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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum to minimum temperature, 28; predistion, trace.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1902

### THE ONE LEADING QUESTION.

Can our Pacific States afford the policy of "scuttle," as to the Philippine Islands? Can Oregon afford to give her voice for that policy? This is the main issue now before the people of Oregon, Our election, to be held a few weeks hence, will be taken by the country as the declaration of Oregon on this subject. In the platforms of the two parties this issue is distinctly joined. The Republican platform declares, without equivocation, "against all proposals looking to retirement of the United States from the Philippine Islands." Equally without equivocation the Democratic platform declares that the United States should "grant them their independence." Here is a National issue, in the Oregon election, of first magnitude and highest importance.

Democratic success in Oregon would announce to the people of the United States that Oregon had deliberately voted for withdrawal from the Philippine Islands: that her Senators and Representatives in Congress were expected to support the policy of withdrawal; that Oregon desires the position gained in the Orient through the Spanish War to be abandoned, regardless of the general advantages which the position gives us.

Is it for a Pacific State to take the lead in this policy of "scuttle"? Is it for Oregon to take the lead in it? Care we nothing for the vast opportunities which possession of the Philippines opens to us? Is Oregon to declare, and be first to declare, for surrender of that incomparable station of commerce in

The assertion or assumption that our sovereignty over the islands is incompatible with the principles of human freedom is a libel upon our own devotion to those principles, of which Americans should be ashamed. Already we are introducing self-government there; and the only fear is that we shall go faster with it than the people are prepared for it. We shall establish and maintain in the islands our familiar system of territorial government, which we have followed in our home territories for a century-a system in every way conformable to the principles of free-

Whether we shall retain the Philduties and making the most of both, or scuttle the islands, is the National question now before the people of Oregon.

# NOT THE OREGONIAN'S COMPARISON

The Salem Journal says: "The Oregonian of last Thursday had an entire column devoted to contrasting Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Furnish personally, the general tenor of which is that since Mr. Chamberlain is about 50 years old and still a poor man, he is unfit to be man for the position because he has of the article at all. There could be no more complete migrepresentation of

its tonor than this statement presents. The tenor of that article was a protest against the assumption of the Democratic press that William J. Furnish was unfit to be Governor because he had been untiring in business and fairly successful in it, while George E. Chamberiain was very fit for the office be cause he had not been active or successful in business, and was still, as his admirers said, "a poor man." The Oregonian said this was "an extraordinary comparison," which it regretted had been made. It added, however, that it lack of success in whatever private busiany special qualification in him for the office of Governor of Oregon."

It was the Democratic press that started this comparison, against which The Oregonian made the protest that the Salem paper now misrepresents. It cannot be conceded that Mr. Furnish is a worse man for having attended carefully to business and made some success in it, or that Mr. Chamberlain is a better one for the opposite reasons. The object of The Oregonian's article was to correct or rebuke the assumptions of the Democratic press on this subject; and such was its "general tenor."

Odd Fellowship will tomorrow cele-

brate the 82d anniversary of its foundng. Its history has often been written, but the recital never grows old. With friendship, love and truth as its motte and the three links symbolical of these interlaced, the order appeals with pe culiar tenderness to its members and the most stirring chapters of its record belong to unwritten history. Its work as exemplified in the building and maintenance of the Orphans' Home to be dedicated tomorrow at Woodstock, com mends itself to the benevolent people of the state as an earnest of the pur pose of Odd Fellowship to take care of its own, as of one family.

## NO PATRIOTISM THERE.

Day after day we read columns of speeches in the Senate and in the "antimperialistic" press about the cruelties said to have been practiced by American soldiers upon the poor Filipinos Enough has been written about the water-cure episode to make the full twenty-eight volumes of the Encyclo pedia Britannica including the American additions. It is presented in all possible aspects, repeated with every enhancement of descriptive and Illumin ative embellishment and made the theme of innumerable morals, invectives, execrations, lamentations and

All this is well enough, if the object is to make the most of everything discreditable to the American name and suppress everything on the other side; but if one were to proceed upon the lines of common justice he would perhaps expect something calculated to explain or account for these outbreaks, supposing them to have occurred as depicted. But we see nothing in these speeches and editorial appeals about the torture of American soldlers by Filipinos; nothing about the massacre of defenseless women and children by Tagal chiefs for their loyalty to Amercan rule; nothing about murders of our men, perpetrated under flags of truce and professions of friendship; nothing about burials of the living, mutilation of the wounded, desecration of the dead.

Plenty about American cruelty to the Filipinos, nothing about Filipino cruelty o Americans. Plenty about water cure administered to Tagal murderers; nothing about water cure administered to American boys far from home and seeking only to obey a soldier's orders. Plenty about killing of Filipinos by Americans, nothing about midnight assassinations, tortures, burnings, dismemberment, starvation of American soldiers by Filipinos. Sympathy for Tagal murderers of peaceful women and children, punished for their crimes; no sympathy for our sons and brothers who are following the flag against bloodthirsty savages on a foreign shore. Extenuation and praise for the assassins of our soldiers; persecution and abuse for our boys in blue and the flag they bear.

The man who persistently maligns the American soldier in spite of what all the world knows of his bravery, fidelity and humaneness; who as persistently exploits every isolated error of judgment or lapse of self-control; who magnifies the soldier's faults and ignotes extenuating circumstances; who incessantly excuses the wrongs under which that soldier suffers and even praises the merciless savages who seek through treachery and with torture that soldier's tife-the man who does all this and then professes he does it from sincere desire to see the soldier honored and the flag kept spotless is a liar of the first magnitude. His patriotism, if he had any, has been destroyed by the passions of partisanism he has allowed to run riot in his heart. He is not fit to live in a country he has so outrageously dishonored and disgraced.

These anti-imperialist exploitations of Isolated offenses and studious ignoration of the provocation under which our soldiers suffer, rejoldings at American disasters and condonation of Tagal atrocities, are most unworthy exhibits in American statecraft and Journalism. They are infinitely lower in the moral scale than the lapses of enraged and half-starved soldiers. It is well they are not representative of the popular feeling. Iil shall fare the land when those who bear its flag abroad are persecuted by such craven hearts at home Ironical indeed is fate, that for the benefit of these bitter malignants at home, as for the benefit of us all, the enlisted man leaves his home to brave the swamps and suns of tropic climes and bares his breast to the rude weap-

## ons of wild beasts in human form! DIFFERENT METHODS, SAME RE-SULT.

The complete impossibility of Cuban relief bill as passed by the House was pointed out plainly in these columns at the time of its passage. To ippines, accepting our opportunities and the considerations then adduced there are now to be added the technical criticlams of Senator Spooner. Upon examination he finds that under the House bill nothing can be done further than to negotiate a treaty, which must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate before it became effective. House bill, he says, "authorizes" the President to enter into "negotiations" with the Cuban Government. The word "authorizes" could only mean quests," for the President always has the power. The bill several times refers Governor, while Mr. Furnish is an ideal to "agreement," he says, which, in the nature of things, rust be a treaty, as made money." That was not the tenor that is the only method of procedure. Which is to say that the House bill if passed by the Senate would not be worth the paper that it is written on There is nothing strange about this. It has yet to appear that anybody in the House was thinking about the adaptability of the measure to its putative ends. Nobody cared anything about Everybody was seeking the ac-Cuba. complishment of some personal or partisan ends. Some were figuring on sugar stocks, some on rendering service to Havemeyer, some on rendering service to Oxnard, some on holding certain votes in Michigan, some on holding certain votes in Louisiana, some on putting did "not think that Mr. Chamberlain's the opposite party in a hole. All were pretending to be acting from motives ness he may have undertaken is proof of of philanthropy toward Cuba, or fidelity to justice, but all were using Cuba's extremity and the ideas of mercy and beneficence as mere counters in a des perate and discreditable game of per-

> sonal and partisan politics. They order these things differently in the Senate. Its superior poise and prescience will insure for its Cuban relief bill, when one is passed, all outward semblance of statesmanship and respectability. Its tone will be dignified, its phrases polished with grammatical perfection. The steel which it will drive home to the vitals of Cuban hope will be sheathed in a scabbard of irreproachable seeming, and its careful conservation of Havemeyer and Oxnard will be | this time forth.

radiantly cloaked with sonorous and prepossessing elegance. Should one prefer to be battered into insensibility by the blundering club of the uncouth highwayman or run through with the poniard of the gentleman and scholar? Perhaps it does not greatly

matter. The Wilson bill was not the last one to be framed in perfidy and dishonor, but it is some eight years now since those Senatorial qualities were addressed in terms from the White, House.

### TARIFF REFORM VS. TARIFF DE-STRUCTION.

On the tariff question the Indiana Republicans are in line with the Oregon platform. They "favor such modifications of tariff schedules as from time to time are required by changing conditions." But they stand by the protective principle. They want tariffs reformed, but not destroyed. They want protection abandoned where it is no longer necessary, but they want it re tained where it is necessary. This is the true doctrine. It is found nowhere

but in Republican platforms. In treatment of the tariff, everything depends upon the point of view. The Republicans are solicitous for the welfare of American industry. The Demo crats are solicitous for nothing but the application of their free-trade theories. no matter what it hurts. Tom L. John son expressed the Democratic position exactly the other day, when he rebuked Representative McClellan and ex-Governor Hill for talking about reciprocity and tariff reform. The Democratic party, he said, can't discriminate between various sorts of protective duties

It is opposed to all of them. The Democrats are not saying much about the tariff nowadays. It suits them better to go before the country on the basis of opposition to the flag and uniform of the United States. But if they had the power they would destroy protective duties. They never support the proposals of tariff reform Republicans to remove unnecessary duties. They cannot do so with any selfrespect, for their whole contention against the protective system forbids the supposition that there can be any just or necessary duties. All protective tariffs are to them allke odious and fit only to be abolished.

This historic attitude of the Demo cratic party toward American industries is what makes it impossible for it ever to become a tariff reform party. the newspapers, are all Republicans. tection and for necessary protection. The manufacturing interests of the country, whether needing protection or reciprocity for wider markets, under-They will never trust their stand this. welfare to the hands of the Democratic party in its present mood.

## FIGHT GENTLY, MY MASTERS.

Peaceful methods are to be tried in Mindanao before we resort to force. This is the advice of the antis. They intimidated President McKinley so that the insurrection in Luzon was permitted to spread when it might have been nipped in the bud, and now they are intimidating President Roosevelt to do the same thing in Mindanao. Chaffee and Wade are right in protesting against our retirement from the island at this first outbreak. They know well enough that such a suicidal course would only mean-general uprisings. is ominous and lamentable that the Administration is disposed to yield the conduct of war to the counsels of copperheads-men who not only want war conducted with all gentleness and abstention from violence, but also desire most ardently the defeat of their country's flag and the triumph of its enemies

Colonel Baldwin was on his way to been ordered to stop. He must try conciliation. He must be diplomatic and friendly. Meanwhile, the Moros conattack him. A prompt adtinue to vance, he thinks, would settle the matter without much bloodshed. Delay and hesitation will be interpreted as it was in Luzon-that is, as cowardice and indecision. The certain effect will be a blaze of insurrection on Mindanao and elsewhere. It is a most unfortunate proposal, for it can only play into the hands of the allies of the insurgents in this country, who are seeking by every possible means to prevent pacification of the islands so as to afford them fresh cause to glory over the continued state of war. The exponents of Anti-Everything demand that the war be prosecuted as ineffectually as possible, and then they point exultantly to its lack of

If the Administration is going to take the advice of the milksops and copperheads as to how the war should be ried on, let it bring Chaffee and Wade home and instruct the Army to report to Edward Atkinson and Erving Winslow. What is needed to induce the Fillpinos to stop killing American soldiers and peaceful non-combatants is to ofganize them into Dante and Browning clubs, rend to them the shorter cate, chism and distribute among them coples of the Ladies' Home Journal.

The Democrats raised such a howl about officially paid representatives to Edward's coronation that it has been ordered the delegates must pay their way. The result is that popular Captain Clark has had to resign, being a poor man, in favor of Admiral Watson, patrician, who has a bank account. It is easy to foresee what howls will now go up about the favoritism for the rich and the injustice of the Government's requiring the delegates to pay their own

course, they will see the impropriety of suppressing free speech in the Army. Don't all speak at once. We acknowledge receipt of an extract from the Congressional Record by Senator Bacon, of Georgia, entitled "Will the Philippines Pay?" It will make interesting reading in connection with the protests the antis will send up at the

sordid arguments made by Senator Bev-

We shall now await with interest, in

onnection with Funston, a repetition of

the violent distribes hurled at the Presi-

dent by anti newspapers for his tyranny

water on the Democratic wheel.

in daring to rebuke Miles for pouring

eridge Wednesday at Indianapolls. The electric torch borne aloft by the Statue of Liberty at the entrance of New York harbor has been relighted at the Instance of the War Department. This is to say that the light of the goddess will shine continuously from

## UP-RIVER OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS. (BY A STAFF WRITER.)

tions of a journey which, beginning at Portland four days ago, has carried me up the Columbia River to Biggs Station, 24 miles east of The Dalles; south over the line of the Columbia Southern Railroad through Sherman County to Shaniko in Wasco: and on south by stage through Antelope, past Trout Creek and Hay Creek to Prineville-the geographical hub of the State of Oregon. It is a journey out of the beaten path-very much so-and it has served at many points to open my eyes wide, I thought I knew Oregon as well as any man living, but let me confess with some humility that here is an empire, here are a set of large interests, to which I am-or was up to four days ago-practically a stranger. And let me further confess that I am amazed to find conditions of large development and of established social life where I expected nothing better than a the potentialities and destiny of this great wilderness of juniper and sage ranged over by countless multitudes of halfdomesticated cattle, sheep and horses. Truly, one-half of Oregon knows not the other half; and the unknown half is that vast inland country, truly an empire, which lies east of the Cascade Mountaine Railroad & Navigation Company. Those of us who live in Western Oregon think have stopped off at The Dalles, at Pendleton and at Baker City. And, in truth, there is much to see and to learn in these splendid communities; but they are merely the outposts-the frontier stations, so to speak-of a country which extends for 200 miles one way and 300 miles the other, and which, at every point, affords some prospect of interest, some distinction of development, some certain promise of a

great future. I have sometimes thought the splendid scenery of the Columbia River a practical injury rather than a benefit to Oregon. It is so striking, so amazingly fine, it so absorbs the attention and so fills the imaginution as to shut out from notice things of really more practical account. There is, for example, a wonderfully fine district, agriculturally considered, directly east of Portland and lying between the Williamette River and the Cascade Mountaine, but the attention of no visitor is ever called to it. We are always so eager to exploit the purely show features of the The tariff reformers, in Congress and in | country that we are more likely to apologize for the existence of commonplace They stand with the Oregon and Indi- but really valuable districts like that of ana platforms against unnecessary pro- the Sandy than to make much of them Perhaps not one person in 50 right in Port. land knows anything more of the Sandy district than that we get our strawberry supply from thereabout and that "Billy" Cotton and "Cap" Brown are making for tunes there in the dairy and potato busi-

But there is more to the Sandy coun try than the annual strawberry boom and -be it said with all respect-neither Cotton nor "Cap," nor both of them together monopolize the enterprise of the district, or, if all the truth is told, make much of a figure in it. It is a district very rich in the matter of soil, for it is a combination of sand from the Upper Columbia and of silt from up the Wiilamette. It lies in the rain belt, and is therefore bountifully watered; it is light- ing business. y rolling and is therefore well drained; it lies pleasantly to the sun; there is timber enough. And withal, it is within hauling distance to the Portland market, and it has what may be found nowhere else in the whole expanse of Oregon, fine roads at all seasons. If the traveler by Columbia River gorge, which he has just seen or is expecting to see, and if he will he will see much to interest him. Here is a country more varied, more beauder of American soldiers. But he has fixed for climate than the famous Mohawk Valley or the equally famous Valley of Virginia. It is right under the eaves of the City of Portland; it commands absolutely a large and unfailing

market; it has every advantage and every charm-It is by no means a neglected country The marks of prosperous life are everywhere in view. Farmsteads and villages are many, and-pleasant thing to see in this overgreen land-there is in many situntions the red barn, which speaks of abundance and of the kind of thrift and taste which prevail where schools are kept two full terms a year and where the Republican ticket is always sure of a majorlty. But with all this, not the tenth acre of the Sandy country is under the plow. There may be five thousand people in the country; there is room and work and profit for ten times five thousand. Land is not high-at least not in view of the situation and its advantages-and there are unnumbered chances to work out for wages while the home is being made. The country needs people to make the most of it; it will give them welcome, and it will provide them with the ngans of independent and self-respecting living from the start.

To go back to an idea suggested above, there is a distinct material disadvantage in being overhandsome. Showy qualities are more than likely to obscure practical qualities. Nobody, for example, ever expects a man who can bring tears to one's eyes with a tenor solo to be any good for business; the practical youth fights shy of the girl who plays overwell on the piano; there is always some question if the best-turned hog in a bunch is a good breeder. And so, when the traveler passes' through the Columbia gorge he keeps his eyes in the clouds and heeds not the suggestions of material utility which are there for the more practical mind. But, in truth, the practical possibilities of the Columbia gorge are not less interesting and certainly not less important and worthy of notice than its towering summits, its variety and majesty of form, its giorious vicissitudes of color and distance. Here is power which fails not in Summer and freezes not in Winter, to grind the mills of the gods. Here, on these mountain slopes, are those varia-Oregonian of the future to defy the decrees of the seasons. Here are storehouses of basalt for all the uses of a hundred generations of men. But it is not until one has gotten further on-and further in-that the supreme value of the Columbia gorge dawns upon his business conscience. The water-level route, the down-hill haul, have, indeed, been a good deal exploited among us, but I question if those of us who have had most to say about it have half comprehended its tremendous significance. It means nothing less than that for all time the Columbia River gateway is to command the traffic of the Columbia River basin-a country as large in area and as potential in all ways as the region which lies

I have to record the general observa- | immediately tributary to New formed by the great lakes and the Hudson River. It is not until one gets into the great interior, until he sees the mightiness of the country and foresees its great future, that he can ever measurably con ceive the significance of this mighty gate, which opens a way to the sea for the commerce of this rising empire with no waste of energy in conquering mountain barriers. Nature has created in this great highway a condition which no art of man can ever nullify. It will grow greater year by year; it will make Portland in the future one of the world's larger marts. All this has been told over and over again; but I venture to tell it still again because it has been newly impressed upon me by fresh observation, which has opened up a new and larger view of the Columbia River Basin and developed new concep-

tions and emphasized old ones respecting

Time was when The Dalles was pretty

new country of ours.

much the whole thing in Eastern Oregon and in Eastern Washington as well. It was the terminus of all lines of transportation East and West; practically it and south from the line of the Oregon five times as far from Portland as it is today; whatever there was of business east of the mountains centered there or we have seen Eastern Oregon when we paid tribute there. Its early history was a checkered one. It was scourged by smallpox, all but destroyed by fire, drowned by floods; and each of its re peated disasters reemed but a new start on the road to fortune. But there came a time when it appeared that the town must lose its grip, for other towns grew up to share in the trade of the eastern coun try. But in spite of dire prophesies, The Dalles did not die, but went right on doing a good business at the old stand. When the trade of the mining regions finally organized itself within those regions, new forms of business rose to occupy the attention and yield profit to The Dalles, At last there was a time when the railroad came to bring the town close up to Portland, to destroy its character and to estop its increment as a terminus. Whereas in former times all lines and kinds of transportation came to a halt at The Dalles, the railroad train merely blew its whistle, etopped for two minutes and rolled on. It did indeed look dubious for awhile, and with the things of old times in mind it did make one sigh to see grass growing in the cracks in the old wharves. But to the surprise of all outsiders and even of some of The Dalles people, the town went on in much the old way. The wool trade was left, at least, and somehow at the end of the year things footed up on the right side of the ledger all round. Of course, the croakers have said. The Dalles will manage to make a riffle of it as long as she holds the wool trade, but there will come a day when somebody will build a railroad out into the grass country; then good-bye Dalles for the last time. Well, the long-expected railroad has been built out toward the Crook County frontier; Shaniko now makes pretensions as the center of the wool trade; The Dalles will still do something in the wool line, but Shaniko will get the bulk of the range product and will for the present be the terminus of the Central Oregon freight-

But as my train passed through The Dalles four days ago, there was the look of life in the streets, people in large mbers were getting on and off; and as the train moved on I counted no less than Il buildings in course of construction rall will for once get his mind off the There was certainly every indication of vitality in the old town; and when a little later I fell into talk with a Dalles man keep a careful eye out of the car window I soon found confirmation of appearances. as he rides swiftly through the 25 miles Never in recent years, he said, had things of country immediately east from Portland | been in better shape in The Dailes. Bustness in every line is good; bank deposits run high; the interest rate is low; there son; everybody is prosperous and hopeful. All of which goes to show that-as conditions have changed The Dalles has adjusted herself to each new deal. It of the Eastern region. Today when The Dalles is practically limited to its imme diste home field, it is doing more business and is growing more rapidly than when it monopolized the whole business of Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and the then unorganized wilderness of Idaho. Local growth has more than made up for the succession of losses which have followed the internal organization of the country and the extension of railroad facilities. The Dalles, it is plain even to one who passes through without leaving his seat in the car, is one of the spir ited, progressive and hopeful cities of the most spirited, progressive and hopeful section of Oregon,

In addition to a multitude of local advantages The Dalles has a powerful resource in a large accumulated capital. source in a large accumulated capital, one side and the resistance of the Speake won by enterprise in the days of and the committee on rules on the other ploneer prosperity and retained and increased through business prudence. This resource enables The Dalles to do many things which would be impossible for a ommunity less well provided. Dalles capital and business energy, for example, are organizing the wool trade and other and more general lines of business in Sherman County, and in the Southern part of Wasco, where, under the stimulus of railroad facilities, development is going rapidly forward. The grain and wool warehouses at Shaniko and at several other places are largely owned by Dalles men; the Shaniko brick hotel, a structure of some pretensions, is owned by a Daller corporation, in which the Frenchs hold an important, if not the leading interest, Dalles capital, too, is doing a great work on White River, one of the affluents of the Deschutes in the way of developing electrical power. Works recently set up some 30 or more miles from The Dalles at a cost of about \$300,000 now transmit to that city a current sufficient for its domestic requirements for light and power and capable of almost unlimited enlargement.

This writing was begun with the pur pose of setting forth the conditions of Crook County, but here I am at my space limit, no further away from home than tions of climate which will enable the The Dalles. Crook County will have to wait upon another writing. A, H. Prineville, April 22.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow As a fond mother, when the day is o'er, Leads by the hand her little child to bed, Half willing, half reluctant to be led, And leave his broken playthings on the floor Still gazing at them through the open door Nor wholly reassured and comforted By promises of others in their stead, Which, though more splendid, may not ple

So Nature deals with us, and takes away Our playthings one by one, and by the h Leads us to rest so gently, that we go arce knowing if we wish to go or stay, Being too full of sleep to understand

How far the unknown transcends the we know,

## THE GENTLE FILIPINO.

Chicago Inter Ocean, The executive committee of the Alliance of Reformed and Presbyterian City through the system of water levels Churches, in session at Pittsburg, heard some interesting testimony on Thursday from the Rev. George F. Pentecost, of New York. Dr Pentecost has just returned from the Philippines, whither he was sent to organize Presbyterian missions. Among other things he said:

Millions of the inhabitants of these islands do not average up to the standard of half-civil ized people, not a few are still harbarous wholly uncivilized, and totally ignorant of ivilization or government.

Just what Dr. Pentecost meant may be gathered from the report of the Taft Commission. In the Autumn of 1890 the Tagal insurgent army had been dispersed and the war had become mere brigandage, The Taft Commission reached the islands on June 3, 1900, and at once began work on plans to replace military with civil gov ernment as rapidly as conditions would permit. In many districts local civil government had already been established by the Army.

Brigandage continued. The commission in December, 1900, asked the various mill tary commanders to report its extent in their districts. Here are the consolidated figures of their reports for the Island of Luxon alone:

Municipal officers assassinated for accepting American rule T3
Municipal officers assaulted for accepting
American rule 47
Other natives assaustnated for accepting
American rule 340 Other natives are aulted for accepting American rule

In the foregoing totals, it must be remembered, are included only the crimes then known to the American commanders. Hundreds and thousands of such crimes were concealed for months after their

The 73 municipal officers and 340 other natives above indicated did not fall in battle. They were the victims of deliberate murder, often accompanied with every And scores of refinement of cruelty. Americans were also assassinated-tortured in life and their bodies brutally mutilated after death.

Of course, the crimes of lawless Fillipinos against Americans and peaceful natives do not excuse retaliatory crimes. Yet the foregoing figures show something of the extent of the provocation to re taliate. And it is certainly only fair not to accept as proved the guilt of the soldiers until they can be heard in their own defense. To condemn unheard even a so dier is un-American

Yet in the face of the persistent Fillpino barbarity, and of the testimony of every clear-headed American who has been in the islands, many academic talkers among us insist that the Filipinos are fit for selfgovernment and entirely competent to take their place among the civilized nations of the earth.

In the light of the facts, for any American to persist in the "gentle-Filipino" delusion must be regarded as proof of either a desire to deceive the people or a desire to scuttle out of the Philippines, or perhaps, both.

### OREGON AND "SCUTTLE," The Chief of All Issues Between the Parties. Baltimore News.

It has been unceasingly evident, ever since Congress met, that the Democratic party is at the present time more distinctly committed to the programme of ultimate independence for the Philippine Islands than it has been at any previous time. An instance of this attitude is furnished in the platform adopted by the Oregon Democrats a few days ago, the declaration being "that the best policy is to prepare the people of those islands for self-government as speedily as possible, and when so prepared to grant them their independence," Still, this language is strong enough to cause the Philadelphia Press to characterize it as meaning "simply the policy of 'scuttle.' " It is direct opposition to the platform of the Oregon Republicans, which declares "against all proposals looking to the rettre ment of the United States from the Philippine Islpunish the cowardiy and atrocious mur- tiful to look upon, more prolific, better is more building than in any recent sea- ands." The Press says that the expresssions of both the parties on the subject two years ago were very much the same as they are this year, and that at that time the Republicans carried their state affords, too, some measure of the growth ticket by a plurality over the Democrats of 10,687, and by a clear majority of 6100. But this makes the adherence of the Democrats of Oregon to their position all the more significant, especially in view of the situation of the state, the Pacific Coast being specially partial to the acquisition of the Pacific islands. The next Presidential election is still a long way off, but, for the present, indications point to a pretty sharp division between the two parties on the question of our future relations to the Philippines,

# The Answer to Cushman

New York Journal of Commerce There is nothing new in the denuncia-tions of the arbitrary power of the Speaker by Mr. Cushman of Washington, who describes himself as flattened tween the pressure of 500,000 voters only Mr. Cushman has nothing like half a million voters behind him, and there are 15,000,000 or 15,000,000 voters in the whole country, pretty evenly divided politically. Mr. Cushman is far from being the first man who has found it impossible to get his pet measures, and those on whpassage his re-election depends, before the House. But House bill 13,676 and Senate bill \$260 were introduced on April 15. It is plainly impossible for all these bills, even a very large part of them, to get the consideration of Congress. They are first sifted by committees, but far more get through this sleve than can be con sidered by the House and Senate. They are subjected in the House to the further sifting of the calls of committees, the suspensions of the rules and unanimous consents. The majority of the House, as a political entity, acts in the selection of bills it will consider through the committee on rules and through the speaker who is distinctly the party leader and the representative of the dominant party in the House. His individuality of course ounts, as does that of every man, but if the House could get along without vestin extensive powers in him it would hav found out the fact before Mr. Cushman

### Judge Lowell and Mr. Johns Eugene Register. Stephen A. Lowell, who aspired to be

the Republican candidate for Governor,

is out with his "mit" to down Furnish. Mr. Lowell lives in Umatilla County, but his aspirations had no backing at the hands of Eastern Oregon Republicans. Mr. Johns, of Baker County, had a strong desire to sit in the gubernatorial chair, and, unlike Mr. Lowell, went into the State Convention with 41 votes behind him. However, Mr. Johns represents the type of citizenship that accepts defeat gracefully and gets right into the harness to help the man who won the honor over him. Johns saw that he could no be nominated, and desiring to see Eastern Oregon honored, threw his strength to Furnish. Republicans will draw the contrast between Johns and Lowell, and thank their lucky stars that Lowell was not even recognized in convention as a

# NOTE AND COMMENT.

Let us now talk politics a little. Wedding cards always bear the union

label. It is raining in Kansas again. Kansas

at times acts rationally. There are no bunco men in town, if

you don't believe it, ask them. There seems to be a general retrograde movement all along the fusion line

The next reprimend sent to Funston will probably be accompanied by a muzzle.

The mystery of the present century is that no one has yet named a 5-cent cigar for J. P. Morgan.

People have to travel all over the East to find the varieties of weather that are dished up in Oregon every day,

A minister of the Congregational church says that theatrical performances are not so bad as they might be. He ought to see ome of them.

Two great corporations have recently een organized under the laws of Arizona. Is New Jersey losing her grip on the trust magnates?

Puzzle.-If it took the Democrats six weeke to find one candidate for Senator, how can they find another before the close of the campaign?

President Rossevelt is hardly entitled to criticism for letting American Generals in the Philippines know that Spain is no longer the dominant power over there,

If Southern Senators keep up their record they will soon be followed by a cordon of police and a crowd of war correspondents whenever they go across the

Considering the fact that Mr. Money is from the South, the street-car conductor can feel thankful that it was a penkulfe and not a six-shooter that was flashed

Andrew Carnegie is going to give a library to Stratford for the enlightenment of the citizens. Yet one resident of the place managed to do fairly well in literature without any library.

It is now possible to insure in London against the risk of smallpox breaking out in the contiguous houses, the idea being, of course, to protect the assured against expense incurred by temporary removal, the rate is a minimum of 10 shillings per cent for the year, the risk, of course, extending over an indefinite number of people. One broker, who was in this bustness from the start, has been doing hardly anything else for several days, and many who at first laughed at the whole thing are now coming into the market.

A Kansus editor recently contradicted a report that a young woman in his county was about to abandon school teaching in order to get married, adding, "She is not that kind of a girl"-whereby he meant that she would not break a contract. But the girl interpreted the phrase differently, and wrote to the editer to give him "a piece of her mind." "I don't know," she said. "that it is any of your business, but I give you to understand that I am not the kind of a girl you say. I can get married if I want to.

"Private" John Allen told this story in Washington the other day: "There is an East St. Louis citizen named Zellerbaum. Zellerbaum saw little service during the Civil War, but insists that he was in the greatest battles. To his hearers one night at a Grand Army campfire Zellerbaum was telling of his prowers in two battles. A little man in the back of the hall arose. Both those battles were fought on the same day and 1500 miles apart," he said, 'My friend,' shouted Zellerbaum, 'there is a traitor among us! Throw the rebel out!" And they did."

Some years ago Prince (then Count) Munster, with Count Beust and Count Schouvaloff, was attending a Foreign Office reception in London. Their names afforded no slight difficulty to the thoroughly English footman, who announced the guests by shouting their names up the great staircase. Count Schouvaloff arrived first, and the footman duly announced him as "Count Shuffleoff." Then came Count Beust, whose name in the servitor's mouth became "Count Beast." Lastly, Count Munster appeared, and the footman, evidently feeling that a supreme effort was required, finished off by calling out "Count Monster."

# PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"An orphan? Poor dear. Are you all afone in the world, then?" "Shucks, no. I've got re fellers than you kin shake a stick at?"

Works Both Ways.-Welles-Did Christian Science cure you of rheumatism? Syckley-No; out rheumatism cured me of Christian Science. Brown-Don't you think that music has

charm to sooms the savage beast? Jones-Yes. That's why I have put a beass band round my dog Pluto's neck.-Panch. Condoned.—Mamma—Did you tell God how naughty you were? Ethel-Yes, and I guess I wasn't so naughty after all, 'cause he didn't make any fuss about it.—Philadelphia Press. The Wanderings of Ulysses.-"If 'Ulysses' is

to be produced in this country, why wouldn't it be appropriate to have the initial performance in Ithaca?" "Then it could be taken to Troy."—Cleveland Plain Denier. He Had Troubles. "I am going to marry your daughter, sir," said the positive young man to the fether. "Well, you don't need to ome to me for sympathy," replied the father;

I have troubles of my own."-Ohio State Necessities,-"Farmers pretty hard up?" "Posty hard up." "But none actually suffering for the necessities of life, I hope?" "Well, I dunno! They's farmers out in my section 'at hain't hed their wives' picters 'alarmed in crayon fer more 'n four years, now?"—Puck. On the Safe Side -Slimson-I hear you have been fighting that little boy next door, and that he whipped you. How did that happen? Willie-Well, he's going to give a party next

week, and I was afraid if I licked him he vouldn't invite me.—Harper's Bazar.

The True Test.—Louise—What makes you hink that you love him? Hester—Well, really, shouldn't have believed it of myself, but while I was looking in at those lovely new hats in the milliner's window, I kept thinking of him instead of the hats—Chicago News.

The Street-Car Strike. San Francisco Bulletin. Adown the silent theroughfare No clanging cable goes; The rad commuter tikes along, And grumbles of his woes;

He jars his spinal column and

No shricking, grinding Juggernaut Goes rattling through the town To seize the 'wildered countryman And ruthless run him down. The truckman has no motorma To blast him with a frown.

Upon the now deserted tracks The happy children play; Adown the quiet cables lit— The cobweb spiders stray; The carman's gone a flahing, for It is his holiday.

Why grumble, O Pedestrian?

Why all those bitter signs? Go dash the angry tenndrops from Your most indignant eyes; Reflect! You now are getting a Much-needed exercise