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YESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum tem eightation, 0.2 inch.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy and oc casionally threatening; warmer; northwesteri;

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1902.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S

What District Attorney Chamberlain thinks of the Savage verdict does not appear. He is doubtless too busy with his campaign for the Governorship to be bothered with the prosecution of criminals. With his strenuous pursuit of reform and orderly government, the escape of mere thieves and murderers cannot be permitted to interfere.

But there is one acute mind that has been brought to bear on the case. It is the mind of Mr. John Manning, deputy. Though the aforesaid Prosecuting Attorney is beaming with good-fellowship at public expense over the state while crime in Mulinomah County goes unwhipped of justice, Mr. Manning gives out the impression that he regards the Savage acquittal with regret. "It's no use trying to convict anybody in Multnomah County," he says, "with such juries as we get."

That was the complaint in the Fay Severe case. The jury was at fault, It is an inadequate defense. As for Mr. Savage, he is a vindicated man. But how about the real criminal? There is no doubt that the diamonds were stolen. There was no doubt about Fay Severe's naving murdered the Golden But there are no convictions. Between the District Attorney's office, which directs these proceedings, and the police department, which has been in sympathy with the District Attorney, some how these prosecutions fail.

There is a suspicious look about the coincidence of these escapes of criminals from punishment and the enthusiastic support Mr. Chamberlain's candidacy for Governor receives among the criminal and vicious elements in the slums of Portland. Does anybody suppose that if George Chamberlain had made himself the enemy of vice and crime which his oath of office binds him to be, the entire population of the North End would rise up to vote him a good fellow and assure him its undivided support?

Is the Governorship of Oregon to be the reward of a man who selects the place of public prosecutor as the stepping-stone to political preferment through the friendship and support of

the slums? THE KAISER'S ORTHODOXY.

The grave doctrinaires of the German Latheran Church lately assembled in conference at Leipsic, expressed great distress because of a very apparent infiltration of the orthodox sentiment of the German Emperor with the heresies of liberal thought. The Kaiser, it is said, is showing a decided disposition to think for himself in matters of religion, as from the first he has shown tendency to think for himself in matters of state. It is conceivable that the man who as emperor could in his com parative youth dismiss Bismarck as dietator of the policy of the empire, could 'coquet with heterodox writers" as the solemn dignitaries of the orthodox church accuse Emperor William with doing. Indeed, it is further conceivable that this man of inquiring mind and peremptory disposition may regard himself so secure in his position as arbiter of the destinies of his empire as to persist not only in his right to think for himself in matters of religion, but that he may encourage his subjects by

his open example to do likewise. Prudence, however, bids him pause before enlisting against his reign the prejudices, the traditions and the genuine religious devotion of the church in and brought up in the traditions of roysity; who have not outgrown the belief in the divine right of kings; who honor the ruler as their God-given head, will bear much in the way of temporal exactions, and still be loyal to his government and devoted to his person. But with their religious beliefs, firmly bound the doctrine of literal rewards and punishments of eternal duration, it is meddie. There is already, we are told, unrest and uncertainty in church circles in regard to the orthodoxy of the heterodox writers. That is to say, he has read Professor Delitzsch's "Babel | verbally inspired by God, or is only

and Bible"; has read Houston Stewart Chamberlain's "Formations of the Nineteenth Century," a heterodox work, and showed its author conspicuous attention during a late visit to Berlin, thus giving offense to the church au-

While no doubt Emperor William will continue to think his own thoughts, and upon occasion consult with and entertain men who have taken advanced ground in religious discussion, he is sagacious enough to keep within disreet limits. Orthodoxy, as distilled by that great reformer, stern old Martin Luther, from a yet more implacable theology, may be too strong for the Kälser's spiritual digestion, but beyond such signs of disagreement as have been noted, he will in all probability give no token of dissent from the stern tenets of the orthodox church. In brief, like thousands of persons in less exalted positions in life, he will continue to subscribe to the beliefs of orthodoxy, serenely reserving to himself the right to maintain his own convictions upon matters of theology and religion, the dissenting yoke-fellows that are pulling apart, and yet in the same harness, the world over today.

PRESETTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The Presbyterian Assembly now in ession at New York City, is not likely to do anything radical in the matter of revision of the creed. This movement for revision of the Westminster Confession has proceeded so far that the committee on revision is reported to be ready to make some slight changes. These will be on the subjects of election, the Pope, and the salvation of infants. By the doctrine of election only those who are predestined unto life "by the eternal and immutable purpose of God and the secret counsel and good pleasure of His will before the foundation of the world was laid," are to be saved. "The rest of mankind are to go down to dishonor and wrath for their sins to the praise of His glorious justice." Salvation is allowed to "elect infants dying in infancy," as it is allowed to "all other elect persons who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the word." This means that nonelect infants must share the fate of "all the rest of mankind," and is the logical consequence of the doctrine of predestination or election,

The revision committee is willing to add to the chapter on the salvation of Infants a statement that the Presbyterlan Church "does not hold that infants dying in infancy are lost," which is in direct contradiction of the Confession. It is also proposed to report a brief statement or shorter creed supplementary to the Confession. All the General Assembly can do, however, is propose the amendments to the presbyterles, and unless two-thirds of these approve them they will come to naught. It really does not make much difference whether the Presbyterian Church consents to amend or revise its creed or not, for its action will not silence discussion or put a stop to secession No matter what the Church Assembly may say or do about the Creed, its antique inhumanity of doctrine has become obsolete; the creed is not abjured in theory, but it is quite thoroughly

nullified in practice, At the recent annual dinner of the Brooklyn Presbyterian Union, a remarkable speech on "The Doom of the Old Theology" was made by Rev. Dr. Fagnani, professor of Old Testament Language and Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, the chair in which Dr. Briggs won his fame as the expounder of that "higher criticism" which makes reason rather than supernaturalism the basis of Christian theology. Dr. Fagnani, referring to the refusal of the New York Presbytery to deense a candidate for the ministry who expressed his bellef that Adam was a myth and the story of him an allegory declared his conviction that it would be well if Adam were buried nermanently and he added mirthfully that "if it was secessary to resuscitate a myth, let us take up Eve, his better half, as she is a more interesting subject." Under the scientific criticism of the Bible taught by the Union Theological Seminary, the miracles of the Bible are of no more respectable authenticity than the mira-

of pagan mythology. Dr. Fagnant confessed that the Epis copal Church now wields in New York the leadership formerly exercised by Presbyterianism, and the Independent agrees with him that the drift in New York society is to the Episcopal Church. The Episcopal churches in New York are now full of Presbyterians. There is in Boston an exodus even from Unitarianism to the Episcopal Church and in New York old-time Baptists, Methodists and members of all Protestant churches are among the regular attend-

ants upon the Episcopal services. All this Rev. Dr. Fagnani confessed, but said this drift will be prevented and turned to Presbyterlanism "because the Presbyterian Church is going to get rid of its old theology." It is possible that there may be a warm debate before the Presbyterian Assembly on the election of Dr. James S. Riggs, a "new school" theologian, to the faculty of the McCormick Seminary in Chicago, a Presbyterian school of divinity. The assembly has the power to veto the election of a professor to a theological school of its church. The election of Dr. Riggs was by a bare majority vote against an opposition based upon his opinion that Adam and some other Old Testament characters are mythical or allegorical, that there are errors in the Bible, and that the evolutionary the-

ory of creation is the correct one. This "new theology," so-called, has become so dominant that the Rev. Dr. Gregg, a leading Presbyterian minister of Brooklyn, said the young man refused a certificate by the New York Presbytery because he did not believe in Adam would be received with a hurrah by the Brooklyn Presbytery. theory that the Biblical stories about creation and the deluge are traditional and mythical, allegorical only, is adopted by the great mass of Protestant Biblical scholarship. Then we have men like Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York, and Rev. Mr. Bacon, of Detroit, who carry this "new theology" to a much farther extreme. Dr. Abbott gives to the prophets only an inspiration akin to the genius of Shakespeare or Milton. The Rev. Mr. Bacon has doubts of individual immortality. Here we have a situation of unrest and variant opinion that will not be controlled for the future by anything that the Gen in an ironclad theology, which teaches eral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church may or may not do. It may put a little whitewash on the Confession politic and may be dangerous to inter- it may have a warm debate over the election of Dr. Riggs, but the chances are that will do as it always has done of late years, viz., tide things over, He has been coquetting with seeking to avoid the unwelcome day

when the question whether the Bible is

the religious history of the Hebrew ple can no longer be dodged.

The real question behind all this business is whether the Bible is in-spired, written at the dictation of God and therefore His infallible word, or is It only great literature? Are its stories true as historic facts or are they mythical and allegorical, as the young gradnates of the Union Theological Seminary have been taught, as most of the Presbyterian theological teachers hold, and as the majority of the younger Presbyterian clergy today believe? Of what consequence is the Confession which is plented on an infallible Bible, when the intellectual clergy and laity adopt the "new theology"?

SAIL VERSUS STEAM.

The battle is on again between the tramp steamer and the sailing vessel. This conflict was waged with considerable vigor during the era of low freights in 1896-97, but before a decision was reached there came an upward turn in the freight market, and both steamers and sailers found plenty of business at high rates without the necessity of "scrapping" for it. Four years' unparalleled prosperity is now followed by a period of depression and low rates, and the opportunity is about due for a test of the relative merits of the two classes of ocean carriers from an economical standpoint. A tramp steamer has been chartered to come across the Pacific in ballast, and load grain at San Francisco for Europe at 28s 9d, while the owners of sailing ships are holding off and refusing to charter anything at less than 30 shillings

It seems hardly possible that a steamer can travel 4000 miles in ballast and then steam another 16,000 miles with cargo and show a profit at 28s 9d, and it must indeed be a gloomy outlook for business when owners will accept such business several months ahead. Not all owners, perhaps, will accept these rates, but in the absence of any business available that will pay a profit, many of them will prefer to keep their vessels moving at bare operating expenses in preference to laving them up All other conditions being equal, a steamer is preferable to a sailer in most lines of trade, on account of the quicker passages that are made, thus effecting quite a saving on insurance and interest on the cargo. It is also a material advantage to both shippers and buyers to know within a day or two when a vessel may be expected, an impossibility in the case of the sailer. For these reasons steamers have generally commanded quite a premium over sailers, and if they are willing to accept grain business at 28s 9d, the sailer will be obliged in most cases to accept a simflar rate, or else a lower one.

It is becoming apparent that there is fore tonnage affoat than is needed for immediate requirements, and the vessels which are first forced into retirement will be the ones less adapted to conomical operation. Heretofore the cost of construction and operation has sent the steamer out of business first, but just at present the latter is showing signs of following the market down as low or lower than the saller. This is due to an enormous increase in the amount of steam tonnage within the past few years. When the tramp steamer first began to figure as a reguulator of ocean rates for sailers, many shipowners abandoned the sailer and went into steam. The result of this change was soon apparent in a decreasing fleet of callers, those going out of existence by wreck and retirement being replaced with steamers, and comparatively few new sailers being constructed. With the return of high rates about four years ago the sailer again commanded attention, and quite a number of the "windjammers" were

German owners, the latter leading Meanwhile the French bounty law ras proving such a good thing for French shipowners and builders that more French sailing vessels were launched than of all other flags combined. The French craft, of course cannot be considered from a commercial standpoint, as the government subsidy sufficient to keep them moving, regardless of the rates at which freight is carried. In time, as their numbers ncrease, they may force both steam and sall vessels of less-favored nations to carry freight at bare cost of moving out when that time comes the drain on the French Government will have be come so great that the merchant marine will be cast adrift to steam or sail on its own merits.

The outcome of the present contest between steam and sall in the Pacific trade will be watched with interest by every producer on the Pacific Coast. These producers will admit that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." but the shipowners have been making such big profits at the expense of the producer for the past four years that the producers will have no regrets if the outcome of the present struggle for carrying trade results in even lower rates than those now quoted.

While steaks go up, strawberries are coming down, and the cheerful vegetarian is on hand with the assurance that ereals and fruits make stronger mus cles, clearer brains and kinder hearts than does a meat diet. If these promises are correct, even the trust has its compensations, and in this instance they look even to the regeneration of mankind. Seriously, there is no doubt but that the American people eat too much meat. This is perhaps especially true of women and children, and of men who lead sedentary lives. It is urged that it is true of laborers also, since meat is stimulating and calls for "something stronger," which thousands of laboring men find in the more vicious stimulants that eat out their physical substance and absorb their wages. Since it is held that there is no argument like a financial one to convince men of the wisdom of taking care of the earthy houses they live in, if they would occupy them to a good old age and get comfort instead of suffering out of the tenancy, the meat trust may prove a blessing in disguise to thousands of men, the proceeds of whose tell go into stimulants-from beef to gin-when they might and should go into bread and homes,

The enormous productive powers of the United States are fifly demonstrated -though with an array of figures the significance of which is practically incomprehensible to the ordinary mindin the statement of our pig iron and steel production last week by President Schwab, of the great steel corporation From these it appears that the United States produced in pig iron last year 15,878,000 tone; Great Britain, 8,950,000 tons; Germany, 852,000 tons; France, 2,899,000 tons, or a total for these four great producers of \$6,056,000 tons. The

per cent of the total, and practically louble that of Great Britain and Germany, and it nearly sextupled that of France. In steel production the United States' share was slightly over 50 per cent. It more than doubled that of Germany, nearly trebled that of Great Britain, and was more than nine times that of France. Yet, notwithstanding our enormous productive capacity, our consumptive capacity is so great that we are heavy importers of both steel and iron. Not only are we buying bli-lets abroad, but American agents are actually canvassing among the junk men of Europe and buying their scrap iron. A gigantic industry truly, whether taken from the standpoint of production or consumption, is that tremendous aggregation of money and energy directed and controlled by a syndicate the assets, disbursements and profits of which astonish and in a certain sense alarm the world!

The Senate committee on foreign relations, to whom the proposition an annual pension of \$5000 to Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, was referred, has decided the question adversely. In so doing the committee expressed a willingness to comply with almost any wish Miss Barton might express, and the highest regard for her self-sacrificing endeavor was declared, but it was thought best not to establish a precedent for a civil pension list by granting the reduest. This reason, while good under conditions of political pressure that dominate Congress, would not be valid if members could be depended upon to use proper discriminaion in such matters without fear or favor, since it is not at all likely that more than one Clara Barton-as gauged by the tremendous effectiveness of this cemarkable woman in the field of practical humanity-will be produced in any one century of the country's history. In justification of the custom that obtains of endowing the wealthy widows of Presidents of the United States with a yearly pension of \$5000, the small numper of names that It is possible to add thereby to the pension list is urged. If this plea holds good, certainly it might be allowed in the case of Clara Barton. she being practically alone in her class and shining by her own instead of a reflected glory. But since discrimination in granting pensions is the one thing that is not expected or permitted, the Senate was, no doubt, wise in shutting a door to an abuse of the civil pension idea before it was opened.

The story comes from New York that a young theological student, Viccent Noll, upon being recently refused a license to preach by the New York Presbytery, fell into a decline through grief and humiliation and died. The good brethren, determined not to receive a minister of "unsound" orthodoxy into the fold, literally "pounded him" with knotty questions and held him up on the matter of his disbellef in Adam as a historical personage. As reported by Dr. Gillette, secretary of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, the candidate "simply followed the line of all advanced thought of today and proved that he himself was not an antedeluvian by responding 'No' to this question." His death under the circumstances is scarcely to be deplored. Being of frail body and sensitive disposition, it is not likely that he would have survived the slow torture of his first trial for heresy, which, it is reasonable to suppose would not long have been delayed. Except as any shock that induces depression hastens the death of a consumptive, this resurrection of Adam cannot be said to have caused the death of this young man. Hence this grave charge against a godly body of men falls to the ground.

The nonexpansive nature of the French people is well discerned in the indifference with which they view the calamity that has befallen Martinique. Though intimately connected with the life of France for generations, the fate of this unhappy island is viewed not only without evidence of distress in France, but without the interruption of the usual festivities of the gay capital. Public subscriptions for the relief of the appailing situation at St. Pierre amount to but 303,000 france, and this sum includes large subscriptions from foreign residents and 22,000 francs from the municipality. An American resident of Paris explains this, to us, appalling indifference by saying: "The Parisians are constitutionally unable to ecome deeply interested in anything not connected with the capital." And when it is added that Paris is France, the facts that President Loubet has taken this time to visit St. Petersburg and that much more space was given in the Paris newspapers to the death of Severos, the luckless aeronaut, who per-ished by the explosion of his balloon, than to the explosion of Mount Pelee, by which 50,000 people perished, are at least partially explained.

After some debate, but without a dissenting voice, the amendment to the text-book clause in the naval supply bill prohibiting the use of Maclay's history in the Naval Academy or elsewhere in the Navy was passed. This action was taken not only in defense of Admiral Schley, but for the proper protection of naval cadets from the falsehoods which the alleged history contains, and which precipitated the fiercest naval battle that has ever been fought, ashore at least, in our history, President Roosevelt some time ago an sounced that Maclay's book should find no place in the curriculum of the Naval Academy or in the ships' libraries while he was President, Representative Mudd, of Maryland, who submitted the amendment, stated that while Roosevelt was a very lively force at this time and promised to live out this term and be ready to take another, he wanted to guard against any contingencies, hence urged the adoption of the amendment. The simple justice of this action will be recognized as a fitting close to a most unhappy controversy.

The young King of Spain bore himself manfully through the trying ordeal of his installation as constitutional monarch of that realm; his mother, the faithful Queen Regent, bore herself as true woman-thankfully and graclously. Her letter to the Spanish peonle concluding the longest regency in the history of Spain, marks the courage of a brave woman when the future of her son and his country were in her shaping hands. The yielding of her trust marks the spirit of a woman glad to be relleved of grave responsibility.

Underwood, of Alabama, whose heart yearns over the poor Filipino, objects to relief for the West Indian sufferers. The sympathy of these Southern negro-United States' share equaled about 44 burners is a wonderful thing.

A LESSON AT OUR DOOR.

Chicago Inter Ocean eek there was a revolution in Santo Domingo, and President Jiminez was overthrown by Vice-President Vas-This week there is revolution in Hayti, the western half of the island, precipitated by the resignation of President Simon Sam and an attempt on the part of Congress to elect a successor. The insurrection brings to the front Bolsrond Canal, who served as President of Hayti from 1878 to 1879, and several blarsted fool," cries 'Arry to the clown.

of his rivals, who have been active in insurrection since that time. There is no principle at stake. The leader who are the could get the better of the could get the better of the could get the could of his rivals, who have been active in insurrection since that time. There is no principle at stake. The leader who can muster the most guns will win. has been going on in Hayti and Santo Domingo ever since the French quit the Island, in 1866. In October, 1894, Dessailines, who had pro-claimed a massacre of all whites, was crowned Emperor. He was assassinated and the Island was divided. Christophe was declared Presi-

Emperor, while Pethion was elected President of the other part of the is-Christophe committed suicide in 1820 and the states were united under Boyer as regent for life. He was deposed in a revolution in 1843. Santo Domingo and Hayti were proclaimed the Dominican epublic in 1844. In 1852 Hayti was prodicated in 1859, and Spain was asked to take possession of the island. This was not a satisfactory arrangement, and in 1865 Spain retired from the island. constitutions were proclaimed in Hayti and Santo Domingo. From that day to this there have been these revolution

1800-Revolt against President Geffrard of Haytl. 1807-Geffrard banished and Salomon elected President. In Santo Domingo, President Baes banished and Cabral declared President. panished and Cabral declared President.

1868-Cabral retires in Santo Dominge and
Bass becomes President. In Havil, revolution
against Salomon, who is proclaimed Emperor.

1870-Salmave, in Havil, defeated, captured,
tried and shot, and Saget elected President.

1871-Bass, of Santo Domingo, supports insurrection against Saget.

rrection against Saget. 1573 Baez, of Santo Domingo, overturned 1874-Saget deposed in Hayti, and cominique seclared President. 1875-Insurrection in Santo Domingo in favor

1876-Insurrection in Hayti and Boisrond Canal declared President. Revolution in Santo Comingo, and Gonzales declared President. 1877—Insurrection in Santo Domingo; Guillerdeclared President

1879-Revolution in Hayti; Canal deposed and Jeneral Salomon declared President. 1881-Merino becomes Dictator in Santo Do-

1882-Rebellion in Hayti headed by Jeremie 1884-Jeremie surrendered after loss of 7000 1887-Rebellion in Santo Domingo, put down with loss of 1000 lives, 7 1888-Revolution in Hayti under Legitime.

1889-Legitime beaten and driven from the 1890-Boundary war between Hayti and Santo

1892-Insurrections in Santo Domingo and Hayti, which continued until 1885.

1886—President Hippolyte, of Hayti, assassinated, General Sam elected President.

1887—Revolution against President Sam.

1898-Jiminer starts revolution in Santo Do-ningo, which continued until 1900, when he ucceeded to the Presidency, to be overthrown in 1902 by Vasquez.

This is the record of a people as well julpped for self-government as the Filipinos. However, in the Philippines there are a hundred islands instead of one, and a hundred rival chieftains instead of a dozen. And yet there are, in the United States Senate, men who are demanding that the United States retire at once from the Philippines and leave the people to their own devices!

WHAT MAKES FOR PEACE. New York Times

The advocates of universal peace may derive much substantial comfort from the fact that forces vastly more powerful than their arguments are at work to discourage war and permit general dis-The London Statist, from the best figures obtainable, estimates the cost of the Boer war to Great Britain at £219,117,000, or in round num-bers, about \$1,200,000,000. And it is not much of a war, either. If the estimate be correct, it has cost very nearly one-third as much as our Civil War; but with the important difference, that in our case the results were worth what they cost. Whether they are or ever will be in the case of the Boer war is a matter of judgment. What it has cost the Boers can probably never be known. It represents all they had in any case, and when their resources were exhausted they kept on without them, every man for himself, and pay for none.

From the financial as well as the military point of view, those charged with the responsibilities of government are beginning to understand that in war "nothing is so disastrous as victory, ex-cept defeat." Modern civilization and material development make so many demands upon the revenues derivable from taxation, and the exigencies of national budgets are at all times so great that no nation of Burope can at present af-ford to go to war. This phase of the matter was largely overlooked in our own estimate of the resistance of Spain to our policy in the West Indies. Spain could not afford to maintain anything like a serious war. Her treasury was depleted, and to float a war loan of considerable proportions would have been impossible on any terms. The na-tional temperament demanded that she should make a showing of resistance. but from the moment war was declared her Ministers knew much better than we did that the costs of a serious defense of the islands could not be met, and that the national credit was already stretched to its elastic limit. Spain is eliminated from the list of the war powers by financiai considerations. Statistically, several other nations which in times past have helped to make history are in pretty

helped to make history are in pretty much the same position.

The syndicating of the great aggregations of capital tends powerfully in the direction of peace on earth, if not of good will toward men. The dream of "the great war syndicate," which in the original brain of Cecii Rhodes took the form of a secret league of the rich men of all nations, which should dominate national policies, may yet materialnate national policies, may yet material-ize. An agreement among bankers that we have had wars enough and that in ternational differences can better be set-tied by cash payments than by battles would make the trade of the soldier one which the ambitious man would shun. Everything considered, the International Peace Society has much ground for enuragement. What it seeks to acc pilsh may be nearer than it has realized not because war is wrong per se, or brutal, or essentially unlovely, but be-

The President Is Right. New Orleans Times-De

In intimating to the French Government that he does not think it desirable for that government to confer the Cross of the government to confer the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant General Miles, the President has taken a position which will command the support of enlightened public sentiment throughout the United States. Compressed into a single sentence, the President's action indicates that he is determined to preserve the republican simplicity which, in the judgment of the fathers, was intended to be one of the cardinal principles of the American polity.

It is clear that Mr. Roosevelt has, in this instance, thrown his weighty himence against the monarchial spirit and in favor of the democratic ideal. In doing this, he has evoked the ardent approval of all Americans who believe that the better traditions of the republic should be

ter traditions of the republic should be

REPARTEE AND GOOD MANNERS.

San Francisco Bulletin. Among the thousands of good storics in circulation is one, which should be told in a cockney dialect, about one 'Arry, who as a flash, 'e was. For example: One day 'Arry went to the circus with 'is 'Arriet.' 'E was picked out by the clown, who shouted, "Hah, there, 'Arry, Hi sples ye 'oldin' 'ands with 'Arriet!"

But the clown wasn't a match for 'Arry.

who fired right back.

lished with profanity, illustrates the sort of repartee, which, too often, wins a man a reputation for wit. There are persons whose station in life is bigher 'Arry's, but whose idea of repartee is of in the story. These persons have a habit of making offensive and extremely rude remarks which pass for witty repartee in dent in 1807, and was afterward crowned general and indiscriminating company. As rule, this bludgeon wit pro for the majority of people will laugh anything that causes discomfiture to others. The horseplay comedy in which the humor consists of smashing ples on the faces of the dramatis personne, and throw has never falled to amuse, and nine or of ten persons will guffaw to see a dign fied gentleman fall into a muddy puddle. Dad manners in conversation should be distinguished from wit, but seldom are. and the gentleman must suffer cellpse, now and then, from a louder and ruder, though perhaps a duller man.

True wit is bitter and sharp only when is aimed against fraud, hypocrisy and things really evil. The wit of amicable de and ordinary conversation should violate the rules of good manners "Like Samson, I kill thousands at one blow," exclaimed Voltaire, facetiously, as he took a bite of Limburger cheese at a dinner. "Like Somson-and with the sam respon," said a certain abbe at the the cleverness of whose remark gained nothing by its rudeness. But one can forgive a little rudeness in genuine wit. It is against the saitless rudeness, the stupid verbal bludgeoning which poses as wit,

that one protests most enrnestly. In Congress, the other day, one of the members of the lower house that his constituents approved of "Then they are easily satisfied, shouted Mr. Grosvenor, and there was a laugh. The remark was not clever enough to make the insult excusable. Quite different was Tom Reed's famous the opponent who declaimed that he would rather be right than President, "Don't fear, sir," said Reed, "for you will neve be either." A harmless but genuinel; be either." A harmless but genuinel witty remark was that made by the Rev Sidney Smith, when he had met with his vestry to consider ways and means of uilding a wooden walk about the church "Gentlemen," said Smith, "let us heads together, and we shall have Wit is an acid, but it should be so diluted with charity and good humor that it will merely polish and not corrode.

American Interests in the Pacific. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A recent English book, "The Mastery of the Pacific," regards America as the ultimate mistress of that great ocean, but argues that the responsibility will make large demands on the patriotism and public spirit of the people of this coun-These requirements will not be and lacking in the American charac-Congress is rather slow in acting on the Isthmian Canni and on a Pacific ble, but beyond question natiofal senti-ment favors both. The English cable between British Columbia and Australia is four-fifths laid. Our proposed cable to the Philippines is not yet begun, but no one doubts that the United States will take definite action before long. Political rather than business considerations consume the time of Congress in dealing with the Philippine question. In due time the proper material development of our Pacific possessions will occupy the attention of the people and its progress will be beneficial and acceptable to the native population,

From our Pacific ports there is a straight ferriage to Eastern Asia. An An isthmian canal will give our Atlantic states a shorter route to the Orient than Our Pacific trade grows at the highest proportionate rate, having increased from \$7,500,000 in 1868 to \$115,000,000 in 1901. Great Britain, however, still leads us in Oriental trade by four to one. The huge roducts to the extent of \$1,300,000,000 a ear. Geographically this country must always dominate the Pacific. A vast commerce exists there now and will grow. American statesmen might well devote a larger share of time to the commercial features of the situation, in the Pacific. It would be far more to the purpose than questioning the character of American armies, and induiging, session after session, in heated political sentimentalism.

The Columbia Salmon.

Philadelphia Record. Perhaps the most notable achievement of the friends of fish culture in the United States has been the success attending the attempt to restock the Columbia River in Oregon with salmon. The salmon that make their headquarters in that river are perhaps the finest in the world. The year-ly catch is worth millions of dollars, and is one of the most important products of the state. It has now been demonstrated that at small expense for hatcheries the output of salmon can be made even more certain than the harvest of corn or or any other of the fruits of the field, and a constant supply assured of a world-wide dellency.

A Deserved Rebuke. Buffalo Commercial.

President Schurman, like Colonel Henry L. Higginson, of Boston, refuses to join the Anti-Imperialist League's smelling committee. He tells the meddlers pretty plainly that they ought to be in better business. As for himself, he believes that "the conduct of the investigation and the vindication of the honor of the Army may safely he left in the hearts of Provider." safely be left in the bands of Presider Roosevelt." That is the general opinion. if Colef Sleuth Moorfield Storey attempts to force himself upon the Senate and the executive and to instruct them in their luties, he will have an unpleasant experience.

The Lay of the Liners

(Mr. Pierpout Morgan is the syndicate manager of the new Atlantic shipping trust, which includes several of the great British steamship lines. American interests are to control the combination. Mr. Reckefeller and the other Standard Oil magnates are underwrite the capttal.) Ye mariners of England,

Give up your native seas! Your flag has braved too many years The battle and the bresse. The glorious Standard Oil combine And Morgan run the show And they'll sweep clean the deep Where the stormy winds do blow--Where the liners whistle loud and long, And the stormy winds do blow. Columbia heeds no landmarks; No Powers their own can keep;

She marches in with fing a-wave, And buys the country cheap, the fortunes of her millional To same coloseal grow, But they roar still for mo While the stormy winds do blow-While the liners whistie loud and long And the stormy winds do blow.

And Pierpont now is planning His next terrific boom, And Britons troubled nights will pass Till they learn their latest doom, Meanwhile, ye ocean greybounds, The dividends shall flow To the bank of the Tank While the stormy winds do blow

While the liners whistle loud and long And the stormy winds do blow

. NOTE AND COMMENT.

Maclay's press agent seems to have gone to work again.

We may have skating yet before the Winter is over.

Will not even death conquer the interminable Sampson-Schley controversy?

In the present state of her finances, Spain will hardly do any bluffing on one king.

The Sunday school picnic promoter has yet had no opportunity to make himself popular. The Government's work in its case

against the beef trust will certainly be Richard Mansfield is coming to Portland. Let us hasten to make the city

presentable. Too many Boers are still living to give much confidence to the rumor of peace in South Africa.

Judge Williams has that discriminating ommand of slang which no man past his prime could possess,

J. P. Morgan will probably get back from Europe all the money Paderewski took away from this country.

Possibly after election Senator Simon will be convinced that it is better to have won and lost than never to have won at

Even on the best equipped and most modern railroads it is exceedingly dimcult for two trains to pass on the same track.

The entire town of Houlton, Me., has een burned to the ground. Sometimes a town can be made too dry by a prohibition law.

Por Crowe has been discovered at last The North Pole and the man who struck Billy Patterson are the only objects which ontinue to elude scientific pursuit,

They are talking of a woman for Senaor in Utah. They would be certain, if they elected one, that she could not be refused a seaf because of a plurality of wives.

The President declares his intention to stop barbarity in the Philippines, but he will require better proof of its existence than incendiary speeches of Southern Congressmen.

When his wife died the late J. Sterling Morton had erected over her grave a tombatone, bearing the inscription: "Caroline French, wife of J. Sterling Morton and mother of Joy, Paul, Carl and Mark Morton." "Why did you put the boys" names in?" inquired a friend of him one day. "I took my boys out to the cemetery," said Mr. Morton, "and showed them their mother's grave. 'Boys,' I said, your mother is buried here. If one of you does anything dishonorable or anything of which she would be ashamed if she were alive, I will chisel your name from her tombetone.

Delegate Mark Smith, of Arisona, is one of the finest conversational members of the Congressional Fishing Club, credited with a recent story that is said to have made even the hardened raconteurs of the cloak rooms hold their breath. 'I was up at Dickerson's, on the Potomac, fishing for bass last year," said Smith. "We were using frogs, but had a lot of undersized minnows in a covered tin pail bung over the side of the boat, Something gave the boat a sudden jerk and the pail slipped off and went to the bottom. I cussed a little, but went on fishing. This Spring I went to Dickerson's again and in about the same I lost the minnows the year before, just below a big sycamore tree. During the afternoon a good reel dropped overboard, It was too valuable to lose, and one of population of Eastern Asia buys foreign the boatmen began grappling for it. Ne didn't get the reel, but he brought up that identical minnow pail I had lost the year before. We opened it, and there was the whole mess of minnows, splashing around, grown to the right size for bass." "I suppose, of course, you used them," said "Uncle Joe" Cannon, sarcastically, "Certainly," replied Smith, "and I caught a string of the finest bass you ever saw."

A tramp met Senator Depew and asked him, in that easy, velvet-tongued way: "Would you kindly assist a-," etc. Chauncey, of course, is an easy mark, and, as he fanned himself after extracting the quarter, the tramp inquired: "And who may I say was so kindheart

"Oh, never mind. That's all right," "But in after years, when I recall those whose tender hearts-

"Never mind, my good fellow!" "Then I cannot accept it, sir. I must let my friends know---"Well, tell 'em it was Grover Cleveland,

and let It go at that." The tramp put the quarter back in his pocket leisurely and shook his head, "Now, my good fellow," said the Senator, "may I ask your name?"

"A geotleman in distress is loath to confess. "Yes, but if I have your name I may be

able to help you." "No, my pride will not permit." "But allow me to know whom I have had the pleasure of meeting in this happy

"Oh, well, tell 'em it was Chauncey Depew, and let it go at that." Chauncey fauned himself and let it go.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Ethel-Do you think that George was struck

by my beauty? Clara-I hardly think he severely injured.-Tit-Bits. Sue Brette-The lads in the top gallery are the best judges of a play, after all. Foot Light-Then you are a believer in the higher criticism?-Yonkers Statesman.

No Fun in It .- "And do they never quarrel?" asked the girl in white. "Never," replied the girl in blue. "Then what's the use of being engaged?"—Chicago Evening Post. The Girl He Loved.—Convict—Ah, mum! if

The Girl He Loved.—Convict—Ah, mum! if I'd only got de girl I loved I never would hev came to such an end as dis. Philanthropist—You would not! Convict—No, mum; she killed de guy dat got her in less'n two weeks after de ceramony.—Judge.

A Voice of Protest.—'Dis water-cure is somet'ing dat's got to be stopped." exclaimed Meandering Mike. "It's too crool an' unusual to be stood." "Do you know what it is?" asked Piodding Pete. "Course. I've been froo it. I hadn't been in jall in minutes before dey made me take a bath."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Bellairs (in visitor)—So serv. my dear.

Mrs. Belluirs (to visitor)-So sorry, my dear, I can't msk you to stay, but I have promised to take Evy for a drive this afternoon. or (pleasantly)—My dear, I'm just off. I know if doesn't do to keep the horses standing about. Ery [small and irrepressible)—Oh. mummy, dear, I do hope the 'bus won't be

An Antidote.-Gayman-I wanted to thank you for the handsome beer-mug you sent on my birthday. Mrs. Goodart-Of course, you'll understand I meant it to be used only as an ornament. Gayman—Ob, my wife keeps it full for me all the time. Mrs. Goodart—Sha doesn't really? Gayman—Tee; full of tem-perance tracts—Philadelphia Press.