# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER - Probably showers YESTERDAY'S WHATHER-Maximum ter 61; minimum temperature, 40; pre

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

### EVERY VOTE NEEDED.

It is a matter of relative indifference to The Oregonian who occupies the places on the local tickets of the Republican party. So that they are honest and competent men, this paper has no quarrel with their personal predilections. Whether one machine or another is in the ascendant, the recognized exponents of the Republican party and of those National principles for which the Republican party stands are recognized as the men through whom these results must be attained if they are to be attained at all. It has been a long time since The Oregonian felt obliged to oppose the local nominations of the Republican party in a general election, and it hopes the time will be long before it has to oppose them again. Measures are more than men, and principles than personalities.

In 1890 the struggle for supremacy between the two factions in Multingmah County resulted in the victory of James Lotan, who became chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, D. P. Thompson, of Portland, being the nominee for Governor. The Oregonian supported the ticket.

In 1892 a compromise was effected between Simon and Lotan and The Oregonian supported the Republican ticket against a "Citizens" ticket growing out of the campaign for consolidation. In 1894 the party was united upon the basis of Lord for Governor and Dolph for Senator. The whole ticket was supported by The Oregonian.

In 1896 the Simon ticket was declared the regular Republican ticket in this nee for Congress in the Second District a silver man, but tried to elect an independent Republican nominee who was pledged to the gold standard.

In 1898 the Simon ticket was again recognized as the Republican ticket, though the Mitchell men forced the nomination of Geer for Governor, and

The Oregonian supported it. Before 1900 Mr. Simon had secured his own election as United States Senator. an office The Oregonian never advocated him for and never desired or approved his election to. He insisted upon the ticket that year being named with primary reference to his own succession, and though this was contrary both to The Oregonian's judgment and its desire, it nevertheless supported the ticket as vigorously as it could find means to employ.

This year the opponents of Mr. Simon have secured control of the party organization, and The Oregonian supports the ticket, and asks Republicans to do the same, for the same reasons and on the same grounds it has appealed to heretofore-namely, the need of indorsement of the position taken by the Republican party throughout the Nation.

Men come and go, machines rise and fall, but the purposes of the Republican party, towards foreign and domestic affairs, towards our industries and our trade and the National honor. must be maintained. They can only be maintained by united and unwavering support of the Republican nominees The welfare of the American people needs every Republican vote in Oregon this year for the Republican ticket.

Number 85 was out yesterday to the joy of hundreds. Whenever it appears there is a rush for it, and it goes on its way the comfort of its fellow travelers and the cynesure of every observing eye. Every Spring there comes one bright, warm day when number 85 appears and spreads happiness all about, Old maids sigh for it and children cry for it. What is this prodigy?

Well, Number 85 is simply the finest street-car, in Portland, It is an open car about 40 feet long. There is a shutup box for the motorman, where passengers cannot crowd in to step on his feet or get in the way of the brake. The seats run crosswise, so that the traveler is not jerked against his neighbor every time there is a stop or a start, and through the whole length of the car runs a center aisle, so that the conductor can collect fares without having to hang on the sides by his teeth and toensis. Number 85 is an ablebodied worker that will go down to First street and take 150 people up to the top of Washington street without turning a hair. The Nob Hillers will miss two cars to get on Number 85, and it is crowded to the steps before it has gone six blocks from the foot of Washington. It is a pleasure to know that the

street-car company that owns Number

85 is building it a lot of companions.

The car is costly, expensive to maintain

and hard to run. It carries lights!

fore it takes a good deal of nerve to put more money into such expensive establishments. But the times are rushing, travel is increasing, and unless the road reaches out for business, a competitor will get it. Number 85 and those other magnificent new Portlandmade concerns on the Third-street line the big piles of heavy new rails lying about the streets ready to be put down the new lines projected in all directions the increases of wages and shortening of hours; the more frequent trips and later cars, are all marks of Portland's progress and evidences of the faith its street-car men have in its future. Get out of the old bobtalled horse-can

grade, and in the sinck hours of the

moseback spirit and organize on the basis of Number 85. Get your ideas of what a city ought to be lengthened out and widened out and raised up. Figure on a 200,000 population, make your arrangements accordingly, and first thing you know it will be at hand. Don't be scared out by slack hours now and then or heavy grades, or the cost of light and power. Nobody ever got passengers by cutting down equipment and locking glum. . Nobody ever built a great city by taking despondent views and preaching gloom. The spirit that is to make a greater Portland for 1905 is revealed in these hopeful investments n street-cars, business blocks, dwellings and pavements. Take a hint from Number 85 and get a move on. The town is growing. Portland is all right.

## BE CHEERFUL, KIND SIRS.

The man who makes a dieastrous mistake is apt to be fertile in invention of reasons outside his own judgment. mebody was ungrateful or perficious. As for the party in error, he is the victim of circumstances. Certain excelent gentlemen hereabout made a mistake relative to a recent political episode in Multnomah County. They had to choose between Simon and anti-Simon, and their choice was wrong They couldn't guess right. They hesitated, they took counsel, they debated and then they took the leap. The sequel showed that they jumped the wrong way. They found themselves to the windward of shelter in a freezing gale. Against this stroke of fortune they rebelled mightily, and found vast quantities of blame to bestow in every quarter but upon their own misguided judgment.

Disastrous as were the consequences of this mistake, they were not more serious than the nature of the error justifies, for their miscalculation in this case betrays an estimate of popular brains and conscience that is far from flattering to its authors. These men knew very well that Mr. Simon had been a fallure in the Senate and that his failure was universally recognized. They had the opportunity to join in the popular movement to unhorse him from his control of the party throughout the state, in Marion and Wasco Countles as well as at the Multnomah County Courthouse and in the City Hall at Portland. But they could muster neither the courage to antagonize his machine nor the strength of vision to see that upon an appeal to the party at a fair primary he was certain of defeat. Their confidence in the Simon machine was supreme, their confidence in the

people was nil. It is a serious misadventure in political life to rate an intelligent and aroused people as helplessly bound in the web of a discredited but indefatigable boss, when a secret ballot and an honest count is put into their hands for their redemption. It is a mistake county, and The Oregonian supported it. that may well add to the poignancy of It did not support the Republican nomi- regret over defeat. But a mistake aimost equal in magnitude is that of imputing the result to other than its real causes, and of cherishing resentment against those who had faith in the peo

ple and acted accordingly. The men who identified themselves with the Simon machine in the late struggle for control of the party have themselves to blame for their defeat. They were their own masters, they exercised their own choice, and bound themselves to abide by its results. The Oregonian would suggest to them that they are not helping matters any by resentment against all who chanced to be- the humble instruments of Providence in attendance upon the upper and nether millstones of its grinding mill. Anybody may make a mistake; but few have the hardihood to expect the same results whether their choice is right or wrong.

# DANGER IN LENIENCY.

When General Chaffee telegraphed the War Department from Manila that "to withdraw all our forces from Mindanao will ruin our prestige; to withdraw part of our forces will be dangerous," he proved himself to be the right man for his place, for the President has replied directing him to "do nothing that will impair our prestige," and gives General Chaffee full discretion to enforce peace and order in Mindanao. General Chaffee is an old Indian fighter who knows that swift, sure and stern punishment after peaceful redress has been refused is the only sound policy in dealing with a barbarian foe. To temporize, to do anything that looks like showing the white feather, is to invite contempt and insure feroclous warfare. The British, warned by bitter experience, have adopted this policy in dealing with the wild "Hill tribes" of India. They treat them justly and kindly, but when demand for the surrender of murderers is refused, the British Government sends its soldiers against the contumacious tribes and makes war without mercy until they submit and surrender

their criminals. This was always our policy in our dealings with the Indians. A barbarian foe must be made to feel at once the weight and power of the arms of the government when he begins to rob and murder, or he will become a chronic rebel. The Island of Mindanao is the largest of the Philippines, with the exception of Luzon. It is inhabited by Moros, who are Malays, and in the past have been the most desperate and feroclous pirates that ever infested the Eastern seas. They never acknowledged Spain's authority, and were never reduced to subjection by that power. These Moros, who are Mohammedans, were sure sooner or later to come into collision with our military forces, and General Chaffee should be allowed to curb and crush them without any check on the part of our Government These Moros plume themselves on their ability to stand off Spain, and imagine that our American officers and soldiers are of the same quality in military skill

and intelligence.

enough to illuminate a torchlight pro- hand with these Moros, he will quickly ession, it makes the motorman sweat tame them by the same methods that to stop it in a short block on a down were employed to reduce to submission the wild tribes of marauding Sloux, forenoon it makes the manager sick Cheyennes and Apaches. But if a tem-with its array of empty seata. There-porizing policy is adopted, we shall porizing policy is adopted, we shall have a long and expensive contest. If General Chaffee should withdraw our forces from Mindanao or greatly reduce them, the whole group of the Philippines would begin to smoke and steam with the heat of latent fires of insurrection, and in a few months all Luzon be done anew under most difficult and not be forgotten that General Anderson ascribed the early success of the Fillpino insurrection to President McKinley's mistaken policy in refusing the military authorities permission to attack Aguinaldo's forces promptly after the surrender of Manila, the moment he assumed an attitude of hostility. Mindanao needs to be thoroughly reduced to a state of peace and order; if we fail to do it we shall, as General Chaffee predicts, lose our prestige in the Philippines so completely that it will be most difficult ever to regain it. No greater blunder could be made by our Government than to impose a temporiz ing policy upon General Chaffee and tie his hands at a most critical moment when he proposes to teach the Moros by stern punishment that they cannot murder American soldiers with impunity.

Our Army in the Philippines has been shamefully traduced by migrepresentation and exaggeration. This Army of 60,000 men in three years of warfare against a most barbarous, treacherous foe, has behaved with remarkable selfrestraint, and on the whole with a humanity never surpassed in any conflict. If we are to keep our promisto enforce peace and order in Mindanao we cannot afford to show the white feather to a nest of Malay pirates.

## EXPANSION AS A BUSINESS.

It is well set out in the philosophy of Anti-Everything that in consideration of expension it is proper to urge the financial cost of the undertaking, but highly improper to advert upon any profits that may arise out of it. This one-sided arrangement evidently appeals with very little force to Senator Beveridge, whose speech in opening the Indiana campaign appears in our news dumns this morning. He has been travestied by the antis as resting the whole case for Pacific expansion upon its monetary aspects, but that is a misrepresentation, as his speech of yesterday attests. He fully apprehends the moral and patriotic considerations in issue, but he is not blind to the ecomic uses of new territory.

The economic necessity of expansion has been developed by scientific students of racial and Industrial problems In the books of Charles A. Conset and Josiah Strong and Benjamin Kidd are set in convincing detail the phenomenon of congested capital in London and New York and the necessary employment of it in distant fields now waste and idle. The hoarded millions of civilization, earning perhaps 2 per cent in home investments, must be put to work in the development of Asia, Africa, South America and the islands of the sea. Deserts must be watered, swamps drained, streams bridged, mines opened, railroads built, harbors deepened. All these vast unproductive panses must be covered with busy people, supplying the tropical products needed in the temperate zone and buying manufactures in return. These are the dry bones of the expansion frame which Senator Beveridge clothes in the garments of his graceful and inspiring

speech. We are wont to think that the prosperity of five years past has been due almost wholly to the gold standard. But Senator Beveridge's speech suggests that perhaps we have been too little observant of the effects of expansion. We are a world power since Dewey came to his opportunity, and especially a Pacific power. They have heard of us in Asia, they know us and they respect us. They have heard of our arms and our diplomacy in the courts of the Old World, and they have a wholesome fear of our wrath and our labor-saving machinery. Perhaps the greatness of our trade and manufacturing is not to be sufficiently explained without reference to the impulse given us by the Spanish War and the opening of the Pacific upon our view. The awakening is not unlike that which followed the voyages of Columbus 400 years ago. Perhaps the kindred effects have a kin-

dred cause At any rate, as Mr. Beveridge says, it is but fair to judge the venture by the record. Despite all the war has cost, our public debt is smaller, our interest is less by \$7,000,000 a year. All sorts of business are thriving, and in the general movement Pacific activity has no inconsiderable direct and indirect If times had been hard, we should have been pointed to the disasters incident to the Philippine policy. It is equally pertinent to cite our prosperity as an exhibit in favor of expan-

It is fitting that Indiana's attention should be thus pointedly directed at the Philippine question, for it is the dominant issue of this campaign. In passing judgment upon the course pursued there, the voter will judge by its fruits; and he cannot ignore, even if he would, the activity and thrift with which this era of expansion has been so strongly marked. Upon the material benefits conferred as well as upon the principle of loyalty involved, the Republican policy is entitled to approval.

NO VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The President has decided on reading the report of Colonel Crowder, U. S. A. that there has been no violation of our neutrality laws at New Orleans. For many months past mules and horses have been shipped from that point to South Africa, and the purchase and forwarding of the animals has been supervised by officers or agents of the British Army, General Samuel Pearson, an ex-officer of the Boer Army, and now a Boer representative in this country, demanded the suppression of this traffic threatening to "commit a breach of the peace in New Orleans unless the buying was stopped by state or Federal authority." Thereupon Governor Heard, of Louisiana, made this stupid, ignorant threat of General Pearson a text for the proclamation of his own views regarding the Boer War, and appealed to the Government at Washington to know If he had any jurisdiction in the matter or whether the case was solely one for the Federal authorities. President Roosevelt requested Attorney-General Knox for an opinion in the matter of

this alleged violation of our neutrality

laws. Attorney-General Knox advised

that the complaint against the British

gated, and so Colonel E. H. Crowder, U. S. A., was directed to make an in vestigation. On this report of Colonel Crowder the President has decided that there has been no violation of our neutrality laws. It was found that General Pearson had not made a correct statement of the facts, save as to the shipment of horses and mules.

There was no British post with men and soldiers established at Port Chalmette; there was no recruitment of men for the British service. The investigawould be in a blaze up to the gates of tion ordered by the President was Manila. The whole work would have to proper and necessary, because General Pearson specifically alleged a plain viodiscouraging circumstances. It should lation of the United States statutes respecting neutrality when he informed the President that British officers at or near New Orleans were making enlistments for the army in South Africa. This charge is found to be without foundation. An American citizen can lawfully enlist in a foreign army when he is once without the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, but under our law a man enlisting on American soil for service in a foreign army in time of war is guilty of a high misdemeanor, which subjects him to fine and imprisonment, and foreign officers ural powers, and cannot be created by or agents making such enlistments on our soil are also subject to punishmen under this statute. The report that the British Minister, Sir John Crampton, was privy to an attempt to enlist men on our soil for service in the Crimean War of 1854-56 caused our Government to request his recall. He was at once recalled by the British Government but was not disgraced, for he was on the return of peace sent to Russia as the English representative at St. Petersburg.

The shipment of animals to South Africa, whether for use by the British Army or not, is not a violation of our | which lead to prosperity, may be held neutrality laws. The exportation of mules and horses on unarmed vessels is not a military expedition in the sense of the statuten Attorney-General Knox said, in his opinion, that "carrying on commerce with the belligerent in the manner usual before the war is not giving such aid. The mere increased lemand for warlike articles and their increased quantity in commerce do not make that commerce cease to be the same as before the war." Count Sclopis, one of the arbitrators under the treaty of Washington, ruled that "it is not a violation of the laws of nations to furnish arms to the belligerents." During our Civil War all the commercial countries of Europe sold arms to both belligerents, and the Boers have bought arms on all sides; they could buy horses and mules today and ship them from New Orleans if they cared to do so, but do not buy what they cannot hope to deliver. If they had the same railway line open from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal that they had at the outbreak of the war, they would be buying arms and horses if they needed them in America, but the fortune of war has placed the rallway from Komatipoort in English hands, so the Boers do not buy what they cannot

hope to deliver. The whole matter was taken up by Governor Heard originally because he wanted a pretext for swelling the present party cry of the Democracy concerning our policy toward the Boers of South Africa. He has failed miserably, because the only charge worth consid ering for a moment was that there have been colletments in Louislana for service in the British Army in South Africa. This charge was soon found to be utterly uithout foundation. The purchase and shipment of mules or horses are legitimate under our neutrality laws, so the President promptly announces thta the ex-Boer General Pearson has no case that calls for interference.

Colonel Henry L. Turner, of Chicago, is reported in the Chicago Record-Herald as saying that nothing in the annals of our Indian warfare under Sher idan, Crook or Custer equals in atrocity the conduct of Major Waller in the Island of Samar. Did Colonel Turner ever hear of the massacre of a whole village of Blackfeet Indians, men, women and children, by a party of United States Cavalry under Major E. M. Baker? The attack was made on a Winter night upon a camp of Indians practically defenseless through the presence of smallpox, which had prostraated the majority of the Indians Major Baker acted under orders from General Sheridan, who held that "the only good Indian was a dead Indian." Did Colonel Turner ever hear of General Custer's attack on the sleeping camp of Black Kettle, in which massacre the women and children were not spared? General Custer acted under orders from General Sheridan. In the Indian wars Governor Stevens, of Washington, a graduate of West Point, was so stern and swift in his punishment of guilty Indian prisoners that old General Wool pretended to believe that he was too severe, but experience proved that Governor Stevens' policy was the highest wisdom. The promp hanging of captured Indian murderers in Washington and Oregon was approved by the settlers, and military lenity was always followed by bad results Major Waller had these savages shot because he knew them to be essentially land pirates, brigands, robbers. He had no time for formal military court. An object-lesson was necessary, and he shot these savages, who belonged to the same people that had recently, through treachery, murdered an unarmed detachment of the Ninth Infantry.

The operatives of the Oregon City Woolen Mille, who went out yesterday on a demand for an increase in wages, precipitated, it appears, by a change in the working rules that gives one weaver charge of two looms instead of one, without increase in pay, seem to have just cause for grievance. These woolen mills have been run on close business principles and with a keen oversight of methods which alone, it is asserted, have kept them going, with relatively slight intermission, as a distributing industry in a thrifty wage-earning community, for more than a third of a century. Their operatives have been during all this period largely of the homebuilding, home-sustaining class-indus trious, frugal and tractable. With such an industrial element it should be easy to deal, on the basis of equity and good will. So far as noted, the present demand of the weavers for an increase of pay is the first demand of the kind that has been made since "hard times" prices gave place to the higher schedule of living expenses. If this is true, the demand can hardly be considered an unreasonable one, especially as the mill is crowded with orders, indicating that the company is sharing the general prosperity in business now prevailing, the proceeds of which it is merely asked to share equitably with labor. Public If General Chaffee is given a free camp near New Orleans be investi- sympathy in Oregon City being with world,

the employes, and the managers being well trained and just business men. there is the best of reasons to expect that all differences between the operatives and managers of this well-respected pioneer manufacturing industry will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

Carnegie's view that "hard work made Shakespeare the greatest dramatic gentus" is absurd. The finest poetic imagination of modern literature, which is the foundation of the supreme and universal excellence of Shakespeare was not obtained by "hard work"; it was a beautiful gift from God, It would be quite as reasonable to say that "hard work" made Homer the greatest poet of antiquity. The truth is that Shakespeare probably gave more "hard work" to his duties as an actor and a theatrical manager than he ever did to his plays. He wrote with extraordinary rapidity and often at a kind of fever heat, as did Byron and Shelley and Keats, Shakespeare was sometimes called upon by his manager or his company on brief notice to excise passages, rewrite passages and supply entirely new matter. Such facility of mind is the gift of great nat-"hard work."

Coos County is a region wonderful in resources. Of that no one who is reasonably well informed has the slightest doubt. It is less isolated than Tillamook County only because of its greater shipping facilities and its nearness to the San Francisco market. Its isolation from the state of which it is a part is at certain seasons of the year, complete, as far as ordinary means of ommunication go toward its relief. Yet it is a state in itself as far as natural resources, the development of to constitute an independent or sovereign community. The Coast counties of Oregon well deserve the attention of investors and builders of railroads. is marvelous, indeed, that the real sources of wealth in these sections have been so long practically unknown and undeveloped.

The number of immigrants arriving at the port of New York in the fourth quarter of 1901 was 93,628, as compared with 74,432 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Of this immigration, 20 per cent was from Southern Italy. The Hebrews followed with 11 per cent, the Germans with 10 per cent, and the Poles with 9 per cent. The proportional increase of the latter since 1900 has been larger than that of any other nationality. The significance of these facts and figures is only serious when the immigration laws are not vigliantly enforced. An inspection that detects and turns back from our shores the pauper, criminal and defective classes will sufficiently guard American citizenship from undesirable foreign material.

The fruit prospects in the state were ever better than at the present time Unless cold rains prevail during the blossoming period, preventing pollenization, or later cause the young fruit to drop, the yield of all orchard fruits will be enormous throughout the fruitgrowing districts of the state.

## Italy Is Growing Past.

Chicago Chronicle. Italy is almost the only Latin country in Europe which shows a steady growth of population. France has for years been on the decline, but latest statistics show it is nearly stationary, the death and birth rates being nearly equal. The returns of the recent census in Italy are now published and they show a gratifying the ugh not extraordinary growth of population in tion and the hard times which have pre-vailed there in late years. In round numbers the population of Italy is now That is an increase of more 32,500,000 ian 4,000,000 in the last 20 years. That not a large increase, but it is, on the whole, satisfactory. It is not, of course, the whole increase of the Italian race. In these 20 years more than 2,000,000 Itallans have emigrated to other lands. The actual growth of the race has, therefore,

been more than 6,000,000 in 20 years, or more than I per cent a year.

This does not, however, confirm the common idea that the Italians are an exceptionally prolific race. The growth other nations has been proportionately more rapid. That of France has not been That of Russia has been effected by con-quest and wholesale annexation. That of the United States has been due to enorm ous immigration, as well as to a high birth rate. But while Italy in the 19th century increased from 16,000,000 to 22,500. 000, or only a little more than doubled Great Britain, grew from 16,000,000 to 41, 000,000 and Germany from 24,000,000 to 56,000,000, and each of these countries suffered as great a loss from wars as Italy and a considerably greater loss through

The Answer to Cushman. Minneapolis Tribune. Before the new rules were adopted it was impossible to get legislation through the House that was opposed by even an insignificant minority. More than that, it was difficult to enact legislation to which there was no great objection, because the multitude of it offered clogged the channels of action. The House had grown powerless to do what it distinctly wanted to do. The Legislative machine had grown too big and unwieldy to do its work. The first House over which Reed presided adopted the new rules, which resemble the organization of society for purposes of government, in that members surrender government, in that members surrender large power of individual initiative in order to arm the whole body with power to do business in the general interest. The new rules have accomplished the purpose for which they are designed. They have enabled the House to legislate. Previous experience proved that this could not be done without paying the price of surrender of individual privileges. Most members are entirely conten o make this surrender except when irritated by some special case of denial. It is not probable that even Mr. Cushman would consent to return to the old rules. It is certain that a majority of the House would not consent, and it is still more certain that the people of the country do not desire it. The House can't do everything it desires now, but it can do something. Under the old system it could do practically nothing.

Chicago Tribune. Professor Henry Gannett, chief of the Division of Forestry in the Agricultural Department, makes the statement that the forests of Western Washington are the heaviest and most continuous of any in the United States excepting the redwood forests of California. The timber is mainly red or yellow fir, mixed with spruce, hemlock and cedar, the trees reaching from 12 to 15 feet in diameter and 250 feet in height, with clear trunks for 100 or more feet. The entire area of Washington is 66,880 square miles, and of this 23,165 square miles are covered with merchantable timber. The standing tim-ber, by counties, is 114,788,000,000 feet, representing an approximate value of \$550.

900,000. Sixty per cent of the standing timber is Douglas fir, a strong, durable wood, superior to all other varieties. The immense value of these forests is shown by the great number of lumber mills a Tacoma and elsewhere, which are among the largest manufacturing plants in the

## KEEP IT IN SIGHT.

Corvallis Gazette. Not to be lost sight of by Oregon Republicans is the influence our state election will have not only on Congressional elections to follow in other states, but also on the next Presidential campaign. There is little doubt that the question of retaining or ultimately abandoning controi of the Philippines will then be the chief contention between the parties. The State Democratic platform, the attitude of leading Democrats in Congress, and the tone of the Democratic press, fore-

shadow that this is to be the issue It is true, Oregon Democrats have not the courage to declare for the policy of "scuttle and abandon" in clean-cut, concise language, yet it is so plain this is their purpose, that it must be discussed before the people in our state campaign and receive their approval or disapproval at the polls next June. A Democratic victory then would be heralded to she world as evidence that the people of Oregon are in favor of the Democratic purpose of abandoning the Philippines to whatever fate may overtake them. Of course, in the almost certain event of Republican victory, the Democrats would claim their platform presented no such issue. It is worded, they hope, to be equal-

ly useful in either event, We have no thought that the American people can be induced to embrace a policy so unpatriotic and cowardly even though indorsed by the people of this state, and it is equally unthinkable that Oregonians are less patriotic and courageous than the mass of American people. Republicans of Oregon are not to be deceived as to Democratic purpose. It is abandonment of the Philippines,

Without doubt there are scores of patriotic Democrats in the state who will not follow their party leaders one step in a course which can only end in National humiliation and shame to ourselves and irretrievable disaster to the Filipinos. Since the opposition are doing their utmost to confuse and mislead the people

on this subject, it may clarify the situation if we remember that under international law we have a clear, indisputable right of sovereignty over and title to the Philippines. The war we waged was against Spain, not against the Filipinos. For whatever of conflict we have had with them they alone are responsible. Before the treaty of Paris was ratified they made war on our Army and our flag. We had a right-it was our duty as well, to suppress their insurrection. But other duties are laid upon us. It is plain there is imposed upon this nation, as a sucred trust, the duty of leading these people to a higher and better social and political life-to a civilization of which at present they have no intelligent conception. more sacred trust was laid upon the Israelites of old. We dare not falter. Having accepted the trust and entered upon our duty, and having already made substantial and gratifying progress, shall we now, or at any time, cower and draw back and ignominously abandon our duty?

This is just what the Democrafic party contemplates doing. After all our expenditure of blood and treasure; notwithstanding the plainest evidences of our beneficent influence upon and rule over these people, that party would renounce our sovereignty, haul down the American flag. declare these islands foreign territory and abandon them to the cupidity and rapacity of whatever nation might seize them. The American people are of a race that

never shirks duty, never abandone its efforts for the elevation of mankind. The record of our splendid Second Oregon appeals to us. By the memory of its achievements and its heroic dead, Oregonians cannot accept the cowardly policy of Philippine abandonment. We are confithe peninsula, despite the large emigra- dent this will be the verdict recorded at the polls in June.

# Gloomy for Portland.

It will require at least five years after the passage of the letty appropriation to complete the letty extension. During that period, the Oriental commerce will have been secured in Oriental commerce will have been secured in Seattle or Everett, so that the natural ulvantages of the Columbia water levels will not avail to restore it to its natural channels along the Columbia. The City of Seattle will have become a metropolis of 500,000 people, with such a volume of incoming trade that the ocean charters will be far cheaper than they can be made on the Columbia River, with only a small inward traffic from the marts of Europe. The above is reprinted with glee by Seattle newspapers. It is amazing that anything bearing the name of a newspaper printed at Astoria should utter such a stalement-though its direct object is to injure Portland. But if the outlook is "gloomy for Portland," what is it for Astoria? There are Astorians, we do still trust and believe, who can see an inch beyond their noses; but you wouldn't think so if you depended for your information on any one of the four or five little newspapers printed there, or on all of them,

### But They've Not Warmed Up Yet. Joseph (Or.) Herald.

In our write-up of candidates weeks ago, we intentionally slighted the Republican candidate for Justice of the Peace for Joseph District, for the very good reason that we could say nothing good of him (except that he is the edito of this excellent family journal) and enough bad is already known of him enough bad is already known of him.
With our Democratic opponent it is different. We can say nothing bad about him (except that he is a candidate for the same office that we are) and enough good is already known of him. In fact, he is about the best man on earth

To the Skylark. William Wordsworth. Ethereal minarrell pilgrim of the skyl Doet thou despise the earth where cares abound?

Or while the wings aspire, are heart and eye Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground? Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will, Those quivering wings composed, that musi still!

To the last point of vision, and beyond Mount, daring warbler!-that love-prompted "Twixt thee and thine a never-falling bond-Thrills not the less the bosom of the plain. Yet might'st thou seem, proud privilege!

sing
All independent of the leafy Spring. Leave to the nightingale her shady wood; privacy of glorious light is thine, hence thou dost pour upon the world a flood Of harmony, with instinct more divine; Type of the wise, who soar, but never roam-True to the kindred points of Heaven an

# Post Mortem.

William Shakespeare.

If Thou survive my well-contented day
When that churi Death my bones with dust
shall cover,
And shalt by fortune once more re-survey These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover;

And though they be outstripp'd by every pen Reserve them for my love, not for their rhym Exceeded by the height of happier men.

Oh then youchsafe me but this loving thought - "Had my friend's Muse grown with this growing age.

A dearer birth than this his love had brought, To march in ranks of better equipage

"But since he died, and poets better prove, their style I'll read, his for his

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

If Santos-Dumont finds a good soft place to light he ought to notify General Miles.

There still are several good openings in Portland for countrymen who are anxlous to be robbed.

A Wisconsin woman values her kisses at \$5000 each. At last accounts she had

not closed out her stock. All the veterans who have written poetry will now step forward and demand in-

creases in their pensions. J. P. Morgan seems to have risen from the rank of captain of industry to that of lleutenant-general of industry,

The Democratic candidate for the mayoralty is still sawing wood and saying nothing about his resignation,

Marconi will have to suspend overland operations until Santos-Dumont stops chasing around through the air and shortcircuiting his wireless currents.

Senator Simon is probably taking more interest in what is going on in the Second and Third Wards in Portland than he is in what is going on in Washington. General Funston has discovered that he

was not made a Major-General because the War Department wanted to be entertained by reading interviews with him in the papers. Carolina probably incurred the displeasare of Senator Tillman by making the

President welcome, but there is not a

great deal of evidence to show that South Carolina cares. That Chicago professor who says the wedding ring is a relie of barbarism has attracted so little attention that he is about due for some observation to the ef-

date. The Orthodox Church of Russia has in its elementary schools 1,500,000 children, about 40 pupils in each school, and the average sum for a school is about \$105 a year. Of the teachers, 94 per cent are uneducated, and they are pald next to nothing. The schoolhouses are huts, and there are no books, pens or ink furnished.

fect that bridal trousseaus are out-of-

Dr. Solomon S. Schechter, lately elected president of the faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary, has arrived in New York with his wife and family. He resigned from the faculty of Cambridge University to take this place, which is secured by a fund of \$300,000 provided by Jacob H. Schiff, the late Leonard Lewisohn and the Messrs, Guggenheim,

When William E. Chandler was Secretary of the Navy he issued an order that officers should not permit their wives to reside at the foreign stations to which their husbands were attached. The order was promptly rescinded upon the receipt by the Secretary of the following from Commodore Fyffe, in command of the Asiatte squadron: "It becomes my painful duty to report that my wife, Eliza Fyffe, has, in disobedience to my orders, and in the face of regulations of the department, taken up her residence on the station and persistently refuses to leave."

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and a curious adventure the other day in an automobile tour in the Roman province. At Configui his car was stopped, and a summons for furlous driving was served upon his chauffeur, Giuseppe Faruili. At the famous falls, near Terni, the King after admiring the scene, distributed a quantity of newly minted silver pieces among the peasants. The people, who had never seen the new coinage, angrily gathered around the King, shouting that the money was counterfeit. "Well," said the King, "If the coins are false, so is your King. Do you not recognize your King?" Thereupon an ex-soldier, who had served in Rome, stepped to the front, and after a good look at the young sovereign took off his ragged cap and called for three cheers for Victor Emmanuel, which were given with much enthusiasm. Some papers in telling the story express displeasure at the King's imprudence in thus mixing with the people. As a matter of fact, the police charged with safeguarding his royal person are sometimes driven to the verge of despair by the King's recklessness. He is continually giving his special police the slip, for, next to books and his wife and child, his greatest delight is to mix unrecognized in the crowd of his sub-

This story is told to illustrate the none's dislike of spending money on himself: The other day Plo Centra, his old and tried personal attendant, opened the disuselon, while dressing him in the morning, by remarking that his gown was not as new as it might be. "I suppose I have your holiness's permission to order your gowns for the jubilee?" he added. "What gowns for the jubilee?" replied Leo XIII, sharply: "I have three sets already, and certainly require no more. Why should spend good money for what I do not want?" "But, Holy Father," protested Centra, who knows his master's weakness, "supposing some one of the great personages who are received by your holiness should notice a defect such as this"-pointing to an invisible spot on one sleeve-"he might think you had put on your old clothes, not considering him worthy the best." After a pause Leo XIII said, with a sigh; "Well, perhaps you are right. Order them-but only one, mind you; and my poor people will have o go without so much bread. How dreadful it is to be obliged to spend so much on one's clothes."

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Sympathy -- Dudely-I'm really hardly myself since my valet left me. Miss Cutting—Yes, I should think you'd feet lost without a man in the house—Chicago Daliy News. A Back Number—Helen—Is that the latest book you are reading, dear. Miss Reeder-Oh, dear, no! Why, this book has been out since noon yesterday.-Ohio State Journal.

First Actor-Boothby had a tremendous audience last night, and they were very enthu-stastic. Second Actor-Yes, at the box office, trying to get their money back.—Detroit Free

"Why will you women persist in shop-ping until you are completely exhausted?" "It isn't the shopping that tires one, dear; it is taking the things back and changing them."-

Harper's Bazar.

High Praise — "Marie has a wonderful knack for gravies and dressings." "Haen't she? I really believe that mayounaise of hers would make a doormat palatable."—Cleveland Plain

Saw the Mourning. "'Mamma, here's a letter from the dead-letter office," said intelligent little Clarence. "How do you know, dear?" "It has a black border all around the en-velope."—Judge.

Next.—"Yes," said the funny barber, "we're up to date here. We shave you while you wait." "Indeed!" replied Pepprey, "I've usually found that you shave several other fellows while I wait."—Philadelphia Press.

He—The last time I played football, I cemember my face got so knocked about—wasn't like a face at all in fact—I thought it never would get better. She—And did it? I mean—er—of course, I see it didn't-er-er-1 mean-