nation stores is worth and streamy. on, glorious in youth and strength, looks to the future with fearless and easer ever and rejoices as a strong man to run a race.

We do not stand in craven mood, asking to be spared the task, cringing as we gaze of the contest. No. We challenge the proud privilege of doing this work that Providence allows us, and we face the coming years high of heart and resolute of faith that to gur peo-ple is given the right to win such bonor and known as has never yet been granted to the copies of mankind.

It is known that at this time President Roosevelt looks toward Oregon with no small degree of interest and concern. Here is the first election in a Northern State since he has assumed the reins of the Government. The Republican vote for Governor and Congressmen and the Republican majority in the Legislature will be the measure of the confidence felt in his Administration by the people of Oregon. As he has stood for honesty and efficiency in official life, as he has remained firm in favor of Pacific expansion, he naturally looks to this state for approval of his course. The support he looks for he should have. No Republican President in years has deserved a more cordial vote of confidence from Oregon than President Roosevelt deserves in June The Oregonian thinks that vote will be given.

THE FIRST STEP WON. While the moral force of Attorney-General Stratton's technical victory before the United States Supreme Court is undoubtedly very great, and will have a considerable effect on public opinion both on Wall street and elsewhere, it is nevertheless true that no progress whatever has been made as yet in assault upon the Northern Securities merger. All that the Supreme Court has done and all that it says can have no bearing whatever upon the result of the application. The injunction can be asked for and it will be argued, but what the decision will be nobody knows now any more than before.

Indeed, if a man had to depend upon favorable symptoms in Chief Justice Fuller's opinion, he would despair at once, for the form of it is so guarded as to suggest great anxiety to keep the way open for denial of the injunction. It is objected to this application that the case does not involve rights of ownership or contract, but is an effort to assist a state to enforce its own laws within its own jurisdiction. What does Chief Justice Fuller say to this? He says nothing. He offers no objection whatever to a declaration which, if sustained, will throw the injunction out of court. He merely says that the general rule as it is laid down in the case of Louisiana vs. Texas in dicates that heave to file should be granted in this case also.

In yesterday's paper we printed terse and comprehensive summary of the various actions now pending against the merger, to which nothing of an ex planatory nature requires to be added. What Mr. Stratton has secured is sim ply an opportunity to make an effort to establish before the Supreme Court a claim for relief. The presumption is, however just the popular protest gainst the merger's theory and pracone, and if he fails it will be nothing remarkable. It must be remembered that the Northern Securities Company was organized for the express purpose of avoiding all these state laws against consolidation. It is not doing business in Minnesota or Washington, It has simply become the owner of a controlling interest in the stock of the two Minnesota corporations, precisely as an individual citizen might have done, and it is doubtful if they can be charged with any acts that are in themselves unlawful. Nor have the two railway companies apparently violated their charters. They have not merged. They have only passed under a common own ership, and while they are to be operated in harmony, their separate corporate existence is maintained.

What Mr. Stratton must now proceed to show is that the merger's control of the roads threatens an impending and irremediable injury to the plaintiff, not to be compensated by damages, not to be avoided otherwise than by injunction. This is an allegation of fact that must be affirmatively established to give the State of Washington any relief.

HOW TO BEAT THE TRUST. The advance in the price of meat is not exclusively the work of the socalled "meat trust" of Chicago; for it extends back for some years. The following is Bradstreet's table of Chicago prices per pound of livestock and dead meats April 1, as far as and including

As the increase has gone on for a number of years, there would have been an increase in the supply of meat and the number of cattle, if it had not been for this combination between meat packers and meat shippers, which extends from Kansas City to Chicago, Through this combination the price paid to farmers has been kept low, so that there has been no increase in the supply of beef and other meats. This meat trust, by securing special rates on the railroads, has prevented any competition in shipping from the two Western centers of products, Kansas City and Chicago. The beef trust has prevented any competition in the retail trade by securing control of the retail trade in every city of the country, forcing butch ers to deal exclusively with members of the "trust." The meat trust, by its control of the supply, of the machinery of further cause for satisfaction transportation and distribution, and of the retail trade, has been able to fix cities of the East many families are forced to restrict their consumption. All this situation has been made possible by violation of the anti-trust law

and of the interstate commerce act. Under the interstate commerce act injunction proceedings have been brought eas City and Chicago. This meat trust has succeeded in robbing the people all it is judicrous and it is pathetic; there victory at Manila was largely attribu- along the line. It reduces prices to American throne,

producers and increases them to con sumers. It robs the farmer and it robs the retail butcher. There is no doubt that the Government, through Attorney-General Knox, will enforce the law against this combination, for no party in power could afford to allow this unholy combination of meat packers and meat shippers to work their will. robbed producers of the West and the robbed consumers of the East stand for political forces that when combined would unseat by their insurrection any party that was indifferent to this lawless conspiracy to impose an exorbitant tax on one of the necessaries of life, Meanwhile the public can get even with this odious beef trust, which has by illegal arts forced up prices by simply resolving to eat less meat. The Hartford Post points out that a general letting up on beef-eating would bring the monopoly to terms by "hitting it in the cash register." It might be further said that medical men agree in the opinion that as a people we all, high and low, eat altogether too much meat; that we would all enjoy better health and spirits if we ate less meat and more vegetables and fruit,

It is certainly true that the peasantry of Ireland, the most powerful and athletic race in Europe, in their best days ate very little meat, and lived chiefly upon potatoes. It is certainly true that the most athletic and muscular peasants and mountaineers of Spain, Italy, Greece and the Balkan States eat very little meat. The Turks, a very strong and athletic race, eat comparatively little meat. It is true that in our Civil War the armies on both sides for many weeks made long marches in heat, cold and rain, and fought a succession of exhausting battles when their only food was hardtack and coffee. In the Peninsular campaign of 1862 hardtack and coffee, with beans and rice added, was not seldom the diet of the Army even when in camp. With the addition of a few slices of bacon to the diet, we believe an army could march and fight all the year round in Canada or the United States on a diet of hardtack, coffee and white beans. The personal experience of any veteran of the Civil War will, we believe, support our statement that when the Union soldiers had a plentiful supply of hardtack and coffee they never worried about fresh beef or "salt horse," for on coffee and crackers, with occasionally a bit of bacon for a relish they knew that they could march and

fight well. The number of vegetarians is steadily ncreasing every year; every city supports at least one such restaurant, and the beef trust will only serve to lessen the number of beef-eaters and increas the number of those who, if not absolute vegetarians, will abandon meat for eggs, fish fruit, milk and vegetables, Wifer Great Britain imposed a tax on the tea of the New England colonies the patriotic women held meetings and agreed to drink no imported tea, but substitute for it "Labrador tea," which was made, by steeping the leaves of the ledum, a bush of the heath tribe, common in the swamps. In the same spirit the ordinary meat concumer can refuse to eat meat at present prices and substitute eggs, fish, milk, vegetables and From the present date until fruit. Winter all kinds of wageworkers would be better for abstinence from beef. If meat is needed, there is plenty of mutton, ham and bacon. The beef trust can be beaten by "hitting it in the cash

Colonel Charles A. Woodsuff, U. S. A., who appears for the defense in the trial of General Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., at Manila, is well known in Portland, as he was stationed several years uate of West Point, a man of high inlonel Woodruff in a recent letter to a friend quoted the fact that a Filipino padre, a man of education and intelligence, had been convicted before a military court of executing native prisoners by burying them alive. General Jacob H. Smith is a native of Ohio, entered the Union Army in June, 1861, as a Second Lieutenant in the First Kentucky Volunteers; was brevetted for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Shiloh; served through the war, and was appointed a Captain in the Thirteenth United States Infantry in 1867; became Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry in 1899, and was made Brigadier-General, U. S. A., in March, 1901. He is about 62 years of age, and was sent by General Chaffee to Samar because of his high reputation as a gallant and energetic soldier.

Violence has not attended strikes thus far this year. This may be taken to indicate the lawful and praiseworthy determination of the workingman to better his condition, as expressed in thorough organization and the selection of competent leaders. The trouble in former years has been largely with the agitator, who was voluble in proclaiming the grievances of labor but barren in intelligent expedients for their abrogation. The demand of labor for its share through reasonable increase of wages, in the prosperity that now prevails, has the indorsement of public opinion. This indorsement its allied hosts cannot afford to forfeit by vio lence in support of their contention They understand this fully, and, to the extent that they act in accordance with this knowledge, basing their contention upon the justice of their cause, strikes will be entered upon guardedly as a last resort. Having been entered upon, they will be conducted without violence and on the basis of reasonable conces sion, to a successful issue.

Immigrants, who are rolling into the Pacific Northwest by hundreds daily, have fresh cause to congratulate themselves and each other. A hot wave, borne on the breath of a high wind, has swept Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri recently-the active, vigorous advance guard of a scorching Summer. Having gotten out of reach of an April tem perature of 95 degrees and into an April temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees, with blossoming trees, luxuriant pastures and showers of sufficient frequency to keep the dust down, our homeseekers from the Middle West certainly have cause to feel gratified. Later on, when returns from the cyclone sea son begin to come in, they will have

prices for meat so high that in the great has been organized under the laws of New York to engage in the manufacture of sugar, glucose, grape sugar and syrup from corn. An immense plant with a capacity of 20,000 bushels' daily consumption will be established at some central point in the corn belt of the West. It is thus that King Corn is exagainst nearly twenty railroads in Kan- tending his power in the wide realm of industry, joint heir with cotton, copper, wheat, wool and coal to the great

STATE PULITICAL DISCUSSION.

Pendleton Tribune.

The spirits of Bryanism and Simon sm have been made one by Oregon Democrats, and his satanto majesty has flung wide open the gates of hades and calmly awaits its coming on the 3d of June.

Roseburg Plaindealer, Stmonism is exhibiting its peculiarities this year by fusion with Democracy. Simon is nothing if he is not fruitful in political devices consigned to serve his ends. He could give the slippery Ah Sin valuable pointers in "ways that are dark."

Salem Statesman

that he will bolt the Republican nominee for Governor is characteristic of the man and not at all surprising to the people who know him. This will not be his first bolt, as he is in the habit of employing this kind of tactics when he falls in securing what he wants in a convention, Fortunately, his following, if he has any at all, will be very small, and the general result will not be in the slightest degree affected by his move. Mr. Lowell was a candidate, it will be remembered, for the nomination for Governor, but failed to make any showing whatever in his race in Umatilla County against Mr. Furnish, who won the county convention by almost a unanimous vote. Now Mr. Lowell is bolting the ticket.

Boise Statesman The worst thing that ever happened to the Democrats of Oregon was the adoption of this policy (of scuttle) by their party with respect to the Philippines. It may be possible that in some Eastern States there is support for this Democratic party, but in the West, and particularly among those people whose states are washed by the waves of the Pacific, there is no toleration for the programme marked out by the Democrats In Congress, and followed by the convention of the party in our neighboring state. When the vote shall be taken in Oregon in June, it will be shown what the people think of the flag-furling policy of the Democratic party.

Albany Herald. The Herald does not believe the people of Oregon will vote in June to turn the achinery of state over to the Democrats and indorse their scuttle policy, which would mean untold injury to the state. The business spirit of a business-making administration has made its impress upon the country. The Republican party stands committed to expansion-the expansion of civilization, of liberty, trade and comnerce, and for wider markets. This is a natter which directly affects the Pacific Coast States. As a result of the policy of expansion, the eyes of the country are firected toward the Pacific Coast. People of means, people who know a good thing when they see it, are coming to join in the great activities of the stalwart West. This means the development of our esources and the building up of our industries. No greater blow could be given Oregon than the defeat of this businessmaking policy at the polls in June.

Eugene Register. No Republican can afford to stay away from the polls this year. There are issues at stake in the state and county campaign in which you are vitally interested. if you only stop to think of it. The principles of Republicanism are doing great things for the development of Oregon, It is bringing us added population with corresponding increase in the value of your ands and property, and spreading prosperity to every nook and cranny of the county. Do we want this policy reversed? If we do, we have only to place administration of state and local affairs in the hands of Democracy, and the deed will be at Vancouver Barracks. He is a grad- done. Your duty to yourself and your country is to go to the polls and vote on telligence, an able and effective speaker. June 2, and to do this with the least trouble to yourself you should register before May 15. Don't put it off until the last day. The thing to do is to register today.

Chicago Record-Herald. The Senate committee on privileges and elections has probably beaten the resolu-tion for the election of United States Senators by the people by adopting the Depew amendment. That amendment pro-vides that the qualifications entitling citizens to vote for Senators shall be uniform throughout the country, and that Con-gress shall have charge of the elections. gress shall have charge of the elections.
It is anomalous and irrelevant, and it is condemned by Senator Depew's own speech in its defense.

Consistency should have constrained him to argue for a general "force bill,"

but in one breath he repudlated the prin-ciple and the objects of such a bill and in the next adopted them for his special measure. There is a manifest lack of good faith in such a course, and it be-comes the more marked when it is understood that the Senator is opposed to the election of Senators by the people and would like to see the resolution defeated.

The majority of the committee were evidently actuated by the same motives, th purpose being to put the Dem friends of the resolution in a hole. If they are compelled to vote on the resolution and the amendment together they will naturally prefer that the resolution itself should fall rather than that there sh be any interference with the election laws

necessary to speak now, but it is clear that they have been lugged into the de-bate on the election of Senators by the people without excuse. The attempt is being made to defeat a desirable reform

Conunt's Plan the Better.

New Tork Evening Post.

Mr. Conant's plan presupposes the application to the Philippine money question of a higher intelligence than we have usually bestowed upon the same class of questions at home. It requires also the highest character on the part of the offi-cials piaced in charge of the mint and the redemption bureau. The men intrust-ed with these duties will be far from the acrutinising gaze of the only public opin-ion they fear or care for. They will be appointed under the regime of party poli-ties, and there is no certainty that they will be superior in morale to Neely Reeves and Rathbone. Yet, with all these drawbacks, this plan is to be preferred to that of the silver standard favored by the Senate Philippines committee. By following the example of British India, the Philippine currency can be safely anchored on the gold standard within a few years, whereas, if the present opportunity is neglected, the country will be tied to China, in a monetary sense, for an indefinite time to come.

Modern Buildings in Japan.

New York Tribune.

Japan is sdopting European forms of architecture, particularly in its business buildings and hotels, the old type of domestic construction not so readily yielding to the spirit of innovation which permeates nearly everything in that enter-prising and interesting country. The Government buildings are all of European design, their superiority in the mat-ter of convenience and accommodation be-ing generally recognized. Whatever large structures are hereafter bullt, whether for public or private business, are all sure to be Western type, with up-to-date equipment, including elevators, electric lights and signals, with the occidental type of faulter bessing the outfit.

EXPANSION IS NOT TYRANNY.

Mr. Franklin MacVeagh rejoices in the ew era upon which this country is en-

tering. He does not, like so many of the leaders of the Democratic party, dread the era of America as a world nation. He has this abiding faith which they lack in the ability of the democratic Republic to go out in the world and do good without abandoning one of its democratic principles. He said in his address

at the Sheridan Club banquet:

That a people profoundly democratic of have colonies and cannot go out into the world and do good to helpless peoples like the Fili-pinos and the Cubans is historically and polit-ically and philanthropically abourd. And that they cannot use common sense and necessary methods in rendering this service; that they must make people wholly self-governing whom it is almost impossible to govern at all—is also absurd. And to call such world's work—and for that matter such heaven's work-imperis ism, is much worse than absurd,

For Mr. MacVeagh "expansion" has no terror. It does not mean to him merely the expansion of territory. It does not mean tyranny. It means opportunities to perform noble deeds. Expansion, said

Doesn't mean the exploitation of a weak pe ple for American benefit. Look at our work in Cuba. Does history show another such record of firm, wise, pure, devoted and successful government of a weak people, wholly and exclusively for their benefit? I tell you that noth ing ever done within our own borders shows the essential greatness of our country as those few years of foreign interference and control. And I say, without hesitation or reserve, that our government of the Philippines will equally bring honor to the American name. The Finted State is not forestitue, that it is

The United States is not forgetting that it is a Republic based on the broadest democratic principles; is not insuliate for land; is not a founder of tyrannous governments; and is not misusing anybody in the world for the benefit of Americans. For, say whatever the ing may, the entrance of the United States into her new relations with the world means the spread of the wiser and nobler ideas and activities. It means a new and strong current in the general stream of the world's progress.

Chicagonians have long seen in Mr. MacVeagh the manifestations of spirit of municipal patriotism. They have recognized in him a man always ready to labor without thought of personal re-ward to promote the best interests of Chicago. As president of the Municipal Art League and of the Charities Organ-ization Society, and as an active member of many other valuable organizations, Mr. MacVeagh has shown his willingness to make personal sacrifices in order that Chicago may become a better city. If he is not careful his name will be menhe is not careful his name will be men-tioned for the next Mayor, as that of a man whom voters of both parties can support because he is affiliated with neither. He is perhaps more truly independent, as respects both parties, than any other man in Chicago. He seems to divide his vote impartially between them at municipal and National elections

Mr. MacVeagh's address shows that he has the same high faith in the future of his country that he has in the future his city. His sentiments breathe the spirit of ardent patriotism. He does not stand "with reluctant feet" at the threshold of the new era. "Expansion," said he, "is accepted. The world nation is accepted. A permanent enlargement of our National sphere is accepted." Therefore, from this time on, says Mr. MacVeagh, "It must be the patriotic work of parties to direct and secure whatever the expanded life of the United States can bring of use and honor to our own people, to other peoples, and to the general progress of mankind.

If the Democratic party had sense enough to take this same high ground that Mr. MacVeagh takes as to expansion in general and the Philippines particular, it would occupy a better position before the country and would be more likely to win the next campaign. Probably before election we will see the neces etty of stepping up where Mr. MacVeagh now stands, for there will be no Philip-pine question on which that party can a stand. Practically there will be peace in the islands, and the only sub-jects left to discuss will be those felating to matters of civil administration.

Denver's Ancient Aristocracy. New York Evening Post. According to veraclous reports in the

Vestern newspapers, the leaders of society, wives of the men who had made their fortunes 15 years ago, look with disdain on the newly rich who have come into their own within the last five or 10 years. The ancient aristocracy of Denver is—so the story runs—frowning upon a score of recent millionaires, calling them vulgar upstarts and refusing to play ping pong with them. The wealthy outcasts have had their revenge, for they declare that if they cannot play at ping pong with the nobility, they will in turn refuse to take part in the most popular game in Denver, swapping real estate; and will be-take themselves and their millions to Butte or Helena. Here is where the vul-gar upstarts have the ancient aristocracy on the hip, for if land values fall in Denver, kind hearts are sure to be more than title deeds, and simple faith than blood which has been refined by two decades of real estate speculation. Den-ver may read its lesson in the history of New York society. Aristocracy will soonor or later capitulate to capital, and the daughter of a navvy who made his for-tune in the '80s will inevitably bestow her oride of family on the son of a ditcher who struck it rich in the '90s.

"Black Watch" Americanized. Ladies' Home Journal

The climax of all the Americanism we saw in Europe came on the last morning saw in Europe came on the last morning of our stay in Edinburg, when we went to the castle at the proper hour to see the famous Black Watch drill. When the soldiers lined up on the east side of the plaza there were just 300 Scots, while on the west side stood fully 600 American tourists to watch them. Instead of dirks and halberds, which we went to see, we noticed riften made in Springfield. We watched them drill with tactics adopted from West Point, and when we looked from West Point, and when we looked for bagpipes and listened to be assured that "The Campbells Are Coming," a brass band wearing uniforms cut in New York, and playing on instruments bought Chicago struck up one of Sousa's latest

Innuendo.

Chicago Evening Post. When woman talks of woman, then we see her at her worst.

Not the second, who is talked of, but the most logunitious first.

When woman talks of woman, there is trouble

in the air, Uncertain in its details, but you may be sure When man would talk of woman, or, indeed, or

other men, 7, something that is tangible will find ex-pression then. He may not like the person, but he lacks the A harmless thing that has a sting when said a

certain way.

"Of course, you've tried her cooking," with a quiet little sniff,
As if, of something dreadful one had just ob-"You saw her with young Barker at the dance the other night?"
The tone alone would indicate it was a shame-ful sight.

'She's always changing servants, and I wonder

why they leave!"

A meaning shrug of shoulders that must make
the angels grieve.

"The minners of her children—have you noticed what they are?" The thought expressed unspoken would do cred-

However, this is nothing to the excismation heard When of the neighbor's husband one may chance to may a word.

It gives the chance she's seeking and accords well with her plan— The essence of unkindliness is the way she says "Poor man!"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

With the police; everything goes but the

Some dog owners still think that there

was no show at all for their pets A medical man is not the kind of a

healer that is most acceptable to the Simon crowd. Sometimes butter combines strength and lightness to a degree that would make a

bicycle famous. It is to be hoped that Oregon salmon

are more welcome in Germany than German carp are in Oregon. The Simon candidates can certainly al-

ege that they have had a great deal of experience in that capacity. The prize offered for the airship race

s only \$150,000. It will cost more than that to get the starters up to the judge's stand. The Morgan merger controlling steam-

ships will of course be followed by a submerger controlling the Holland torpedoboats. Look out for the man who comes back

and says he didn't catch any trout, He is either insane, or trying to keep all his fish to himself. Prince Henry has been riding his bicycle on the sidewalk. He seems to have

was over here. The hurry of preparations for the cormation do not prevent King Edward from having three or four new photographs taken every day.

acquired a few Americanisms while he

Captain Coghlan has not made public any dispatches from the Kalser congratulating him on his promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

A New Jersey man has been made a Mandarin by the Sultan of Mindanao. The Sultan probably wants to put his government on a trust basis.

Sir Charles Narcone, who has been anounced as commander of the regular forces in Canada, has been acting as assistant Inspector-General of the lines of mmunication in South Africa. He La 47 years old, and has seen service in Egypt and South Africa, being mentioned for gallantry during the early battles of the present war.

Ping-pong has arrived in Paris, and soclety men cannot go anywhere without being lassoed into a game of ping-pong, so they have formed an anti-ping-pong league. The members wear a distinctive button, so that the ladles cannot feel offended when members refuse to play, since they have sworn never to participate in "this foolish, unmanly English pastime."

The sale of a copy of the first edition of Browning's "Pauline" in New York for \$720, has brought out the statement that only 13 copies are now known to be in existence, so that it is one of the rare books of the 19th century. No first editions of modern books have commanded such prices, with the exception of Poc's "Tamerlane," "Al Aaraaf," and "Murders in the Rue Morgue," which brought, respectively, \$3050, \$1300 and \$1000.

James Pinnock, the English explorer and traveler, who is visiting Honolutu, says; When one remembers that it is only some three years since the country was taken over by the United States, the great strides that have been made in so short a time are simply marvelous. The number of banks, merchants' offices, public schools and colleges give me, as an Englishman, a most exalted idea of what Americans can do when they 'mean it' and put their minds, money and hands to It with a will:"

The rush of immigrants to Oregon and Washington is remarkable, and the South Dakota papers report that not since the early '80s has there been such an immigration into that state. The newcomers are largely farmers from Illinois, Iowa and contiguous states of the Misetssippi Valley. Lands in South Dakota that sold at \$10 to \$25 an acre two years ago are now commanding \$25 to \$50. The South Dakota papers estimate that there are 50,000 more people in the state than were present a year ago.

There is a bill now before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce which has already passed the Senate, raising the compensation for district superintendents in the live-saving service to \$2000 a year, with an additional \$500 for the hire of a clerk in cases where the Secretary of the Treasury deems it necessary for any superintendent to employ one. There is another bill now before the same committee which has not yet passed either house, providing for pensions in the life-saving service, corresponding to those in the military and naval service, One reason for this bill may be found in the recent disaster at Monomoy, Mass., where all but one of the brave fellows who went to the rescue of the wrecked mariners were lost.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Ef Gabrul wuz ter blow his trumpet termor-rer, some er de fault-inders would rise en tell 'im dat his musical education had been neglected.—Atlanta Constitution.

Cause for Worry.—Annt Sadie—I fear Robert is an awfully carciens fellow: I heard him say that he dropped \$5000 in the street yesterday!—Brooklyn Life. The Landlady-It pains me to speak about your board bill. The Boarder-Then don't do it, my good woman; I can't bear to see any one suffer.—Tit-Bits.

one scher. In this.

The Old Story, Harold And so their marriage turned out unhapply? Mildred Yea. She was a hard ice-cream-soda drinker, and he married her to reform her. Judge. Lenten Penance.—Bess-Is it sure that you have broken your engagement with young Soft-Isigh? Nell-Yes. I only took him on as a

ce during Lent, you know,-Chicago Daily News.

Real Fun.—Lieutenant Lovett (sentimentally)

—I've come to say "good-bye." I've heen ordered to the Philippines. Muss Glidiy—How jolby! I'll he so interesting now to read the lists
of the killed and wounded.—Philadelphia Press.

A Slight Misunderstanding.—Landlady—I hope
you slept well, sir? New Boarder—No, i diln't,
I've heen troubled with insomnia. Landlady—
Look heré, young man. I'll give you a sovereign for every one you find in that bed!—Funch,
Bertha—I can't say that we are positively en-

Bertha-I can't say that we are positively en-gaged; but it amounts to that. Last evening, Charies asked me if I was going to make him the happiest man in the world. Mercy-But the happiest man in the world. Mercy-liut how do you know, dear, he didn't mean he wanted you to release him altogether?—Boston

Transcript.

Odious Comparisons.—There is a certain Scottish minister in a West Highland parish who has never yet been known to permit a stranger to obcupy his puipit. Lately, however, an Edinburgh divinity student was spending a few days in the parish, and on the Saturday he called at the manso and asked the minister to be allowed to preach the following day. "My dear young man," said the minister, laying a hand gently on the young man's shoulder, "gin I lat ye preach the morn, and ye gie a better sermon than me, my fowk wad never again be satisfied wi'my preaching, and gin ye're nae a better preacher than me, ye're no' worth listening tael"—London Dally News. Transcript.

ing tae!"-London Daily News.