## THE MORNING OREGONIAN. THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1903.

# The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy, with

TESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum te perature, 40; minimum temperature, 34; pre-cipitation, 1.37 inches.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

### SENATOR MORGAN'S EFFORT.

Senator Morgan's fight against the Panama Canal is earnest and able, but will not prevail. His preference for the Nicaragua project is founded on reasome that ought to have weight with the Senate; but the majority of the Senators have committed themselves, to hastly, we think, to Panama, and Mr. Morgan is talking to a body that has fully made up its mind against his contention. The extent of Senator Morgan's inquiry into the subject is as surprising as the readiness and versatility with which he discusses all parts of it. He not only maintains that the Nicaragua route is better for the United -better both for construction and for operation-but that if we adopt the Panama scheme we shall have difficultles of every kind, both with the Panama Company and with the government of Colombia, and, moreover, shall have a bargain of the worst possible description, in these particulars, to-wit:

description, in these particulars, to-wit: We undertake to pay the Panama Ca-nal Company \$40,000,000 for the work as it stands; to complete the canal will cost at least \$140,000,000 more; then Co-lombla must have \$25,000,000 for the right of way and an annual payment of \$100,000 for 100 years for the right to operate-making \$10,000,000 more; in all, the sum of \$215,000,000, and at the end of the lease (100 years) we are to give of the lease (100 years) we are to give back the canal and the railroad with it to the government of Colombia. Furwork done on the canal by the old com-

est practice as understood in Wall street had been violated and the incident could not be permitted to pass unpunished Such occurrences as these are com

paratively common. The law is power-less to correct such infirmities or breaches. Milwaukee might argue that a municipal corporation, whose acts are in the form of statutes and ordinances, of which all men are supposed to be informed, ought not to abide by the terms of an invalid contract. Likewise the New York stock broker might set up the claim that nobody should interfere with his liberty of action within the law of the land. The significant thing about both cases is the recognition of some standard of common honesty and of the value of such honesty as an asset in the business world. Milwaukee holds her credit high. She performe her contracts, not because the harsh agencies

of the law would compel her to do so but because she has a sense of justice, of what is fair and honorable between citizens and communities. The New York broker held his honor cheap. He is of the kind which respects the rights. of others only when a policeman is present. Both these instances testify to the value of honesty in busiciess from some other motive than fear of the law. But for this higher conception of the duties and privileges of citizenship, of civic -if our people had no more of these qualities than are embodied in the statutes of the land-we as a people

would be in a bad way. -

virtu

### FRIENDLY REBUKE OF MR. BRYAN

The exalted moral standards of Mr. W. J. Bryan never appeared to better advantage than in the remarks he addressed on Tuesday to the state conrention of Michigan Democrats. The Nebraskan's practice justifies his preaching; for, on all the stages he has cupled, the virtues of our Christian civilization have been signally exemplified, As an actor, for example, he avoided the wicked profilgacy which some of our eminent comedians, for example, have exhibited. He never squandered thousands in a night's debauch. He

was a bad actor and probably never carned over \$17.50 a week and find himpelf. As a soldier, Colonel Bryan forbade to

wade through slaughter to a throne or shut the gates of mercy on anything or anybody. His sword rusted ingioriously in its sheath on Tampa's desert strand. Asan editor, also, Mr. Bryan found his crimes confined. He never debauched public opinion with the powerful engine of the Omaha World-Herald, for, reprehensible though his views may have been, the vehicle was inndequate to the outrage, though we understand the paper is still published. Nor can the machinations of the venal corporation lawyer be charged to his account; for such are his attainments in the legal profession that no corporation we ever heard of secured his services, or sought them. Of his private virtues it would be superfluous to speak. He is fond, we understand, of his own wife and children; and unless report errs, countless thousands have seen him at his religious devotions when no human eye was upon him. As an expounder of

struggle. morality, then, Mr. Bryan is qualified

and this brings us to the Detroit address, in which he remarks;

Though the line of thought here is left, with true Bryanic indirection, to ther, Senator Morgan contends that we inference, it is nevertheless as plain as shall be involved in continuous difficul-ties, of international bearing, since the principles are needed today because men are buying votes for Senatorships, pany belongs to Colombia; that that | and because stockjobbers are working government is justly bound for the Congress. Democratic princh quittal being disapproved by the res, that debts of the company, since it has not is to say, are merely a synonym viewing authority. honesty, for uprightness. The man who buys a seat in the Senate, maybe Addicks, who is not yet there, by the way, maybe Clark, maybe Kenney-both of whom did get there as Democrats-is Republican. The man who trades in the New York Stock Exchange on the Wilson tariff bill, Gorman, for example, or rect or not in his assumption that we Smith, of New Jersey, is a Republican. mont. are buying into complications of so Simply apply Democratic principles to Wall street and boodlers generally, and owners and with the government of Co- the world is saved. A simpler gospel, or one at the same time more comprehensive, was never preached. One can only wonder, indeed, at Mr. Bryan's moderation. Or perhaps it was sheer inadvertence in the confusion of the moment that he failed to enroll advocates of the Panama purchase can among the Democratic principles along with honesty such virtues as chastity, humility and benevolence. We are unno way obliged to such terms to get it; for Nicaragua is offered as an alterna-history of the Democratic party, South or North, for excluding from the list supposing that route as easy at least as of Democratic principles such graces as temperance and brotherly kindness. We may modestly suggest to Mr. Bryan, therefore, that when next he has occasion to expound Democratic principles he merely writes them down as the Dec alogue, the Sermon on the Mount and the canal at that time than we are now. | the Golden Rule, with inferential inclusion of Faith, Hope and Charity. It is not like him to err in this way on the side of self-restraint.

great pasha of Egypt. Great Britain saved Turkey again from Russia in the Crimean War, which all enlightened Englishmen consider today was a blunder and an international orime. Great Britain committed another great blunder when, under Lord Beaconsfield, she insisted that the treaty of San Stefano should be abrogated by the treaty of Berlin. This treaty included an article which provided for radical reform of the political abuses inflicted upon the Christian subjects of the Porte in Macedonia. No attempt has ever been made

by the powers signatory to this treaty to enforce the provisions of that article so far as Macedonia is concerned, and there is small expectation that the Sultan will now carry out the reforms that he has been constrained to promise. There is absolutely no hope for relief for Macedonia until the Turk is ex-

pelied from Europe, and the chief obstacle to the expulsion of the Turk since 1833 has been Great Britain. Four times in seventy years Russia would have freed the Christians of European Turkey from the despotic rule of the intolerant Moslem, but England in-terfered and continued the occupation of Constantinople by the Sultan, whose government is become a polltical anachronism in Europe. The natural in-quiry is whether Great Britain, in event of Russia's undertaking by force of arms to compel the Sultan to right the wrongs of Macedonia by enforcing the pledge of the Berlin treaty, would again

interfere. Probably public opinion in Great Britain today would forbid such intervention, for England herself was one of the powers signatory to this pledge. The action of Beaconsfield was really repudiated by Great Britain, for the fall of his Ministry followed quick on the event of the Berlin treaty, and Gladstone's most effective thunder against the Tory government was its intervention in behalf of the Sultan, Turkey lost Greece in 1829, and lost

Egypt a little later to another Mohammedan dynasty. The treaty of Berlin in 1878 recognized the independence of Servia, Roumania and Montenegro gave Bulgaria home rule under the Sultao, gave Bosmia and Herzegovina to Austria. Since that date Crete has been given home rule, pays no tribute to the Porte, and its Governor is a son of the King of Greece. Macedonia remains, and the Sultan will fight to the last before he will relax his grip upon that province, for it extends to the Aegean Sea, and if it should become an independent state or be occupied by another power, the position of Constantinople would be so weakened as to be not long tenable. Four hundred years ago the empire of the Sultan stretched from Budapest, in Hungary, to the Persian Gulf, and the Turkish fleets ruled the Mediterranean until beaten at Lepanto by the combined navies of Spain and Italy in the sixteenth century. Today the dominions of the Sultan have receded from the Danube so far that Macedonia is about all that is left of Turkey in Europe. The Sultan, if pushed to it, can put a million of men into the field, and he will never surren der Macedonia without a desperate

#### A SOUND DECISION. If our Army is not purged thoroughly

of unworthy, incompetent officers whose military life has been extravagantly olonged by political "pull," it will not be the fault of President Roosevelt who recently vetoed a bill to place a former Army officer, Captain Edward L. Bailey, on the retired list with the rank held by him when he was missed the service in December, 1875. The beneficiary of this bill was found deficient two years running at the Military Academy and discharged in January, 1865; from June to October of the same year he was in the volunteer Army, active operations having ceased; in March, 1867, he was appointed to the regular Army, and a year later was court-martialed and acquitted, the ac-

a Congress that was familiar with his record, what sort of a man would Congress regard as ineligible to the retired Balley had been repeatedly convicted of embezziement, of drunkenness, of gross immorality; he had never done any sullant service in the field; he was an altogether worthless person in 1875, and he is nothing today but a wretched old hulk who wants to tie up for the rest of his days at the Government wharf. With such subordination to political "pull" in the military committees of Congress in time of peak ce, what wonder that in the hurry and bustle of the Spanish-American War and that in the Philippines a number of unworthy officers should have secured appointments upon the active Army list? But absolutely inexcusable that today, in full face of his infamous record of 1875, Congress should vote to restore to the Army and place upon the retired list a man that twenty-eight years ago was expelled in disgrace from the active list

of the Army. If the man had redeemed his disgrace by a reformed life; if, as a man of military education and experience, he had enlisted in the regular Army and done good service by sobriety and valor in the ten years following his expulsion from the regular Army, there might be some ples in abatement offered for his immoral impudence in asking today for restoration to the Army, but he has done nothing to redeem his disgrace; he is nothing but a worthless man who ob tained political "pull" enough to secure restoration to an Army to which he never ought to have been appointed and certainly never ought to be restored. That he is not restored, in spite of the action of Congress, the country has to thank President Roosevelt, who serves the thanks of every gallant officer upon the retired list for refusing to make it an asylum for aged and decayed military convicts.

Among the sites offered for the drylock the choice should be made on careful consideration, based on expert knowledge, or on best knowledge that can be had, as to conditions favorable for a work of this character. Many sites have been offered, and the one feature of the offers that has been surprising is the uniformity of high prices. Few among us had any idea that river front property, of which there is great extent below Portland, was rate high. The Assessor doubtless will take note of this surprising fact. As between prices for various sites, there is not much difference. The valuation at various places, as has been remarked, is very much a matter of opinion. The real question is, What site should be chosen? Decision of this question re-quires an expert knowledge, to which The Oregonian does not pretend. It is in the hands of the Port of Portland Commission, composed of intelligent and responsible men, who unquestion-ably desire the best possible thing. They must consider what the site is at each place offered, the bank, the bottom, the currents and eddies, accessibility by river and rail, and all other conditions that enter into the problem. Such men as those of this commission must be trusted to do the work assigned

to them. The one thing The Oregonian must repeat is its expression of surprisat the high valuations placed on all

riparlan property down that way. Perhaps the commission would do well to select its site and then under the power of eminent domain call for a valuation

Friends of Mrs. Maybrick in America are very confident she will be re-leased from the English prison in which she has been confined thirteen years. She was charged with the murder of her husband and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Her name was Flo Chandler; she was a native of Mobile, Ala., /and married a wealthy Englishman, once a resident of Norfolk, Va. ister at Washington, and they give May 1 as the date promised. During many years there has been constant effort to Edward, unless the report errs, is disposed to be more lenient. The Albany Herald conveys the information that throughout the First Congressional District "there is a strong denand for a man of firm and known convictions on certain great and vital questions which affect the great West." The name, we observe with regret, is not mentioned, but that can be forgiven. What we really need to know is where the Herald gets its information as to the aforesaid demand. We should be giad of the name of a man, woman or child in the First District-yes, or the Second either, that has ever expressed the desire indicated or would insist upon it in preference to a package of garden seeds -

## A BLOT ON THE RECORD.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SEAPORT

Boston Herald

The London figures for the year 1871 were 6,848,000 tons, and in 1881 10,001,000

Henry

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the Lindon hgures for the year is were 6.345,000 tons, and in 1851 10,001.00 tons, thus showing a material apprecia tion in the last 20 or 30 years. Sir Henr

tion in the max is or a years. Sir Henry says, what is indeed true, that the per-centage of increase shown in London is not so great as that of some of the other cities. But the percentage idea, he as-serts is in certain ways delusive. Thus,

if a new line were to be established be-tween London and Rotterdam, giving by repeated voyages a total tonnage arrival at each port of 200,000 tons a year, in the case of London this would represent an

Increase of 1.25 per cent, while the per-centage of increase to Rotterdam would be 3.12 per cent, although in actusi results the gains to the two ports would be alke.

He further points out that certain ports like Southampton are largely ports of call. Thus, a steamer of the Hamburg-American Line stops at Southampton to

drop or to take on a few passengers, and

President's Letter Entitled to Due

Consideration of Southerners.

Commenting on the President's letter to

As the Constitution stated in discussing

onservative thought of the Southern peo-

means increased cargoes, with

intwerr

plies.

Philadelphia Bulletin The failure of Congress to heed the plain demands of justice by reducing the tariff on imports from the Philippines is a blot Bir Henry D. Le Marchant, one of the intectors of the London & India Dock Company, has, in the National Review, our important from the randomnes is a bott upon its record which goes far to justify the caustic remarks of Senator Hoar in its closing moments about the unfilmess of the Washington legislators to govern a subject race on the other side of the an article on the port of London, in which an article on the port of London, in which he demonstrates that it is an entirely mistaken idea that the commercial prom-inence of London is in any degree de-cilining in consequence of the growing prosperity of other European senports. Thus, taking the tonnage of vessels en-tering the great European ports during the year 1981, the following table of com-parisons in afforded.

in this instance. An abundance of official reports portraying the discouraging indus-trial conditions in the Philippines had been brought to the attention of the members parisons is afforded: of both chambers; and these were rein-forced by an energetic special message from the President, only a few days ago, products urging that Philippine ould be admitted to the United States at lower

science in the matter, since it passed some time ago a bill cutting down the tariff on products from the Philippines to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. The Senate

sustering is in part responsible for this weshit; and the men on the minority side who resisted this scant measure of justice to a subject people deserve to be publicly condemned. But the disgraceful way in which the obvious obligation of the Na-tion toward the wards whom it has annexed at the point of the bayonet has been disregarded constitutes a striking filus-tration of the fallacy of the amiable the ory that in governing the Filipinos Con-gress could be trusted to sink selfah par-tisan considerations and to act with wise benevolence.

## THE SENATE STOCK EXCHANGE.

immediately the tonnage of the port is credited with the tonnage of the stopping vessel, while ships only come to London for the purpose of discharging or taking on cargo, and hence every increase in It is not the fanatical Senator Morgan or the conscienceless Senator Quay who is responsible for the harm that has been all of the remunerative operations to th port which cargo bringing or going im done. It is the majority of the Senate. and especially it is the majority of the sector apparently suffered most. Mr. Aldrich, who lost his belated bank deposit bill, and Mr. Lodge, who lost his Philippine tariff bill, have been supporters and

its editor, Clark Howell, touching matter of appointing colored men to Fedists; both have been active and persistent eral positions in the South, the Atlanta advocates of the policy of "truck and dicker" by which the various interests affected by the tariff have had their Constitution says: As the constitution stated in discussing Mr. Edwards' lister, the people of the South would be more delighted than those of any other section to find that the Pres-ident's position had been misunderstood, and it is but just to the President to say chemes forwarded in legislation; neither of them has led any effective oppo of them has led any effect and aim of which are to foster log-rolling in the Senate. They may wince now when they seem to suffer from the working of the that in the light of his own assurances, coupled with the statement of Mr. Page and that of Mr. Edwards, his words are rules, but they have known for years that the rules worked in that way, and must do so, and they have never shown any eagerness to surrender the chances for entitled to due consideration and to the intrigue which the rules provided, and

The present himself is one of open guilt and deserved disgrace. The Senators maintain it because on the whole they like it and get advantage from it. Their rules are of their own making, and can be unmade when they wish. They do not change them because they know that these rules make o Senate chamber and its committee-r an exchange for exceedingly profitable

#### Branch Banks Might Be Better. New York Journal of Commerce.

pension of criticism with the view of rendering final judgment upon the subse-quent events of his Administration. There The organization of small National anks seems to be going on at an accele emains two years of his present term of rating pace, especially in the growing parts of the West and South which are not fully supplied with banking facilities. Since the passage of the act of March 14, office and, unless appearances are decep-ive, Mr. Roosevelt will be renominated by his party as his own successor. Whether or not he will be elected is a Since the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, reducing the minimum capital re-quired to \$25,000 and making somewhat more liberal conditions for circulation, the number of National banks has increased from 2617 to 4515. Of the 1386 organized ations then, 313 have a capital under \$50, 500, the former minimum. Fifty were organized during the month of February, 33 of which were those of small capital. It is to be understood that some of these intments It is a dreadful, uncanny thing for the South to be made to feel that 1 are converted from the state system and some are reorganizations, so that all are not additions to the number of banking "at home in the house of its fathers." True, it is there, and there to stay, to do its duty loyally, faithfully and plainingly-but how much better She had very large land holdings in Virginia, to which, upon her conviction, she resigned all claim for the sum of \$10,000. A suit is now pending at Rich-trophone in the rescale to the west and the rescale to the throw of the sum of the towns, especially of the West and their conditions appreciated. nstitutions, while some National banks mond to upset this transfer, and it is believed the suit will be successful. Her friends say that assurance of her re-lease has come through the British Minbusiness at high rates, and the char imprudent management is great. A system under which the strong banks of years there has been constant effort to effect her release, on the ground that the proof against her did not warrant her conviction, but Queen Victoria never would listen to the petition. King netitutions.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The worst thing about the young Earl of Yarmouth is that he looks like young Billy Hearst.

Sir Oliver Lodge said recently in a London speech that "society might be divided into the overworked and the unemployed."

Governor McBride, his veto and his minority friends will probably constitute a majority of the Washington Legislature when it comes to matters of personal flavor.

President Jordan, of Stanford University, worked his way through Cornell by waiting on table, husking corn and digging ditches. His tuition was free, under the state scholarship he received from Wyo-

ming County, where he lived.

W. B. Heyburn, the new Idaho Senator, is the biggest man in the Senate from the viewpoint of avoirdupois. But he makes good-humored complaint that Eastern papers have exaggorated his weight. "They say I weigh 400 pounds," he re-marked, "when the truth is I am just a scant 290."

The recent death of Miss Cora Deane, a promising young writer in Chicago, is laid to the "no breakfast" fad reinforced by a diet of uncooked foods and the practice of Christian Science theories. This is further proof of the truth of Gray's musty averment that the paths of glory lead but to the grave.

The postoffice authorities have discontinued, temporarily, the rural mail delivery along a number of Indiana routes ecause of the impassable condition of the roads, as notice to the people that if they want regular mail service they must see to it that the roads are fit for travel. Out here in Oregon, where people are MR. HOWELL'S VIEW OF MATTER. fond of saying Winter roads are the worst in the world, we are establishing rural delivery routes at the very worst time of the year, and none are discontinued.

According to Mr. Payne, who moved for vote of thanks to retiring Speaker Henderson, this was not the first time this resolution has been offered by a member of the majority party. In the fifth Congress such a precedent occurred, when Speaker Dayton was retiring; in the sixth Congress, to Speaker Sedgwick; in the tenth Congress, to Speaker Varnum; in the 12th Congress, when that man who has illuminated the history of his country, Henry Clay, was retiring from the Speaker's office. Again in the 20th Congress, The South would infinitely prefer to feel when Speaker Stevenson retired; again in that the President sympathizes with its better sentiment than to be forced to dwell in the thought that its people are living under an Administration hostile to all that to which the people of this sec-tion cling most tenaciously in defense of their underlying civilization. It is perhaps natural that the President, under all circumstances, should not say as much in giving his views on this sub-ject as has been said for him by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Page, and yet the evithat the President sympathizes with its the 25th Congress, when James K. Polk the Nation, Thomas B. Reed, was refused Bdwards and Mr. Page, and yet the evi-dent display of conservatism and friendly feeling in Mr. Roosevelt's utterance is

If all the Irish Catholics should shift over to the Baptist faith on the strength of the Jersey pastor's discovery that St. Patrick was a Baptlat, the tactics of the politicians of this country would undergo minated immediate revision. That would be a great thing for the Baptists, if not for the politicians. And the accession thus Whether or not he will be exceed as a different thing-the Constitution hopes and believes that he will be succeeded by a Democrat-but there is abundant time in the two closing years of this Administra-tion for the President to make good all that has been said for him as regards his internation and the accession thus a made to the Protestant sect might swall-that has been said for him as regards his international sectors and the accession thus a made to the Protestant sector is been said to here to be accession thus a made to the Protestant sectors abundant time in the two closing years of this Administra-tion for the President to make good all the to be accession thus a sector abundant time in the two closing years of this Administra-tion for the president to make good all the the politicians. And the accession thus a mide to the Protestant sector light swall-that has been said for him as regards his in the two sectors abundant time in the sectors abundant attitude in the matter of Southern ap- for the undisputed record shows him to have been of good antecedents and a

> thorough churchman. Here It is: St. Patrick was a gentleman

- Who came of decent people; He built a church in Dublin town And on it put a steeple.

The old gentleman's service to Ireland in driving out the snakes and toads was very great. It is said, however, that the dearth of snakes in the Emerald Isle ac-

The excuse of ignorance cannot be urged

rates of duty. The House has a reasonably clear con

tmended the measure by making the re-fluction only 50 per cent instead of 75-and then failed to pass it.

It is true that obstinate Democratic fill-

New York Times.

beneficiaries for many years of the sys-tem that arms one or two Senators with fatally obstructive powers. Both of them are hidebound protection-

traffic.

so marked as to bespeak at least a sus-

which their party constantly has seized and profited by. The present situation of the Senate is

relinguished and refuses to relinguish its right of sovereignty and of claim to the property, and hence that no title to the canal can be given but by the Colombian Congress, which that Congress refuses to grant.

This is a very formidable presentation. Whether Senator Morgan is corgrave a character, with the French mbin, the other parts of his statement as to cost of the concession and our ob-ligation to give up at the end of 100 years a property that has cost us so great a sum, ought to be met as quesons of fact. Let us see if any of the meet Senator Morgan on this ground. We want an isthmian canal, but are in tive, and there is good reason for Panama, and certainly it would be a shorter route for interchange of the commerce of the two coasts of the United States. Again, as to the relinquishment at the end of 100 years-we certainly shall be even more in want of But the Senate somehow has been hypnotized with Panama, and it can dly be expected that the cautionary efforts of Senator Morgan will suffice to

avert what there seems reason to fear will be a great mistake. We can have better terms in Nicaragua, and above all, if we go to Nicaragua we shall have a canal permanently our own, on a route between the opposite coasts of the for justice to Macedonia; for on the United States shorter by many days than that of Panama.

#### HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

It was recently discovered that bonds of Milwaukee to the amount of \$4,416,-500, all issued since 1898, were invalid sugh a technical flaw in their authorization. This decision, though it rendered the securities legally worthse, did not seriously disconcert the holders of the bonds. The statement went forth that these bonds, though worthless as waste paper, were good as gold. It was an honest debt and Milwankee would recognize and pay it. though technical infirmity might reside in the evidences of it.

Some months ago a New York broker tent his influence and service to a covert attack upon the Northern Pacific Rallway and the arrangement by which the Hill-Morgan merger was effected. Whatever the merits or demerits of this transaction, the method of attack was such that nobody of repute would stand for it, and when it was finally traced home punishment was visited upon the perpetrator in the form of suspension was a member. This is a heavy pen-alty, but the circumstances were deemed to warrant it. There had been no infrac-tion of statute, but good faith and hon-. execution of this treaty. In 1839 Great Britain saved the Turkish Empire from dissolution at the hands of the viotori-tion of statute, but good faith and hon-.

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#### TURKEY'S PREPARATION FOR WAR.

Turkey does not propose to be caught without preparation for war, even when conferring with the powers that plead 5th inst, an irade was issued calling the troops of the Third Corps in Salonica to the colors, and the Minister of War is negotiating for the purchase of 270,000 kilogrammes of smokeless powder from Germany. The Macedonians have not become more peaceable since the pro-mulgation of the reform scheme and the revolutionary scheme has clearly not been checked. It is a notorious fact

that the present Sultan never kept his word when fulfillment of it was intrusted to agents appointed by himself. and it would not be a matter of sur-prise if he should again break faith from force of habit. If the promised reforms in Macedonia should not be carried out and Russin should interpose by force of arms to compel their execution, the only obstacle to the success of Russia would be the possible interference of Great Britain.

Great Britain interfered to save Turkey from victorious Russia in 1833, when the Czar's victorious arms had forced Turkey to sign a treaty which bound the Porte whenever Russia should be at war to close the Dardanelles to the warships of all other nations. Great

In January, 1872, he was court-martialed and suspended for a month, and in November, 1875, he was cashiered for breach of arrest and gambling with enlisted men. Among the charges brought against him were drunkenness, insulting innocent women failing to pay his debts, public association with dissolute women, embezzle-

It is perhaps not remarkable that such man in the first ten years following the Civil War was court-martialed several times before he was expelled from the Army, for public opinion both within and without the Army was less severe in its standard of military virtue than it is today, but it is astound-

ing that such a man should have been able twenty-eight years after his expul-sion from the Army to secure from the Senate and the House of Representatives, including the military committee, of which Senator Hawley is chairman, the indorsement that he is a fit man to be placed on the retired list of the regular Army, which is theoretically established as an honorable reward and house of refuge for upright officers who have become disabled through disease, wounds or old age from further active service to their country. "No act of special gallantry or conspicuous service marked the short period during which

he was an officer," says the President, so that to reward a person with such a record by placing him on the retired list where he would draw pay for the rest of his life "would involve a confusion between the treatment accorded to loyal and faithful service and that accorded to insubordination and unfaithful service, which could not fail to be most prejudicial to the morale and efficiency of the Army." This Captain Balley, who was dropped

from West Point in 1865 after two years residence, was then probably 20 years of age, perhaps a little older; he cannot be far from 60 years of age today. Since his expulsion from the Army in 1875 he cannot have reformed his life, or he would not be under the necessity of asking for restoration to the Army at the cost of the resurrection and discussion of his infamous military record. There is nothing surprising that such a contemptible man should have the gall to ask for restoration, but the astonishing thing is that Congress, after reading this man's record, should vote to put him on the retired list. Of course, the

military committees were familiar with Bailey's record, for the very first business of this committee is to call for the official record of all officers seeking restoration to the regular Army. That record was read by President Roosevelt and unquestionably was read by the military committee of the Senate. The startling thing is not the application of this wretched old parasite for restora-tion, but that he should have influence

It is complained that the license tax to be paid on the stock of corporations bears hard on the plans of mining companies. Many of these companies issue large amounts of stock for speculative purposes. So it is said mining men will invoke the referendum on the new act. But is it not an abuse of the incorporation act when stock is authorized and issued greatly beyond the intention to have it paid up? And is it not a duty of the state to require that every cor poration shall be put on a sound basis?

Whether the referendum in Oregon is o stand or not will depend very much on what use shall be made of it; or rather, whether it shall be used reason ably and rightly, or so abused as to annoy and put a check upon the reasonable purposes of the people. If it is to be merely an instrument in the hands of peevieh, cranky and irrational obstructionists, it will not last long.

There is a story that the entire sys tem of Fiagler railroads and hotels in Florida has been sold out to a Morgan syndicate for \$50,000,000. Such sale would virtually carry with it the sovereignty of the State of Florida, which has been Flagler's pervant for several years.

Cheap and Dear. Philadelphia Record. Senator Spooner's statement of his po-litical account in the last campaign gives a total expense of \$1300, of which \$1000 consisted of a contribution to the Repub-lican State Committee. The expense of Senator Pettus, of Alabama, for his last election was limit B. But the command

## Stand by It.

the residents and taxpayers of our state may feel that this sum is a triffe large, they realize the fact that should the bill be submitted to reforendum and be defeated, it would bring shame and disgrace on our beautiful state and give us a black eye long to be remembered by our sister states around us who are all taking a hand with good large appropriations to help out the 1965 Fair. Before the bill appropriating \$50,000 by our Legislature was passed it was frequently asserted that the matter should be submitted to referendum, but since its passage these asser-tions have become less frequent. Every one should be in favor of the Lewis and Clark Fair and help it along in every possible way, for it will be a great adver-

#### "Government Bonds."

Robert Grier Cooke. As the title indicat

# The Devouring Steel Trust. Cleveland Leader. The steel trust continues to show signs

chases will have to be made at very high prices, and its policy will lead bold and ambitious men to establish new iron and steel mills for the purpose of selling them to the big trust at a fat profit. If that sort of thing goes far enough, there will be grave trouble ahead for the greatest of the industrial combinations. the industrial combinations.

# The Expansion of Salem. . Salem Journal. In the activity of real estate and the

many new improvements projected in this city, it is easy to see that the capital city has entered upon an era of expansion. Better streets and public grounds, finer residences and more beautiful surround-ings for them, more convenient business and office buildings are only straws show, ing the line of progress.

rather than that the association be one

As for the negro, he is being treated more fairly in the South today than in any other part of the Union. The best people of both races understand each other. If there is a problem it will work itself out in God's own way and in his make it harder for those in the South who do understand him and his condias to help the race in its effort at prac.

tical elevation. This said, therefore, let us give the President a fair showing, and let us judge him by the future. If by his future course he shows that he understands and appreciates conditions as they exist in the South, he will go out of office with

Captive in London Town

The Spectator quotes from a recently pub-lahed book of verse, "Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic," by W. G. Hole, the following fine

There comes a ghostly space "Twist midnight and dawn, When from the heart of London Town The tides of life are drawn.

What time, when Spring is due, The captives dungeoned deep Beneath the stones of London Town Grow troubled in their sleep

And wake-mint, mallow, dock, Brambles in bondage sore, And grasses shut in London Town A thousand years and more.

Yet though beneath the stones They starve, and overhead The countiess feet pace London Town Of men who hold them dead,

Like Samson, blind and scorned, In pain their time they bide To seize the roots of London Town And tumble down its pride.

Now well by proof and sign, By men, unheard, unseen, They know that far from Loudon Town The woods once more are green,

But theirs is still to wait, Deaf to the myriad hum, eath the sto nes of London Town A Spring that needs must con

## Most Independent of Callings.

Bloomington (Ill.) Bulletin. It is gratifying to note that the boys are ginning to realize what has been a his beginning to realize what has been a his-torical fact since Adam that farming is the most dignified and gentlemanly calling in the world. In Europe the man with the acres has long been held to be the first gentleman, but in America for some decades it was the practice of the boy to look away from the farm and yearn for commercial and professional pursuits in town. This condition is changing, and it is now the boy from college to the farm is now the boy from college to the farm rather than from the college to the store

A New Doxology.

The Standard Oil doxology, as rendered by William H. Crane, the actor: Praise John, from whom oil blessings flow, Praise him oil creatures here below, Praise him above, ye heavenly host, Praise William, too, but John the most.

counts for the inclination of some of the of open indifference or actual antagon- sons of Erin to seek and bite the adder when they get over on this side.

About half the letters that go through our mails are addressed to some "Esq." Occasionally you will find a "Mr." at the front end of the same and the "Esq." at appointed time. The result cannot be forced. To attempt to do it is to lose all the progress that has been made, to hinder instead of to help the negro-to was bestowed upon the shieldbearer, or was bestowed upon the shieldbearer, or armor-bearer, of a knight. In these days we use it loosely, tacking it on to everybody, just as "Hon." is tacked. Esquires may be divided into five classes-he who does not belong to one of them may or may not be a gentleman, but is no esquire According to Wharton, these' are the classes: "Younger sons of peers and their eldest sons; eldest sons of knights and their eldest sons; chiefs of ancient families (by prescription); esquires by creation or office, as heralds or sergeants-al-arms, Judges, Justices of the Peace, the higher naval and military officers, doctors in the several faculties, and barristers; each Knight of the Bath appoints two esquires to attend upon him at his installation and at coronations." No estate, however large, confers this rank upon its owner. This idea of limiting the application of the term is English, however, and Amertca refuses to be bound by it.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Simpson-Do you know anything about art? Jackson-I know enough about art not to try to talk about it.-Detroit Free Press. Linzee-There's nothing I like better than hard work. Morris-There's nothing you like better when somebody else is doing it.-Boston Transcript.

Transcript. Anxious Mother-Daughter, why do you per-elst in reading those sensational stories? Prat-ty Daughter-Because they make my hair ourl, mamma.-Chicago Dally News. "Yee," concluded the medical raconteur, "ahe became insane through excessive dancing." "One might say she was hopping mad. I sup-pose," gurgled the Cheerful Idiot.-Baltimore American.

American. "I seen in the morning paper that a New York woman has successfully gone through the bankruptcy court." "Counfound "em! There goes another of man's exclusive privileges!"--Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Did any other man ever kiss yon?" he fer-vently asked. "Well," replied the girl who has spent three seasons at the seaside, "no one that wasn't engaged to me over did."--Chicago Bacord-Herald.

ord-Herald.

This want with Record-Herald. The ?\*arson-I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for having thrown that brick at you. The Patient-Mebbe yer Riv'rence 'ud be aving toime if ye'd just wait till OI git well an' then pray fer Casey.-Provklyn Life. "You said I could prescribe my own terms." protested the startled and indignant prima don-na. "I know it," replied the manager, who had out her figures in half, "but I didn't say I'd follow your prescription."-Chicago Trihuns. "I don't suppose yod'll be sorry when the school season's over." remarked the old gentle-man. "Yes, I will," replied the street urchin, " cause I don't prever go to school at all, an'

" 'cause I don't never go to school at all, an' it's lots o' fun watchin' de odder kids w'at has

it's lots of fun watchin' de odder kids w'at has to."--Philadelphia Press. "Suppose" said the imaginative philosopher, "that a fairy were to appear to you and prom-ise to grant you three wishes. What would you ask for?" "If anything like that happened to me," responded Colonel Sillweil, of Ken-tucky, "Td ask for a piedge and sign it then and there."--Washington Star.

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of a deliberate and comprehensive policy of absorption of all other concerns in the same line of business which are of much importance. Needless to say, its pur-chases will have to be made at very high

McMinnville News. McMinnville News. We hear the question asked: What about the referendum of the Lewis and Clark appropriation bill; will it be sub-mitted to the people? Why should it be? Are not the people satisfied with the appro-priation of \$500,000 for the 1905 Fair? While the methods and the people fair? the same regard as that in which his la-mented predecessor was held.

tisement for our state.

"Government Bonds" is the title of a book printed for the National City Bank of New York, for private circulation, by everything about Government bonds, cou-pon and registered, is told. There are also chapters on "Circulation," "Public De-posits," "Bonds of Foreign Governments." "Treasury Regulations and Circulars" are given, as are also "Official Forms," such as resolutions powers of attorness such as resolutions, powers of attorneys, etc. At the close of the book is given the tele-graphic code in numbers and phrases. The ook has for frontispiece a picture of the

United States Treasury at Washington, D. C., and there is also a photogravure showing the Bank of England.