the batteries of the forts below New Or-

The navigation of a battle-ship is

matter of steam engineering. The han-

dling and serving of the great guns is

cian as well as an artillerist, and must

ing and the working of great guns in

son it is almost impossible for the Navy

to obtain a full complement of efficient

show that 1026 additional line officers

As the Navy then consisted of 1042 line

officers, this means that the number of

officers would have to be doubled in two

says it will be impossible to provide for

best we can do is either to appoint a

emy appointments to the limit of the

The increase in the cadets of the

point officers in the Navy who are lack-

day a certain amount of technical

today makes it possible for only a few

appointments to the Naval Academy.

The present strength of the cadet corps

effect next year, there will be twenty

nine more appointments, and the recent

crease of five appointments, and each

Senator one appointment, making a

total of 495, but the list of officers for

the Navy needs to be doubled in the

next two years, so that Secretary

Moody's proposition to double the pres

so Commander Smith urges that ap

contractors performing work for the

Government to limit each person em-

day. Unless in great emergency, it is

made a criminal offense to allow a per-

son to work over eight hours a day.

Through the pressure of labor organi-

zations this bill was put through the

House at the last session without much

opposition. There is now a law on the

to eight hours' work for a day, but the

Government contractors, like the

Cramps, say that they could not com-

pete at eight hours a day with other

shipbuilders working nine or ten hours a

day, so that, under this pending bill,

they would either have to abandon Gov-

ernment work or devote themselves ex-

clusively to it, and that would be im-

possible, as there is not enough of it to

do. Such a law, of course, would mean

a large increase in the cost of Govern-

How admirable an investment the

City of Portland made in the acquisi-

tion of Bull Run water appears from the

statement for 1902 showing that of the

disbursements \$46,500 was for operation

and repairs and \$160,000 for interest on

bonds, leaving a surplus of \$111,000 for

the year. When the annually accruing

surplus has wiped out the bonds and the

interest no longer requires to be met, it

is apparent how cheaply the city can

supply its inhabitants with water unsur-

passed anywhere for coldness and pur-

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. day, per year.... Waskly, per year.... Wesky 3 months.... City Subsections

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "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 re-turn any manuscripts sent to it without solici-tation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness obably followed by snow or rain; slowly ris-YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temperature, 38; minimum temperature, 30; pre-

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

Who is to blame for low wages and child labor? Before us is a circular of the Immigration Restriction League, an argument of Samuel Gompers, and a their property and despitefully used by plea of the United Hebrew Charities, the local authorities. Lopez refused satholding out the idea that what alls us isfaction, whereupon Congress in June, is inferior immigration. We must leg- 1858, authorized the President to use islate, the idea is, against the lower order of immigrants. At the anthracite inquiry it developed that the miners at- a powerful fleet under Commodore Shutribute these labor evils largely to the employing power. They thought that all they had to do was to prove that wages were low and children worked, and instantly condemnation would fall on the mineowners. But there is Judge Gray, again, who evidently is disposed to hold the parents responsible. A fourth theory is discoverable in the policies of organized labor regarding organization and child labor. These proceed upon the theory that organization will remedy cheap labor and law will remedy child labor. The idea is that if we can get the foreigners educated and organized they will appreciate and demand proper pay, and that laws against child labor will also ameliorate the wage scale by eliminating the cheapening competition of young persons. The Oregonian has never been very enthusiastic over educational tests for immigrants, partly because our great dangers come more from smart rascals and anarchists than from well-meaning laborers that have never been able to acquire an education in the old country; and also because these adult immigrants soon pass off the scene in any event and they are pretty certain to covet educational privileges for their children. Foreign-born parents are few who do not embrace the free school system of the United States with avidity. Yet it would be folly to be blind to the momentous changes in store for our social system through the advent of organized labor as an alert and definite and compelling political force. Immigration reform, so long de-

What the result of organized labor's undoubted political assertion will be no one should venture to predict. Bad will come as well as good. We should have a higher sense of responsibility in fathers, when children can no longer eke the effect will be mischievous idleness on the part of children who would be better off at work, and an effectual deterrent upon the birth rate will be called into being. The severe limitations imposed by unionism upon the number of youths permitted to learn profitable trades is already exerting depressing effects with which alleare familiar. Every extension of this principle, like curtailing the supply of productive foreign parents and elimination of child labor, though operating to the amelioration of the individual expert workman's lot and the comfort of his children, tends to scant the labor supply, impede rough development work requiring cheap labor, and discourage large families. On the other hand, every agency that reduces the supply of labor promotes invention and forces upon conservative employers the installation of labor-saving machinery. Equally complicated and conflicting are the international aspects of the tendency. Much as we deplore the presence of poor and ignorant aliens among us, it is open to question whether their assimilation and uplift here has not contrib uted far more to our National wealth and comfort than would their stay in Europe, an unproductive burden upon populations upon which we depend for sales of our foodstuffs and manufactures. Do we not sell more flour to Italy, for example, because of the relief occasioned there from immigration hither, and the money sent back there by Italian laborers here? In a word, the ascendancy of organized labor promises to give us the benefits and the disadvantages alike of a limited and highly-paid body of workmen. What effect the resultant of these will have upon the constant infusion of individuals of lowly origin and sturdy fiber into the declining strength of pampered ease and culture it is, of course, impossible to

Mr. Barrett is a shining example of what a man of ordinary talents can accomplish if he resolutely sets about keeping himself in some kind of an office, is able to get his first start, and has the knack of properly "working" comcial bodies and the public press. -San Fran-

The same thing happened when there was talk of appointing Mr. Extrett Minister to China, only it was done more quitely. The governments of these effete old Asiatic nations e the singular notion that high diplomatic tion exacts other qualities than a cheek of

conflict, but apparently only. One is referring to the United States and the other to Asia. Neither, on the surface, antagonizes the gospel of self-assertion. yet it is clear that both spring from an underlying conviction of the invincibility of unassuming merit. To that extent they will hardly bear examination Whoever described fame as a wayward girf, coy to blushing merit but susceptible to the Rough Rider of courtship, drew a faithful picture of society and the world of business. In Sunday school books the deserving young man has rewards thrust upon him, but in real life he has to go out and get it with a club. The man of adamant cheek and incessant conversation finds everybody runrning to do him honor, raise his salary and invite him to dinner. It is Mr. Elbert Hubbard's estimable philosophy that the man who can do things and does them promptly and right is certain to be rewarded by the world of business. It is exceedingly doubtful whether Mr. Hubbard ever figured very extensively in the stress of commercial life. If he had, he would have found that the average business man will cheerfully cut down his profits to gratify his admiration for the fellow whose nerve and gift of gab are always thrusting him into places for which his qualifications are moderate and his talents ordinary. It is desirable, of course, that a man should do a certain minimum of work for appearance' sake. But if he will shrewdly water his small capital stock with audarity and torrents of words explaining how wonderfully he can and will do and what a great man he is, the street will rush to buy him at his own inflated valuation. The beautiful law of compensation has many hidden bearings. and this is one of them. It is always

CASTRO'S FORLORN HOPE.

to make it up in appearances,

The United States under President Buchanan was just as peremptory in resorting to coercive measures in South America as Germany and Great Britain are today. In 1857 the so-called South American Republic of Paraguay, then under the rule of the dictator Lopez, gave citizens of the United States doing business in Paraguay cause for complaint that they had been despoiled of such force as he deemed necessary. The President at once sent a commission and brick, which consisted of nineteen war vessels, carrying 200 guns and 2500 sailors and marines. Commodore Shubrick took his entire fleet up the Parana River and proceeded to the capital of Paraguay on a steamer accompanied by the United States war vessel Water Witch. President Lopez at once acceded to the demands of our Government. If Lopez had been as contumacious as Castro, Shubrick would have landed troops and seized Custom-Houses; or he might have seized Lopez and held him prisoner, for under the power given by Congress to President Buchanan our naval commander was authorized to resort to any act of war that was deemed necessary to enforce the demands of our Government upon the government of Paraguay.

Germany and Great Britain are coercing Venezuela today just as we coerced Paraguay in 1859. There is difference in the mere incidents, but the principle enforced is the same. Our Government does not pretend to be responsible to the powers of Europe for the internal administration or malad- of a perfectly legitimate privilege? Exministration of the various governments act good behavior of both liquor saloon The technical nature of the examination of South America, and until it does, the and restaurant at rick of loss of license, rs of Europe have full right to exact redress for any invasion of the rights of the resident subjects of any European power, so long as no territorial aggrandizement is plotted or attempted. Under any other view of the case the peace of our Government would be constantly threatened, if not broken, by the antics of some South American dictator or usurper. We should be the feated by steamship companies, can at gamecock of the whole world through length be counted on, and child labor, so the misgovernment of South American long tolerated by nerveless parents and States, If Castro had any common sense unfeeling corporations, will have to go. he never would have forced the allies to proceed to measures of coercion and he would have promptly made his peace on the best possible terms when the allied fleet appeared, for he is in so condition to make long resistance. He has "saved his face" with his countrymen by his warlike speech, but words are not deeds, and before long the shoe on his financial foot will begin to pinch se-

Capture of the Venezuelan fleet by the allies will probably result in Castro's overthrow, for this fleet was the sole reliance of the Castro government in preventing the landing of military supplies by the rebel forces. The revolutionary party is exhibiting fresh activity, and with his ports blockaded and a rebel army in his rear, Castro is near the end of his rope. If he does not obtain the arbitration asked for, he must accept the extreme conditions of the allies or be forced to the wall by a rebellion that has risen with renewed strength to profit by his critical situation. The allies would be foolish to arbitrate, for they can hold on to the Custom-House at La Guayra and gradually satisfy their claims by collecting and retaining the usual customs duties on all goods entering that port. If they consent to arbitrate, they will have to wait a long time for a decision, and then probably would be obliged to use coercion to enforce payment of the award. The criticism of the government's action in the British Parliament means nothing, for it comes only from the Liberals, who, of course, as a matter of political tactics, never lose a chance to find fault with the party in power, just as they did in the Boer War, just as the Democrats do with our Republican Adminis-

tration. There is no hope for Castro. He has the allied fleet making him poor in his front and a rebellion biting him savagely in the back. He is between two fires and without any friends. The allies may consent to arbitrate, but they are far more likely to blockade the ports of Venezuela, allow such vessels as they see fit to enter, collect the customs until the debt is paid or Castro gives some decent guarantee of payment. In the long run the action of the allies will inure to the establishment of more orderly government in Venezuela and ing during minority, and the young other disorderly South American Republice, for it will teach them that they cannot dodge the payment of their debts and that they need not look to the United States Government for any inter-The vention against just reprisals for acts of misgovernment and maladministration of their financial obligations. Our adament and a mouth always geared up to Government is under sufficiently heavy racing speed.—Minneapolis Tribune.

South American States without being expected to shield those states from just measures of coercion and reprisal for their errors and misdeeds in the matter of the internal government, or rather misgovernment, which seems to be the rule in the small South American States.

PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS. An insufficiently considered paragraph in these columns yesterday, approving the abolishment of boxes in restaurants, needs qualification. The assertion is doubtless correct enough when applied to numbers of disreputable places which surpass the ordinary saloon in mischievous effects, but as for the destruction of private dining-rooms in reputable restaurants whatever the courts might say about the proposal, it would be certain to have no substantial support in public opinion. There is a manifest tendency in Portland as elsewhere toward open dining-rooms rather than the enclosed stall or box. Some res taurants have been remodeled with this in view; but the matter is purely one of individual preference, and that considerable body of persons who prefer secluelon cannot be justly punished for those who make immoral or unseemly use of the arrangement.

Navy.

Bay.

There are restaurants in Portland which have private dining-rooms for the accommodation of customers who desire to dine in quiet, where their conversation is not heard by their neighbors, where they do not have to be stared upon, where they are not annoyed by the noise of others feeding like swine and gnashing their teeth. It is the clear right of such persons to dine in quiet and privacy-if they prefer it. The stalls they occupy generally have no locks or a good Lieutenant in the Navy today in bolts on the doors; there is nothing but possible for one deficient in actual worth the chairs and table that are furnished | handling and fighting of a battle-ship is in the open dining hall. The waiters more complex than it was in the days pass in and out of the stalls, so that the when Farragut with wooden ships ran closed door and the partition that separates the hall from the public simply gives social privacy. There is no necessary impropriety in the natural desire of two persons, whether they be two men, two women or a man and a woman, to dine quietly removed from more difficult than it was forty years the public eyes and ears. It is the clear ago. A naval officer needs to be an allright of any man or woman to dine in around scientific student; not simply an privacy if he or she prefers to do so, artillerist and a navigator, as he was in The desire to do so implies no evil, no Farragut's day. He must be an electriimmodesty, no indecency.

This whole matter should be placed thoroughly understand steam engineerupon the sound, just basis that a license to sell liquor can be lost by the vicious action. To master all this requires time administration of the saloon-keeper, study and experience, and for this rea-Liquor licenses can be refused to or withdrawn from restaurants that abuse their privileges, and they can be closed officers. The official reports for 1901 an, time by the Council committee or the police. The action on this line of would be needed by the time all the the authorities who are holding up sev- ships then authorized shall be finished. eral questionable cases now is to be commended. Regulation of these matters should proceed without unnecessary hardship on the reputable for the sake of punishing the disreputable. We incline to the view that the ordinance these extra officers at once; that the aimed at boxes in saloons would only be hampered by an amendment indiscrim- large number of officers directly from inately inclusive of restaurants; and if civil life or to increase the Naval Acadboth should be included, the ordinance would surely become a dead letter, as resources of that institution. all laws become that wage war upon a thing that is not indecent op vicious in Naval Academy would be the best in itself, but has been prostituted to a the long run. It is bad policy to apvicious purpose by somebody. Because somebody has abused a thing you need ing in a previous thorough naval trainnot expect you can keep the world from ing. The naval profession requires tousing it. Because some saloon-keeper has abused his license you do not order the Portland Hotel to close its bar. Bestart is not made in early life.. Even cause some restaurant suffers its rooms in the days of the old wooden Navy the to be prostituted to indecency, why most famous Commanders, Farragut should a restaurant-keeper who has and David D. Porter, were midshipmen never permitted impropriety be deprived at 12 and 14 years of age, under the but don't switch the decent for the sins of the indecent, and don't rob the decent | mission who have risen from the ranks. public of a just privilege because the in- The best remedy is that asked for by decent have abused it. There is noth- Secretary Moody, viz., to increase the ing that is good that the indecent cannot abuse. Let them atone for it, not the public, who do not lose their rights is 371, which would mean about ninety-

because the indecent have done wrong, three graduates annually. With a new What we are in grievous danger of apportionment of Congressmen, taking forgetting in all these things is the incapacity of mere statutes to work any real reformation, and the utter folly of naval act gives the President an inholding mere mechanical objects responsible for the actions of guilty men and women. All the fury of Carrie Nation has not made one drunken man sober, and the destruction of every private dining-room in Portland would not reform the irregular lives that abuse them sometimes for illicit purposes. As we said the other day about saloon boxes, they afford small temptation to the rightly trained young of either sex, and so these restaurant boxes are chiefly utilized, when illegitimately, by hard- academy Even with this enlargement ened sinners rather than innocent youths. No girl with a proper equipment of native modesty is going into a private box with a man and drink liquor enough to make herself drunk. We can do a little, a very little, in the way of closing opportunity for the evil-minded to corrupt the innocent. But the only safe and impregnable defense of virtue is in the determined breast that no temptation can move.

THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Moody urges the House naval affairs committee to provide for the present dearth of officers for the Navy by doubling the present number of cadets admitted to the Naval Academy. This would do something for the Navy, which needs, however, more men as well as a larger number of officers. At present the number of officers and men in the Navy is limited by law. While the tonnage of the Navy has doubled and trebled, the number of seagoing officers has not been increased at all, and that of the enlisted men only to a limited extent. The total of authorized enlisted men and boys is but 28,000, while the total completed tonnage of the Navy January 1, 1902, was 481,967 tons, which gives a ratio of about 60 men per 1000 tons of shipping. If the legal authorized strength falls below this ratio, the Navy cannot be made thoroughly efficient. But fit men are not easily obtained. In the old days of "wooden walls" and sail power it was an easy matter to man our warships with merchant sailors, but today a merchant sailor is not much better on a battle-ship than a landsman. The Navy obtains its best men today from the youth of the country who enter the Navy as apprentices and undergo trainmen from the interior of the country. who are satisfactory when they are duly trained for their work. All that is needed is the authority of law to enlist them. Commander Roy C. Smith, U. S. N.

Representative Brownjow, of Tennes-see, proposes to give the "Office of Pubpoints out that if the authorization to lie Road Inquiries," which is attached to build a new ship should carry with it the Federal Department of Agriculture the authorization to enlist and train a power to build something more than crew for her, the problem would be merely short sections of sample roads, responsibility today for the territorial solved for all time, for the three years so he has introduced a bill enlarging the The two statements are apparently in integrity of Venezuela and the other it takes to build a battle-ship would be office into a bureau of public roads, with

power not only to instruct but to assist available to enlist and train her crew. We would only have to ascertain the and co-operate in the building and imcompleted and authorized tonnage at provement of public roads in the states, the beginning of each fiscal year, and counties, parishes, townships and dis then enlist the additional men needed, tricts of the United States, as deternot to exceed sixty for every 1000 tons mined by the director, and to bring about a uniform system of taxation for of shipping. The total tons for any one road purposes and a uniform system of year would be the total for the previous road construction, repair and mainteyear increased by the new tonnage aunance. This bill will probably never bethorized and diminished by the tonnage come a law, as the states' rights argustricken from the list. The completed ment, which was ultimately successful and authorized tonnage January 1, 1902, against the National roadbuilding was about 750,000 tone. This will require scheme of Henry Clay during Jackson's an enlisted force of 45,000 men and boys. Presidency, is sure to be pleaded In order that efficient crews shall be against it. ready to man the completed ships, the Secretary of the Navy ought to be The late Thomas B. Reed believed in clothed with power to enlist and train

The late Thomas B. Reed believed in getting on with the public business, and did not believe in the custom of setting apart a time for a solemn reading of oblivary addresses in Congress. He considered it a foolish custom, saying that he thought "the survivors could show their respect for the dead in better ways than by voting themselves a day's idleness." When Thad Stevens, who, in his courage, his power of sarcasm and his pithy speech as well as his imperious-ness in debate respectively. men as needed, not to exceed the ratio before recited. Of course, in event of a war of any consequence we would need a strong National naval reserve to fill the war complement of ships of the The worst need of the Navy, however, is that of officers, because the seagoing officers have not been increased at all since the days of wooden steamers, and furthermore, while a good man-of-warsness in debate, resembled Mr. Reed, was on his deathbed in Washington, Conman can be made in a cruise, it takes a dozen years, beginning at boyhood, to gressman Grinnell, of Iowa, who was a make an efficient Lieutenant. If the clergyman, called on him and said: need of trained officers is felt so sorely When your death takes place the today in the regular Army that war House will, of course, take notice of the colleges and schools for the instruction event. Have you any preference who of officers drawn from the volunteers among your old political friends should or from civil life have been established, speak at this time?" Stevens replied: It is clear that the same need oppresses "I don't care a cues who makes the the Navy with greater severity, for a speech, but I'm d-d glad I shan't be young officer of good mettle can soon there to hear It." learn enough in Army service to make a good working Lieutenant in a com-

Bryan has gone to Mexico to study the pany of infantry, but you cannot make noney question. He could make a great hit by saying he was wrong in 1896 and a short interval of service, because the will now devote himself to maintaining the gold standard. He might get the Presidential commutation in this way and win support enough in the doubtful states to give Roosevelt a run for his leans or forced the passage of Mobile money. But it takes a pretty big man to say "I was wrong."

CONGRESS CAN'T -- AND IT CAN.

Chicago Chronicle Congress strains and pulls and tugs. then spits on its hands and strains and tugs and pulls, then gets breath and a fresh hold and pulls and tugs and strains, but ch, dear, and ch, dear, it can't do

anything. Really, it can't. The session is so short, you see. Money must be voted to an aggregate of a thousand millions or so, and Congress will be so consumed busy doing that until the 4th of March that it can't possibly find time to do anything else.

That is to say, it can't find time to do anything for the people. It is different when it comes to doing something for some interest, especially if it is an inyears from now. Commander Roy Smith terest which is likely to take an active hand when election day comes around again if it is not cared for.

We see how it is in the case of the importers of tea. They have a great quantity in bond, and it was lately discovered that they would have to pay 10 cents per pound duty on all of it under a court decision unless Congress should come to the rescue and pass a bill for their relief. Congress came to the rescue with a rush, It was a 4-11 call, and Congress came on a dead run.

The bill was whipped through the ways and means committee in the morning. shot through the House at noon, whisked over to the Senate, and that ponderous-ly dignified body stopped all other business, turned itself loose for a rough-rider run, and had the tea-relief bill on the way to the White House with an expedition that would make a hummingbird's head swim.

Now, that was all right. It was proper to save the tea importers \$7,000,000 more, but the bill was for the relief of the im-It is when bill appears for the relief of the people from wholly unnecessary and very grievous burdens that it becomes impossible

for Congress to move. There is a fine appearance of a desperate struggle to do scinething. First the nigh horse gives a tremendous jerk, while the other l'es back; then the off horse jerks, while the other grunts and pre-pares for a fresh yank. And so on. The result of all this effort is nothing

The people are expected to believe that the failure is unavoidable. The case of the tea bill shows how very easy it is to act where the interest to be served is private and not public.

Concerning "Stunt."

Boston Journal.
You have read that members of the ent number of cadets is little enough faculty at the University of Chicago ob-ject to the word "stunt" in publications of that institution. The offending anmore to prevent falling behind. To get ahead they should be more than doubled, nouncement was as follows: "The pointments should be translently made men's Union, 3:30-5:30 P. M. A Thanksgiving spread. Appropriate 'stunts' by members of the Women's Union. Only members are expected to attend." to Annapolis to the full capacity of the of the productive power of the Naval is supposed to be a slang academy it would take several years to word, but this point must first be estab-lished. There were lexicographers a cenbring our complement of trained officers up to the requirements of the Navy. In tury or so ago who insisted that "het" was slang, a low word, yet in that mem-orable scene between Shallow and Sievent of war within two years we would be seriously crippled for competent offilence, the Justice said: "Dead! he drew good bow; and dead! he shot a fine sho John of Gaunt loved him well, and betted The object of the eight-hour bill pend-

much money on his head." And slang is ing before Congress is to compel all language in the making. 'Stent' is an allotted portion, hence an assigned task. There is a word "stunt" in provincial English, and it means flerce ployed on such work to eight hours a or angry or sulky or obstinute; and "to stunt" a person is to make a fool of him. But "stunt" is, to our mind, a more heroic form of "stent." He is doing a "stunt" may be justly applied to Mr. Edouard de Reszke singing the Count's aria in "The Marriage of Figaro;" to an athletic pianist in mortal struggle with an orchestra; to a politician explaining statute-book limiting the Government the reasonableness of his vote on a cer tain bill. There is the thought of mus-cular action, strained sinews, great drops of sweat, fearful disaster if the attempt not successful. Therefore, we do not the use of "stunt" in connection with young women at a Thanksgiving entertainment, and we approve the censure of the faculty of Chicago.

What Reed Accomplished. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Reed will be remembered as long as Congress endures for compelling the House of Representatives to resume its functions as a legislative body. He did this mainly by force of character and the exercise of common sense, attributes which distinguished him throughout his long public career. Weighed by actual achievement he was the greatest Speaker Congress has produced and the peer of any member of that body. In debate a ready and effective speaker, he at no time made pretentions to oratory, his influence on his associates and the country being exerted through appeals to their intelligence rather than their sentiments It was straight seeing and clear think-ing that enabled Speaker Reed to stand unmoved by the assaults upon him when by forcing Representatives to perform their sworn duty against their will he rendered it possible for Congress to do its work. What he did many another man might have thought of. Only a great man would have thought of do it, and none but a very great man could have done it. In the midst of the almost insane clamor which his quorum ruling aroused, his was the controlling mind that maintained its serene sanity, despite the revilings of opponents and the questioning of friends.

CUMMINS IS ALL RIGHT.

Baltimore American, Rep. Governor Cummins, of Iowa, is to be congratulated for having, in his speech at Detroit on Wednesday, given a most jucid explanation of "the Iowa idea" about tariff revision. After declaring that "the protective policy of the United States is impregnable against the a saults of its enemies, and if the citadel ever falls it will be because its friends sleep while the world is awake," Gov-ernor Cummins defined "the Iowa idea," saying:

Reciprocity will never win its way until we shall be willing to treat the tariff rationally instead of hysterically, and the first step in the process is to be willing to make such changes as from time to time may be necessary to bring tariff schedules into harmony with the

of the world to say that the prosperity of the people has ever been or can ever be impaired by doing what is right and just and fair. What evidence is there to sustain the assertion that a correction of the grossly excessive duties would hasten the day of extreme commercial activity to a close? None whatever. We who believe that the time has come in which to make certain changes are in favor of no modification that will admit except of no modification that will admit, except through fair reciprocity, which will increase rather than diminish the work to be done in this country, a single dollar of imported com-modities.

tle below the point at which the American nanufacturer can, if he will, monopolize the whole American market at a fair place stand for tariff duties so adjusted that the potential competition from other countries prevent producers at home from exacting than a just and reasonable price for what they

We emphasize this definition of "the Iowa idea" by reprinting it here, because it is simple, clear and unassailably logical. It is the common sense of cause it is simple business, rather than the hysteria of partisan fetich, applied to the tariff; it is a key to the perpetuation of our pros-perity and the curbing of oppressive moopoly; it is a guide for a sane and sen-Congress; it is exactly what wideawake America is demanding today, and it is the one thing the Republican party cannot deny the country without inviting disaster to itself.
"The time has gone by when the Re-

publican party can satisfy itself or the people with mellifuous phrases concerning reciprocity." "The Iowa idea" must prevail, and the sooner Congress gets to work to enact it into our public laws, the hard the sooner Congress gets to work to enact it into our public laws. better it will be for the Republican party.

WELL, THEY'RE THERE NOW.

Well, The're There Now. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Every step taken in Venezuela by England and Germany and by President Castro adds to the difficulties at Caracas. The Venezuelan situation, with its unpaid claims and repudiated debts, was bad enough. It has grown worse with every incident of the last five days. The destruction of the Venezuelan gunboats by the Germans and English, the seizure of British vessels by the Venezuelans, and the attack on German marines have added the question of indemnity to the question of debt.

If Venezuela could not stand under the burden of claims presented by the Euro-pean powers, how can the republic stand under the added burden of indemnity? If the three powers could not agree on the question of money borrowed, how much greater will be the difficulty of adjusting conflicting claims for indemnity!

If the temptation for Germany or England to occupy territory as a guaranty of the payment of claims was great, the temptation will be still greater with the question of indemnity in the foreground. If there was possibility of a temporary occupation of territory two weeks ago, there is strong probability now.

Herein lies the danger. The German

that will permit the temporary occupation of small pieces of Venezuelan territory. If such territory should prove to be an island or point where a naval station could be established, the United States

Therefore. Admiral Dewey a strong American fleet should be at La Guayra to prevent any reckless action or encroachment that may lead strained relations between the United States and Germany. In the interest of peace Admiral Dewey should be at La Guayra with power to prevent on the part of Venezuela, or Germany, or Engpart of Venezuela, or Germany, or Ling-land any step that will endanger the peace of this country.

As Good as We Could Do. New York Times.

Japan of course feels that she is one of the important nations, but it can be confidently said that Mr. Parrett, by reason of ability and training. well above the average of our diplomatic appointees below the grade of Ambassador. He served acceptably as Minister to Siam, and his wide acquaintance with the peoples and the customs of the Far East constitutes a special qualification possessed by few Americans, probably not more than three or four. Mr. Bar-rett had the confidence of President Mc-Kinley, who had him in mind for a Min-istership at a capital where his responsibilities and the complexity of the ques tions with which he would have had to deal must be considered greater than would fall to his lot at Tokio. It would hardly be asserted, we suppose, that Mr. Barrett, either in respect to standing at home or successful diplomatic service abroad, is the inferior of the late Minister to Japan, Mr. Buck.

Odell in 1908. Washington Star.

Governor Odell is a very good man, but 1908 is remote. Let us suppose him giving his state another excellent administration, then re-elected in 1904, and repeating his success as an executive a third time. Still as an aspirant for his party's Presidential nomination in 1908 he would he tested in the National Convention more by his relation to the National issues of that year than by his record as Governor of New York. And who may now say what those issues are likely to be? Was there ever a time when speculation on such a score was more useless? These friends of Governor Odell are too previous by half. "Carving out a political pro-gramme" for 1908 is but little short of the folly of figuring on a date for the begin-ning of the millennium. Not even the New Yorkers should undertake so difficult a job, or waste so much energy.

Brotherhood. E. S. Martin.

That plenty but reproaches me
Which leaves my brother bare.
Not wholly glad my heart can be
While his is bowed with care.
If I go free and sound and stout
While his poor fetters clank,
Unsated still I'll still cry out
And plend with whom I thenk

Almighty: thou who Father be Of him, of me, of all, Draw us together, him and me, That whichsoever fall, The other's hand may fall him not-The other's strength decline

No task of succor that his lot

May claim from son of thine

And plead with whom I thank

I would be fed, I would be clad, I would be housed and dry, But if so be my heart is sad— What benefit have I? Beat he whose shoulders best endure The load that brings relief,

Who shares that joy with gr

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Good morning! Warm enough? The proof of the furnace is the heating

thereof.

It goes without saying-a private bill in Congress. "Where ignorance is cheap," says the

to pay more."

them.

The Monroe Doctrine has been put in commission, and steam is now getting up in its boilers.

nossback, "'tis folly to be wise and have

President Castro has the finest assortment of ultimatums on hand ever in the

possession of an amateur. Admiral Dewey is again on the bridge He has telegraphed for John Barrett,

But where is Mr. Dooley? There's really little news in a hotel porter's having \$100,000. The wonder is that there are not more millionaires among

The idiot who employed the hours of Summer in inquiring "Is it hot enough for you?" is now crying, "How do you like the frost?"

Venezuela shows at least one good American trait. The Generals of the revolutionary side are coming home to fight for their country.

When the small girl finds her mother's bureau drawers locked, she goes away and smiles at her doll and whispers to her sweet anticipations of bliss.

No amount of incandescent pulchritude of face or saccharine sinussity of figure can save the woman whose shoes are run down at the heel.

It is understood that the Eastern the ater managers are in communication with President Castro. If he wins his fight he will receive an immense sum for the dramatic rights, and if he loses he will appear on the American stage in his own play, "Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

One does not have to travel the streets of this city long to realize the claims the charities have on those who are blessed with competence, Hunger and cold are things that few reared in comfortable homes know about except from hearsay, But to watch the thin faces, the haggard mouths, the stumbling limbs, the despairing eyes of hundreds that wander about the lower avenues cannot but reach the heart. The dearest prize man can gain in a chilly world is the interest of his fellows. These outcasts are friendless, homeless, loveless; to give them the meager pleasure of warmth and food is all that a busy people can do. That can be done with mutual benefit.

It is told of Mr. Barrett that when he first came to Washington during Cleveland's first term he brought a delegation of his Pacific Coast friends to help him along. Their funds ran low, and they finally pooled issues and boarded at a cheap restaurant. They were sitting down to dinner one evening when one of Barrett's friends rushed in and congratulated him on his appointment as Minister to Siam. Barrett hadn't heard the news, He immediately arose and started to go. "What! Aren't you going to eat?" his friends chorused. "Dinner is on the table."

"No," replied Barrett, as he buttoned up his overcoat."You see, it wouldn't be in keeping with my dignity as Minister to Slam to eat dinner in a 15-cent restaurant."

"That makes me think," said the tall declaration of intentions, if strained only man quoted by the New York Tribune, ter of a lawyer in this city who tried to make fun of him on the witness-stand. It was in March, 1894, when the Colonel had his nurse, James F. Lynch, arrested on would be under stress to intervene at the charge of stealing a gold watch, a betting-book, an overcoat, an umbrella which he had bought in London, and a roll of bills. He said that he had lost all this property when he was ill at 8 West Thirty-third street. As soon as the Colonel took the stand the lawyer for the nurse asked:

" You were suffering from too high living at this time, were you not?" " 'Well, I didn't live in the cellar, I can tell you,' was the answer.

" 'But you had been drinking too much?" "'No, sir, I had not been drinking, although I am not a bigoted teetotaler,' was the prompt reply.

"'But this watch-you got that for a poker debt,' persisted the lawyer, who was beginning to get red behind the ears. "'No: it was too honest a watch for

that. It had an open face,' chuckled the witness, "The lawyer blushed up to the roots of his hair, took a hitch in his suspenders

and then went at the complainant ferociously with this question: "But, look here! Are you perfectly sure that this man took your watch? Could not some one else have stolen it?" "'If you had ever called on me," quietly remarked the Colonel, 'I might have be-

lieved you had stolen it." "The lawyer thereupon gave up the cross-examination."

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS Gladys—He said he would die if I refused him. Ethel—And still you refused him? Gladys —Ob, yes! I think he will live long enough to

propose again.-Puck. Kind Old Lady-You're the daintiest little boy in the whole crowd. How is it you keep your face so clean? Nibsy Murphy-If I didn't me mudder'd wash it.-Judge.

me mudder'd wash it.—Judge.
"What were you about to remark?" she
saked. "Oh, it's of no consequence." he returned. "I know that," she retorted, "but
what was it?"—Chicago Evening Post.
Farmer Ragweed—What's your specialty?
Artist—The poster. Farmer Ragweed—Just the,
feller I want. All them posts want settin' in
and I'll give you the job.—Chicago Daily News.

"They say she is determined to marry a cer-tain struggling young attorney." "Well, if she has made up her mind to marry him I guess there is no further use for him to struggle

He-That rural play we saw had a yoke of oxen and several other farm animals in it. She-Did it? Well, I suppose that's what they call a stock company.-Philadelphia Evening

Softleigh (to the girl's small brother)-I say, Hobbie, what are you-aw-going to be when you grow up to be a man? Bobbie-Oh, I don't know. What are you going to be?-Chicago

Daily News. "I want to get something for my husband this Christmas," said Mrs. Newlywed, "that this Christmas, the will keep a long while and not give away."
I know the very thing, then," replied Mrs. Experience: "buy him some cigars of your own selection."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.
College of Dialect.—Young men from univer-

cities who have only classical educations taught dialect in from two to six weeks. Those who intend to become magazine writers would do well to take a term with us. Any quantity of professors, and all sorts of dialect.—Atlanta Tess-Mr. Brusk is nice-looking, I admit, but

Tess—Mr. Brusk is nice-looking, I admit, but he's not much of a talker; never seems able to say the right thing in the right place. Jess—Oh, I don't know. He said the right thing last evening, although you may not think it was in the right place. Tess—Where was that? Jess (displaying her ring)—In our parlor.—Philadelphia Press.