Morning Oregonian.

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HIS BUGLE CALL

Great Speech of Senator Beveridge.

MUST FOLLOW THE FLAG

Republicans Open Campaign in Indiana.

THE TRIUMPHS OF EXPANSION

Impulse Given to Our Manufactures and Our Trade With the World—Greatest Market on the Globe at Our Disposal.

The need of industrial civilization is markets, and British expansion has given England sales of $300,000,000 annually to her dependencies.

The Democratic policy toward the Philippines is a policy of decrepitude.

We shall not turn the Philippines back to barbarism or abandon them to rival powers, or haul down the flag. We shall do our work like Americans and men till all the East shall bless the name of the great Republic and all mankind shall cheer American beneficence.

Taking no thought of the morrow is the counsel of insolvency.

Since the war with Spain our farms have increased $1,220,000,000 in value, our productive investments over $500,000,000, our factory payrolls have increased $500,000,000 a year. Interest on the public debt is $7,000,000 a year less, and the balance of trade in the five years since McKinley was first inaugurated is $2,700,000,000 in our favor. Who, then, is injured by expansion?

Upon the grave of every American soldier, wherever he yielded up his life, let the grateful tears of the Nation fall. And in the cause for which American soldiers have given up their blood let the whole world know that the American people are united.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—Senator Albert J. Beveridge today made the declaration of the principles upon which the Republican party in this state, and probably throughout the Nation will stand before the country at the National convention of 1904. The Senator himself would not say that his utterances were those of President Roosevelt, neither would he deny it. His friends, however, make the assertion, without qualification, that he spoke for the Administration. Senator Beveridge spoke as follows:

The greatest unexploited market on the globe is the market of China and the Orient. To that market we are carried by the development of another principle as natural as that of industrial combination—the principle of expansion. It is a principle universal, and manifests itself in the life of every individual, the progress of every business firm and sweeps onward through the whole range of human activity to the policies of nations. The boy can scarcely care for himself; the man cares for himself, and others, too. A business firm begins with local markets; and finally branch establishments in New York, New England, California, London and, at last, in the very heart of Europe itself. And just so nations, when they have reached a certain point of power, look to the world beyond them just as a firm under like conditions looks beyond its own locality.

So, for example, England decades ago seized on the world's trade, and, with her commercial expansion, came control of countries inhabited by infant or decadent peoples. And such was their benefit to England that everywhere she extended her dependencies; and the noblest chapter of English history is her record of the administration of order, law and justice to these peoples—her development of the resources of these lands. And this administration has brought its material reward as well as its glory. For English factories sell to India every year $140,000,000 worth of manufactured stuffs; to Ceylon more than $25,000,000 worth; to the Malay States, $30,000,000 worth; and through her trade centers she reships through China $120,000,000 worth. All told, her sales directly to her dependencies and through them to the Orient reach beyond $300,000,000. Deprive England of these markets for her surplus and English workingmen would starve. Germany understands this, and searches today on every coast for territory where the German flag may be planted as well as German goods sold. Even France, now past the meridian of her power, still seeks to obey this universal law. And if France had not wasted her energies on European battle fields, but instead had poured her vigor along the lines of French expansion a century ago, France would be still advancing. Had she chosen Canada rather than campaigns in Italy, instead of planting her standards amid the snows of Russia, she would have reaped world-wide power instead of Waterloo.

Decadent peoples, like men, lose their power. Spain failed in her duty of administration of order, law and justice in her possessions—failed to connect them with the world of commerce and culture. And when the voice of the Lord called the armies of the Republic to her chastisement, the time had also come when the people of the Republic were prepared for that world expansion natural to growing nations. For us, duty, opportunity, power; for Spain, recreancy, weakness, punishment—all spoke in the same great hour of fate. Porto Rico became our charge; Cuba our ward; the Philippines our Oriental outpost. The Democracy resisted all. As the old Federal party resisted American acquisition of Louisiana territory and went to its death; as the old Whig party resisted American absorption of California and went to its death; so the late Democratic party resisted American expansion over sea and went to its death. And now that expansion accomplished, the wreck of the Democratic party demands that America shall retreat from the Philippines. Shall Americans heed that demand? We have expended tens of millions of American gold to plant the beginnings of civilization in the Philippines. We have poured out American blood to establish modern system, modern methods, modern progress there. They command the commerce of the East. Why should we, then, in the very hour when commercial expansion is swiftly becoming our mortal need, abandon this possession; throw away the multiplied millions of dollars they have invested; denounce our soldiers as pirates; give up the mastery of the Pacific and the control of the Orient? It is a policy of decrepitude, a proposition of disgrace.

Self-Government of Filipinos.

What reasons do the opposition give? First, that the Malays of the Philippines can govern themselves. Where is the proof? When, unaided, did Malays ever govern themselves? If it took our own race a thousand years to develop our present capacity for self-government; if it required one hundred and fifty years for the American colonists to grow from crown charter to constitution, how can Malays in two years accomplish the same results? Only in the last two years have the Filipinos ever seen even the working of honest government. Malays though they are, they are not a single people. In different islands different branches of the same stock as German and English are different divisions of the same race; these different divisions subdivided by different speech; three centuries of Spanish misrule—are these elements—is this the school of self-government? If they are these elements—is this the school—of self-government? If they can be taught self-government, American administration will teach them. But not in a day can even American administration teach them what it took Americans themselves hundreds of years to learn. We require our own children to wait 21 years before we allow them to participate in our own government; are Filipinos superior to educated American youth, inheriting the very blood of self-government?

If the Filipinos should be found capable of self-government, the Republican party will give it to them. But the Republican party proceeds on facts, not on imagination. And, therefore, the Senate proposes a census of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of informing Congress to what extent and in what places Filipinos can govern themselves. Is this not the method of reason? First find the facts and then fit our action to those facts. And while these facts are being gathered, American administration in the Philippines is extending self-government in town and village as rapidly as the Filipinos themselves can manage it. We are teaching them by practice; we are training them by education. If we can make them self-governing, none will hail that consummation with such delight as we who are instructing them. But we will not turn them back to barbarism. We will not abandon them to rival powers. We will not haul down the flag. We will do our work like Americans and men until all the East shall bless the name of the great Republic and all mankind cheer American beneficence.

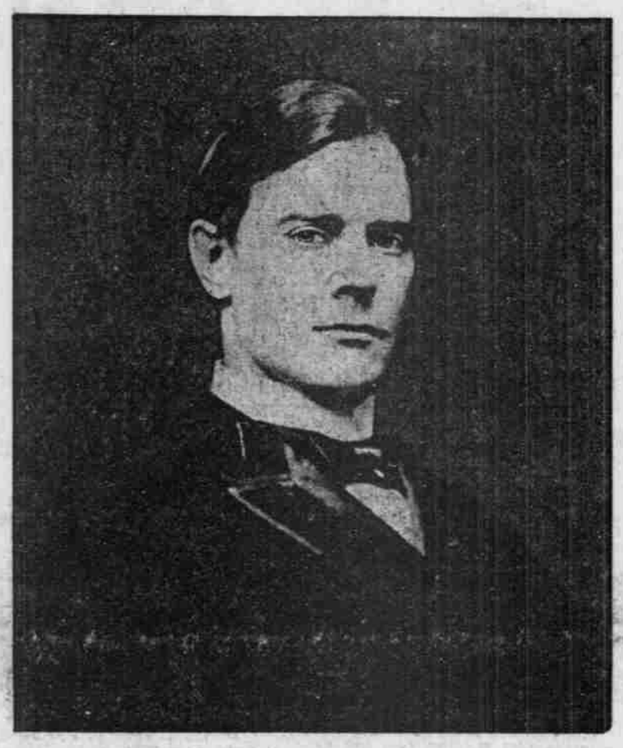
Philippine Expenses.

Do they tell us of expense? Every dollar of expense of Philippine civil administration is paid out of the revenues of the archipelago. And the opposition admits the necessity of our military expense because it proposed to keep our Army there till stable government is established. Expense of an enterprise is not measured by the first outlay. What would be said of a man who bought a farm, stocked it, built barns, erected houses and then abandoned it because thus far all had been outlay without income? When highways in Luzon join every plantation now separated by wilderness; when wilderness itself shall be plantation, when railroads carry the archipelago's timber, agricultural products and mineral wealth to its ocean ports; when every Filipino is educated to modern methods, and thus his consuming capacity is lifted from the littleness of barbarism to the fullness of civilized demands; when the trade of the Orient's hundreds of millions consumers is won to American factories and farms, what mind cannot see the resulting profit? America sells China $25,000,000 worth of American flour, cottons, machinery. The whole world sells China $250,000,000 worth. Two-thirds of this trade naturally belongs to the United States; and this, with the Philippines, we will control. If the opposition asks how the Philippines will help us control Oriental trade, ask them how Chicago controls the trade of the Central West; or Kansas City that of the great Southwest; or San Francisco that of the Pacific Slope. It is the simple philosophy of location, demonstrated when applied to commerce with alien races through dependencies, by the whole history of trade.

And thus to America the archipelago will give markets within itself and markets beyond itself. What will be the effect on the prosperity of the American manufacturer and farmer when we sell two-thirds of the $250,000,000 which other nations now sell to China? And this vast amount is sold today to less than 75,000,000

(Concluded on Page 12.)

SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.



WHO SOUNDED THE KEYNOTE OF THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN AT THE OPENING OF THE INDIANA STATE CONVENTION.

FRIENDS OF OREGON

Hope for Rivers Lies With Senate Conferees.

HARD FIGHT ON BILL IS SURE

House Members Will Make Effort to Have Their Provision Adopted—Elkins and McMillan for the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The hope for Oregon in the river and harbor bill rests with Senators McMillan and Elkins, the Republican conferees. Berry of Arkansas has so much to do for his own section, besides being naturally solicitous for the South, and not very anxious to favor the Northwest, he would, no doubt, be willing to trade for his section. The substitution of Elkins in place of Frye is because Frye expects to be away during the conference, or will be presiding in the Senate, and could not give the time to it. Both Elkins and McMillan will make a strong fight for the Oregon improvements. Elkins has some matters of his own to look after in the bill, and he will naturally take care of them first, but he is likely to work very hard for Senator Mitchell, and possibly the proposition for The Dalles may be retained. It is well understood that the House conferees will make an effort to have their provision adopted, and nothing but the hardest kind of work will result in keeping the Oregon and Washington amendments in the bill as it passed the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mitchell and Tongue Both Want Canal Bill Put Through First.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The impression still prevails that Congress will get away from Washington about the middle of June, and in many quarters there is a desire to cut short all legislation that is not absolutely necessary in order to permit members to go into the campaign. Both Senator Mitchell and Representative Tongue, in discussing this subject today, expressed a desire to finish up the business before Congress, but both very emphatically stated that they did not desire an adjournment until the Nicaragua Canal bill has been passed. In fact, they said they would prefer Congress to remain here throughout the Summer, if by so doing it would insure the passage of the bill. Their sentiment is that there has already been enough delay with the canal proposition, and action should be had at the present session. They prefer the Nicaragua bill, but if it is found in the end that only a bill for another route can pass, thus insuring the construction of a waterway between the oceans, they will support that measure as a last resort.

To Promote Colonels.

Senator Mitchell today introduced a bill authorizing the President to promote to the rank of Brigadier-General on the retired list, any Colonel now on that list who has an honorable record of 40 years' service in the regular Army, who commanded an Army in the field, received the thanks of the War Department from Secretary Stanton, and was awarded a Congressional medal for distinguished gallantry and good conduct.

Washington Land Bill.

Representative Jones' bill extending for one year the time in which settlers on certain desert lands in Yakima County may perfect their entries was today favorably reported by the public lands committee. These settlers have been hindered in making improvements because of the failure of the original irrigation companies to complete their ditches in contract time.

Thunder Mountain Mail Contract.

A contract was today awarded to H. B. Eastman, of Boise, for carrying the mails from Idaho City to Roosevelt and Thunder Mountain, Idaho, commencing July 1. The route will be covered three times a week at a contract price of $5300 per annum. There are now no offices at Roosevelt or Thunder Mountain, but their establishment is contemplated before July 1.

Pleased Over Funston's Call-Down.

Nothing from the White House has pleased Congress more than the reprimand upon General Funston. The impression in Congress is that Funston was given much more consideration than he was entitled to when he was made a Brigadier-General for the capture of Aguinaldo, which many officers believe was simply a good piece of scout work. At the same time there was no other award open for the Kansas soldier.

DENIES IDE OFFERED A BRIBE.

John G. Campbell Sends in Affidavit in Collectorship Case.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Foster, when today shown a newspaper clipping stating that there is an affidavit on file with the President, signed by R. A. Hutchinson, of Spokane, charging Clarence W. Ide with having offered him a bribe if he would vote for John L. Wilson in the election of 1895, admitted that such an affidavit was now in the hands of President Roosevelt. He said the affidavit had been forwarded direct to the President by Hutchinson, and he himself had not yet had opportunity to examine carefully its contents. He added that the affidavit was what caused the President to have Ide's nomination held up last Thursday, and intimated that a further delay might be had tomorrow. So far as he was aware, Senator Foster said he knew of no other charges being filed with the President or Attorney-General against Ide, although he had not been to the White House for several days. The details of this affidavit have heretofore appeared in The Oregonian. An affidavit from John G. Campbell, referred to in the Hutchinson affidavit, was received here today, in which the signer denies having been offered a bribe by Ide, or any one else, to vote for Wilson, adding that he so voted only when forced to do so by caucus action.

Candidate for Attorney in Capital

Charles Bedford, of Tacoma, an applicant for appointment as United States Attorney for Washington, arrived in the city today and had a conference with Senator Foster. He says he is here on private business.

CUBAN TANGLE STILL UNSOLVED.

Delay Is All Senate Republican Leaders Have to Offer.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Republican managers in the Senate have nothing but delay to offer at present on the Cuban question, which has so radically divided the party. They do not know which way to turn, nor do they see any way out of the tangle at present. Threats of reducing the tariff on certain articles which affect the states of Senators who are against Republican reciprocity is met by counter-threats. For example, the attempt to reduce the tariff on hides, lumber, coal and glass, which it was expected would hit the Western Republicans and the Senators from West Virginia and Michigan, is met by counter-threats on the part of these Senators, with a determination to reduce the metal schedules, including all the small articles manufactured in New England, where the principal pressure comes from now for Cuban reciprocity. It is possible that the whole matter may be delayed long enough so that nothing will be done, as Senators who are torn by conflicting interests hope that the House bill will be smothered in committee. There are some Senators who will show a disposition to blame the President for pressing the Cuban reciprocity matter upon Congress after so much opposition developed, while others say he is simply carrying out the pledges of McKinley to the Cubans.

OUTLOOK FOR IRRIGATION.

Too Early to Predict Fate of Bill—Odds in Favor of It.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—While some are of the opinion that passage of the river and harbor bill without an irrigation amendment means the defeat of the irrigation bill, it is too early to predict the fate of the measure. While its advocates would not be surprised if it is lost, the odds seem to be in their favor.

J. D. WHELPLEY.

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RAIDS BY STRIKERS

Dyers, of Paterson, N. J., Indulge in Rioting.

SEVERAL CLASHES WITH POLICE

Compel a Complete Suspension of Business in Their Line—Many Persons Injured During the Fighting.

Striking dyers of Paterson, N. J., brought business in their line to an end yesterday, and in the meantime encountered the police. In the rioting that occurred several persons were shot and many on both sides suffered broken heads. It was thought state troops would have to be called out, but the police finally restored order. If the strike continues the great silk industry will be seriously affected.

PATERSON, N. J., April 23. — Striking dyers' helpers today stormed the establishments that were still running, and by force compelled a complete suspension of business in their trade. They engaged in a series of running fights with the police and plant managers, and in one of the severest clashes exchanged a volley of pistol shots with them. Many persons on either side were severely injured during the rioting. It was believed for a time that it would be necessary to ask the state for troops to restore order, but the police expressed confidence in their ability to handle the situation, and no request for outside aid was made. Judge Dixon called the grand jury and charged them to indict the persons guilty of rioting.

The conservative element among the strikers had, in the meantime, disavowed the violence of their fellows, and urged a return to peaceful means to gain the end that is sought. Large numbers of the strikers were in sullen spirits, and it was predicted tonight that any attempt on the part of the employers to resume business without dealing with them would be desperately resisted. When the strikers completed their campaign against the plants in operation, the number of men out was found to be nearly 4000.

The disorder began early in the day and was unexpected. A meeting of strikers was held at 8 o'clock at Rueger's Riverside Hall, and 2000 men gathered at the place. The hall would not accommodate them all, and the proceedings were slow because of the many nationalities represented. To simplify matters, it was finally decided to have the men of each shop on strike appoint a committee of five to represent them. The meeting was orderly and declared for peace, and the men were urged to keep away from the shops.

The meeting of committees formulated the demands of the strikers for the following scale of wages: Helpers, 20 cents per hour; machine men, 22 cents; finishers, 22 cents; apprentices, not less than 20 cents, and also that 55 hours shall constitute a week's work, that time and a half be allowed for overtime; that five minutes be allowed for washing up before quitting time, and that the scale be accepted for five years.

The old prices per hour were: Helpers, 16½ cents; machine men, 18¼ cents; finishers, 22 cents; learners, 14½ cents.

Strikers' Grievances.

While the meeting was in progress, hundreds of strikers stood outside the hall angrily discussing their grievances. The radicals urged a raid upon the works still in operation, and when their suggestion was approved, headed a rush for the plant of Johnson, Cowdin & Co. The men at work there were called out, and the strikers moved on to the establishment of James Simpson & Co. That firm, fearing trouble, dismissed the men and closed its doors. Robert Gaed's works were visited next, and after that the Bamford mill, where the first serious disorder occurred. The property is walled in, but the strikers gained the yard before the gates were shut. Windows were smashed, chemicals spilled, and much damage done. The men at work in the plant quickly quitted their places.

While one mob was closing the Bamford mill, another was surging into the plant of the American Silk Dyeing & Finishing Company. Armed with dye sticks and stones, they charged through the plant, driving the men from their places. George Arnold, one of the members of the firm, was dropped insensible with a blow on the head from a dye stick.

Clash With Police.

Almost simultaneously, an attack was begun on the works of Emil Geering, and it was in the fight for possession of it that the shooting occurred. Two policemen were guarding the property, and when the mob came rushing down on them they warned those in the van to keep away. Some one in the crowd discharged a revolver, and the police quickly returned the fire. Half a dozen shots were fired, and one striker, who escaped unidentified, was shot in the leg. The mob stoned the two policemen, and when one of the latter arrested one of the leaders, closed in around him. The officer swung his club and beat his way out of the crowd. One of the patrolmen finally secured a rifle, and when he came out and faced the crowd with it, there was a general scattering.

From Geering's, the crowd went to the property of Knipsher & Mass, but that raid was checked by a squad of police which forced the crowd back. Gerald Mistell, a young striker, hurled a rock at the police, and was placed under arrest. The crowd tried to rescue him and to the number of several hundred followed the arresting officers to prison, hooting at them as they trailed along. An attempt was made to organize a second movement against Geering's works, but only a few volunteered to take part in it. At noon the men at work for Geering went out, and the place was closed down.

At some of the plants raided, the strikers familiar with the machinery turned the steam on at full force, and it was an effective weapon in driving the workmen out.

The strikers met at Riverside again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to receive the reports of the several shop committees. Nearly every one of the latter reported that their particular shop would agree to the wage concessions demanded if all the shops would. The conservative leaders strongly advised the strikers to avoid violence and disavowed the attacks made on the mills during the morning.

If the dyers' strike is prolonged, other branches of the great silk industry, which centers in and around Paterson, will be affected.