

The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair, with easterly winds.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

A GRAVE WRONG.

While Senator Hoar's generalization upon American incapacity for governing dependencies is too sweeping, he is nevertheless unanswerable in his specific complaint against the failure of the Philippine tariff bill. The inaction of Congress on this important measure is a grievous wrong to the 8,000,000 people of those distant islands. It will forever stand as a blot upon our record, for which no subsequent reparation can atone.

The success of our Philippine experiment is by no means a foregone conclusion. We are rightfully there, but we shall not maintain ourselves rightfully there unless our administration is righteous. If the resources of the Philippines are to be developed and their people trained to habits of industry, so that they shall become an important factor in the commerce and new civilization of the East, they will have to be treated to a more businesslike neglect. Capital must be encouraged to invest in their lands and their forests and mines, labor must be made available and every facility must be given to trade. Everything must be done with reference to the character and needs of the country and the condition of its people without regard to any supposed effect upon domestic and local interests here. If these latter are to control legislation affecting a dependency so radically different in its requirements, if our Senators and Representatives refuse to look or are unable to see beyond their own horizon, and carry their politics and their prejudices into the treatment of a dependent and undeveloped colony of Orientalia, we shall not make a success of this experiment.

There are many things that should have been done for the Philippines at the session just expired, and but one has been done. That is the currency bill. The urgent recommendation of the Secretary of War and the Philippine Commission in regard to the tariff, the purpose of which was to promote the production of the great staples of sugar and tobacco, is neglected because local interests object to the "ruthless competition" of these poor islanders 10,000 miles away. In order to induce capital to invest in plantations and machinery for developing industry, the opportunity must be given for purchasing or leasing upon long terms sufficient areas of land to make it worth while. Governor Taft has pleaded for a relaxation of the restrictions which prevent this, but in vain. Again our statesmen would have transportation among the islands made an exclusive coasting trade from which foreigners are excluded, putting another restraint upon the forces that tend to stimulate trade and give an outlet to production and exchange. It is restriction where the utmost freedom is needed, and the pursuit of traditional policies and methods which have no adaptation to the problem to be solved and are calculated to increase its difficulty.

The Philippine have often been likened to the American colonies in the period immediately preceding the war for independence. The parallel is not accurate, but it can be made so. There is no right of secession dependent merely upon the whim of the seceders. There is no inherent right of secession merely on the ground that transfer of sovereignty is demanded by inhabitants of a ceded territory. The right of secession begins with misgovernment. There it began with the American colonies. The immortal Declaration purported to be and was an exhibit to the world the British maladministration. It rehearsed the wrongs of the colonies, the overt and neglectful acts of George and Parliament. The question was not of theory, but of fact, and by the evidence mankind judged us.

Just so it will be by the evidence that mankind will judge between us and our Philippine dependency. If our Senators and Representatives imagine that we can oppress and despoil a distant and helpless colony with impunity, they make a great mistake. The record of 176 is before them as a warning, and it is utter folly to disregard it.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, a distinguished champion of full suffrage for women, argues in the January North American Review that it is a "crime to bring children into a world of poverty," and that the consciences of husbands and wives, poor and rich, in moderate circumstances, "should compel them to ask if they are 'able to provide the birthright of proper food, clothes, shelter, surroundings and education.'" Mrs. Harper contends that a declining birth rate would not be a National calamity, but that it is utterly folly to disregard it.

She estimates that the population of the United States in 1910 will be 100,000,000, or "all that the area of our country and the condition of our industries require," and that consequently if it remained stationary thereafter only good would result. "All the harassing questions of the present could be solved—the labor problem, the school problem, the social problem and the rest." She would stop immigration, and therein agrees with the labor agitators.

MODIFIED OPENING BEST.

It is gratifying to see the sensible way in which the Sunday opening of the World's Fair is viewed by influential persons, including leading ministers. There will almost certainly be no proposal to operate certain portions of the Fair on Sunday. Machinery needs about one day's rest in seven. But there should also be no proposals looking toward closing the gates on Sunday. There are many to whom Sunday will afford their only opportunity to see the Fair, and that they are also to be compared with other places where they would be apt to spend the day. Those Portland ministers who have spoken for a moderate course in this matter are to be commended, as well as those who have shown the knowledge of what a Midway really is. The Midway is a unique and pleasing feature, and immoral exhibits form no necessary or even proper part of it. They should, as they certainly will be, rigorously excluded.

On the other hand, the effort to close the Exposition gates on Sunday must be severely reprobated. It is merely a revival of Puritanical philosophy which has no place in the free atmosphere of today. The only authority for the observance of any day of the week as a Sabbath or as the Sabbath is the authority of reason, of nature, which is expressed in the words of Jesus, himself a chronic Sabbath-breaker, that the Sabbath was made for man, for man's refreshment, for man's innocent pleasure. The perversion of Jesus' pure and simple idea of the Sabbath as a day of necessary rest and decent recreation, a day of relaxation and freedom from care, into the day of seclusion and gloom which was the Puritan Sunday, has no authority in the spirit or letter of Christianity, in reason or in nature, but is wholly destitute of any foundation in reason or Scripture, and is directly opposed to the teachings and example of Jesus. Whatever and whomever with man's belief, man's rest, man's refreshing enjoyment, even if it be a so-called religious service, is a violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath from the point of view of Jesus that "the Sabbath is made for man, not man for the Sabbath"; that is, the sacred thing is not the Sabbath, but the mere day, but man is sacred in his right to rest and recreation on that day.

Of course, a day of rest does not mean a day of excess, which rests no man, but brings exhaustion and ruins the body and mind. Vice, of course, has no more right to shelter on Sunday than on Monday, but whatever exhilarates, whatever enlivens the sense of life and power and inspires the social affections; whatever raises the spirit and recreates man, belongs to the day and hallows it. While no man must dictate to others, we are all bound to abstain from refreshing ourselves in any way that is a clear invasion of the rights of our neighbor. In no matter of religious faith or observance has any man a right to make his conscience a law to another. Nobody is obliged to go to the Fair on Sunday, and why should those who do not want to go seek to shorten the length of the Sunday exhibition for those who do want to go?

Considerable noise will doubtless be made in the ostensible behalf of the employees of the Exposition, the contention being that they "need rest." The professional business, however, the concern is not at all over the employees, but merely over the maintenance of a cherished doctrine. The employees, to begin with, will not stand in great need of rest, for their labor will not be excessively arduous as already appears from the demand for the position. Seven days' work of the sort that will be required of the Exposition attendants will not deter hundreds from applying for it. If any one has constitutional or other objections to working seven days a week, he should be given the position he needs seven days' work in every week, he need not apply for it. There are others who will do the job and be glad of it. We should say that no one should be permitted to prevent any one else who so desires from going to the Exposition on Sunday. It is equally just that no one should be permitted to prevent any one so disposed from staying away from it. Whoever should undertake to compel any one to go to the Exposition on Sunday against his will should be visited with the same punishment, and The Oregonian will cheerfully go ball for the prosecuting witness. Let us not have any interference here with freedom of individual action.

ROOSEVELT'S PROSPECTS.

President Roosevelt is reported to be satisfied that his Southern policy concerning the combination of worthy, intelligent, competent men of color to public office will stand him in good stead in the election a year from this Fall if he is nominated. His political friends say that he cannot fall of a nomination; that the Republicans of the Middle, Northwestern and far Western States are solid for Roosevelt. The negro vote in New York, Ohio and Indiana is so heavy as to be able to sway the ultimate fate of these three states in a Presidential election. As for the Southern Republican machine, there is a difference of opinion as to whether Senator Hanna controls it or Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne. There is no reasonable doubt that President Roosevelt will be re-nominated and re-elected. The Democratic party is almost a total wreck. The Republicans last Fall carried Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin by pluralities so large as to forbid any probability that the Democrats could change them next year by a nomination of Judge Parker, Olney, Gorman or Cleveland. In New York the Republicans are absolutely united for Roosevelt.

This forecast is likely to be confirmed. President Roosevelt is not popular with a good many of the prominent Republican leaders in the National Congress, but he is exceedingly popular with the mass of his party throughout the country. His eccentricities of manner; his brusque speech; his disposition to make the Republican opposition in Congress feel the weight of the aggressive in-

fluence of his personal remembrance and interference in matter of legislation, naturally arouse resentment in Congress; but the party at large knows little and cares less about personal friction between Congress and the President. The party in the mass likes the President, and if some of the Republican leaders in Congress do not like him they are powerless to prevent his re-nomination and re-election. The Democratic ship is a wreck, and William J. Bryan is ready and anxious to scuttle this derelict if the Democratic National Convention in 1904 refuses to fly his battleflag of 1896 and 1900.

\$20,000,000 FOR GOOD ROADS.

The call of the National Good Roads Association for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 from Congress for better turnpikes in the several states is calculated to draw attention to the progress of the movement for improvement of the country's highways. Twenty million dollars in a good road program would mean a dollar country, to put into common good roads at one time. It may be said that it is more than Congress is likely to appropriate in a lump for that purpose. But it shows that the good-roads promoters have a large conception of the importance of their movement, and in justifying their application they will spread useful information and teach the country people how to enjoy comforts and profits they have never known.

It is a shrewd move to yoke the good-roads agitation to the rural delivery service. That is a perfectly logical relation, too, so far as the government aspect of the matter is concerned. Rural delivery is now greatly limited by the character of the country roads, and the service that is given is needlessly expensive. Good roads all the year would result in vastly extending this service, which is growing in the face of discouragements presented by the present poor thoroughfares throughout the West and most of the East.

When it is shown that the annual loss from bad roads in the United States is \$600,000,000, the petition of the association for \$20,000,000 seems quite modest. Most of this loss, of course, falls upon the farmers. But they won't believe it, and the chances are that if Congress were to appropriate the money asked for building turnpikes the farmers would grumble most about it, charging it up to kid-gloved statesmanship, collection of taxes and unworthy politics. Here, it may be remarked, is one of the great leaks of the farm. The agriculturalists cling to methods and conditions that would sink any other industry and then complain at the small return for their toil. They will flounder through quagmires, wearing out their teams and wagons to draw a mere fraction of a proper load to market; they will endure the isolation and privation imposed by impassable roads, and yet make no effort to seek their redemption. The money annually wasted by the farmers in this and other ways equally avoidable would put a pianoforte and a covered carriage at every farm home. No industry will prosper when its profits are wasted. The farmers of the land owe most of their hardships to the fact that they permit or commit so much waste of their effort and substance.

It is too much to expect immediate response to this appeal of the National Good Roads Association. Probably it is better that time be allowed for greater agitation of the subject, in order that there may be proper appreciation of its importance. Benefits thrust upon people, even upon those so appreciative of favors as the farmers, are held cheap. When there is popular demand there will doubtless be ready response from Congress. But this is a free country, and as long as the people prefer to seek their comfort and prosperity in the ways they are used to, it is permitted to do it. However, the combination of lean and short-lived teams, narrow tires, deep mud and small loads is one that would absorb the profits of half a dozen of our biggest trusts, and the farmers ought to wake up and stop this enormous leak.

Oregon is not the only state that breeds mountain climbers for winter tramps. One hundred and twenty-five people recently returned to Boston from the Exposition on Sunday. Probably it is better that time be allowed for greater agitation of the subject, in order that there may be proper appreciation of its importance. Benefits thrust upon people, even upon those so appreciative of favors as the farmers, are held cheap. When there is popular demand there will doubtless be ready response from Congress. But this is a free country, and as long as the people prefer to seek their comfort and prosperity in the ways they are used to, it is permitted to do it. However, the combination of lean and short-lived teams, narrow tires, deep mud and small loads is one that would absorb the profits of half a dozen of our biggest trusts, and the farmers ought to wake up and stop this enormous leak.

The annual report of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad shows a decrease in its income of over 50 per cent. all because of the coal strike. Refusal to arbitrate cost this one company over \$3,000,000 and after all it finally submitted to arbitration. The coal combination would appear to have paid a costly price for its unsuccessful effort to disorganize striking labor by the sullen resistance of organized capital.

The Rev. Henry T. Johnson, a colored minister of Camden, N. J., got judgment recently for \$50 in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton against the Pullman Car Company because of the refusal of the superintendent of a dining-car to serve him with breakfast on account of his color. Johnson is editor of the Christian Recorder, the official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Carrie Nation has pushed the temperance methods that brought her into notoriety in Kansas into California. She is not now dealing with prohibition and its evasions, but with license and its privileges, and will, no doubt, soon learn that her methods will not be tolerated in San Francisco.

In France a woman wishing to wear full-masculine attire must pay \$10 for the right, and the government has granted this license to only a few women as a privilege and personal honor. The list includes George Sand, Rosa Bonheur and Madame Foucault, the bearded lady.

Investigation has disclosed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the fact that the Indians of the Klamath reservation have become self-supporting; that they earn their living by stockraising, laboring, etc., and that they are very comfortably off in the matter of lands, farming implements and stock. A strong plea is made for the sale of the residue of their lands (members of the tribe having already taken lands in severalty) for their benefit, in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of 1864, the large surplus of the treaty to be placed in the United States Treasury at 5 per cent interest, to be hereafter paid to them in accordance with certain stipulations. The responsibility of the Government in this matter cannot well be shirked; certainly it should not be repudiated. It may be doubted, however, whether the distribution of a large sum of money among these Indians will conduce to their prosperity. All precedent supports the view that it will not, but that on the contrary it will be detrimental to them, while the degraded "squaw man" and the conscientious venter of firewater will be the beneficiaries. The Commissioner, however, believes from the reports of the present self-sustaining character of the Klamath Indians that they will make good use of the money if paid to them. Whether they do or not, if it is theirs, they are entitled to and should receive it.

Oregon is no longer new, but old enough to have a history that is worthy to be written. This is made apparent every time a pioneer who has lived fifty or sixty years in a community passes on and out. The faded faces of women, the furrowed brows of men printed in connection with brief notices of death, and an outline of long lives spent in Oregon, tell the story silently and pathetically of our old-new state in its early grapple with civilization. Mary L. Hesse, who died at her home in Chehalis Valley a few days ago, spent sixty of the eighty-six years of her life in that place. Her name recalls many incidents of times which, as a civilized community, that section of the state as well as others has forgotten. These incidents belong to the folk-lore rather than the history of the state, and like the lives with which they dealt will soon pass into kindly oblivion. The last scene is chronicled in the simple words: "An aged woman has left all of life's vicissitudes behind and passed to her rest—a rest well earned by all who walk the world for four-score years with energy and determination."

Congress has passed a bill which provides that those who have lost one hand or foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive a pension at the rate of \$40 a month. Of these there were 3283 in April, 1902. Those who have lost an arm at or above the elbow or a leg at or above the knee shall receive a pension of \$46 a month. Of these on the same date there were 3557. Those who have lost an arm at or above the shoulder or a leg at the hip, or where the same is in such condition as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, \$55 a month. Of these there were in April, 1902, 1724 pensioners. Those who have lost one arm and one foot, \$60 a month. There are but seventeen of these. The pension of those who have lost both feet shall be \$100 a month. There are but seven or eight of such pensioners on the rolls.

One William Page has been sentenced to three years in state prison at New Haven, Conn., having pleaded guilty to drawing a pension in his father's name. Page's father, John Page, was a musician in the Tenth Connecticut band. If he were living today he would have been nearly 100 years old. His son, William, is now 65. He secured a pension in his father's name twelve years ago. Ten years ago he went to the State Soldiers' Home, at Noroton, where he has since resided.

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Its Erroneous Assumption.

The Oregon Senate defeated by a large vote last week a bill declaring the Associated Press and other news associations to be common carriers. The agitation for their inclusion in the bill on the erroneous assumption that the Associated Press enjoyed a monopoly of telegraphic news, and when this contention was disproved the bill's backing collapsed.

Dupes Galore at Home.

The exposure of the turf investment frauds comes before the American newspapers have finished expressing their amazement at the publicity of the French as revealed by the Humbert swindle. No nation has a monopoly of the "easy mark."

Afton Water Revisited.

(We hear that Mr. F. E. Jones has been commissioned to build a sanatorium in Afton Glen, Ayrshire.)  
Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes,  
I'll sing thee a medical song in thy praise;  
My Mary's inquiring for thee, and she'll be sure  
To seek thee, sweet Afton, disturb not her cure.  
Thou stock-dove whose echo resounds thro' the glen,  
Ye wild whistling blackbirds in yon thorny den,  
Ye wood-creeper laughing, a truce to thy squeak,  
My Mary must rest for an hour after meals.  
How softly, sweet Afton, thy neighboring hills  
Have risen to guard thee from the sun's rays,  
There daily I wander as noon rises high,  
To see her take exercise under my eye.  
How pleasant thy banks where my Mary may  
Wander as will with her Dettowder flask,  
There her times she'll take for extractive sakes,  
The temperature of my Mary I take.

The Hard-Working Society Woman.

The lady of fashion keeps longer hours than any workwoman, has absolutely no vacation, and is never out of the social "rush" season no day off in seven. Her meals are not well timed, her food is too rich, her wardrobe is a burden and her feverish hunt for fresh entertainments to avoid ennui deflected by money only involves a constant mental strain, not to mention moral risk.

BALFOUR ON MONROE DOCTRINE.

Premier Balfour's Speech at Liverpool. Now let us who think that we have unnecessarily or recklessly done anything to touch the susceptibilities of that great British Republic remember that the Government of the United States of America have from the beginning been taken into our confidence with regard to every stage of this dispute. (Cheers.) We have had no secrets from them, we desire to have no secrets from them. (Hear, hear.) There really has been no stage of the whole proceedings in which we should not gladly have welcomed the assistance of the President of the United States as arbitrator upon the questions in dispute. (Hear, hear.) It is not rather absurd when these things are stated to suppose that we have shown ourselves reckless or indifferent to the public opinion of the United States? We know that that public opinion is naturally sensitive upon what is known as the Monroe Doctrine. But the Monroe Doctrine has no enemies in this country that I know of. (Cheers.) We welcome any increase of the influence of the United States of America upon the great Western Hemisphere. (Hear, hear.) We desire no colonization, we desire no alteration in the balance of power, we desire no acquisition of territory. (Hear, hear.) We have no objection to the United States interfering with the mode of government of any portion of that continent. (Cheers.) The Monroe Doctrine, therefore, is really not in the question at all. (Hear, hear.) I go further, and I say that so far as I am concerned, I believe it would be a great gain to civilization if the United States of America were more united to themselves in manner and arrangements by which they constantly recurring difficulties between European powers and certain states in South America could be avoided. They are difficulties that are constantly recurring, and they cannot be avoided. I am afraid Lord Rosebery himself got into one of them, and one of his predecessors. As long as the canons of international relations which prevail between the great European powers and the United States of America are not followed in South America these things will occur, and the United States of America will be constantly called upon to prevail between the great European powers and the United States of America in the cause of civilization than by doing their best to see that international law is observed, and by upholding all that the European powers and the United States have recognized as the principles of international comity. The idea that we have ever by our action shown ourselves insensible to their susceptibilities or that we have been anxious if possible to work with them to show them our whole hand—that idea is absolutely dismissed. (Hear, hear.)

The Kaiser's Orthodoxy.

Philadelphia Ledger. The unflinching attitude upon the German Emperor's religious orthodoxy by some of his otherwise loyal subjects are in a fair way to be removed now that he has written the very plain and specific letter to the Kaiser's Administration explaining his indirect proprietary interest in the business enterprises of the country and may start themselves on the road to comfort, and the Kaiser's personal faith, which is unfolded at length, it is not for us to judge whether it be orthodox or not. It is certainly not a revelation of any kind. His statement is meant to allay criticism and satisfy conscientious qualms in circles which were set into a flurry by his recent hobnobbing with some of the leading financiers of the South. As for the Kaiser's personal faith, which is unfolded at length, it is not for us to judge whether it be orthodox or not. It is certainly not a revelation of any kind. His statement is meant to allay criticism and satisfy conscientious qualms in circles which were set into a flurry by his recent hobnobbing with some of the leading financiers of the South.

Southern Field Labor.

Washington Post. If the negro should ever abandon the Southern home and migrate to sugar fields—and this is conceivable to some extent should the number and the pestiferous activity of his false prophets increase—the Southern white man would certainly not be unwilling to support that white man cannot do field work under the suns of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Southern Texas. Millions of white men, either natives of the South or immigrants from the North, are sowing, plowing and harvesting there today, and what is more, they enjoy excellent health and make good livings out of their industry. More than three-fifths of the cotton crop is planted, cultivated and gathered by white labor. The Acadians of Louisiana can make corn and rice quite as well as their colored brethren, and neither white nor negro need the Chinaman at the South. They will keep the negro as long as they can, and when his foot friends at last turn him away in search of city life and industrial opportunities, they will be glad to have the white laborers and Americans at that—as the best alternative.

As we have asserted on numerous occasions, there is no "negro problem" at the South. The only problem is that the negro cannot solve without the aid of Northern lecturers, doctrinaires and demagogues.

Stations of the Beef Trust.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. The action of United States Circuit Judge Grosscup in the "beef trust" case at Chicago is not to be taken as more than a suggestion, but it is a step in the further proceedings. The utmost point reached by it is a concession to the petitioners in the case that they have a standing in court. Whether they will have good the avowments in their petition is yet to be seen. The granting of a preliminary injunction is the first step gained in the attack on the beef trust. It gives a foothold for more serious operations.

The Black Man's Burden.

London Speaker. Take up the black man's burden child of an African father,  
Drawn of Albu's water and hewer of Albu's wood,  
From the shores of the blue Zambesi to the furthest end of the further end,  
They need the sweat of black man's brow for the white man's dividend.  
By the dread of the Yellow Peril, by the stanch of the Seventh Sea,  
By the gory canes and the royal rant of the race that set you free,  
Wherever the red gold gitters, wherever the diamond shines,  
O, black man, upon compulsion, and labor in the mines.  
The winds of the West have heard it, the stars of the South replied,  
When the Lords of the Outer Marches went forth on a fruitless ride,  
That the son of the starry Kaffir must wade from an idle sleep,  
When the lone gray Mother calls for toil, and the Lord has made it cheap.  
Foster-sons of the Empire, wards of the baked Karoo,  
This is the law the Mother makes, and her sword shall prove it true:  
"Wherever the red gold gitters, wherever the diamond shines,  
Take up the black man's burden and labor in the mines."

ROOSEVELT AS METHUENIST.

Kansas City Star. By an accident of birth Mr. Roosevelt is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. His natural bent would have led him to be a Methodist, and it is not a matter of chance that he has been a preacher of that faith he would have found a marvelous territory in law and pounded the Bible in a way that would have brought sinners up to a sharp turn. He would have made a wonderful bishop. One can readily fancy how he would have spoken and what the logrolling of the presiding elders and how he would have blocked the schemes of the preachers making a habit of falling into soft snags. And what a marvel he would have been at raising money at church dedications. Wouldn't he have brought the contributions out of the pockets of the tight-fisted brethren and the devout and sealow sisters?  
And what a great class leader he would have made! There would have been no long-winded experiences in any of his meetings; no insincere affection of self-abasement; no hypocritical proclamation of moral infirmities; none of the "poor, perishing worms of the dust" business; no servile acknowledgement of the hopeless sinners; no "I am a sinner" business. "Now, the next sister; the next brother, and short and to the point," one can imagine Brother Roosevelt exclaiming in his crisp, positive tone.  
This is the method that Methodism develops the emotions in excess of the conscience would never have been verified in the case of Theodore Roosevelt. His professions would never have outrun his practices. He might have "got happy" on occasions favorable to the development of spiritual exultation, but he would never have been recent to duty. He would have been an inspiration to the Christian community to fulfill their obligations, and a perpetual reproach to the class that mistakes cant for pure and undefiled religion.  
It is a pity that the talk of the President as the Wesleyan celebration in New York will be full of the spirit and of the understanding, and that it will be so comprehensive a knowledge of the progress of the cause of the church in New York as a member of the church in good standing all of his active life.

Profit-sharing and Savings Banks.

Kansas City Journal. In course of time the value of the stocks of industrial concerns may become so certain and invariable, the ease of securing reliable information in regard to them will so increase and the intelligence and resources of the community will be so great that the direct proprietorship of industrial concerns will become more widely diffused than at present. The adoption of profit-sharing schemes also will tend to the gradual extinction of business institutions of every kind. But for the present the safest and most certainly profitable way for wage-earners to invest their savings is to deposit them in savings banks. They can thus acquire an indirect proprietary interest in the business enterprises of the country and may start themselves on the road to comfort, and the Kaiser's personal faith, which is unfolded at length, it is not for us to judge whether it be orthodox or not. It is certainly not a revelation of any kind. His statement is meant to allay criticism and satisfy conscientious qualms in circles which were set into a flurry by his recent hobnobbing with some of the leading financiers of the South.

What the South Wants.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. All that the South asks is that it be treated fairly. All that white men in the country desire is that their white countrymen, of the North and South, put themselves in the Southern white man's place and do unto the white race here as Northerners would be done by the South. The South asks only the same regard be paid to the sentiments of white persons in Southern communities—that no citizen be appointed to Federal office who is persona non grata to the community in which he is to exercise his duties. This is shown by the Federal Government to every foreign nation on earth. Is it unreasonable to insist that it be shown to Americans of the Southern states? Theoretically, it is not. Practically, it is. The appointing of a few reputable negroes to office will serve to incite less worthy members of the race to become his bitter enemies. This argument, however, is not an answer, and one certainly that is conclusive, namely, that the Government of the United States is not required either to encourage or to discourage the aspirations of any race of its citizens. The Government is required only to conduct satisfactory official business. It is as unreasonable to appoint a man to office because of his color as it is to refuse to appoint him for the same cause.

The Lightning Rod Must Enjoy Greater Favor in Europe than Here if True.

The lightning rod must enjoy greater favor in Europe than here if true, namely, that the "new Campanile of St. Mark's" will have a lightning rod. No rod was erected on its predecessor until 1796, after the tower had been repeatedly struck by lightning, and upon one occasion badly damaged in 31 places. This must have considerably weakened the stability of the tower. This seems to have been the view taken by the conference committee.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS.

Bilston—I understand that South American General has resolved to sell his life dearly. Gibbon—Yes; he wants \$10 for the library edition—Judge.  
February 14—Misses—So you want me to read this love-letter to you? Mail—if I please, make it read to you. How do you like it? You can stuff in your ears while ye read it—Fuch.  
Mauds—Oh, Gertrude, what a lovely engagement ring! How I envy you! Gertrude—You needn't fear. When it comes to the point, I've either got to marry him or give it back—Glasgow Evening Times.  
Jules—the Colonel, who is running for office, has a fine war record. You know he fought through the war without a scratch. Fudge—Well, he'll be scratched enough when he runs for office—Glasgow Evening Times.  
"My brother Jalkins' got a good job." "Where's he working?" "Down to the electric light plant." "Pleking currents off the wires?" "Yes. How do you guess? He says he likes the job; it's such light work—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.  
"The ladies asked Mrs. Hucklebuck to join their athletic class. She laughed at them as she showed the muscles in her arm. They gaped and went away." "Where did she get so much muscle?" "Hanging on a street-car—Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
"This author doesn't seem to have had his mark as yet." "What makes you think that?" "The picture doesn't show him with an elbow on his desk and resting his brow upon his hand, with a far-away, thoughtful look in his eyes."—Chicago Record-Herald.  
"My goodness!" exclaimed "the humorist's wife." "What is it that makes it smell so musty?" "I guess," replied the humorist, "it's the ink." "How do you guess? He says he likes the job; it's such light work—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.  
Visitor—So you were shipwrecked and came near eating the "Mother makes, and her sword shall prove it true." "Wherever the red gold gitters, wherever the diamond shines, Take up the black man's burden and labor in the mines."—Chicago Daily News.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

When March breezes toy with July dust, Portland citizens visit the eye doctor.

If the powers do not wish to see disagreeable sights, they will not watch the movements of the Turks too closely.

Isn't it about dry enough for the Governor to issue the annual proclamation against setting out fires in the forests of Oregon?

There are signs that the President's recent utterance on the subject of philoprogenitiveness will have the effect of raising the price of broken hearts in breach-of-promise suits.

Considering the solemn avowal of the railroads that they have not been issuing passes to shippers, the haste to recall passes of that description, in order to avoid the penalties of the new Elkins law, is somewhat illuminating.

The impression that British North America is covered with valuable timber is fallacious. Black walnut, red cedar and white oak are not found north of Toronto. A line drawn from the City of Quebec to Sault Ste. Marie will designate the northern limit of beech, elm and birch. The north shore of Lake Superior will mark the northern boundary of sugar hard maple.

Some of the students of the University of Wisconsin have taken very much to heart the recent experience of the Cornell boys, and have gut imbibing water. As justification for the new practice, one of the Badgers has adapted a 16th century student's toast, as follows:  
If it is right, as I do think,  
There are five reasons we should drink:  
A friend, good wine, or being dry,  
Or lest we should be by and by,  
Or—any other reason why.

Here is the latest philosophic rhyme to come from the pen of Pension Commissioner Ware:  
If the wages of sin are death,  
I do not want to begin;  
If the wages of sin are hell,  
I will not work for sin.  
Then, again, if I don't like to work,  
And the work I don't like,  
After I'd passed a pay day,  
I would find I couldn't strike.

That doesn't claw the empyrean overmuch, but it is more practical and wholesome than the average sermon.

For some time it has been the habit at weddings in New York City to pay bridesmaids. At a recent wedding there were no fewer than 15 bridesmaids, who were all punctually paid. Besides the beautiful dresses given by the bride's father, they each received \$25 apiece for appearing in the wedding train. There are young ladies who accept as much as \$50 for their office of honor. One girl who is much sought after for her beauty has appeared as bridesmaid at more than 300 weddings, and has in a short time amassed quite a goodly sum.

The \$200,000 for Mrs. Lydia Domine, formerly Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, for the so-called crown lands which were taken possession of by the authorities of the republic when the throne was overturned, was designed more for relief than justice, because it was well understood in the Senate that Mrs. Domine had no more title to the property in question than has the President of the United States to the unoccupied public domain. The lands were used by the royal family just like the palace in Honolulu, and for the same reason, and passed from one sovereign to another with the crown and the scepter and other property of the state. This seems to have been the view taken by the conference committee.

Governor Mickey, of Nebraska, is telling stories of early days in that state and one of them is about Hon. P. M. Millen, of Omaha, who was appointed to the Tenth Circuit by President Grant. He was a very young man, who was