

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

REVISOR'S SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Mail (postage prepaid, in Advance):

Weekly, with Sunday, per year, \$1.00

Daily, Sunday excepted, per year, \$1.00

Sunday, per year, \$1.00

The Weekly, per year, \$1.00

To City Subscribers:

Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays excepted, 15c

Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included, 20c

Foreign Rates:

By Mail, per year, \$2.00

By Express, per year, \$2.50

For sale in New York City by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Nassau street, New York City.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in Chicago by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Dearborn street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Louis by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, St. Louis.

For sale in Philadelphia by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Boston by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, Boston.

For sale in New Orleans by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, New Orleans.

For sale in San Antonio by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Antonio.

For sale in Dallas by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, Dallas.

For sale in Fort Worth by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, Fort Worth.

For sale in El Paso by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, El Paso.

For sale in San Diego by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Diego.

For sale in Los Angeles by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, Los Angeles.

For sale in San Jose by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Jose.

For sale in Sacramento by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, Sacramento.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

For sale in San Francisco by J. E. Lee, Publisher, 100 Market street, San Francisco.

sent the Democratic utterances of 1864 that the war for the Union was a failure. It must have been unjust and immoral. Forty years ago to take out loaded guns and arrows with blades on them to teach the South that the flag of the United States could not be fired on with impunity. It must have been wicked in 1864 to accuse the Democracy of conspiring against the peace and prosperity of our people. Is the financial welfare of the Nation to be dragged into partisanship?

It is partisanship to be for the flag and for the boys in blue, living or dead, and for the greatness of our land, and for the unsullied and not-to-be-assailed honor of its sovereignty. It is partisanship to be for the course that promises greatest dignity, recognition and progress for the Pacific Coast. All this is partisanship, because our anti has arrayed themselves against it all. And as they are all honorable men, they must be spared and even befriended. The veterans of the war for the Union will kindly understand that it is not partisanship to assail the Nation's interests. It is partisanship only to defend them.

BURDEN OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There is ample justification for the apprehension as to Cuba's future that the dispatches report both in Washington and in Havana. And this, without calling in question at all the admirable qualities of President Palma or the fitness of the Cuban people for self-government. Mr. Palma has lived in this country for many years, and is accounted thoroughly equipped for the administrative work required of him. For the present at least, moreover, the Cuban people seem in the great majority content to let the new administration work its way without interference.

The difficulties and dangers in the Cuban situation move more to the economic handicaps under which the new government must labor. Under the most favorable circumstances it is going to be extremely hard for the Cuban government to pay its way. Under Spanish rule the lowest point to which the annual Cuban budget was reduced was \$23,000,000. But even this sum was never covered, the total amount collected being about \$18,000,000.

Under American rule the deficit has produced a revenue of about \$15,000,000 per annum, and from this provision has been promptly and easily made for the expenses of government, the public school system, sanitary measures and public improvements. But, with complete independence, many additions to the annual budget will have to be made. There will not only be the salaries of the higher officials of the government to provide for, those of the diplomatic corps, the Congress and the cabinet, and the salaries of the judges, but, as Mr. Edmond Wood has pointed out, "the army of liberation" will clamor at the doors of the Cuban Congress for back pay, bounties and pensions, calling for an amount which no man can estimate. Then there are the bonds issued by the Cuban Junta during the revolution, the amount of which has never been made public, but for which some recognition will certainly be demanded, together with their unpaid interest coupons.

Every one is familiar with the engaging theory that self-government makes all things easy, and that the stupendous and harassing problems which have confronted us in the Philippines would solve themselves instantly if we would only abandon the islands. Unfortunately for this theory, Cuba now finds itself face to face with problems such as we have been wrestling with in the Philippines. For example, there is the question of the mortgage indebtedness on private property. According to the census of 1899, taken under the direction of the United States, the rural property of Cuba was valued at \$184,724,836, on which rested a mortgage debt of \$106,897,349, or equal to about 60 per cent of the full value of the property. The urban property was valued at \$128,217,055, and was mortgaged for \$109,729,440, or almost 80 per cent of its full value.

One of the first problems the new government will have to face will be to make some arrangement of paying, scaling or refunding this enormous indebtedness. Up to date, mortgage foreclosures and even interest payments thereon have been stayed by military force, and the advance of an independent government and the reign of civil law, foreclosure proceedings already entered upon can be continued. The lenders are chiefly foreigners, and the borrowers Cubans, so that it is the creditor, in this case, who has most anxiety about the future. But any attempt to repudiate part of these obligations might invite the intervention of foreign governments for the protection of the rights of their citizens, and so precipitate a state of things not fully provided for by the Platt amendment.

It is barely possible that the Cuban experiment will come in time to teach our anti the inadequacy of their faulty assumption that all our difficulties in the Philippines are the outgrowth of "imperialism"; to remind them that many of those difficulties are really the legacy of Spanish misrule and the concomitants of imported corruption, superimposed upon native incapacity. Impending bankruptcy darkens the prospect of the young Republic of Cuba, and bankruptcy would similarly stare a Philippine republic in the face, to say nothing of the problems of friar lands and bandit terrorism. If it costs us so much to maintain peace, sanitation and education in the Philippines, how could a native government hope to meet the emergency? It is not an adequate objection to territorial expansion that it costs civilization something to reclaim the physical and social wildernesses of barbarism. Somebody has to do this work, and those must do it who can. Nothing is more probable than that Cuba will yet have to turn to the United States for help in devising ways to lift and carry the economic burdens that weigh her down.

IN 1886 AND 1890.

Nobody need deceive himself as to the effect of the Oregon election upon the country at large. Whoever votes for George Chamberlain does so with full knowledge that he is discrediting Republican policies and supporting the anti.

We are not left to speculation on this score. Oregon elected a Democratic Governor in 1886, and President Cleveland was promptly quoted as "much gratified over the result of the Oregon election," as he regarded it as "an endorsement of his course."

In 1890 Oregon again elected a Democratic Governor. The election followed the Democratic campaign for low tariff, and this was what they said in the East about the result.

New York World—One more campaign will bring Oregon over into the

Democratic column. The farmers move slowly, but THEY ARE MOVING IN THE DIRECTION OF LOWER TAXES AND LESS HUMBBUG.

Philadelphia Public Ledger—Surprise is expressed that Oregon should have maintained its big Republican majority of two years ago. But two years ago the National Committee felt that it was important to make a tide that should influence the November elections. This is an off year, with its tides not worth while to bother with purchasable Oregon voters.

New York World (next day)—The latest reports from Oregon indicate that the Democrats have elected their Governor, while the Republicans retain the Legislature and Congressmen. Considering that Harrison's majority in 1888 was nearly 7000, this partial Democratic triumph is a promising indication.

These extracts are all we have at hand, and while there is no doubt they were typical of Democratic comment, they were reproduced in The Oregonian at the time, not for the purpose of reflecting Eastern opinion, but solely for the purpose of answering them. They were all cruelly wrong, but that is not the main point. The fact stands out that the election of Chamberlain was regarded as a rebuke to the United States Administration and encouragement of the Democrats. It will be so this year. Every vote for Chamberlain and Inman is a vote in antagonism to Theodore Roosevelt and Pacific expansion.

A SAD OLD HOAX.

Another of those tremendous fortunes that are encumbering the treasuries of the Old World and fairly pining for their rightful heirs in Oregon or North Carolina has turned up in Holland. The first exhibit in the case is the following:

State, Minn., Special, April 30.—Walter Henry, of Detroit, Michigan, claims a share in the \$5,000,000 Crookite estate, in Holland. He has documents claiming to prove his rights, and expects to realize \$100,000.

Paper directed a copy of this newspaper to Mr. Standen Newell, United States Minister at The Hague, and he says:

There is no Crookite estate. There never was any such estate, and a Dutch officer informs me that in the nature of things and under Dutch law there never will be any such estate. The general scheme or dupe who are exploiting the public for small contributions for expenses put a higher value upon it. They spread a story that Crook died more than 100 years ago, leaving a fortune to the Dutch Government in trust for the heirs of the Crook family. The story is a long time exploited the fable of the Jennings estate, which was current some years ago and gathered in an immense harvest of contributions from the multitude of dupes whom they had impressed with the belief that they were lawful heirs to the imaginary millions left by one William Jennings over 200 years ago, for the alleged purpose of carrying on the litigation necessary to secure the property for the alleged heirs.

In spite of the complete explosion of this whole fabric of falsehood and deception, many of the original dupes have refused to be undeceived, and recently the fiction has been revived in a new form in the allegation that the real heirs belong to another branch of the Jennings family. It is quite likely that if the imaginary heirs of the imaginary Crookite estate continue stubborn in their credulity, the more speculators on the credulity of others will keep on persisting in the dissemination of a legend which they can turn to such profitable account.

In these days of newspaper publicity it is strange that seemingly intelligent persons should be deluded into the belief that fabulous sums are lying in the Bank of England, or any other place, drawing compound interest and waiting for the public to come and get them. The Oregonian has frequently exposed these schemes of agents to wring money from intended victims, and gives publicity to the Crookite hoax in order that nobody in the Pacific Northwest may be deceived by it. Accept all the legacies sent you, but don't advance money to unknown attorneys for "taking care of your interests."

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

That the referendum amendment, to be voted on in June, will be adopted, is a certainty—unless the voters overlook it. There is but very little opposition to it, and the big local parties are committed to it and there is a good deal of active work in various parts of the state in support of it. Failure of it could be due only to inattention on the part of voters. To assure its adoption there must be recorded for it a positive majority of the votes cast at this election.

At this time it should hardly be necessary to make an extended statement of the purposes of this amendment. The people will understand it. The system of direct legislation by the people is shortly called "initiative and referendum." The two parts of it are usually coupled together, though not necessarily one, since referendum may be had without direct initiative from the people. Indeed, we have qualified or limited referendum now, in the submission of this proposal to amend the constitution, and as often as the location of a county seat or any other local matter, is submitted to the people of a county or municipality.

The referendum is a method which would bring important matters of state policy directly under discussion before the people. It would tend powerfully towards the suppression of legislation in which individuals, groups and corporations have special interests. Such legislation now is often put through without adequate discussion and without the knowledge of the people. After the close of a legislative session discovery is made that bills of very objectionable character, designed in the main to serve private, personal, partisan or corporate interests, have been enacted into laws; and very frequently clauses carrying such features are smuggled into bills, during their progress through the Legislature, by interested parties. We have often witnessed such a scene of legislation in our own state. The referendum would make this impossible. No predatory measure could be carried before the people. The legislative lobbyist would be put out of business.

This method would also have the im-

mense advantage of disentangling issues, by separating a leading question from the many minor questions with which it may be mixed. It would be a great gain if any capital question could be decided by the electorate on its own merits, on a direct and simple issue. By the referendum the electorate can render its deliberate opinion upon measures, independently of men and of party pressure, and can reject or approve a proposal without abandonment of party connections, or danger of placing the government in other hands. If the electorate is to judge policies, it surely is less likely to err if it judges them on a clear and distinct issue. In such a case it is most likely to act independently, and not at the dictation of wirepullers. All measures of importance would be subjected to fullest debate before the people.

The referendum is an obstacle to too much legislation; to surreptitious legislation; to legislation in particular interests; to partisan machine legislation, and to the close rule of the legislature, received as a first impression when the change to this system is proposed, will pass away upon examination of it. It has been found, to the confusion of radical leaders, that the measures they most prized have been negatively by the electorate. Of course, there would remain a vast variety of legislative measures which it would not be deemed wise to submit to a direct popular vote. All plain and simple acts, for most of them, short, direct and easily understood, would pass from the Legislature directly to the statute-book; but the referendum would be ordered in all cases where there was serious opposition or doubt; that is to say, in those very cases which ought to receive widest examination and be subjected to most searching discussion. Important legislation would thus be lifted above the schemes of interested persons, above the domination of party or partisan leaders; legislative jobs would be minimized and a check nearly absolute would be put upon profligate legislation.

These are some of the advantages. The disadvantages are such, mainly, as would be urged by those who habitually seek benefits through the present legislative system, and who object to the re-equilibrium of existing opportunities. There is no doubt that it is consistent with the public interest that this amendment should prevail; but it must be remembered that in this, as in all similar cases, a majority of the electors voting at the popular election in which an amendment is submitted must be recorded for it in order to carry it.

The responsibility for the anthracite coal strike is placed by Senator Hanna upon the coal trust. He says the sympathy of the public ought to be with the striking miners, because the miners have at all times in the controversy been ready to submit to arbitration, while the operators have steadily refused to listen to such a proposal. Senator Hanna is a member of the Civic Federation arbitration committee, a committee whose silence has declared its incompetency to accomplish anything that would justify its existence. Arbitration would end tomorrow this disastrous industrial conflict, if the capital side alone opposed arbitration. This Civic Federation, to which Hanna, ex-President Cleveland and Cornelius N. Bliss belong, stands for voluntary arbitration. When this federation was formed it was pretended that the principle of voluntary arbitration stood for sufficient practical power to meet the requirements of important industrial conflicts, and that compulsory arbitration was a mere makeshift. But this Civic Federation has met with signal failure in its first serious trial, and it is even charged against it that it has not sincerely and energetically tried to succeed. Voluntary arbitration has always been a failure and is always likely to be. Either or both of the horses can be led to the trough, but you can't make either of them drink unless the order to drink is the decree of the court.

At the Republican rally in the Marquand Grand Tuesday evening the stage was draped with the National colors and large pictures of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley and Roosevelt were suspended in places of honor. These are a few of the Republican Presidents of whose records in military and official life the Nation is proud. Will the Democrats please display the pictures of their most illustrious Presidents, at their district and local rallies. Will they hang up the picture of Jefferson, the greatest American expansionist, and in-greatest American principles? Will they eulogize any of the great Democratic Presidents whose policies were directly at variance with the teachings of the Democratic party today? Why is it