The Oregonian.

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

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail (postage prepaid, in Advance)—
Daily, with Sunday, per month.....$ 85
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year..... 7 50
Daily, with Sunday, per year..... 9 00
Sunday, per year..... 2 00
The Weekly, per year..... 1 50
The Weekly, 3 months..... 50
To City Subscribers—
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sundays included.20c

POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico:
10 to 14-page paper.....1c
16 to 28-page paper.....2c
Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscripts sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49 Tribune building, New York City; 510-11-12 Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 813 Mission street.

For sale in Los Angeles by R. F. Gardner, 250 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 305 So. Spring street.

For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento News Co., 429 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald, 53 Washington street.

For sale in Omaha by Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam street.

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 77 W. Second South street.

For sale in Ogden by C. H. Myers.

For sale in Minneapolis by R. G. Hearsey & Co., 24 Third street South.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., 15th and Lawrence street; A. Series, Sixteenth and Curtis streets; and H. P. Hansen.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 78; minimum temperature, 52; fair.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair. Westerly winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1902.

WHAT REASON FOR FEAR?

Human liberty makes gains by the triumph of the British in South Africa. There will be no proscriptions. Boer and Briton will have equal rights. It would have been the same had the sovereignty of Great Britain been conceded without war. So it will be in the Philippines. They who use the English language, who are saturated with its literature and guided by the principles of liberty and jurisprudence that have kept pace with the growth and expansion of English-speaking races, are the pioneers of the only real freedom that exists in the world, and naturally are the true exponents and custodians of it. It is a manly, rational and regulated liberty, in contradistinction to oligarchy, centralization under forms of democracy, mere license or savage freedom. Here is the source, as it is the best product, of all government through opinion or parliamentary debate.

On this subject rational men, who have any grasp of the philosophy and facts of modern history, cannot be misled. The doctrine upon which the English-speaking world is proceeding is absolutely exceptional in history. It is the doctrine of the native equality of men, of the separation of church and state, of fundamental principles residing in society and limiting the powers of legislators and of government. It is around this doctrine that every phase of the progressive political movement in our civilization has centered for the last two centuries. It will be made to prevail in South Africa, it will be made to prevail in the Philippines. It will carry liberty and enlightenment with it.

Our own country, the first heir of this system, is now a promoter of it. The modern popular government of our day is purely of Anglo-American origin. It started in England with assertion of the rights of people and Parliament, and was transplanted to the United States of America, where it has had a great development of its own. It is working now in every quarter of the world where democracy has gained a foothold. Arms as well as ideas are its servants—the former as occasion may require for support of the latter. America has that which will be helpful to the Philippines, as England has that which will be helpful to South Africa.

In these principles lies the answer to the assertion that we are "crushing liberty" in the Philippines. We are establishing there a basis for rational liberty to stand on and build on. Before these principles, which can be sustained only by powerful nationalities, mere tribal and local egoisms must give way, or there can be no progress. Otherwise, all that interval of progress which divides the life of the highest civilization from that of the lowest social state would have to be condemned—there being no single step in that interval whereby a higher form had replaced a lower which could be justified.

Surely it does not become us to be afraid of our principles or afraid of our history. And herein is the all-sufficient answer to our antis, who evidently are afraid of both. They are oligarchs rather than democrats.

FRANCE.

The new President of the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Leon Bourgeois, a Radical Republican, is a man of great ability, who was once Premier but was compelled to resign because of the hostility of the French Senate to his pet measure of a progressive income tax. But for this fact he would probably have been called to form a new Cabinet, instead of M. Combes.

The new Cabinet announced Saturday retains M. Delcasse and General Andre, of the late Cabinet of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. The other members of the Cabinet include three Republicans and two Radical Republicans. M. Rouvier, who is given the post of Minister of Finance, is one of the leaders of the group of Moderate Republicans who were Ministerialists forming the Center and supporting Rousseau's Cabinet. To this same group of Moderate Republicans, known as Progressists, belongs Senator Combes, the new Premier.

This is a Republican Cabinet by a large majority, though it, as well as the late Cabinet of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, includes two distinguished Socialist leaders. This means that in the judgment of the French Republicans the danger is past that demanded under Waldeck-Rousseau a "Ministry of all the talents."

The chief danger that confronts France is the condition of its finances. In event of a great war France would be in danger of bankruptcy. The French Republic is 31 years old and has a good reason to expect long life if it can keep out of war and redeem its finances from their present condition by submitting to adequate taxation instead of paying its way too largely by loans. If the Cabinet is afraid to augment the taxes or even maintain them at the present rate, France will fall back upon its former ruinous policy of contracting loans to meet current expenses.

This economic danger is the chief peril of France, for her people of the present generation are sincerely devoted to the republic, which stands to them for individual freedom and general prosperity, and care nothing for questions of dynasty and obsolete historic traditions.

"BUSINESS MEN" AND BANDITS.

A New York newspaper which felicitates "the great body of business men" upon the apparent "no disposition to make a general revision of the tariff," goes on to inquire "by what authority the beet-sugar interests demand the right to name the terms upon which the Government of the United States shall exercise its power to revise its rates of taxation." There is no pretense at fairness here, so perhaps a charge of special pleading is unjust; but it is perfectly plain that while the beet-sugar men have no right to be congratulated upon prospective legislation in their favor, or lack of legislation in their injury, the "great body of business men" would never be described by the journal in question as "demanding" any particular revision of the tariff, however strenuous their appeals might be. Business men, entitled to kind words and substantial favors, are those agreed with us. Obstreperous demands are the aspirations of the other fellows.

The fact as to commercial attitudes toward tariff revision is that there is no "great body of business men" as a united force in agreement on any distinct tariff proposal and as opposed to a specific industry clamoring for concessions, like, for example, the beet-sugar men. When you get down to bottom facts every line of business has its own selfish theory of tariff, regardless alike of the public good and the life or death of other industries. The beet-sugar men are no more bandits than the sugar refiners, who will be glad of free raw sugar with their differential maintained on refined sugars; than President Deering, of the reciprocity association, asking 25 per cent protection for his implements and a reduction of duties on wool and jewelry, so he can sell more implements abroad; than the shoe manufacturers, clinging to 25 per cent on shoes and clamoring for free hides; than the carpet men, insisting upon a tariff on Japanese matting, to the prejudice of Pacific commerce; than the New York importers, anxious to do a thriving trade in foreign wares, regardless of the possible injury to home manufacturers.

The beet-sugar men are selfish, are they? Well, so are the proposed beneficiaries of the reciprocity treaty with France, which lets in oil and wine at lower duties; so are the expectant beneficiaries of the treaty with the Argentine, which is to destroy protection to our farmers against the wool and hides of Buenos Ayres; so are the Philadelphia manufacturers, who wish to trade concessions on agricultural products for increased markets for steel and locomotives in Europe and Asia.

These manufacturers' associations and reciprocity conventions may assume a holier-than-thou attitude, and pretend that they are the public-spirited ones, while ranchers, beet-sugar men, knit-goods men and jewelers are standing out selfishly against public policy, but their assumption should deceive no one, and receive recognition in no reputable newspaper. "The great body of business men" is a most specious phrase. The body is one made up of many varying members, no two of them wanting precisely the same thing, no one of them offering to sacrifice anybody more near than his wife's relations upon the altar of the public weal. An aggregation of bandits may combine and brand a minority as bad men and arrogate to themselves all the virtue and disinterestedness. But the people, we take it, know better. Business men are not advocating tariff reform, general or specific, from religious convictions half as much as from an eye to the main chance.

QUICK ACTION NECESSARY.

The port of Philadelphia is making great efforts to secure a 30-foot channel to the sea, and the members of the Maritime Exchange of that city have made a request that the work be rushed forward as rapidly as possible, instead, as the Press puts it, "dawdling along for nine or ten years." That paper goes on to state that between the inception and the completion of the 26-foot channel so much time elapsed that when the work was finally completed the channel was out of date. The channel-building experience of Philadelphia is not unlike that of Portland, with the exception that Portland has been obliged to rely on her own resources to a much greater extent proportionately than has been the case with the Quaker City. Portland shouldered the burden of a channel to the sea because the Government was so everlastingly slow in getting around to it, and was so stingy with appropriations when any were made that the business interests of the city were in jeopardy by the delay.

Having built a better channel between Portland and Astoria than the Government has maintained from Astoria to the sea, Portland is now in a position to demand a little more dispatch at the mouth of the river, and to insist that whatever is done should be done quickly and without any unnecessary delay. The mammoth dredge now building for the port of Portland will scoop out a 25-foot or a 30-foot channel between Portland and Astoria long before a corresponding depth of water is obtained at the mouth of the river, unless the Government displays more energy than has yet been noticeable in connection with the work. The Philadelphia papers complain that their 26-foot channel has suffered through improper disposition of the material taken up by the dredges. In this respect Portland has been a heavy loser, there being certain deposits at different points along the river that have been handled by the dredges from two to a dozen times.

Frequent dredging is absolutely necessary to secure an unobstructed ship channel for the vessels of increasing draught now coming to the port, but the shoaling will be much slower if the dredged material is carried well out on the banks or behind properly-constructed revetments. If the material is merely taken from the channel line to be dumped elsewhere in the river, a good many of the benefits of the dredging are nullified by the first freshet which comes along and sweeps the sediment back into the channel. Portland is more fortunate than Philadelphia in having a river which carries a volume of water sufficient to scour out its own channel wherever it is confined, and the work of dredging becomes greatly lessened thereby. What can be accomplished by properly confining the current of the river is in evidence at St. Helens. In the early days of Portland, St. Helens bar was the worst obstruction on the river, and so serious did it become that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at one time abandoned all attempts to reach Portland with their steamers. They built a dock at that point and St. Helens was for a time the terminus of the line.

The Pacific Mail, however, failed to make St. Helens the head of navigation, but it was more than a score of years after their atempt before the Government made any move to improve the channel at that point, and another 10 years of experimenting elapsed after work first commenced before the bar began to disappear. Now there is from 25 feet to 60 feet of water where there was scant 16 before the work of improvement was inaugurated. Prospects are now favorable for the Columbia to receive very satisfactory assistance from the Government. The value of this assistance will be greatly enhanced, however, if the appropriations are made quickly available, and of proportions which will admit of the work being rushed to the limit.

THE NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY.

Brooke Fisher, in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly, makes a vigorous assault upon what he terms "the newspaper industry." The American press he describes as "conducted for commercial ends, without sensibility to delicate promptings of National honor, without resentment of palpable social injustice, without any ideal so dear to it as commercial prosperity." Mr. Fisher thinks that not more than five American dailies are "really edited by editors or have editors known of not at all outside their own local circles." He holds that "yellow journalism, which is simply the business journalism of the modern development at the top notch, brought on a wholly unnecessary war with Spain." This view is absurd. Congress, the people and the President were all opposed to war with Spain over Cuba, until after the blowing up of the Maine. Then the people, not the press, insisted that Spain must assume responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, apologize, pay indemnity or accept the consequences.

Mr. Fisher thinks the American press is represented by "the timorous inanity of the respectable commercialized press, which is edited solely by the counting-room, or by the insanity of the yellow journalism." He thinks the strength and dignity of the press that really represents the best public opinion of the country is being transferred to the weekly press, whose editor need not be a millionaire or the tool of a millionaire to own his newspaper and be its actual editor. Mr. Fisher says that "with one or two honorable exceptions the American press was completely silent for days after the terrible revelations of the ordered killing of men, women and children—above the age of 10—by our Army in Samar." In our judgment this silence which appals Mr. Fisher is high testimony to the wisdom and self-restraint of the American press, whether edited in the counting-room or not. It was a silence due to incredulity. The American press did not believe that any responsible officer had ever ordered "the killing of men, women and children above the age of 10," except under conditions when they were wielding deadly weapons effectively against our soldiers. The American press was not silent over "revelations," but over unqualified accusations. The silence of the American press has been justified by the evidence given in the trial of General Jacob H. Smith, as we find it published in the Manila papers.

Colonel Woodruff, U. S. A., in his address before the military court in defense of General Smith, refers to the fact that Major Waller admitted in his testimony that General Smith authorized no killing or burning not authorized by circumstances and the laws of war; that General Smith did not authorize the killing of women and children, except so far as boys armed with bolos and rushing our men were concerned. Quarter was not refused, and hundreds of prisoners were taken. But one woman was killed, and that was in the storming of a town, just as Jennie Wade was killed by a stray bullet during the battle of Gettysburg. It seems to us that the American press, which Mr. Fisher whistles down the wind contemptuously because through the "commercialism" of its counting-room editorship it was silent rather than swallow an incredible scandal, was better worthy of the confidence of the American people than the American newspaper that was owned and edited by an anti-imperialist enthusiast more conspicuous for zeal than for judgment.

Mr. Fisher is a vigorous and interesting writer, but he does not write in a judicial spirit. The only thing really that the public is vitally concerned in is that the newspaper press shall be free to print and publish under equal laws. Whether the newspaper is edited absolutely by an editor who hires his publisher, or by the managing direction of a business corporation that hires an editor, is something that will not and need not worry the public. The American newspaper on the average throughout the country was never so able, upright and intelligent as it is today. It was only the other day that the commercial value of the highest type of newspaper was illustrated by the fact that the Philadelphia Record sold recently for nearly $3,000,000, a great price for even so good a property. Four-fifths of the value of the Record was represented by its good-will, that is, "the confidence reposed in it by its readers and advertisers." The Record is utterly without a tinge of "yellowness," vulgarity or sensation-mongering; it is an independent newspaper, acceptable to all intelligent men and women. The New York Post, the New York Times, the Brooklyn Eagle, the New York Sun, the New York Herald, the Chicago Tribune, the Springfield Republican, the Boston Transcript, the Baltimore Sun, the Washington Star, the New York Tribune, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Milwaukee Wisconsin, the Buffalo Express, the Boston Herald, are some of the leading newspapers of the country whose influence for clean living and good citizenship is quite equal to that exerted by any of the great American newspapers in the days when the Tribune stood for the individuality of Greeley, the Times for that of Raymond, the Herald for that of Bennett, the Post for that of Bryant, the Republican for that of Bowles and the Sun for that of Dana.

The anti-imperialists, who are deeply shocked at the accounts of the stern treatment of the Filipino savages of Samar, who murdered a company of our soldiers and mutilated their bodies after death, ought to read the history of the Indian mutiny of 1857 and its effect upon the actions of English officers of the highest character for practical humanity in the ordinary conduct of war. When the dreadful news of the massacre of the captured English women and children at Cawnpore reached the English Government the forces in India were promptly moved against the great city of Delhi. After siege operations the city was stormed and captured. Major Hodson, a brilliant English officer, an educated man, the son of an English clergyman and himself all his life a man of deep piety and purity of life, pursued with a small party of soldiers the two fugitive sons of the old King of Delhi and overtook them. The young Princes, who were mere boys of 16 and 18, were ordered to surrender. A mob of Hindoos began to assemble in their defense, and Major Hodson, rather than let them escape, deliberately shot them both dead with his own hand. Whether Major Hodson was maddened by the memory of the massacre of Cawnpore and at Delhi and executed these young Princes as an act of retaliation, or as an object-lesson to awe the Hindoos, who believed in the sanctity of the royal line of the Mogul throne, was never known. He made no explanation, was not arrested and was killed a few months later in a fight with the enemy. If he had lived it is not likely that he would ever have been made the subject even of a court of military inquiry. Macaulay wrote at this time he sympathized with the feeling that would deny quarter to every Sepoy in Delhi and said that this belief was sternly carried into action in India by men who were sincerely humane both by temperament and by religious convictions.

The early elections are growing fewer year by year. The next state to hear from, now that Oregon has spoken, will be Alabama, which holds its election on August 4. Arkansas comes next, on September 1, but as both these states are safely Democratic and not peculiarly susceptible to argument, the most significant elections will be those of Vermont and Maine, which occur on September 2 and September 8, respectively. Georgia holds its election on October 1, the rest of the states waiting until November. As Maine and Vermont, from their proximity to Boston, are likely to be more susceptible to the anti-imperialist appeals than any states outside of New England, the maximum effects of the Democratic attacks will probably be indicated by their vote. Oregon gets a good deal of advertising out of the June election, and perhaps that pays us for the extra expense incurred in a Presidential year.

"A Subscriber" writes: "To settle a dispute, of what nationality was Pontius Pilate?" A Roman. He was procurator or governor of Judea from 26 to 35 A. D., and was the sixth Roman incumbent of that office, the nature of which, however, is not well understood. It was the habit of the Romans to administer and enforce the local law in places where their power was extended, and it was under this policy that Pilate permitted Jesus to be put to death. It is not probable that he was a man who liked injustice and cruelty, but rather was an easy-going and time-serving politician, who didn't want to be bored by a controversy whose grounds he held in contempt. Hence his sneering rejoinder, "What is truth?" It was just such an answer as an educated Roman would make when a dispute like that in which Jesus was accused was forced upon his attention.

Nature has opened another valve for the escape of her pent-up energies, and another town that nestled incautiously at the foot of a volcano has been buried in ashes and lava. Retabulen, practically unknown to the world until its destruction by the eruption of Mount Tacona, in Guatemala, was directly in the path of the outflow of that volcano, and with a thousand of its people was destroyed. It is the old story of force warring against force in the drama called creation, with men as shadows moving briefly in a show—an old story, truly, but one to which recently some startling chapters have been added.

Geer writes to Chamberlain: "I regret very much that circumstances made the election of a Democratic Governor possible, but since it was so," etc. It is not probable, however, that Mr. Geer very much "regrets" the circumstances—and results—that he had a large part in bringing about. We are to have a Democratic Governor because of the malignity and meanness of dethroned political bosses—Simon, Geer, Lowell and local whipper-snappers throughout the state, who couldn't have things all their own way this year, and worked in concert for revenge. It will not be forgotten in a day.

The Indiana Democrats also declare for the independence of the Philippines. Now if they will have their candidates declare for expansion and repudiate the platform maybe they can elect them. We see no reason why an expansionist on an anti-expansion platform should be more distasteful to Democrats in Indiana than in Oregon.

If, while they are about it, the subterranean forces of Nature would blast a good navigable canal across Central America, they would bellow and dismember bogue to some purpose.

Mr. Chamberlain's plurality settles down to about 250. He is indebted for his fortune to the fury of desperate Republican malignants seeking revenge.

Till Mr. Simon reaches home and makes up his mind it will hardly be known whether there is to be a special session or not.

Our Reply.

Washington Star.

To the assertion so often made by the anti-imperialists that we are not as a people prepared for the new duties we have undertaken, two men alone are sufficient to make adequate reply. We have only to refer to Judge Taft and General Wood.

THE WEST AND THE PHILIPPINES

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the Western States a large element of the Democracy stands with the Republicans in favor of the retention of the Philippines. This is why Senator Tom Patterson, of Denver, is having such a halcyon and vociferous time in his controversy with Editor Tom Patterson, of Denver, on that issue. As editor of his paper, the Denver News, Tom was a robust expansionist, particularly on the Philippine question. He wanted the flag that was put up in the archipelago to stay up. No Republican anywhere talked or wrote more robustly in favor of the maintenance of American authority in the Philippines than did Editor Patterson.

But Senator Patterson, who is a recent creation, talks differently from Editor Patterson, and here is where he has got himself into trouble. Like the recent Democratic convert, Teller, Tom Patterson finds it necessary to stand with the Eastern element of his party on the Philippine issue. Teller was as devoted an expansionist in 1898 and 1899 as was President McKinley himself. He talked even more emphatically than did the late President in favor of keeping the flag in the Philippines up. But just as soon as Teller got himself over into the Democratic party permanently, he was constrained to take the narrow and reactionary view which has been held by the masses of the Eastern Democracy on the Philippine issue all along, and which the Western faction of that party evidently will be forced to accept.

Thus, Colorado occupies a humiliating position on one of the issues which is certain to be at the front in the Congressional canvass of 1902, and the Presidential canvass of 1904. Its two representatives in the Senate will take ground directly antagonistic to that held by the majority of the people of their state. Coloradoans, by an overwhelming majority, want to have the Philippines retained. Their Senators declare that the flag must be taken down in the islands, the American troops must be withdrawn, and the archipelago given up to anarchy and to spoliation by some European power or powers. Unhappily, one of these misrepresentatives, Patterson, has still five years to serve, but the other and older one, Teller, who is also the greater sinner, is near the end of his term. This is an excellent opportunity for the people of Colorado to send Mr. Teller into private life and to choose a man, no matter what his politics may be on other questions, who will stand with the majority of his constituents on the issue of National expansion. No man, however, can be relied on to do this except a stalwart, courageous and consistent Republican. All the expansionists in Colorado should unite and send a resolute, sane and reliable Republican to the Senate to succeed Teller.

Governor Taft at the Vatican.

Kansas City Star.

Governor Taft, who is now in Rome, explains in the Outlook the object of his negotiations with the Vatican. Since the papacy's loss of the temporal power, the United States has had no envoy at the papal court, and Governor Taft anticipates criticism for his journey to Rome. But the good that may result he believes is worth the risk.

The insurrection in the islands was directed against the friars as well as against the Spanish Government. The quarrel of the Filipinos was not with the Catholic Church or its secular clergy, but solely with the members of the religious orders. Whatever may have been the merits of the case at the outset, the feeling has now become exceedingly bitter. The Philippine Commission—as fair minded a body as could probably be sent to Manila—has come to the conclusion that "the friars' return to their parishes is certain to involve lawlessness and riot." The practical question thus presents itself of how this disorder is to be averted.

It is in the hope of reaching some amicable agreement with the head of the church that Governor Taft has gone to Rome. "In such matters," says the Governor, "were we dealing with a secular corporation, it would seem a wiser policy and a more American and direct method of doing business to deal with the chief authority in the corporation rather than with some agent having limited powers."

This is the common sense view to take. If Governor Taft can come to an agreement with the Vatican he will have settled a most perplexing question with a minimum of friction and delay.

The Silver Humpty-Dumpty.

Boston Transcript.

The country does not take kindly to the silver dollar. The "cartwheels" remain almost an inert mass in the treasury, so much bullion, in fact. On the other hand, there is a steady demand for subsidiary silver coins, halves, quarters and dimes. These are of great convenience in the daily transactions of the people. Congress in 1900 raised the limit of the subsidiary coinage to $100,000,000, which has proved inadequate to the demands made on the treasury. The coinage bill which the House passed Thursday provides for coinage of subsidiary silver to an amount to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the limit being wiped out. The Democrats made an ineffectual protest in favor of the silver dollar, a rather feeble and decidedly belated suggestion of Bryanism, but the House was in no mood to pay any attention to them.

The passage of the bill, with no more protest than the perfunctory one noted, marks how far off the wall the silver humpty-dumpty has fallen.

Simon and Geer.

Astoria Herald.

Joe Simon has had his revenge for being turned down in Multnomah County, but he is a dead duck. Governor Geer has had his revenge by turning one of the strongest Republicans in the state over to the Democrats, and T. T. Geer will never go to the United States Senate. No honest Republican can or will vote for him. He has shown himself to be a political baby—he got mad and went off into the corner and sulked like a little school boy. He even refused to preside at the Republican meeting at Salem, or rather promised to preside, but when the time came he did not have the manhood or courage to be present. He went to Roseburg on some important business that did not exist. He showed himself to be a political coward, a political poltroon, and he is the deadest Republican in the state today.

Achievements of Force.

Nashville American.

It was through bloodshed that this country was reclaimed from the Indians; it was at the point of the bayonet that it achieved its independence from English rule; it was with the sword that this Union was preserved and made stronger and greater. But for the soldier there would be neither liberty nor independence.

The Fishermen.

Charles Kingsley.

Three fishers went sailing out into the west—
Out into the west as the sun went down;
Each thought of the woman who loved him the best,
And the children stood watching them out of the town;
For men must work, and women must weep;
And there's little to earn, and many to keep,
Though the harbor bar be moaning.

Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower,
And trimmed the lamps as the sun went down;
And they looked at the squall, and they looked at the shower,
And the rack it came rolling up, ragged and brown;
But men must work, and women must weep,
Though storms be sudden and waters deep,
And the harbor bar be moaning.

Three corpses lay out on the shining sands
In the morning gleam as the tide went down,
And the women are watching and wringing their hands,
For those who will never come back to the town;
For men must work, and women must weep—
And the sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep—
And good-by to the bar and its moaning.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE ELECTION

New York Evening Post.

An election in Oregon has again resulted in the success of a popular Democratic candidate for Governor, running on state issues, while the Republicans win in the contest over National issues which decided the choice of Congressmen. As we pointed out yesterday, the late Sylvester Pennoyer, when he was at the height of his power, was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, both in 1886 and in 1890, although each year the Republicans carried the state in the Congressional fight; and now another Democrat, who also has great personal strength, wins the Governorship, while there are good Republican majorities in each of the two Congressional districts. On National issues the chief contest was over the question of imperialism, the Republican platform asserting that "the sovereignty of the United States should be maintained in the islands under such local self-government as the people may be or may become fitted to participate in," and adding: "We therefore declare against all proposals looking to the retirement of the United States from the Philippine islands"; while the Democrats, after condemning the denial by a Republican Congress of free trade to the people of those islands, declared that "we believe that the true policy is to prepare the people of those islands for self-government as speedily as possible, and when so prepared to grant them their independence, retaining such coaling stations and ports as may be necessary to protect those islands from foreign interference, and to maintain our trade relations in the Orient." The expansion policy has from the first been exceptionally popular on the Pacific Coast, and the fact that the Republican majority for Congressmen in Oregon is quite as large now as in the Summer of 1900 indicates that there is as yet no change of sentiment on this question in that part of the country.

Aside from the vindication of independence in voting by the thousands of men who supported a Democrat for Governor on state issues, and a Republican for Congressman on National issues, the most interesting feature of the Oregon election was the submission of a constitutional amendment applying the principle of the initiative and referendum in legislative matters. This amendment recites that, while the legislative power is vested in a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, yet "the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the Legislative Assembly"; and it is consequently provided that whenever 8 per cent of the legal voters petition for specific legislation, the same shall be submitted to popular vote, and shall become law if approved by a majority voting thereon; that any enactment of the Legislative Assembly may be submitted to popular vote by such Assembly, acting voluntarily, and must be when requested by 5 per cent of the voters; and that the veto power of the Governor shall not extend to enactments voted on with approval by the people. This amendment had to be approved by two Legislatures before submission, and but one vote was cast against it the second time, while both of the great parties were committed to it during the recent campaign, and there seems to have been practically no opposition to it.

Enthusiastic for Expansion.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The election returns from Oregon are not complete, but they are near enough so to prove that the state has lost none of its enthusiasm for expansion. Though a Democrat is elected Governor the minor state offices are all won by Republicans by pluralities in the neighborhood of 10,000, and, what is more significant, the Republicans not only carry the Legislature, but score a most decisive victory in the election of Congressmen. Thomas H. Tongue, who was returned from the First Congressional District two years ago with a plurality of about 3000, now has from 5500 to 6000 plurality. In the Second District, where Malcolm Moody had 9879 plurality in 1900, Williamson, Rep., now has from 7000 to 10,000. From such figures it is clear that the state thoroughly approves of the acquisition and retention of the Philippines, since that must have been the chief issue discussed in the Congressional campaigns, and the Republican Legislature will emphasize the fact in the choice of a United States Senator. The spirit shown is that which prevails all along the Pacific Coast because of the conviction that expansion must mean the expansion of the Coast trade.

Republican Perfidy Understood.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The returns of the Oregon state election yesterday are perfectly satisfactory as a popular indorsement of Republican policy. Mr. Chamberlain, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority estimated at more than 2000, but with that exception the entire Republican state ticket has been elected by a majority of about 10,000, which is not much less than that of the Presidential election of 1900. The vote is an emphatic support at the first state election this year of the Administration's policy in the Philippines, and is especially important as an expression of public opinion in a Pacific Coast state. The anti-imperialists are welcome to the political lesson taught them by a constituency strongly interested in the policy and fruits of expansion. Chamberlain's election does not detract from the true significance of the Republican victory in the slightest degree. It was the result of a three-cornered personal fight, which had its roots in a political intrigue, and in which Republican leaders, we are sorry to say, turned against the nominee of their own party.

No Democratic Landslide.

Chicago Tribune.

The Republican Congressional candidates have been elected in both the Oregon districts. In one district the majority is larger than it was two years ago. In the other the majority appears to be about the same. The Philippine policy of the Administration was as heartily indorsed by the Republican Congressional candidates as it was condemned by the Democratic candidates. The defeat of the latter shows where the people of Oregon stand on the question. The Democratic candidate for Governor was elected because many Republicans disliked the party candidate, and as no principles were involved in the Gubernatorial contest, refused to vote for him. As the other Republican candidates on the state ticket were unobjectionable, they were elected. The Legislature is Republican, and the Democrats will not gain a Senator in Oregon. All the election shows is that Oregon stands politically about where it did two years ago. In that part of the United States there are no signs of growing hostility to Republican policies or of a Democratic landslide.

Personal Considerations Beat Furnish.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The first election of the year has been held in Oregon. The Republicans made the campaign on expansion and Republican National policies generally, and the Democrats on state issues; that is, on desire for the offices. The Republicans did not neglect this main point either. There is great itch for office in Oregon, as in most small states. Generally it breaks up the party in power, as it did this year. We believe there is a question of the Senatorship, as usual. Oregon Senatorial elections are perennial and portentous functions. The Democrats have elected the Governor with the aid of a Republican faction that couldn't have its way in the party organization. The Republicans have elected the rest of the state ticket by 11,000 majority. This is a plain enough indorsement of Republican National policies; the country cares little for local cat-fights.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If this is a sample of Summer weather, we'll lay in a big stock.

Wait till John Bull gets a good job of reconstruction on his hands.

Mr. Olney would make a President who would set even a hotter pace in strenuousness.

The unsuccessful candidate
Wherever he may lurk,
Will soon come forth and look around,
And sadly go to work.

Let us be careful that the weather man and the Summer hotel-keeper do not go into cahoots.

Wanted—Good, soft job as president of a country; Martinique need not apply. Address P. Kruger, Holland.

The coronation will not only be a grand affair, but will keep the magazines going for the next nine or ten years.

The President has congratulated King Edward upon the end of the oBer war. We may look upon the incident as closed.

The press associations are depending rather too largely on Mont Pelee. If the mountain shuts down there will be a shortage of copy all over the country.

The meat packers say that the Missouri anti-trust law is unconstitutional. They evidently do not believe in one law for the poor and another for the rich.

King Edward is going to have some of the features of the old-time coronations at his, but he will probably leave out the sword plays that distinguished some of the earlier events.

They have already picked out a wife for the young King of Spain. He can console himself with the reflection, however, that at his age his choice wouldn't be the best in the world.

The officers of the Chicago who painted Venice red will not be court-martialed. The department seems to think that sailors have as good a right to paint in Venice as other Americans who go there for that purpose.

An important Greek papyrus has been discovered by the German Oriental Society at Abusir, near Sakkara, in Egypt. It contains the dithyramb on the Persian wars by Timotheos of Miletus, a poet who lived about 400 B. C., whose name only had been preserved. The poem is long and is the first specimen of that kind of poetry that has come to light. The manuscript itself is the oldest of all Greek papyri known, and belongs probably to the fourth century before Christ.

Wu Ting Fang acquired his pungent English in London. He was a student in the Middle Temple in 1876, and was known by his proper and unpronounceable name of Ng Choy. Subsequently, after he had entered the public service of his country at Tien Tsin and had been promoted to be a mandarin, he followed the custom of adopting an official name. Ting Fang is said to mean "hall fragrance," and is intended to indicate that the one so designated is so just and eminent a lawgiver that the sweet savor of his reputation "fills the court."

"Ho, stranger of the hollow eyes, and sadly dragging gait,
Pray, tell us what has happened thee, why thou art mocked of fate?"
Thus spoke a jovial traveler of manner light and gay
To one he met full painfully proceeding by the way.

"I mocked of fate?" the stranger asked, and scorn shone from his eye.
"You little know of men and things, or how to reason why.
'Tis true in outward seeming I am dead or thereabout,
But I've been having glorious sport in fishing for the trout."

"And did you catch the trout you sought?" the traveler pursued.
"You look like one who for long days has tasted not of food.
Your basket swings but lightly as you journey on the way;
Methinks that you have had bad luck attending you today."

"Ah, no, I caught no trout, but, then, I gloried in the quest.
For seeking trout, of all known sport, is quite the very best.
And so, although I'm dead of limb, and foggy as to brain,
I know that for the last two days I have not lived in vain."

General Wood's Accounts.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Secretary Root takes all the responsibility attaching to General Wood's expenditures; and, in view of the results accomplished, it will be found that no government has been conducted with greater prudence on the financial side than the military government of General Wood in Cuba. Under the military rule of the United States marvellous improvements have taken place in the sanitation of Cuban cities, in the general social conditions of the island and in the organization of public schools, the courts of justice, the postoffice, means of communication and in the maintenance of order. In every way in which good government manifests itself the island has been transformed. The social and governmental fabric of Cuba had to be reconstructed. So successful has been the federal military government there that its beneficent operation has led many Cubans to look upon its cessation with regret.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Natural Question—Muggsy—Me aunt died yesterday. Swipsey—Wot wuz de score?—Ohio State Journal.

Golden Opportunity.—Cholly—Oh, do tell me, Miss Ethel. I'm just dying to know! Ethel—Then, I'll never tell you.—Chicago Daily News.

Kept Her Word.—Dolly—I promised mother that I wouldn't become an actress. Hamlet—Well, you kept your word all right.—Detroit Free Press.

Reason Enough.—Teacher—Now, then, Willie, why do we celebrate Decoration day? Willie—'Cause they ain't, no school.—Philadelphia Press.

Not a Worthless Character.—"Her husband is absolutely worthless." "How can you say that? He isn't at all well, and his life's insured for $5000."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Advocate Printer—What's the matter now? Ditto Editor—Why, in my story I described the heroine as an "artful miss," and the typesetter set it up "awful mess."—Harvard Lampoon.

"O'Brien sez he hos bin carryin' the same stick iver since he hos bin on th' force." "How long hos thot bin?" "Sivintane years." "Bedad, ut must be a sivintane-year locust."—Philadelphia Record.

Rather Bitter.—"Do you think," he asked, "that you could learn to love me?" "I don't know," she answered; "I might, but if I were a man, I'd hate to think that I was an acquired taste."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Surprise.—"What made you seem so upset the day we became engaged? You knew I was going to propose—didn't you?" "Oh! Dear me, yes! But I had no idea I was going to accept you."—Brooklyn Life.

"And so you have a little baby at your house. Is it a boy or a girl?" asked a neighbor. "Mamma thinks it's a boy, but I believe it'll turn out a girl. It's always crying about nothing," answered the little boy.—Tit-Bits.

Reckless Extravagance.—"Did you hear what Mr. Softleigh gave his financee as an engagement ring? It was simply royal!" "No. What was it?" "Well, you see, his father is a big stockholder in both the Beef Trust and the Coal Trust, or he never could have done it; but he gave her a ring cut from a soup bone, set with a big chunk of coal."—Baltimore American.