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TODAT'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 58; minimum temperature, 49; pre

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1902.

OUR IMPENDING CALAMITY.

It seems strange that no one has suggested arbitration for the great strike that hangs like a pall over the business and comfort of Portland; and yet again it is not strange; for all the conditions under which arbitration is proposed and made effective are absent from the situation. Questions of schedules can be submitted to a board of arbitration, if that board is empowered or assisted by the contending parties to get at the facts as to the ability of the employers to meet the demands of the men, and as to the need of the men for the concessions asked. It is perfectly plain that no such situation exists in this Portland strike. The issue is nominally one of hours, but at bottom it is in reality one of unionism. The employers are determined to check the union as an effective agency of combined demands of the men, and the men are equally as determined to maintain the union in that capacity.

Few of the employers, doubtless, would say they are opposed to the union. They don't object to organization, they will say, but they do think a man has the right to run his own busiall the unions they want, so long as they use them solely for purposes of mental moral and social improvement, but the moment they attempt to use them as a means of enforcing demands for the betterment of their financial condition, in other words, for increase of pay or the amelioration of conditions under which labor is performed, then the millmen will resist to the death. If they can't run their own business to suit themselves, they won't run it at all. If they must be dictated to by a lot of union officials who have no connection with the mills; if they must run certain hours, and sell only to such and such people and treat as equals a set of agitators whom they despise-why, then they will endure and even rejoice at the spectacle of cold furnaces and silent wheels. As one of them said Wednesday: "We will stay until our men are ready to take off their hats, bow their heads and march back to the

sound of muffled drums." Now this is a very natural and even justifiable position for the millmen to take. Logically, there is no escape from the simple proposition that a man is entitled to run his business in his own way. Logically, it is preposterous, of course, as Mr. Connell says, that a planing mill man should be asked to make terms about wages and hours in his mill with a committee consisting of a brickmaker, a cigarmaker and a laundry-worker. Yet this may all be true, as it undoubtedly is, and yet it may also be true that the natural, logical and even justifiable position for an employer to take is nevertheless a position which he cannot successfully maintain, and which actually does himself more harm than good. We have to take the world as we find it, human nature as we find it, and organized labor as we find it. What seems to us right and just to us may not, and in fact seldom does, seem to the man at the other end of the bargain to be what is right and just to him. Our determination to run our own business in our own way may come into violent opposition with our employe's determination to work for us in his own way. It will suit us for him to bow his head and march in humbly; but it may not suit him; and stubbornness and arrogance, however admirable in esthetics or agreeable to self-love, do not always win.

When Mr. W. R. Hearst sends out to the Chicago American the mold or matrix of a page of type that has been already cast for the New York Journal, the page is subjected to the jurisdiction of the printers' union, whose concern it most certainly is not. The union decides, and Mr. Hearst acquiesces, that before this stereotyped page can be run in the American, the type must be set up in the Chicago office, proof read on WHOM WILL YOU PLEASE? WHAT RESULT DO YOU WANT! WHERE WOULD YOU RATHER SEE OREGON STAND!

Men of Oregon, whose eyes shall greet this page this morning, in your hands is the result of Oregon's election a week from Monday. Yours are the power and the responsibility, yours will be the penalty or the reward. A Democratic victory will please certain ones, a Republican victory will please certain others. Which will you reward-the friends of your prosperity or its enemies? Choose between the columns,

Republican Success Democratic Success Will Please The Republican North.

Our Soldiers in the Philippines Friends of the Canal. President Roosevelt. Manufacturers. Honest-Money Men. Mitchell, Tongue and Moody.

Will Please The Solld South. Copperheads in the Senate. The Rallroad Lobbies. The Trusts. Free Traders. Bryan and Tillman. Joseph Simon.

It is known that President Roosevelt is looking toward Oregon for approval of his stand against the trusts and of the general policles of his own and the McKinley administrations. Sound money and expansion, strict control of trusts, fairness to organized labor, independence of Wall street, enforcement of the National authority in the Philippines the same as in Porto Rico-all these things are up for the decision of the people. The verdict of a week from Monday will be accepted by the country at that valuation. Chamberlain's good-fellowship or Simon's vengeance will have no part in that interpretation. The issue is fair and square between the two choices. Which will you promote?

Republican Success Democratic Success Will Promote Will Promote

Confidence. Apprehension. Belief in Fair Trais. Fears of Free Trade. Expansion. Scuttle. Honest Money. Financial Heresy. Patriotism Copperheadism. Good Times. Doubt and Retrenchment.

Do you want to be the men to start another period of Democratic

menace to all business and industry?

Do you want to reward Tillman, Carmack, Patterson, Rawlins and others who are maligning our soldiers in the Philippines and seeking to degrade the American name?

Do you want Oregon to stand in the Democratic column along with the Southern States, or in the Republican column along with New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, the old doubtful states, and all the great and growing states of the great Middle Northwest?

Do you want to start a movement to abandon the Philippine islands and relinquish the foothold gained there for Asiatic markets? Do you want to go before a Republican Congress, asking for money for an expansion Centennial, after having elected a Democratic Governor on an anti-expansion platform?

DO YOU THINK MORE OF GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN AND JOE SIMON THAN YOU DO OF YOUR OWN WELFARE!

Hearst is free to run the stereotype or his freshly-set page as he chooses. Here is a proceeding both unwarranted and impertinent; and Mr. Hearst would be justified, if he were so inclined, to tell his printers he would see them elsewhere before he would pay them a cent for setting up a page of matter he can send stereotyped from his own office in New York. But he doesn't. He reasons in a broad way that it is better in the long run to put up with occasional injustice and inconvenience (and no uniform rule, however equitable on general principles, can escape causing occasional injustice and inconvenience), for the sake of the general good results be gets with a contented and cheerful and

willing and loyal body of workmen. The Oregonian has learned a great deal in fifty years of study and experience with trades-unions; and its deliberate advice, which it hopes will be candidly received as offered, and which it hopes may exert some beneficial influence at this critical hour-its advice ness to suit himself. The men can have is that nothing is to be gained by a irit of unreasoning defiance and a desire to win simply for the purpose of proving oneself right and one's antagonist in the wrong. The members of our trades-unions, especially when as in Portland they are in great part fairly educated and enlightened Americans, are not bad men. They are the supporters, not the enemies, of law, justice and order. They pay their taxes without lawsuits, their children are in our schools and clad as well as parental love and foresight can clothe them. They are not unreasonable men, if they are approached in a spirit of reasonableness and kindness, though there is enough of human nature in them to show resentment at slight or scorn.

There are hotheaded and dangerous fellows among the strikers, just as there are men in the employers' ranks without a drop of human kindness in their selfish breasts. But these hotheaded and dangerous fellows are the objects of fear and distrust from their fellows, rather than of approval. Therefore let us urge upon masters and men alike a spirit of conciliation and concession, above all an absence of anger and invidious disparagement. It is not an auspicious move toward settlement to say there is nothing to arbitrate. The main point in this momentous crisis is not to punish anybody on either side. The main point is to bring about the resumption of business at the earliest possible hour. A struggle to the death is just what the public welfare doesn't want; because the casualties will be heaviest among the innocent non-combatants whose livelihood must be imperfled while the embattled men and masters devastate the field of industry and trade. If the unions offer to discuss the issues with the employers, or if the employers offer to discuss the issues with the unions, the responsibility and the odium will rest upon those who decline. The coal strikes, where one Mitchell, a preacher and now an agitator, is recognized both by the mineowners and the Civic Federation alike as representative of the miners, has set at naught the old contention that unions cannot be recognized by employers without loss of their self-respect.

It was recently announced, as a result of investigations and experiments that lasted many months, that the War Department is now in possession of a secret method of firing big guns that | for "Larry" Godkin. does away with the little cloud of white smoke which has heretofore betrayed the firing of the pieces, even when charged with smokeless powder. This discovery will, it is asserted, completely mask a battery, since it will be impossible to tell that a shell has been fired until it drops or shricks over the lines or encampment. The value of this discovery is minimized somewhat, how-

work must be paid for; and then Mr. tell when the discharge is about to take place, as the gunners jump away from the gun when the loading is completed, From this movement it is known that the shell is to be expected the next moment. Thus the instinct of self-preservation, alert in its own cause, is able to defeat human ingenuity, plotting the destruction of human life.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNALIST.

Addis Emmet, the late Lawrence Godkin is the ablest Irishman who made this his adopted country after he had reached full manhood and had been thoroughly educated in the land of his birth. For the very great service that Mr. Godkin wrought the cause of independent, high-minded and intelligent fournalism in America, it was perhaps fortunate that he was not born and bred an American, and that he came to this country a thoroughly educated Irishman of 25. Had he been born and bred in America, he would probably been drawn early into politics. and, had he sought the field of journal ism, would doubtless have made an upright but probably a bitter partisan journalist, with the virtues and infirmities of Greeley, or an able, intellectual opportunist in journalism, like Ray-mond, Mr. Godkin, coming to this country at maturity, equipped with excellent scholarship and Old World experience, escaped the disease of passionate, brutal partisanship in journalism, and by natural gravity of mind escaped the contagion of easy, goodnatured indifferentism. He saw that there was room for a higher type of independent journalism than America possessed in 1865, and in the Nation he was the thick-and-thin supporter of no party. He has been accurately described as "the advocate of public order, of political and social morality and individual self-restraint." He was hostile to incompetency, fanaticism and centimentality in both of the great parties. He welcomed honest, able, patriotic purpose and service wherever he

In the first fifteen years following the Civil War the country greatly needed able, independent journalism like that of Mr. Godkin, for the burning issues that were consequent upon that conflict disturbed the just balance of the most intelligent and conservative minds in both the great parties. Mr. Godkin was an intelligent critic, for he had lived nearly ten years in the United States, and he was a dispassionate critic, because he did not come to this country until he was 25 and his jeducation was complete. He brought dignity, scholarship, intelligence and incisive intellect ual force to the discussion of current political and social issues. The Nation soon commanded a hearing from earnest, thoughtful men in both parties. After he had given 15 years of service to the Nation, it became merged in the New York Evening Post. As editor of the Post, Mr. Godkin was of splendid service to the cause of good government through his unquailing, ceaseless hostility to Tammany Hall at a time when some of the leading journals of New York City either quietly played into the hands of Tammany or were indifferent to its misdeeds and malign influence. The only man at that time who was the peer of Mr. Godkin in intellect, versatile scholarship and capacity as an editorial writer was Charles A. Dana, of the Sun. Indeed, Mr. Dana was more than the peer of Mr. Godkin in the versatility of his gifts. His social personality was at once impressive and charming through his abundant wit and abounding good humor, while Mr. Godkin was a man of nervous irritability of temper aggravated by over-work. Sometimes Mr. Dana fraternized with Tammany and sometimes he vigorously warred upon Tammany, but whether he was for Tammany or against it, the Sun under Mr. Dana never had anything but jeers and sneers

This was the flaw in Mr. Dana's diamond. He stood easily at the head of the American press in ability, scholarship and influence; he was personally a man of high character and had rentered his country great service during the Civil War; but when Mr. Godkin was doing able and efficient service against Tammany Hall he was always sure to obtain ridicule at the hands of ever, by the experience of soldiers in the Sun. If it was due to distike for it corrections made, and the whole put South Africa, who say that when they Mr. Godkin's personal infirmities of in readiness for publication. All this can see the guns at all they can always temper, it was not worthy of so influ-

ential a journal as the Sun. If it was due to a disposition to help Tammany when helping Tammany was good business, it certainly was not to its credit At all events, the only able enemy that the civic despotism and corruption of Tammany Hall had without break in the New York press was the New York Evening Post under Godkin. He fought it early and late, without fear or favor, with all the effective weapons of a press writer, except humor; he had wit and satire at his command, but the delightful mocking humor which Dana possessed was not one of the gifts of Mr. Godkin

Mr. Godkin tested the substance of all public questions always fearlessly and generally fairly. No good cause had any need to fear him, for his very opposition was enlightenment. He taught his foe how to parry by showing him where nakedness invited attack. With out gush, without a taint of sensationalism in his composition, with a cold, clear head, writing a pithy, forcible style, he used his pen with the pugnacity of a warrior. He instinctively hated ecoundrels and hypocrites. His mere political judgments were sometimes erroneous, but his permanent moral and intellectual force in politics was very great. He was an educator of intelligent, growing minds. His English was admirable in its vigor, purity and freshnese. He was sometim fair, but the spirit of moral and intellectual integrity was the pervasive passion of the man. His scolding was an education to his adopted country, since he scolded so effectually that he left his great profession a nobler power than he found it; left thoughtful, generous-minded men in all parties glad that he became an adopted citizen of this country, for whose enlightenment and elevation of soul he devoted the best powers of his mind and heart with signal ability for more than thirty years.

RECOGNITION OF ROCHAMBEAU.

Tomorrow, in the presence of a distinguished company, the statue of General Rochambeau, who commanded the French troops in the victorious campaign of Yorktown, will be unveiled. Our Minister to France, General Horace Porter, will make an address on this occasion. Among the notable Frenchmen who will be present will be Gen-eral Brugere, of the French Army; Count de Rochambeau, who is a descendant of a brother of the Revolutionary General; Viscomte de Chamrun, the great grandson of La Fayette; Ferdinand Hamar, the sculptor of the Rochambeau statue; Admiral Forniere, of the French Navy, and Ambassador Cambon.

The services performed by General Rochambeau with his 6000 French troops were of inestimable value to our infant Without this French contingent and the fleet of Admiral De Grasse the success of the Yorktown campaign would have been impossible of attain-With the possible exception of Thomas ment. Had the English fleet been able to best De Gracee, Cornwallis could not have been successfully blockaded at Yorkigwa, and without the reinforce ment of the 6000 French regulars brought by Rochambeau to the assistance of Washington and the 3000 French troops with which De Grasse reinforced La Fayette before the arrival of Washington and Rochambeau, Cornwallis would have been able to escape from the tolls by which he was surrounded. Washington's plan was excellent, and its execution was most energetic; but without the knowledge that he could count on the 6000 French veterans of Rochambeau and the fleet and marines of De Grasse, Washington could not have hoped for success in forcing Cornwallis to surrender. But for the French soldiers and fleet, Sir Henry Clinton would have been able to rescue Cornwallis from his critical situation. Nothing is more historically certain than that the American Revolution was on its last legs when its success was assured by the arrival of Rochambeau and De Grasse. At this critical moment France brought us 6000 disciplined soldiers, a strong fleet, with 2000 marines and money.

While it is true that General Rocham beau did his work with military skill, the French troops storming one of the redoubts at Yorktown and the Americans the other, nevertheless he has never held any place in the American heart like that obtained by La Fayette, for Rochambeau was a professional sol dier obeying the official orders of his government. La Fayette was a volunteer, who, in disobedience of the orders of his government, came to America at his own expense, spent his wealth like water in our cause before the French Government had become persuaded through the surrender of Burgoyne to come to our aid against Great Britain, La Fayette offered us his sword, his life, his property, when we had but a most desperate chance of success, while France turned a deaf ear to our appeal until after the surrender of Burgoyne. La Fayette fought for the cause of American liberty, while France helped

America only to help herself. The discovery of the body of Mrs. Gelger, the young woman who disappeared so mysteriously in this city some three weeks ago, in the Williamette River, solves the mystery of her fate, but throws no light whatever upon the deeper mystery which precipitated her death. The only explanation possible is that she was one of a multitude of human beings who cannot withstand the ordinary vicissitudes of life, and who at a certain point deliberately refuse to accept them. Another detachment of the same army go haltingly through life to its natural termination, miserably conscious at every step of the failure that is within themselves, yet utterly lacking strength of purpose necessary to turn it into success. Perhaps the latter division of the great army of incapables are more to be pitted than the former, but both challenge and should receive the sympathy of persons whom nature has cast in a stronger mold. Longfellow's immortal exhorta-

In the world's broad field of battle. In the bivounc of life, Be not like dumb, driven cattle, Be a hero in the strife,

sands of lives. That it has been mean ingless to other thousands may be held to indicate the cause of the failure of ne man and the success of another whose opportunities in life, to the outward seeming, were equal. It becomes umanity to be humble in the presence of these facts so painfully illustrated by the object-lessons of every day, and ask reverently "Who made these men o differ?", Whatever the answer may be, or whether any one is bold enough to essay an answer, the fact that human beings do differ should soften many of the asperities of life and si-

sharp voice of criticism in connection with what is termed individual success and failure in life.

Mr. Baker's success in his theatrical enture, resulting in a long lease of the theater that is known by his came, is gratifying in every way. Portland will pay for good attractions at fair prices and is a "bad show town" chiefly to the undezerving. It is fortunate for the city that its dramatic affairs are in such worthy and progressive hands as those of Mr. Heilig, Mr. Cordray and Mr. Baker. Their public spirit, moreover, was attested by the prompt and hearty response they jointly made to the appeal for subscriptions in aid of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. One of the secrets of Mr. Baker's success is the liberal use of printer's ink.

The people of Martinique are, it is eaid, anxious to abandon the island. In this it would be well to encourage and if necessary to assist them. Economics, whether applied to human life or to finance, discourage homebuilding and ousiness undertakings under the shadow of a beiching volcano, the pitiless power of which has been so severely tested as has that of Mount Pelee. An escape valve for internal furies, it is impossible to tell when it will be opened to the forces of destruction or to what extent their ruthless energies will be employed for death and devastation.

At last a woman's head is to adorn a Inited States postage stamp. Very properly this will be the head of Martha Washington, the first mistress of the "Republican court." Upon the new 8-cent stamp soon to be issued will appear in profile the benign features of this grand colonial dame-the wife of Washington.

Oregon has received everything it desired at the hands of a Republican Congress. Nothing which it earnestly desired has been refused. Its decent return will be a decisive Republican majority in June.

The Four Per Cent Provision. San Francisco Bulletin

The United States owes the Oregon to the 4 per cent provision in the naval appropriation hill of the year the contract with the Union Iron Works was signed. The provision was simply a recognition of the well-known fact that materials and labor are higher on the Pacific Coast than in other cities in the United States. If the United Iron Works Company had put in a bid low enough to secure the contract without the 4 per cent provision, it could not have built the battle-ship that steamed round Care. We would be secured to the contract without the state of the state round Cape Horn and reported liself at Key West "At for duty." But this is only a part of the record of the Oregon. An-other part will be found in Admiral Schley's testimony about the early events of the memorable 3d of July. There noments on that day when the issue was a doubt. In one of these dark moments Admiral Schley saw the white prow of a battle-ship breaking through the cloud f smoke in which the squadron was enveloped. His quick eye took in two things-first, that the white prow was that of the Oregon, and, second, that her speed was equal to that of the cruiser which he was standing. From that mo-ment the issue was no longer in doubt. The Oregon was more heavily armored than the Brooklyn, and its speed was equal. The two steamed after the flying Spanish vessels with a speed and a pre-ciaton of fire that drove the enemy ashore. Of the battle-ships, the Oregon was the only one that could keep close to the Brooklyn. Four per cent of \$5,000,000 is \$200,000. That is what the Oregon cost the Government in excess of what an average battle-ship would have cost. Two hundred thousand dollars! What American would take 100 times that sum of money for the record of that day's work, a record that would have been incomplete had the Oregon been just an average battle-ship! Still the naval committee proposes to econo-mize—to strike out of the appropriation Pacific Coast shipyards on an equ cost of construction goes, with Atlantic Coast shipyards

The Fate of Treacherous Guides. General Order 100, of 1863, which General Jacob H. Smith pleaded as his authority for issuing circulars to his officers to use retallatory measures against insur-sents in Samar, is fully indorsed by Secretary Root and the President. Re-taliation was not resorted to in Samar until after Balangiga massacre, where insurgents fully demonstrated that at Samar insurgents violated all rules of war in their wanton murder of the sol-diers at Balangigs, and this alone is construed by Army officers to justify General Smith in retaliating "as a means of protective retribution," to quote the

In the order the principle is laid down that "all troops of the enemy, known or discovered to give no quarter in general or to any portion of the Army, receive none." It is pointed out by friends of Major Waller that it was well known that the insurgents at Balan-giga gave no quarter, and that under this section General' Smith was warranted in directing that no quarter be given the enemy. That punishment by death in retaliation is authorized by the order for offenses less than murder is shown in section 58, which pro-vides that "if an enemy of the United States should enslave and sell any captured persons of their army it would be a case for the severest retaliation," and that as "the United States cannot retal-late by enslavement, therefore death must be the retalistion for this crime. Under this order the shooting of treacher-ous guides is fully authorized-an act of Major Waller that has been ignorantly impeached by the critics of our military authorities.

The Wold's Peace.

Japan Osaka Mainichi. While the contracting powers in the new alliance are Great Britain and Japan on paper, there is also the unofficial American support of the alliance. It is an alliance of the three powers which hold the balance of power in the far East, in commerce, in navigation and in naval and military strength. These three owers can defy the world, and we do not resitate to assert that their alliance is sufficient to guarantee the peace of the world. The mist of uncertainty which has hung over the far East since the China-Japan war has been dispersed.

The House Beautiful.

Ladies' Field. One of the things which particularly strike one in the last 25 years is the enormous stride which has been made in the beautifying of the interior of houses. Nowadays taste has so much improved that an ugly house is the exception, not the rule; although I remember having seen quite recently Japanese fans and aspin-alled milking stools in a noble old oakpaneled picture gallery, where they looked as incongruous as a few yards of pink tulle would appear if used as a drapery in Westminster Abbey.

Where M. P.'s Are Plentiful.

Australian Review of Reviews, .
Australia has more members of Parliament per head of population than any other civilized community on earth. The mere statement that, excluding New Zeni-and, Australia possesses no fewer than 14 Houses of Parliament, counting 751 mem-bers, for a population of less than 4,000,-00, is a bit of arithmetic calculated to make all sober Australians sigh, and the

THE WORST BRUTALITY OF ALL.

Denver Republican. The most brutal thing in connection with the war in the Philippines and the subjection of those islands to the authority of the United States is the attack made by a lot of contemptible Democratic Senators and yellow journalists upon the honor of American soldiers who are fighting for the flag in those far-away islands.

These soldiers are the pick of the strong, vigorous young men of the country. In response to the call for troops they volun-tarily enlisted, to risk their health and their lives for the establishment of American authority and the defense of American flag in a remote and tropical region not only exposed to the disea to that elimate and to the bullets of the enemy, but subjected also to the danger of being tortured to death by a cruel and vindictive foe. They went out to the Philippines at the command of the Gov ment, and behind the Government in this matter stood the American people.

They are in the Philippines battling for

a cause which the American people in-dorse, and which has been advocated most vehamently and eloquently by Senator Patterson himself, and which is an outgrowth of the treaty with Spain, the ratification of which was due in a large measure to the influence of William J. Bryan It is worse than ingratitude to refuse to extend to these brave fighting men the sympethy they deserve. It is brutal be-yond anything ever charged against them open fire in their rear and while they are far away to bring false and mall charges against them of cruelty to the

inhabitants of the Philippines.

The Democratic Senators who have thus tried to blacken the fair name not only of American soldlers, but also of the American Nation, have done so in the malignity of their hearts, reckless of consequences, provided only that they may make some little political capital for themselves or seem to gain some petty advantage for the party they disgrace and the political associates whom they dis-honor. They care nothing for the fact that the soldiers whom they thus vilify and traduce are obeying the orders of the American people, and should be enaged and sustained through all the trials and sufferings to which they are subjected. They care nothing for the fact that by these false and malicious accusations they would bring the Government of this country into diagrace and dishonor were it not that their testimony will not

be accepted before the tribunal of public opinion in any part of the world. These slanderers and maligners, who are a reproach to the states that sent them to the Senate, are of the same kind with the Tories of the Revolution and the Copperheads of the War of the Rebellion. Vipers of this same species obstructed the effects of Mr. Lincoln and all the other patriotic people of the North to save the Union from destruction; and now we see them showing their heads again to hiss at the men who are risking their lives for their country and making sacrifices which these backbiters would their country and making not so much as dream of making for any cause under the sun unless it promoted their own selfish and ignoble ambitions.

Popular Election of Senators.

Chicago Tribune,
Senator Frye says he is "decidedly
against the election of United States Senatom by popular vote." He is unable, he says, to see any good reason for a change in the method of electing them, or any benefits to be derived by any departure from the present methods. Personal con-siderations do not influence Senator Frye's judgment. Whatever may be the method of election, he will continue to represent his state. Yet he is aware that there is a popular sentiment in favor of a change and that the sentiment is not an evanescent one. It is gaining in strength con-tinually. Men who are as sober-minded and as conservative as Senator Frye are becoming converted to the belief that the election of Senators by the people will do away with a harmful anomaly in our po-litical system. The House of Representa-tives has voted unanimously for the submission to the states of an amendment for the popular election of Senator. This action is significant. The House is not made up of rash, thoughtless men, eager for change for the sake of change. There are in it men who are as well acquainted political institutions as Senator Frye is. Under the circumstances the Senator should be willing to give the people an opportunity to decide whether they favor a change in the method of electing Senators. There can be no change without the concurrence of three-fourths of the states. The people are so conservative where the National Constitution is con-cerned that any amendment to it which receives the votes of 34 State Legislatures will represent the deliberate, well-reasoned views of the people. If an amendment providing for the celction of Senators by the people does not strongly commend it self to Americans it will not be ratified In that event Senator Frye can safely vote for the submission of the amendm If three-fourths of the states are pared to ratify it no Senator has a right

London Tattler. Pedple seem to have lost the power of living quietly and happily in their country homes. The country is only made endurable to them by sport and gambling and bolsterous house parties; and when from one cause or another these resources fail they are frankly bored and long for London. They are no longer content, as our fathers were, to entertain their friends with hospitable simplicity. So profoundly have all society been vuigarized by the worship of the golden calf that unless people can vie with allen milionaires in the sumptuousness with which they "do you"—delightful phrase—they prefer not to entertain at all. An emulous ostentation has killed hospitality.

Sham Champagne.

London Family Doctor American apples are cored, aliced and dried, sent to France, and there con-verted into cider. With the addition of carbonic acid gas and yeast and a little flavoring powder, the cider becomes champagne, and much of it comes to England and is drunk under the delusion that it is of the best brand.

The following appears in a Philadelphia paper of the year 1838, under the head, "Gran-Scheme of Emigration." It is a curious per formance throughout, and the concluding lines have a very characteristic drollery: The Brewers should to Malt-a go, The loggerheads to Scilly: The Quakers to the Friend-ly Isles, The fur-riers to Chile.

The little, bawling, squalling babes, That break our nightly rest. Should be packed off to Baby-lon, To Lap-land, or to Brest.

From Spithead, cooks go o'er to Greece; And while the miser waits His passage to the Guinea Coast, Spendithrifts are in the Straits.

Spinsters should to the Needles go, Wine-hibbers to Burgundy, Gourmann's should lunch at Sandwich Isles, Wags at the Bay of Fun-dy. Musicians hasten to the Sound, The surpliced priests to Rome (roam), While still the race of hypocrites

At Cant-on are at home. Lovers should hasten to Good Hope. To some Cape Horn is pain; Debtors should go to Oh.i-o, And sallers to the Maine.

Hie bachelors to the United States, Maids to the lile of Man; Let gardeners all to Botany go, And shoeblacks to Japan.

Thus emigrate, and misplaced men Will then no longer vex us; And all that ain't provided for Had better go to Texas.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hurrah for the Fourth of July! We are Americans, after all. Judge Williams has a record, and he

can look at it without blushing. The cats around the palace will not require invitations to the coronation.

The Martinique Immigration Bureau has undoubtedly gone out of business. The Nebraska volcano can scarcely hope

to compete with the editor of the Com-

Modjeska says that stage fame is like Dead Sea apples. It certainly becomes seedy, in some cases.

But let us hope on. After a while Morcan will be making so much money that he won't be able to keep it all.

Martinelli says he will consider Amer-

ica his second country. Where does the Reverend Cardinal place Heaven? The North Western Railroad has abolsher smoking on its line and employes

are included as well as locomotives. The peace-at-any-moment correspondnts in South Africa are as numerous as the peace-at-any-price men at home.

Tammany is having more trouble. The people of New York, however, will soon become sorry for it and help it back into power.

Baron Munchausen has been breaking athletic records. Perhaps his distinguished relative left him his ability as a press agent.

When Miss Stone's story is on sale for 10 cents, with other things thrown in, why should people pay haif a dollar to hear her tell it.

Clyde Fitch is recuperating in Italy from the strain of hard work. This business of writing three plays a day is wearing on a man.

Uncle Sam had better get a fire department ready for service in the Danish West Indies. There is no telling what may happen down there.

Pension Commissioner Ware has got out a new edition of his poems. His appointment was certainly a top-columnnext-to-reading-matter advertisement.

The Ohio Legislature was so drunk the ast night of the session that the Speaker had to cut short the proceedings on his own responsibility. There followed what the reporters call a Bacchanalian revel through the streets of Columbus.

Wilhelm Busch, the German humorist and comic artist, received the following message from the Kaiser the other day; "To the poet and artist whose splendid creations, full of genuine humor, will live imperishable among the German people, I express my sincere congratulations on the occasion of his 70th birthday. May a beautiful evening be vouchsafed to his life. In gratitude for the many merry hours which you give him. William

Rev. James Polet, Baptist minister, is in Sangamon County Jail, at Springfield, Ill., on a charge of having killed his young friend, Charles Isaksson. He is a cultured man, whose home is in Grafton, and who has been well known as a missionary worker. He was lately engaged in his gospel labors at Granite City, where he first met Isaksson. Rev. Mr. Polet says he knows nothing of the death of his friend, whose budy was found in North Springfield soon after his having been seen with the clergyman.

Sarah Bernhardt is the silent partner of her niece and another young French two young women a good many thousand francs a couple of years since, when they opened a shop in Paris, where they re cently became bankrupt. She did not scold them, however, for their bad luck, but, with a tender smile, exclaimed: "You are both pretty and winning little Parislans, and you have become bankrupt in the land of millions. Bravo, my dears, I am sure I could never have done that. Now, shall we try our luck in London?" And she threw a bundle of bank notes

into her niece's lap. Few people know that these horses learn dancing just as men and women do. They actually go to a "school of dancing for horses," and there is a big school of this kind in New York, where there are many bright pupils on the hoof. In the school competent instructors drill them in the several feats they are to perform, and accustom them to music, teach them to run up inclined planes, and to obey the slightest word of command. After being thoroughly drilled the horses are given several dress rehearsals on the stage until pronounced ready for their debut. At the school there are always several veteran actor horses waiting for an engagement. There are also understudies ready for work at an instant's notice.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Tit for Tat.—He—Many a girl wears a saffor hat who can't row a boat. She—Yes; and many a man wears a sik hat who can't set up a stovepipe.—Chicago Dally News. A Cruel Stab.—Miss Fortysummers—I had a proposal last night and refused it. Miss Crush-er-You are always thinking of the welfare of others, aren't you, dear?—Ohio State Journal. Looking Blue for Milkman,—"I more than suspect our milkman," "Of what do you sus-pect him?" "Of trying to work the Filipino water cure on us. Look at the milk!"—Cleveland Pinin Dealer. Look at the color of that

A Clearing Process.—'How clean and fresh the landscape looks today," said Mrs Hiland to her husband. "I read something in the paper about detectives scouring the country," ex-plained Mr. Hiland.—Pittaburg Chronicle. Sweet Innocence!—'Did you ever see the like?' exclaimed the Billyllle matron. "Why, what's the matter?" "Ef thar ain't Innocence Jickims killin' ratioenakes without a sign of a sunbonnet on her head!"—Atlanta Constitution. In Doubt.—Does your husband like your cooking?" "Well. I'm not just sure. He says he does, but I notice he is usually detained at the office so late that he has to get dinner

up town whenever we are without a girl. Chicago Post. Farmer (in cart)-Hi, stop! Stop, you fool! Don't you see my horse is running away? Driver of motor-car (hired by the hour)—Yes, it's all very well for you to may "sby," but I've forgotten how the blooming thing works!

The Slick Ruralite!-Cyrus-These here auto-The Silex Ruralite - yrus-lines here auto-mobiles are great hay-savers. Silas-So they be! When yeou are cartin hay to market and an automobile catches up behind, yeou can blockade the road without fear of half your

blockade the road winout rear of nair your load bein' eaten up."—Harlem Life.

Extensive Confiagration.—"Yea," said the conductor, "I remember it very well. That was in 1897, the year of the big fire." "What big fire." "sked the other man, "Don't you recollect? Twenty-nine fellows on our line were bounced for knocking down."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Completely Filled.—"Isn't this awful? asked the common-looking man en the crowded street-car. "Isn't this awful? Why, there are already 165 people on this car." "It is awful." agreed the person addressed, who was a street-railway magnate. "It is awful. There ought to be at least 20 more in here. Fil take that conductor's number, and have him on the carpet tomorrow."—Baltimore American.