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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1902.

BUSINESS SENSE WILL WIN.

It is to the business sense of the people of Oregon that the Republican poition particularly appeals in this campaign. The business policy which Republicanism now stands for is of peculiar importance to Oregon and the Pacific Coast at this time, and a reversal of that policy would bring unpleasant results. Though the issue is ot the same in terms that was before the voters in 1896, it appeals to the same interests. And Oregon's voice at this time cannot fall to have great effect upon the course of National affairs that bear on Oregon's prosperity.

Oregon looks to the trade of the Pacific, to the policy of National expansion, for great gain. Oregon producers and tradesmen know this well. Nothing else has occurred since Oregon became a state that so profoundly affects our industrial life as does the recent exploitation of the lands of the Pacific. Oregon has already experienced some of the advantages of this new adjustment of commercial courses, and we have yet to hear that the state has too much benefit from Pacific trade. If egon were to go Democratic at the interpret it? A great state at the very threshold of this waking world in the Orient, a state craving markets for its manufactures and natural products and trial development-if such a state should turn its back on a policy that promlses so much, would it not shake confidence in the whole scheme of commercial expansion among those less intimate with it? Can the business inter-

ests of Oregon afford to act in a manner that is open to this construction? The election will be won or lost through the activity or apathy of business men. Sentimentalists and disgruntied politicians will count for little in the total vote. Farmers, merchants, manufacturers, miners, stockmen, fishermen, railroad men, those who labor with their hands and those who employ labor, can stand together on a platform for industrial and commercial growth. for abounding and abiding prosperity. Almost an ideal representative of the business interests, the business sense of the state is the Republican candidate for Governor, W. J. Furnish. It is not necessary to draw the contrast between him and Mr. Chamberlain on the business issue. It draws liself. It ought not to be necessary to call public attention to the far-reaching effect the Oregon election will have on the National policy. It is plain that Oregon cannot elect a Democratic Governor at this time without giving the instant impression that the course that has opened the lands of the Pacific to a mighty American commerce is unpopular and inglorious. Oregon will do no such thing. Her business sense, if nothing else, will save her from committing such folly.

THE LAW AND USAGE OF WAR.

Among the most vehement denuncia tions of the recent events in the Philppines are those of Southern Senators. who resent today any criticism on the nduct of the prison pen at Andersonville, a thing unknown in the Philipplace. These anti-imperialists condemn General Smith because he said he would like "to make a howling wilderness of Samar," but forget that General Grant ordered Sheridan to make the Shenan toah Valley "a barren waste," and Sharldan did it. Sharldan in one raid destroyed more than 2000 barns, burned seventy mills, drove off four great herds of stock, after killing and issuing to bis men more than 3000 sheep. When Sheridan finished his raid the Shenandoub Valley was a barren waste. When Sherman marched through Georgia he wide devastated. His 65,000 men and 10,000 horses lived "off a state wherein our captives in thousands had died of virtual starvation and kindred agonies ad been unable to subsist them." This same devastation of the country ling an amount of insurance in a year

was repeated on the march from Savannah up into South Carolina. In an order given by Grant to Sheridan it is distinctly stated that it was "in retaliation for the assistance and sympathy given Mosby and his men by the inhabitants of Loudoun Valley," Virginia, and Grant directed him "to destroy and carry off the crops, animals, negroes and all men under 50 years of age capable of bearing arms. All male citizens under 50 can fairly be held as prisoners of war, and not as citizen prisoners. If not already soldiers, they will be made so the moment the rebel army

gets hold of them." There is nothing that has been done by our troops in the Philippines that is they have at risk, these companies have not in accordance with general order suffered from fire to only about one-No. 100, issued in 1863 and prepared by Professor Francis Lieber, then professor of history and political economy in Columbia College. Professor Lieber drew up a set of rules which was submitted to a board of Army officers and approved. It was then published to the Army as general orders No. 100 by the Adjutant-General's office, and from that day to this has been the rule of conduct for our Army.

Undoubtedly there is grave discontent in the Philippines under the military activity of the United States. But the insurgents have one remedy within instant reach. Let them submit.

By war and purchase the Philippines are ours. The title gained to them is as unimpeachable in law and morals as our title to Florida, or Louislana, or California. Ours is the sovereignty, ours is the authority. This sovereignty will not be successfully disputed. Recognition of American authority is the one inevitable end before the people of the islands. They don't like defeat. They don't like to be killed or imprisoned by victorious boys in blue scaling their forts and hunting them down in swamps and jungles. Then there is a remedy at hand. Let them submit.

They say they are fighting for selfgovernment. So was Florida in 1861-65, so was Louisiana. Political independence is not permitted to any territory that comes into what Chief Justice Marshall called the American empire. Political dependence is enforced, but along with it goes the largest possible measure of individual freedom, civil and religious. The South is free today; but it is not independent. The Philippines will be free, but they will not be independent. Secession is permissible in the one case no more than in the other.

The test of secession is not in the resolves of the seceders; it is in the merit of their cause. The colonies seceded from Great Britain and the reasonsthey "submitted to a candid world" had to do with misgovernment. It was not so much that they wanted to be independent. That was insufficient. They based their appeal to humanity upon their wrongs at the hands of Parllament and the King. What unjustified secession comes to we saw in the case of the South, we shall see again in the Philippines, we should see in Oregon, Florida or Alaska, if the banner of secession should be unfurled today. Such rank misgovernment as the American colonists complained of to King George cannot be imputed by the

Filipinos to the American people. So far as our Government has been enabled to put in force its authority, the principles of the American Constitution have been extended. All the freedom has been given that can safely be used by the Filipinos, to whom unrestrained liberty means anarchy, and no government at all.

We are rightfully in the Philippines, and our obligation is to stay there and as any that marked the end of the track enforce our authority. Whatever inconvenience the resistance there occa June election, how would the Nation | sions the insurgents is due to their own fault in rebelling without adequate cause. We shall enforce obedience to our sovereignty at whatever necessary cost. The remedy against death, imprisonment and military operations is within their reach. Let them submit. The flag will stay there in spite of their most frenzied efforts. Let them submit.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, president of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is a much more practical man than is Mr. Edward Atkinson, political reformer. This is proven by a circular recently sent out in the former capacity to the manufacturers insured in his company and to a number of others presumably interested in the matter of intelligent action looking to the prevention of the destruction of property by fire, asking their attention to and co-operation in the work of establishing a school or department of insurance engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to the end that the elementary principles of the prevention of loss by fire may form a part of a system of scientific instruction. He takes the tenable ground, based on the experience of sixty years of factory mutual insurance companies, that a large part of the annual fire loss in this country is due to remediable causes, and that these can only be reached when what may be termed the science of the prevention of loss by fire much more closely approaches perfection than now. Launching out into statistics, Mr. Atkinson states that the "annual ash-heap of the United States" represented a loss of \$150,000,000; that if to this is added the excess of expense in conducting insurance companies, in the establishment and maintenance of water works and fire departments, due mainly to the existence of avoidable dangers in our large cities, the fire loss of the country in an average year is in his opinion not less and probably more than \$250,000,000. That this vast sum may be more readfly comprehended (since, stated in the abstract, its immensity tends to confuse rather than enlighten the average mind), he cites that this sum is equal to the ordinary annual expense of conducting the United States Government in all of its branches, omitting interest and pensions. Putting it in another way, he says that it represents quite one-fifth of the wealth that can be added in a good year to the capital of the Nation, and would pay the cost of carrying on all the common schools in the

This much for the enormous annual waste of fire. For the prevention of this waste by intelligent means he prescribes a scientific treatment of the question on the basis of experience in dealing with men and measures. His presentment of the matter is reinforced by eft a track from forty to sixty miles the group of fire insurance companies with which he is connected. were organized for the purpose of insuring textile factories, but in later years they have extended their operascause, as was alleged, their captors tions, taking in machine shops, metal works, paper mills and the like, writ-

United States.

equal to \$1,200,000,000. The recent experience of the older companies of this class has been phenomenal in the exemption which has come to them from large fire losses. The business which they have been carrying on-that is, the insuring of manufacturing establishments of all kinds-is commonly considered especially hazardous, and yet as the result of the scientific supervision exercised by them, and which Mr. Atkinson proposes to extend by special training, their losses by fire have been reduced to the equivalent of about 41/2 property insured; or, to state the matter in another way, taking the amount

tenth of the extent that the ordinary

fire insurance companies have suffered,

although the risks, generally speaking,

of the latter have been much less hazardous than those of the former. This surprising immunity from loss Mr. Atkinson insists, is due to the fact that the companies that he represents have applied to and been able to enforce in the conduct of their business what may be termed scientific principles of fire prevention. The object has been to place and fix responsibility in construction and supervision. Thus each risk or each establishment, although it might represent millions of dollars of insurable property, has been commonly under the control of one directing head, who could be approached and made responsible for the proper care of it, and, furthermore, those in executive charge of these great establishments have been ordinarily men who have realized the value of advice and suggestions given to them by the ina word, it has been found that by taking proper precaution, especially in the matter of building construction, the fire losses may be cut down to a fraction of Mr. Atkinson asks is that this important subject be made a department of scientific instruction, and unless his figures are misleading and the experience of the companies with which he is working is accidental as well as phenomenal, a conception not to be enterthe result of chance, the proposition deserves the attention and co-operation of practical men, who deem the conservation of wealth almost as Important as

LIBERAL POLICIES NEEDED.

its production.

Oregon is a land of magnificent distances, and wonderful are the trade possibilities within the confines of the state. Diversified farming, fruit, hops, stock and dairying have brought prosperlty to the Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon. The Coast cities and towns have all moved forward with the unparalleled development in the lumber trade. On the Lower Columbia fishing. logging and attendant industries are turning the wheels of trade as they have never turned before. In Eastern Oregon mining, stock, wheat and wool are all adding rapidly to the wealth and prosperity of the population. With all these evidences of great activity on every hand there are still "openings" wherein the earnest application of capital and labor can bring forth results fully as satisfactory as any that have been achieved by the vanguard. The recently printed observations of an Oregonian staff correspondent regarding the wool industry in Eastern Oregon set forth the immensity of the field

for operations. Nearly 200 miles from Portland is Shaniko, a town as typically "frontier" when the railroads were pushing West day by rail leads the traveler through the wonderful wheat fields of the Columbia River countles, past the fine fruit farms of Eastern Multnomah and the Hood River country, past the big export lumber mills and flumes which bring timber down from the adjacent hills in quantities which

stagger some of the Eastern lumbermen unaccustomed to business on such a tremendous scale, past the sal-mon fisheries of the Cascades and Dalles, and on through the rich wheat fields of the river countles. Commercial and industrial development does not stop with the end of the railroad track, however, for long wagon trains are coming and going over a 250mile trail which on an air-line route would still terminate within the bounds of the state. Stretched along this trail, in most cases over a day's journey by team apart, are little settlements, in none of which are evidences of prosper-

ity lacking. A few of the settlers are in a measure content with their isolated life, and like the American Indian dread the approach of the iron horse and the advanced civilization which accompanies it. The majority, however, would like to have facilities for doing business under better advantages. Great indeed must be the opportunities for gaining a livelihood and amassing wealth when settlers will live contented in a locality from which they can reach a market only by a wagon haul of 250 miles. The fact that they are there and have for years prospered under that handleap of distance from the market is indisputable evidence of the existence of most attractive resources which can be developed to their fullest extent only by railroad communication with the outside world and its markets. A few narrow minded settlers in that vast region lying south and east of the "front" of Shaniko maintain that the country should be given over entirely to the grazing industry, and that it is no place for small farmers who are content to settle down and raise something besides

This policy, if carried out, would keep the population of Oregon down to small proportions for a great many years. Had it prevailed to a sufficient extent to prevent the building of the Columbia Southern, the prosperous cities and towns like Moro, Wasco, Grass Valley and Shaniko would still be merely stage stations and rendezvous for the sheep and stock men. There are patches of "scab land" in that big country which are not adapted for agricultural purnoses, but there is good land in quantities sufficient to make thousands of fine farms, which will begin adding to the wealth of the state as soon as

way to market is provided. Portland is deeply concerned in this matter; for, as stated in our correspond ent's letters, all of the goods that are sold in that country are sold by Portland merchants, and an effort should be made to have the road pushed south with all possible speed. There is a large portion of this country which can easily be made accessible to San Francisco, and a section that produces wool by the millions of pounds, sheep by the hundreds of thousands and cattle and

horses by the tens of thousands will not always be overlooked by our ineighbors on the south.

Harper's Weekly calls timely atten-

ion to the fact that the debate in the United States Senate on the Philippine government bill does not enlighten the ountry on the character of the measure. In the first place, the intent is to provide a temporary, not a permaapproves and confirms the appointment of the Taft Commission, and the plan cents each year for each \$100 worth of of administration outlined by McKinley; expense. Whether war shall be underit also ratifies the Departments of the Interior, of Commerce and Police, of Finance and Justice, and of Public Instruction. In a word, the islands are to continue, for a time, under the executive and legislative control of the Taft Commission, but after the passage of the act the Senate is to have the right of confirming or rejecting nominees for Commissionerships, while the appointment of Judges of the higher courts is transferred from the commission to the President. The next following clauses of the bill provide for the taking of a census of the islanders, after peace has been established, for the purpose of ascertaining and giving to the President and Congress information as to the capacity of the islanders for the establishment and maintenance of popular representative government. Other provisions regulate the cutting of timber, the lease of public lands, the purchase of mineral lands, and the acquisition by the Government of the lands of the friars. There are also in the bill provisions regulating the granting of franchises. These are framed for the purpose of inviting capital into the islands, spectors of the insurance companies. In | at the same time protecting the islands against exploiters. The bill, it will be seen, as Harper's Weekly points out, contemplates a temporary government of such long existence that it may well what they otherwise would be. What | be regarded as in reality a measure for the establishment of a permanent government.

Mr. Havemeyer as affording a precedent for what we have a right to expect from Cuba if liberal tariff concessions tained in a world in which nothing is are made suggests farther inquiry into its trade. Previous to 1898 our average exports to that island for five years were \$2,000,000 a year. For the first eight months of the present fiscal year the exports amounted to \$6,887,000, or at the rate of over \$10,000,000 a year. Over four-fifths of Porto Rico's imports are from the United States. If the same ratio of increase would appear under instead of for only \$27,000,000, as at present. A generous reciprocity arrangement that will permit Cuba to market her sugar and other crops in this country and that will give this country an advantage in her ports would reap at least part of this harvest. It is also suggestive that Porto Rico's principal takings from the United States are rice, manufactures of cotton, wheat, flour, hog products, machinery, iron and steel, fish and lumber. other words, in three of these articles the Pacific Northwest is directly interested and is bound to benefit by any increase in the demand. If Cuba's principal takings are the same, the Pacific Northwest should benefit proportionately by generous concessions to Cuba

The recent instance of Porto Rico by

in return for equal concessions by her. A man's opinions upon public questerances at a time when he has no reason to frame his words with a view to About a year ago, in addressing an ashis opinions upon organized labor. He was then a candidate for no officenever expected to be a candidate. He handled his subject wisely and consid-

erately, as he always does. He said: I am not afraid of the agitation now going on between capital and labor. Unhappy out-breaks and attendant losses may occur, for liberty and justice are scarred by such incidents. Combinations of capital justify com-binations of labor, and if the wage-carners of our country will avoid lawiessness and depend upon their united strength and influence, they will succeed in securing a just compensation for their labors and descripe the support of all those people whose God is not the almighty

The practical wisdom which Judge Williams shows in his attitude to every public question is admirably illustrated in this remark. He is a safe man to have at the head of any city government at a critical time, such as the one through which Portland is about to pass under the new charter.

Commenting on an action of the Republican managers, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press editor wrote "It was a sensible thing." It came out in the paper a "smooth" thing. The joy with which the Democratic papers greeted this apparent confession of sharp practice was only equaled by the grief in the office of the Pioneer-Press, which has been busy ever since in explaining the error and damning the intelligent compositor. A campaign being on in Oregon, also, the joke borders on the painful, but elsewhere it ought to prove a source of unmitigated mirth.

"One more bit of evidence that the G. O. P. is going to carry everything before it in the Fall elections" is the sarcastic comment made by the Hartford Times, Democratic, upon the fusion efforts in Oregon. This is an earnest of the Democratic rejoicing over rebuke to expansion which would follow Democratic gains in our June election. A vote for Chamberlain is a vote to stifle Pacific development.

Eastern papers that oppose Government aid for irrigation applaud the President for his stand against range leases and in favor of the settler. What good will reservation of the Western ranges do the settler, we should like to have some of these acute observers explain, if he is not enabled to get water

Governor Taft's mission to the Vatican is sensible and proper in every way, and it is humiliating that the Administration should feel it necessary to explain the errand in apologetic terms. We are living in the twentleth century, but superstition is not dead.

Washington Star. The President used a homely and exessive vernacular phrase last night ten, in his speech before the Sons of the American Revolution, he said it was evident that they intended that the flag shall "stay put" where it now floats. He has, indeed, supplied a new political ral-lying cry. The policy of "scuttle" has its distinctive phrase. Opposed to it now are those who are determined that the flag shall "stay put."

COSTS TO KEEP THE FLAG UP.

New York Journal of Commerce. The cost of war is a momentous fact, and it is one of the reasons why peace should be preferred, but it is only a subordinate reason, and everything that is best in men revolts at the idea of trying to determine by an expense account whether a war is worth while or not. Probably no war of modern times, even the most innent, government for the islands. ' It excusable, has been undertaken for profit, and no people of any spirit would refrain from a just war on the ground of its taken or not must be determined by other than monetary considerations, and if the decision is in favor of war the bill must be paid as pleasantly as possible, and the length of that bill cannot for a moment be recognized as a reason for impugning the adgment that decided on war.

The opposition party in Congress is mak-

ing a strenuous effort to ascertain just how much the military operations in the Philippines have cost from the Dewey's attack on the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. To what end? We are in the Philippines rightfully or not. If we are, we shall defend our rights there and assert our sovereignty and establish our peace without regard to expense. If we are not, the cost of war is the smallest of all reasons for abandoning the struggle and evacuating the islands.

attacked and its Philippine policy over-thrown on account of the number of dollars involved in asserting the National authority in the isignds. Did it ever occur-to anyone to raise the question of expense

In the Philippine matter there are questing a harvest which tions of politics of the higher sort, that is. as time goes on."

Charleston is higher the property of the propert but being in the war, we from the first regarded the acquisition of the Philippines as an inevitable sequence. And we believe it is also for the commercial interests of the United States to occupy these islands. But no commercial advantages would have led anyone to advocate the war, and we are surprised that financial free trade with Cuba, we should have the abandonment of the islands. If we a market for about \$136,000,000 of goods are not rightfully there let our title be attacked, but let no man urge that the flag should be hauled down beccosts too much to keep it flying.

THE ISSUES IN OREGON.

Bolse Statceman.

There should be a vote of confidence in the Roosevelt administration at the Oregon election. The ticket nominated by the Republicans is thoroughly friendly to the administration, and the beilef is expressed by the Morning Oregonian that the people will show their confidence in it and in the administration of President Roosevelt by casting an overwhelming Republican There should be no doubt on that point.

Oregon has always shown up bravely when such important questions have been submitted to its people for their verdict. and it will not fall now when the policy of the past and present administrations is so bitterly attacked by the opposition. tions may safely be judged by his ut- The issue of expansion and retention of the Philippines was in the case when Oregon last voted and gave the Republican pleasing any particular class of people. ticket 16,000 majority. Since then nothing has occurred to justify the defection of a About a year ago, in addressing an assimple Republican voter; nor is there any sembly of teachers at Newport, Judge evidence that any one who voted the George H. Williams gave expression to ticket two years ago has since left the party. In Multnomah County there is local defection, a fusion legislative having been placed in the field by a defeated faction, but it will not comm much support and will not influence result in the state at large.

The same issue that railled the people to the Republican standard at the last election is again raised by a desperate opposition; the same sentiment prevails in Oregon on that subject, and the vote should be equally heavy in support of the policy of the Government. Indeed, it should be much heavier, for there are multitudes of men still calling themselves Democrats who have no sympathy with the flag-furling policy of scuttle pursued by their party. They desire to have the flag kept where it has been planted, they desire this country to receive all the ben-efit that will flow from retention of our foothold in the Far East; they desire to ee the position of the Nation maintained character of the Army, and they should be ready to vote with the Republicans in rebuking the reckless partisans who have

raised up the issue that is now before the In many an election Oregon has led the van, casting majorities in June that have inspired friends of good government and lovers of the flag in every part of the untry, and the Statesman believes it can depended on to maintain its record this year when the policy of retaining our advanced position in the family of nations is so viciously arealled by a reckless minority. Our sister state has an opportunity that it will not fail to improve. It is an honor to be in a position to deliver the first blow.

The Flag Will Stay There. Chicago Inter Ocean.

"The Republic has put its flag in those islands, and the flag will stay there. The flag will stay put!" Such is Theodore Roosevelt's answer to the successors and imitators of Clement L. Vallandigham in the United States Senate and out, and it is a true American

If any of our soldiers, in dealing with barbarous Malays, has exceeded the le-gitimate usages of warfare with savages, he will be punished. The Republic's jus-tice and the Government's power will tice and the Government's power will take care of him. But the flag will stay

The Pattersons, the Rawlinses, Carmacks, the Duboises, and their like assume that the American people care more for low-browed Malay savages than for their own kinsmen. The assumption is false. Argument with those who make that assumption is vain. But the flag will stay there. The President did well to voice the feeling of the Nation before a gathering of men who take pride in their descent from

those who fought to make this Republic

ords are filled with the spirit of 76 and of '61. In every National crists in the past there have been men who counseled cow-ardice in the name of humanity and submission in the name of peace. every case the American people re "But the flag will stay there. And the fisg did stay there, victorious at Yorktown, triumphant at Appomattox. The fisg is in the Philippines. The Amerole sent it there, and they well ican people se keep it there.

Philander Johnson, in the Washington Star. A laugh rippled out through a window One day as the twilight fell; 'Twas gay and light as a sunbeam's flight And sweet as a fairy bell.

And it gave the lie to the cyni-And a little child was glad.

NO FEARS OF "AFTER-CLAP."

Charleston News and Courier. Those of our citizens who are concerned about the effects of the exposition on Charleston, or who fear, at any rate, that there will be a painful "reaction" in business after it closes, will find matter for their encouragement in the statement by one of the Buffalo papers, the Enquirer, of the conditions in that city in such cir-

The "predictions of disaster to the business interests of Buffalo as a result of the Pan-American," it is remarked, which were for a while the stock in trade ofnote particularly-"many ingrained pessi-mists," are being foachly answered by the present "unprecedented demand for houses in the city." The demand appears, indeed, to be not only unprecedented, but really remarkable. "Not within 10 years, and perhaps not within 25 years, has real estate been as active as it is this Spring" -that is, after the exposition closed, and when the contractors are hauling off the wrecks of the buildings from the ground they occupied.

Moreover, the development is "not the

result of manipulations of speculators It is not brought about by sensational appeals or other illegitimate business meth-ods. "It is in every respect a perfectly normal and healthy one. It is a pure case of supply being needed to meet urgent demand." "All sections of the city are of all reasons for abandoning and evacuating the islands.

It is difficult to put one's self in the place of the men. Senators and Representatives of reputed ability, many of sentatives of reputed ability, many of the form a part of the country pre-emistry. The sale of residences is going on extensively and dwellings cannot be erected and finished fast enough to meet the

This gratifying state of things, it is ceded, may be attributed in part to the influx of new residents caused by the re-cent establishment of large manufacturin connection with any suppression of ing interests. "But," and this is the point of the story which is of interest to "inbeen done to any man who had ciphered grained pessimists" in our own city, "but out the cost of enforcing the National au-thority in the South as a reason for sub-mitting to the division of the Nation into Buffalo enterprise, and the natural advantages of its situation, and it is now reap-ing a harvest which is destined to increase

of statesmanship and National self-in-terest, besides National obligation, and there are questions of private and public its natural advantages and attractions as morals. But we should have supposed it is natural advantages and attractions as a place to work in and to live in. No place in the country is more favored on the own constituents, and of his fellow-countrymen generally, as to think it worth while to attack the occupation of the islands as an unrecatable treatment. the islands as an unprofitable investment.

For ourselves, we opposed the efforts to hurry this country into war with Spain, well, and we may well expect with con-

Be Fulr to Brave Men. Chicago Inter Ocean,

There come times when the only way to stop war is to make it hell to those who persist in waging it. Sheridan was con-fronted with such a necessity, and met it by desolating the Shenandoah Valley. Crook and Miles were confronted with it Crook and Miles were confronted with it in the Southwest, and met it with orders that no quarter be given to an armed that no quarter be given to an armed Apache. It is a dreadful necessity, but where is the victim of poisonous food or of it will sometimes arise so long as lawless men wage war.

There are, of course, limits to retali-ation even against treacherous bandits. The laws passed by Congress for the government of the Army, and the rules agreed upon by all nations in the Geneva and other conventions, define those limits. It may be that General Smith went be-yond them. But it is neither fair nor American to assume that he did and to condemn him unheard. That is neurotic and hysterical.

Yet the Honorable Joseph Croker Sibley and others of his kind stand up in their places in Congress and revile the President for not stripping General Smith of his uniform before the sun goes down. That is, these honorable gentlemen ask the President to play the dictator, to violate the laws by condemning General Smith unheard. They call General Smith a disgrace to the Army. Perhaps he is. That is to be proved. But those who would condemn him unheard are beyond question a disgrace to American man-

The President has a promptly and according to the law. court-martial, where his conduct will be fully investigated, and his guilt or innocence determined. If found guilty, he will be severely punished. Neither his distinguished services in the war that saved the Nation's life, nor his manifest success in putting down the flends in human form who massacred our soldiers at Balangiga, will save him.

Meanwhile every right-thinking Ameri-

can prays that the Congressmen and others who, while sitting safely at home, knowing nothing of war and its necessities, condemn unheard our sorely tries soldiers in the Philippines, may receive just a little inspiration of common decency and American fulrness.

The Army Honors Us. Brooklyn Eagle.

The Army is its own best apologist. has done more than well. In the Philippines and in China it has splendidly maintained the war record of this gen eration begun in Cuba. The fighting in the islands of the farther Pacific has been of a sort to try even the metal of the seasoned veterans trained in the warfare of the plains. A resourceful, evasive, malignant, unscrupulous and desperate foe has been encountered and practically subdued. If at times he has been suppressed with a severity as unusual as it was necessary, who can blame the suppressors? War is not an exem-plification of the Golden Rule. Soldiers when smitten upon the cheek do not turn the other to the smiter. While blood is being spilled retaliation is wiser than forgiveness. In fact, the infliction of one hastens the extension of the other, "Ours," said Senator Lodge "is not a Republican Army; it is not a Democratic Army; it is the Army of the United Their honor is our honor. If States. they have done wrong let us punish them; do not let us condone a single proved offense; do not let a single man proved guilty escape; but let us, oh, let us, be just at least to our own. Let us remember, when we judge, we, living here in sheltered homes, far from the sounds and trials of war-let us remember not only their sufferings, but their temptations, their provocations, their trials." And in remembering these we

Chicago Record-Herald.

cannot fail to recognize that duty has

As a matter of fact, however, the Presi-ient has made the first political strike of his administration by seeking to ent the statutes against the great ment and

raliway combines.

His peculiar popularity with the people was in danger of dry rot and was palpably on the wane before the order came for the suit against the Northern Securities Company. The President seemed more intent on catering to the powers that run the Republican organization than following the bent of his own will as chief magistrate. He was accused of playing politics and playing them abom-inably—for no one ever fancied that he would be a favorite with the politicians-and he was losing with the people, who alone could force the leaders to accept

him for a second term, But the suits against the railway and mest combinations meet popular expec-tancy of Theodore Roosevelt. They have the courage, the rashness of honesty that the people have been led to look for and admire in him. It matters not what may become of these suits in the courts—in the lerger field of national politics they have tightened the relaxing hold of President Roosevelt on the confidence and imagination of the people-things that count more than the favor and millions of corporations in national conventions.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

To hear Judge Williams is to resolve to ote for him.

The coal miners are financially able to stand a strike, but so are the coal barons. The coal miners ought to be able to ac-

umulate as much dust as their employ-

As yet no enterprising theatrical manager has thought to put on "Faust" with two devils.

This is the open season for floods, and

the hard luck prophets are making the most of it. Careful readers of the news will agree

that Oregon is not such a bad place to

live in, after all.

If Britannia desires to continue to rule the waves, she had better apply immediately for the job to J. P. Morgan & Co.,

The sudden termination of the sawmill strike has deprived the public of many long-looked-for quotations from the Acts of the Apostles. The fusionists are enjoying brilliant

prospects for another row. A candidate

must be selected for Mr. Inman's seat in the Senate. J. P. Morgan made \$12,000,000 during the first week of his vacation. If this keeps on he will not be able to afford to go

back to work. The State Department is soon to announce officially the birth of the new Cuban Republic. Madrid papers will demand

extra rates for inserting the notice. Senator Balley does not want an embassy sent to the coronation. According to the Texan's theory, if Edward wants American patronage for the affair he

should give it over here. Wanted-candidate for Senator on the fusion ticket. Must be active, popular, equipped with the sinews of war, friendly to Senator Simon and a rank anti-imperialist, an eldquent speaker and a loyal Democrat, as well as a true and faithful

Republican. Apply at once to Fusion

Committee, Worcester block, city. An interesting study of the conditions of leprosy in South Africa has been made by Dr. Hutchinson, of London, a surgeon and physician, whose reputation among practitioners all over the world is excellent. He now believes that the primary cause of the disease in that part of the world is in a great many cases the eating of badly cured salt fish. Similar conclusions have been announced by medical men of the virus conveyed by a sufferer already infected.

Long and careful inquiries by German doctors indicate that cancer is not probably hereditary, but that it is perniciously contagious. In certain districts the number of sufferers in proportion to population is much larger every year than in other areas. Dogs and cats in many instances become cancerous, but few horses and cattle are attacked. Men and women are stricken on the average earlier in life in this generation than in those which preceded it. It is hoped that these German investigations of this frightful curse, which are to be kept up persistently and upon a scale both liberal and extensive, may result in the discovery of some remedy for cancer. But, of course, that can be only a matter of conjecture.

The English colony in Valparaiso, Chile, has a cricket club, the officers of He recently sent to England for a large con has brought General Smith before a signment of bats and a few stumps. On arrival they were liable to a duty of 30 per cent but it occurred to the captain, who had had a good deal of experience in Custom-House business, that it would be a good move to enter the goods as "utiles para agricultura," i. e., agricultural implements, which were allowed to enter free of duty. This was done, and it was pointed out to the vista (the Custom-House official who examined the goods) that with the end of the stump a hole was made in the ground, in which the seed was placed, till, by the aid of the bat, it was securely located therein. This explanation was considered satisfactory, and the entry paper marked "libre" (free).

The Sugar Beet in Colorado Denver Republican

No one interested in the beet-sugar industry in this state should become uneasy on account of the agreement by some of the Republican members of the House of Representatives to reduce the tariff on imports from Cuba by 20 per cent.

The reduction, if it should be madewhich is by no means certain-will leave the greater part of the tariff wall still standing, and the conditions here are so favorable for the production of beet sugar that the difference between the present and the proposed new tariff will not im-peril the business. Professor Wiley, the famous sugar-beet expert of the Department of Agriculture, expressed the opinion a long time ago that the irrigate leys of the Southwest would be able to compete in the production of sugar with Hawaii and Cuba. There seems to be no reason to depart from the position at that

time taken. Experience justifies the belief that sugar can be made here from beets under more favorable conditions than almost any-where else in the world. Under the circumstances, there should be no hesitation about embarking upon enterprises for the erection of factories and the production of more sugar.

The Right One.—"Here's a book that tells about the best method of getting accepted."
"What is it-a bank-book?"—Detroit Free

A Passport to Office.—"The old man's been writin' poetry stendy for six days." "Why-what's he doin' that fer?" "Wants a Govrnment office."-Atlanta Constitution. Great Learning.-Kind Lady (horrifled)--My

child, I hope you don't swear! Small Boy-Naw, not much; but I'm learnin'. Say, youse otter hear my pawi-Ohio State Journal. "Pore Sam was very good to me," sobbed the weeping widow, "With all the beatin's he gimme he never hit me where the marks would show so the neighbors could see 'em."—

Tit-Bits. He Wouldn't Do.-"Why didn't your church call that eloquent young preacher, after all?" asked Mildred. "Oh, it turned out that he

knew nothing of ping pong," answered Amy -- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. He Got Another.-Willie-Papa, if I was twins would you buy the other boy a banana, too? Papa-Certainly, my son. Willie-Weil, papa, you surely hin't going to cheat me out of another banana just because I'm all in one

Why Shouldn't It Go !- "No," said the mag asine editor, "we can't use this article of yours. It would be sure to fall flat. You see it is so clear and unequocal that there would be no opportunity for later discussion as what you meant."-Chicago Evening Post.

The Limit.—Mr. Van Albert—Great Scottl Why are not all those dishes washed? Mrs. Van Albert—Because the cook is using the kitchen table. Mr. Van Albert—In what way? Mrs. Van Albert-She is playing a gar