

**The Oregonian.**

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Probably fair; slowly rising temperature; wind.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum tem-

perature, 62; minimum temperature, 51; precipitation, 0.49 inch.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

IF YOU HAVEN'T REGISTERED,

REGISTER TODAY.

IT'S THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.

GO EARLY AND STAY TILL YOUR

NAME IS ON THE ROLL.

QUESTIONS FOR THE HOUR.

Shall President Roosevelt be discredited, and Pacific expansion rebuked, in order to help Joe Simon to assassinate some of his political enemies?

Is a close little ring bigger than the whole state, or is one man bigger than the whole party?

Which is more important, to sustain the policies to which the Republican party throughout the Nation is committed, or to make George Chamberlain a present of the Governorship?

There are a lot of men in Oregon whose business welfare depends upon the confidence and prosperity that are bound up with continued ascendancy of the Republican party, and that are sure to be grievously threatened by the success of the Democratic party. A Simon business man can hurt his business and satiate his spleen by voting for Chamberlain. But it is business?

Will a wise man saw the limb off a tree while he is himself hanging to the limb? Will he cut his nose off to spite his face?

A LESSON FROM OMAHA.

Mr. Holman's interesting letter from Omaha, printed yesterday, should have the attention of every one interested in the Lewis and Clark Centennial. He is on his way to Charleston, where he will further investigate the exposition problem. Through study of the successes and failures at other affairs of the kind it is hoped to gather lessons of value and service to the enterprise planned for Portland in 1905. Mr. Holman's letters will cover the experience of Omaha, Charleston, Buffalo, Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans, and perhaps other exposition cities. The undertaking is one of considerable magnitude, but if his investigations aid the Portland World's Fair to follow the successes of those places and avoid their errors, The Oregonian will be satisfied with the result.

The most striking thing gathered by Mr. Holman at Omaha is the fact that the exposition there had to change its site in the middle of the preparatory work. The first choice was four miles out, and proved too far. So they moved it in, a mile and a half from the city. It is a bad thing to have to change the site of an exposition, once it is under way. It is a much worse thing to need to make a change and not have the courage to make it. In Omaha they summoned up the courage and their fair succeeded instead of failed. The site of an exposition, Mr. Rosewater says, must be central if it is to pay. The bulk of attendance (and this is to be especially true in Portland) is local. The receipts come from the thousands who drop in day after day from near by and not from the hundreds that come from a distance for a day and then go home. Have it where the people of the home city can go in any time, and it will pay. Have it so far out that it takes an effort to get there and it will fail.

It is unnecessary to make any local application of this immensely important point. It would be difficult—it would also be vain. There is no contemplated site, we understand, whose advocates do not regard it as central. Even the City Park is out of the way to East Sliders and Hawthorne Park is out of the way to West Sliders. The directors of the Exposition will settle this matter in good time, and there is every reason for confidence that they will settle it wisely. To be perfectly inoffensive to all concerned in this matter, we will urge upon the board that the site should not be north of the Columbia River or west of the Washington County line.

The Omaha Fair was managed carefully by prudent business men, and it made money. It even paid back almost 100 per cent on its original subscriptions. Portland's fair is in the hands of prudent business men. It will be managed carefully, and there is no reason to fear that it will not pay. It will pay an investment, an object-lesson and an advertisement, even if not a cent of the original subscriptions should be refunded. What was done for Omaha by its exposition will be done for us by ours. It put life into the town, got the people together, made them forget their troubles and started them on the high road to greatness. Evidences of these good effects are manifested all over Portland already. Can't we have the full \$500,000 subscribed at once?

The condition of the Rademaker children, the brother and sister afflicted with some hawking, horribly disfiguring disease of the face and head, who re-

cently made their way to this city from Lewis County, Washington, continues to excite the pity and wonder of physicians and others who have seen them. They are still at the poor farm, but will soon be returned to their home. The girl, blind from birth, and hideous to behold, is a natural musician, sings sweetly and plays on the organ with some skill. Nature, in making this seeming compensation for her harshness, has added pathos to the fulfillment of law in this case, as if to invite pity that the subject repels. The answer to the question, "Who has sinned, these children or their parents?" is not one that it is difficult to solve. No such ghastly effect can be without a cause, near or remote, that is nature's justification and explanation.

## SIMULATED SORROWS.

The Administration and its friends had a very strong case in the matter of easily defending the Government from the charge of violation of the laws of civilized warfare in our Army operations against the enemy in the Philippines. This advantage was thrown away by the injudicious action of certain Republican Senators who hastened to condemn General Smith on an irresponsible, ex parte accusation without waiting to find out by military inquiry whether General Smith had done anything in violation of the laws of war as communicated to him by his military superiors. The consequence of this very stupid leadership has been the utterly unjust military trial of a worthy and gallant officer upon absolutely irresponsible, vague charges, whose authenticity could have been easily ascertained through a preliminary court of inquiry ordered by General Chaffee. As a matter of common sense it was incredible that Major-General Chaffee, U. S. A., a stern old soldier and strict disciplinarian, allowed any officer of the rank and responsibility of General Smith to conduct the campaign in Samar in violation of the laws of warfare as laid down for the instruction of the officers of his command. General Chaffee could not afford to handle an army of 60,000 men with a long rein; and neither General Smith nor any of General Chaffee's subordinates would dare to exceed the fair construction of General Chaffee's orders for the conduct of the campaign in Samar.

For his own protection the commanding officer holds all his officers to strict responsibility; and for their own protection all subordinates always ask and obtain written orders for all important movements of military action or policy. It is morally certain that General Jacob H. Smith did not issue an order for the conduct of his campaign in Samar without full consultation with and absolute approval by General Chaffee, and it is morally certain that General Chaffee did not exceed the limits of civilized warfare authorized by general order No. 100, issued in 1863 to the Union Army and signed by Abraham Lincoln. A simple inquiry by the Government of General Chaffee and his report was all the notice that the Government should have taken of these absurd charges against our methods of warfare in the Philippines. So with the absurd report of Major Gardner. Its prompt investigation soon evacuated it of its overpowering flatulence. In our judgment no order for the court-martial of General Smith should have been issued by the Government, without first finding out from General Chaffee whether in his judgment General Smith's conduct had been in such violation of the laws of war as to justify a court of inquiry or a court-martial.

A band of noble Filipinos, fit for self-government, George Washingtons and Thomas Jeffersons in very effective disguise, seized three of the native police for no other offense than that they had loyally accepted American sovereignty and were trying to keep the peace; tied them hand and foot, gouged out their eyes with sharp wood sticks, and then, placing them in the burning sand, with the sun beating into their eyeless sockets, commencing at their feet, cut them into small pieces with bolos, adding every possible feature of barbaric torture except burning. The other two members of the constabulary escaped to Sorsogon, where nearly dead from an awful race of ten miles. When a relief party reached the scene of the attack the only evidences left of the struggle were small pieces of human flesh and bone, bearing a mute record of the awful fate of their companions in arms. As soon as our anti-imperialist exchanges begin to arrive we shall know whether these fiends should be punished with ice cream and soda water or a copy of Mrs. Hemans' poem.

A lesson in HUMAN NATURE.

The story that comes from Oro Fino, Idaho, of the suicide in that place last Sunday night of a well-known physician and the young daughter of a worthy minister, both of Moscow, presents a phase in cause and effect in the social realm with it is exceedingly difficult to deal, even in thought. The first impulse is one of unqualified condemnation of both—the one a married man and a physician, the other a young woman who had been carefully reared in a minister's home, and both of whom had been up to the time of their suicide, actively engaged in church work. It was in connection with church work and again as physician and patient that the acquaintance was formed between these two which grew into a guilty relationship and ended in the shameful death of both, deliberately planned and carried out on the simple plea that, "being unable to live together without sin, they chose to die together."

Disgust and censure and pity strike with each other in the attempt to render a verdict in such a case. From out of the conflict comes the conviction that human nature is an abstruse principle the study of which is baffling, and the supposedly proven points of which rise up in most unexpected places to confute each other. A social sin of this character is as impossible to explain as to confute. In it are violated, first, the conventionalities that are the safe-guards of decency, and then the abstract principles of honor that underlie the social fabric. A husband is faithful to his wife, a physician to his sacred office, a young woman to the careful training of her mother, the happiness of her home and the innate purity of womanhood, and both, while working under the guise of Christianity, are false to its most sacred precepts. And yet the minds of both were seemingly haunted by the ghost of self-respect, and following its lure they chose to die rather than to live in shame.

Looking for the cause in such a case as this, the existence of which is first made known by the effect, shall we say that it was in lack of parental vigilance in the case of this young girl? Clearly not, since she had been carefully brought up and was surrounded by the accepted safeguards of a Christian home and church. There was, however, some lapse in the proprieties, easily shown that he issued no orders that were not covered by the order No. 100, issued in the Civil War to govern officers. Let us assume that when he went to Samar on the heels of the massacre and mutilation of the unarmed company of the Ninth Infantry he issued verbal orders to kill everyone found in arms who was over 10 years of age, and to burn the country if it was necessary to wipe out the insurrection. What of it? This verbal instruction was not out of line with order No. 100; it was just a threat and an efficient threat, for in less than ninety days the insurrection was extinguished without any great loss on our side or on part of the enemy. General Smith simply made war as Grant, Sherman and Sheridan made war. General Smith made war as Sherman did when he went through Georgia; and the Carolinas like a prairie fire; he made war as Sheridan did when he made the fertile Shenandoah Valley incapable of supporting the enemy. When torpedoes exploded under a road and killed several of our soldiers, General Sherman said to the Colonel of the First Alabama Cavalry, "Burn the country within fifteen miles surrounding this spot." When General Sheridan's staff officer, Lieutenant Meigs, was shot by guerrillas, Sheridan ordered all the houses within an area of five miles to be burned. What is the difference between General Grant's order to General Sheridan to make the Shenandoah Valley a barren waste and Smith's alleged order to make Samar a howling wilderness, or our burning of the Valley of the Tennessee in rear of Bragg's army from Bear River to Decatur?

This order No. 100, issued during our Civil War in 1863, is used today by our Army and by nearly all civilized nations. It gives an officer great latitude when he meets a savage enemy, or a military outlaw, and throws him upon his own judgment as to how far he should go in inflicting punishment, but under its principles there is not the slightest ground for believing that General Smith violated the spirit of our military code. The president, whom Major Glenn is charged with having subjected to the water cure, had been appointed to office by our Government, had taken the oath of allegiance and at the same time it was discovered that he was a Captain of an insurgent company giving active assistance to the enemy. He was a traitor and a spy, and under the laws of war he deserved to be shot or hanged, but he was only given the water cure. A deserter from our Army would have been glad to have escaped capital punishment so easily.

The laws and usages of war are not the laws and usages of peace, and yet the only truthful criticism that can be made upon our Army in the Philippines is that it has really made war upon the enemy and declined to consider a Malay pros full of pirates, a political craft fit to be given the Declaration of Independence for a mariner's compass and the Constitution for the art of navigation.

Twenty-five ships are now en route or listed for Portland general cargo from European ports. The greater part of these cargoes consists of cement, glass, iron, fire brick and other building ma-

terials, and the amount of this class of merchandise now abroad and under engagement for Portland is more than double that of any previous season in the history of the trade. The demand for this class of material is easily accounted for, when the remarkable growth of the city is considered, for every hand buildings of all description are under construction, or have been planned with a view to building as soon as material can be secured. This big cargo fleet is a two-fold advantage to the state, for it not only cheapens the cost of material for the home buildings, but it provides the farmer with cheap tonnage for moving the wheat to market. In the past Portland has been obliged to depend largely on ballast tonnage for wheat, but the appearance of such a large cargo fleet will materially aid in keeping outward rates at a moderate figure.

## BAD LEADERSHIP.

The Administration and its friends had a very strong case in the matter of easily defending the Government from the charge of violation of the laws of civilized warfare in our Army operations against the enemy in the Philippines.

The Government wheat crop report issued Monday showed a condition of 764 May 1, compared with \$4.1 on the same date last year. The acreage was given at 27,000,000. Last year an acreage of 27,000,000 acres of winter wheat produced approximately 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, or at least the Government statistician said it did. The conditions as given out by the above figures show a deterioration of about 20 per cent as compared with conditions at the same period last year. If this same ratio of decrease is applied to the expected out-turn, we should have a Winter wheat crop approximately 30,000,000 bushels smaller than that of a year ago. The trade, however, has concluded that a large proportion of that 20 per cent deterioration has been made good by favorable weather since the data were gathered for the Government report, and are accordingly slow to advance prices so long as the sun is shining in the wet districts and rains are falling in the dry spots. The American "visible" declined over 3,000,000 bushels last week, and there was a decrease of about 3,000,000 bushels in the exports from the principal countries. In the face of all this array of dullness, the Chicago market yesterday slumped off nearly a cent because rain fell in Kansas.

"You tortured Filipinos with the water cure," roars Rawlins, "to obtain information!"

"We haven't the water cure," defiantly yells Tillman, "but when we think it is necessary to put a nigger's head in the sand we put it in his whole body!"

And so on through the whole catalogue. When his colleagues assert that the Philippines are ruled in opposition to the will of the majority of their people, Tillman boasts how the Democrats of his own county staffed ballot boxes and established a minority rule. When his colleagues protest of numberless prisoners, Tillman stories of Democratic murder of negroes.

His colleagues in the Senate sought to repudiate Tillman by walking out when he began his truthful tirade, but even they will not deny that for years, and even today, the Democratic party is still more popular than the Republicans. His colleagues in the Senate sought to repudiate Tillman by walking out when he began his truthful tirade, but even they will not deny that for years, and even today, the Democratic party is still more popular than the Republicans.

But for men who personally or through their party have profited by crimes as bad or worse, and a hundred times more numerous, to seize upon these occasional lapses in the Philippines as typical of the anti-imperialist policy, and to exploit them for partisan gain, is the most detestable hypocrisy.

God moves in a mysterious way. His wonders to perform.

That Benjamin Tillman should be utterly unable to comprehend that his own deeds and his party's deprive him of any right to ensure our soldiers that he should be utterly unconscious of the hypocrisy of condemning the summary execution of bandits, while appling the murder of black Americans who sought merely to have their votes counted—but emphasizes the service that he has done the Republic by stopping the slanderous mouths of those who seek to purchase partisan advantage with the blood of our soldiers in the Philippines.

A band of noble Filipinos, fit for self-government, George Washingtons and Thomas Jeffersons in very effective disguise, seized three of the native police for no other offense than that they had loyally accepted American sovereignty and were trying to keep the peace; tied them hand and foot, gouged out their eyes with sharp wood sticks, and then, placing them in the burning sand, with the sun beating into their eyeless sockets, commencing at their feet, cut them into small pieces with bolos, adding every possible feature of barbaric torture except burning.

Instead of this, General Smith was ordered for trial on a mere ex parte accusation, and has probably been made to easily show that he issued no orders that were not covered by the order No. 100, issued in the Civil War to govern officers. Let us assume that when he went to Samar on the heels of the massacre and mutilation of the unarmed company of the Ninth Infantry he issued verbal orders to kill everyone found in arms who was over 10 years of age, and to burn the country if it was necessary to wipe out the insurrection.

As the result of the migration, the population of the Northwest was estimated to have increased 20 per cent of freight belonging to the home-seekers. It is added by the correspondent of the Sun that all prospects point to the conclusion that the migration during April and May will be nearly double that of the past two months. Much of it will go to Canada, and Manitoba expects to add 30,000 people to her population during the Summer.

God moves in a mysterious way unless he first gives evidence to the world. Representative Tongue's address at Charleston, printed in The Oregonian yesterday, is an admirable achievement, sound, statesmanlike, of excellent literary quality and of inestimable value to the state he so ably serves in Congress. There are few men in either house of Congress who could have prepared and delivered a speech showing such acquaintance with history, grasp of political and social questions, and a catholicity of spirit without which these interchanges of ideas between sections are vain. It seems to The Oregonian that very least Mr. Tongue's district can do in the way of appreciation of his creditable representation of them and his statesmanlike treatment of Oregon and the Oregon country is to give him a majority at the June election which will in some degree recognize his long and faithful labors on behalf of his constituents.

Representative Tongue's address at the death of Mr. Haldeman, as reported by the Courier-Journal, he did the work, comparatively unknown to the mass of men, while Colored Watterson was piroetting upon the stage of politics, the lecture platform and the field of rhetorical vaudeville in full view of the many. Watterson is a brainy editor, but the Courier-Journal owes less to him than to Mr. Harriman. Many an editor would lose his audience entirely if it were not for the plodding publisher's fidelity in keeping up the supply of pencils and paper.

The New York Evening Post says the reason why our Generals come home from the Philippines to pass into obscurity instead of popular acclaim is because the war is an unrighteous war.

This is well enough until we come to reflect upon the obscurity into which Shafter, Duffield and other Cuban heroes melted upon the settlement with Spain. Hero worship is not what the soldier expects. He expects only justice, and that is hard enough to get for him these days of "anti-imperialist" persecution.

Reports from the Island of St.