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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1903

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The Oregonian believes it certain that if the referendum were invoked on the appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Centennial the act would be sustained by a very large majority of the people. The main objection to the proposal to call for a vote on it is the delay that would be caused by such action. If this Exposition is to be made successful, every day should be employed in pushing the preparations. To invoke the referendum would be to hold everything back till the vote could be taken and counted, which would be no small loss of time that ought to be utilized to the utmost. Besides, it would throw a doubt on the sincerity of Oregon and on the disposition of the people wards the Exposition, which would do us incalculable injury in the sight of the many other states that have made

Even as it is, since the act, even if the referendum shall not be invoked, cannot go into effect till May 21, there is loss of time that causes great hin-drance and embarrassment. The plans are delayed; neither the directors of corporation nor the commissioners of the state can tell or advise what hould be done, as to plan or scope. None of the necessary engagements or contracts, on an important scale, can be effected till the appropriation made by the state shall become available, and the best months of the present year for this work are now being lost. To invoke the referendum will occasion still fur-ther delay, and will add distrust to delay. It is gratifying to note that the press of Oregon, with practical unanimity, is discouraging the proposal to call the referendum on this act. It is urged most every newspa that the credit and honor of Oregon are involved, since other states have re-sponded to our call; and, moreover, that, even if the appropriation should be sustained by an overwhelming vote doubt would be thrown for the time on our sincerity, and valuable time would be lost. By the press of Oregon, therefore, the people are urged not to eign the petitions when presented. On this subect the country press generally is acting with judgment and liberality. The Oregonian believes that the appropriation would certainly be approved by the electorate, and by a very heavy ma-jority; but it begs the electors not to cause this additional delay, when the time already is too short. The Exposition is to be had and held. To make it the best possible, let us go heartfly int it, push it, and oppose to it no hiedrances or obstructions even of temporary kind. Think of the honor and welfare of Oregon when those petitions are passed round!

SUBMARINE BOATS.

According to a late report from England, a submarine boat has been de vised by British naval constructors which possesses all the advantages of foreign boats of this type. The Ad-miralty has built a number of these and submitted them to perfectly satisfactory It was added that the Admiralty had already in stock many submarine boats both of American and French devisement, and, though these are highly esteemed, the English model shows improvement over them.

This is possible, of course, but this is not the point just now in regard to the question of submarine boats for our own Navy. The statement first of all calls attention to the fact that while the greatest navies of the world are supplying elves with submarine boate, the Amer ican Navy is not being strengthened or this prodigious fighting line; that our Navy-builders are not constructing submarine boats of any model-Americas or foreign. Yet these vessels have given extraordinary performances in a num ber of severe tests.

It may be well to remember that though capable of making a prodigious wing, our Navy is not built for show If it is not built strictly for purposes of National defense and to uphold Na. nal power and honor in the event of war, the money used in its construction wasted. It is true that the modern navy (except as its power has been test ed in the Spanish-American and in the an-China wars, in neither of which the great navies of the world took part) is largely an experiment. But, so far as experiments in times of peace have extended, the submarine boat is the most nderful safeguard of ports that has

ret been invented. This being true, why is it that in making suggestions and estimates for The South is free to "ear her cake" by naval construction, our Navy Depart-disfranchising the negro, but she will ment ignores the submarine boat? It find out that she cannot also "have her

has been suggested that the fear of beto duty on one of them on the part of officers of the Navy underlies this studied neglect. While, no doubt, such duty would be highly discan hardly accept the intimation that American naval officers are less brave and daring than those of England and France, both of which nations are making these formidable engines of destruction provides the second of the seco tion prominent features of their navies. It is said that the young mayal officers of these countries eagerly seek service on the submarine boats as furnishing the greatest hope of distinction. It is an unwarranted impeachment of the patri-otlem and ambition of the young officers of the American Navy to say that they would not be equally ready to put fame and fortune to the touch by seeking service on submarine boats if per-mitted to do so. They have had, however, no chance in this line, and thue far no preparations are being made whereby they may get such opportunities. aside, however, it is a shortsighted pol-lcy that neglects to provide the United States with this necessary and important adjunct of naval power and National defense.

SURE TO MAKE TROUBLE. As a matter of pure sentiment, it is not easy to enact justice, but, under the pressure of economic and political self-interest, public injustice is sure to be reformed at last. As a matter of pure sentiment, the appeal for the abolition or even the gradual emancipation of the negro made small prog-ress; but when the Republican party was formed upon the conservative platform of the nonextension of slavery as an economic and industrial evil, the forces of celf-interest on the part free labor were soon strong enough to upset the party of slave labor. It was a sectional political fight, in which the victory was obtained by the free white vote of the North, fighting, not for the freedom of the negro, but for its own hand.

On the score of mere sentiment, the War Democracy of the North would never have helped to swell greatly the ranks of the Union Army seeking to free the negro. The War Democracy and the great majority of the Republican party fought the war to conclusion because of enlightened selfishness. They could not afford the industrial loss and confusion that would follow the success of the Southern Confeder acy. The men of the West were determined that the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi should never be divided between two hostile states. Selfinterest, rather than sentiment, carried the flag back in victory from the Potomac and the Ohio to the Gulf.

In the Civil War every important step was prompted by the force of enlight-oned selfishness. The first few months of the war find us returning fugitive slaves to their masters, but the pinch of war grew tighter, and when the shrewd Yankee lawyer, General Ben Butler, ejaculates "contraband of war" when runaway slaves flock to his camp, the people say "Amen." When military emancipation is first proposed it is promptly disapproved; but the next year, when defeat and increasing debt depress us, our President issues his proclamation amid public approval. For two years the proposition to organize negro regiments is rejected, but when white men are hard to obtain and the draft stares us in the face, our President authorizes and Congress approves the recruitment of 180,000 black soldiers. The mere force of moral centiment is soon spent except when it is supported by the economic and political forces of

National self-interest. The basis of public morality is enlightened self-interest; human experience reports to us that vice and immo and crime do not pay, viewed rality merely from the standpoint of economic and industrial self-interest, and public opinion holds the dangerous classes in check as far as possible, not because philanthropic concern about their fate in this world or the next, but be cause the body politic cannot afford to be worried to death by its own mad dogs; and because of this dominant power of human self-interest, the question of negro suffrage at the South has not been and will not be quieted in the near future by almost universal disfranchisement of the blacks. It will continue to be a burning question, not because of the blacks, but because of the whites of the North, who are sure ultimately to became violently discontented with a situation in which the vote of one white Mississippian is not only equal to his own vote and the vote of a black Mississippian, but is equal to the votes of sixteen whites in New York City, for, while the average vote for a Congressman in a Congressional district in New York State is 37,000, the average vote polled in Mississippi at the last election in a Congressional district was 2200. The other Southern States enjoy great advantage over New York and other Northern States in the value of the voting capacity of the individual

The average vote for Congressmen in South Carolina is 4549; in Louislans, 4000; in Florida, 5442; in Georgia, 7919; in Alabama, 10,342. As a matter of abstract justice, neither of the great po litical parties at the North cares a button about the disfranchisement of the black voters at the South, but the fact that the suffrage of the white men at the North is rendered less effective by the smaller number of voters at the South is bound to breed trouble in the future if it is not righted by compense tory reduction of representation. The North does not care today because the South thus wields an undue power in the National Legislature which does not rightfully belong to it, but in the vicis-situdes of future politics the North is sure to care some day and insist that the wrong shall be righted. Suppose the contest was so close between the parties that the Democratic party regularly ob tained and held a majority in the House of Representatives by the undue power wielded today by the South in the Na-tional Legislature-how long would it be before the Republican party would insist on the correction of the wrong not because of the negro, but because of the white Republican party of the North excluded from control of Congress by the system of "graveyard suffrage at the South, which disfrag chises the negro and yet obtains representation for him as completely a if the black man was a free and unterrified voter? As a matter of pure senti ment, the Republican party does not worry over the disfranchised negro at the South, but as a matter of loss of power in the National Legislature the Republican party will be sure ultimately to worry over the disfranchised negro until the South is forced to submit to a reduction of representation. The South is free to "eat her cake" by

cake" in the shape of undiminished representation. Today the question is merely academic, but in a close struggle between the great parties it would inevitably become a burning issue.

THE PANAMA CANAL. The United States will receive but little of value in the way of canalbuilding machinery for the \$40,000,000 which is to be paid the New Panama Canal Company for its possessions on the isthmus. For years the vast quantitles of dredging and excavating ma chinery which have been lying in heape the isthmus have been the source of much comment on the prodigal wast of money by the original projectors of the canal. It has always been sup-posed that when the United States took hold of the project some use could be made of this machinery. Now that the United States is almost in possession of the arsets of the successor of the orig-inal company, expert engineers state that the machinery is so far out of date as to be worthless. The magnitude of the undertaking is so vast that the difference in cost of excavating with oldmachinery as compared with a modern equipment will run into mil-

In a paper presented at the last meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, George S. Morison, consulting engineer and late member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, gives some interesting facts as to the work ahead of the canal-builders. The great cut be-tween the Chagres Valley and the point where tidewater is first reached on the Payific side covers a total distance of nearly eight miles. For five miles this cut is through a mountain, the maximum original height on the center line of the canal being 330 feet above mean tide. The canal plans provide for a width on the bottom of 150 feet, and on this basis the cut necessary in this five-mile stretch alone is estimated at 43,237,000 cubic yards. The excavation of so large an amount from such a comparatively short distance is said to be without precedent, and the possibilities for a vast saving or a heavy loss through economical or careless engineering operations are wonderful. The Isthmian Canal Commission estimated the cost of this particular excavation at 80 cents per cubic yard, but Mr. Morison states that bad management or the use of anything but the very latest machinery might run the cost up to \$1 per yard. On the other hand, he believes that it is not impossible, with carefully selected equipment and economical operation, to reduce the cost to 60 cents per yard.

The demands of commerce have undergone a radical change since the original canal company began operations on the isthmus. At that time the dimensions of the Suez Canal were supposed to be ample for the Panams ditch, and no provision was made for anything of greater draft than twentymx feet. The width at the bottom was seventy-two feet. The new French company which succeeded the original pro jectors of the enterprise made arrangements for a bottom width of about one hundred feet. The plans which will be adopted by the present builders call for a bottom width of 150 feet and a depth sufficient to float vessels of thirty-five feet draft. The largest steamers plying on the Atlantic cannot pass through the Suez Canal, but the Panama Canal will afford a sufficient depth for any ver affoat. While a vessel can be taken through a canal with very little leeway on either side, yet her progress when cramped for room will be slow, and delays would result in waiting at passing points. These troubles will be obviated in the Panama Canal, which will be of sufficient width to enable vessels to move at fairly good speed and also to pass each other in the canal. This is an important matter when it is considered that the distance from water to deep water is forty-five miles. The American engineers have improved on the French plan of making a vast lake out of the turgid waters of the Chagres River by enlarging this lake to nearly three times its former area, thus diminishing the risks encountered during the periods of floods With the waters of the lake at a normal elevation of eighty-five feet, there will be a descent of fifty-eight feet to the intermediate level on the ocean sides of the isthmus. Each descent is accompanied by two locks, the average lift of which is twenty-nine feet. These locks are to be eighty-four feet wide and 790 feet long between gates. The benefits which the Pacific Coast is expected to reap from the construction of the canal are still a matter of question, but there is no question about the undertaking being one of the greatest engineering feats ever attempted. For this reason alone, a trip by the Panama route when the canal is completed will

be very attractive for tourists. Our citizens are to be congratulated first, that President Roosevelt is coming; next, that he does not want a bar quet as a feature of his entertainment in this city, and finally that the omission of a banquet will give him time to see more of the city and meet a larger number of people than would be posed ble if from two to four hours of his short stay were to be spent at table, The act of feeding people who are not hungry is one of the absurd customs of the past that cling to a higher civiliza-It originated, no doubt, in the fact that the average human being in the savage state, or just emerging there from, was in a condition of chronic hunger, to appease which was the first duty of the chance host, and the paramount desire of the perhaps unbidden guest. Handshaking as a token of amity is another custom that, as a wholesale dispensation, might be honored in the breach, rather than in the observance The President is said, however, to be an intelligent handshaker; that is to say, he gets through a tremendous volume of it with relatively slight fatigue and does not particularly object to it. Speechmaking on a public tour cannot of course, be dispensed with, and he is able to get through with a great deal of this also, without excessive fatigue. To accomplish these two latter feats with comparative case, he eschews as much as possible banqueting as a feature of a long and hurried trip. Our people will enjoy seeing and hearing and shaking hands with President Roosevelt. They would enjoy feeding him if he were hungry, too, but, knowing that he will not be, and that he does not desire to give time to an elaborate feature of eating and drinking, they will be glad to entertain him in a more fitting and withal a more complimentary manner.

With a good appropriation in sight and bright prospects for an early start on the work of improving the channel at the mouth of the Columbia River, Portland has safely passed a crisis in

her commercial history. The Winter season just ending and its predecessor witnessed more expensive delays than ships have been subjected to in any previous seasons since the work of improving the channel at the mouth of the river was begun. With this experience still fresh in the minds of shipowners, it was feared that the old differential in rates against the port would be again demanded. The fact that chartering for the new season has already begun with rates exactly the same for either Portland or Puget Sound loading assures us of another season of cheap rates, and long before all of the wheat fleet of 1903-04 is out of the river the dredge now being equipped for the work will have cut out a channel sufficient to prevent any more such vexatious delays as have threatened the good name of the port for the past two years. By the time the operations of the dredge are completed, the jetty extension will be well under way, and all danger of delays at the mouth of the river will be ended.

The Interior Department has finally cided that, under the joint resolution of July 1, 1902, soldiers who served in the Union and who had previously served in the Confederate army are legal claimants for pension. This conclusion to so just that it is not easy to understand why there should have been any dispute about it. The next great age in the pension laws will be the establishment of a service pension system for all veterans of the Civil War. This will not probably be delayed many years from enactment. The Mexican War veterans now receive \$12 a month service pension. Under the law, a service pension is now paid to the survivors of all Indian conflicts prior to the Civil War and their widows. In 1900 there were 7600 beneficiaries-4618 soldiers and 2909 widows-and that the cost would be \$730,990 a year. This is precedent enough for service pensions, and brings them up to 1861. The next step will be a service pension for the Civil War veterans. The act of July, 1890, is practically so near to a service pension that the roll could not be greatly enlarged by a service pension unless \$8 a month service pension were given in addition to existing disability pensions.

A Tacoma attorney is out with the statement that he can defeat the law which makes gambling a felony at a cost of only \$500. In order to get action on the question, it will be necessary first to secure a victim. This may not be so easy. So long as the maxin punishment for gambling was a few dollars fine, it was not a difficult matter to induce the gamblers to give up some of their ill-gotten gains for any kind of a test case where their nefarious traffic was concerned. The prospect for a term in the penitentiary in case the attorney may have everestimated his ability in breaking new laws is a more serious matter. The gambler, through the nature of his profession, is a moral coward, and will not readily accept the chances of a term in the penitentiary so long as there are states adjacent to Washington where he can gamble to his heart's content without fear of molestation except of a mild character. Th same Legislature that passed the antigambling law in Washington also passed a law for the punishment of lawyers who needlessly stir up litigation, The Tacoma lawyer might to advantage first determine whether that law is constitutional.

The story of the finding of the wreck of the Steamship Golden Gate, as printed in yesterday'e telegraphic news column, has a familiar appearance. Next to the perennial yarn about the finding of the wreck of the Brother Jonathan, that of the Golden Gate, like the poor, is "always with us." latest finder of the wreck brings with his story; sea-corroded and partly melted coins to substantiate the yarn. Jonathan wreck. On that occasion the finder was reported in the San Francisco papers as bringing back with him a deck bucket with the name of the steamer engraved on its brass hoops. Perhaps the most improbable feature of this latest finding of the Golden Gate wreck is the statement that she was resting in eight feet of water. The Golden Gate was an old wooden steamer, and forty years of battering by the sea in eight feet of water off the Mexican Coast would hardly leave enough of her intact to hold many "eea-corroded and partly melted coine."

The sympathy of all humane people must be with the monster elephant, Jingo, that died in his cage at eea recently after trumpeting his sore distress for sixty consecutive hours. The captivity of a wild creature may not be burdensome in proportion to its size, but its resistance to such captivity is in proportion to its strongth, and in the in proportion to its strength, and in the case of Jingo this was tremendous. Human curiosity or greed gratified at the expense of such heroic resistance and suffering makes a pitiful spectacle of human littleness. "Securely chained in the aft hatchway so that escape was impossible, squirming in his carrow cage in a futile effort to get out," this mammoth sufferer was kept under the influence of whisky for three days within the aft hatchway so that escape was influence of whisky for three days without avail, in the effort to subdue him, It must have been a relief to all on shipboard when the cessation of his

trumpetings told that he was dead. A Democratic paper (of Oregon) be fore us is very indignant about "the shameless waste of funds" by the recent Congress, and it makes a bitter on slaught on the Republican party for the extravagance. And it tells us that if the next Congress shall be Repub-lican the "waste" undoubtedly will be greater still. Well, then, how would I do to cut out these millions which Oregon gets, and the millions more which Oregon wants next time? Of cours Oregon will have no right to insist on reduction of the appropriations unless she is willing to give up the share of them that comes to her. But imagine the Senators and Representatives of Oregon making such renunciation! Oregon would honor most the men who could get most from the National Treasury for the benefit of the state And the other states the same.

The President has been invited to stop off at Billings, Mont., for an elk from a band of elk held in captivity near that place. It is not probable that this will appeal to the sportsman-like instincts of Mr. Roosevelt. Shoot-ing wild game after first penning it up and partially taming it reflects very little glory upon the sportsman. It is, plainly speaking, a butcher's job; it is of a piece with live pigeon shooting, and is sport for cowards, rather than

ACTIVITY OF CLEVELAND.

Some Facts Concerning an Important Occurrence of Recent Date.

Occurrence of Recent Date.

New York Sun.

The exact facts about Mr. Cleveland's return to politice and his renewed association with politicians seem to be these:

He came over from Princeton to speak at the Beecher memorial cervice in Brooklyn. He apoke there in excellent taste, confining his remarks strictly to the particular subject before the meeting. He was ledged and fed at the home of his personal friend. Occar S. Straus, formerly our Minister to Turkey. He went to the theater twice, and on each occasion apparently enjoyed the performance. He rode downtown, shook hands with John G. Carilale and a few other friends, and ate a luncheon cooked in the neighborhood of Trinity Church. When approached by reporters with the customary question about his views on the state of the country, he replied briefly but consistently, the was out of politics but in good health. Yesterday he took a train back to Princeton. When last observed, Mr. Cleveland's physiognomic expression was not that of a statesman who had recently acquired a new burden of black care, but rather that of a comfortable Jerseyman partly glad and partly sorry to depart from the most interesting metropolis on earth.

The cost of a ticket from Princeton to New York and return is \$2.15 by the Pennovivania Railroad.

Feeling, perhaps, that the only living

New York and return is \$2.15 by the Pennsylvania Railroed.
Feeling, perhaps, that the only living ex-President of the United States was not getting the worth of his money in the performance of the plous duty and the enjoyment of the simple, every-day pleasures above recorded, certain chronicles of highly productive genius have already provided him with the following additional dividends upon his modest investment at the Princeton station:

He held here in New York secret conferences, prolonged for hours, with other

ferences, prolonged for hours, with other eminent Democrats now engaged in reoreminent Democrats now engaged in reor-ganizing their party.

He formulated new issues and elaborated in minute detail a specific plan of cam-paign for the Democracy in the next Na-

On the strength of his unique position in the Democracy he assumed personal charge of its affairs.

He revised the speech which Edward M. Shepard expects to deliver tomorrow night at Tulane University, and likewise another speech which the same context. another speech which the same crator has prepared for next Monday night at the Iroquois Club in Chicago; and he gave Shepard careful instructions and much wise advice as to the policy to be observed

in his casual intercourse with the South-ern and Western Democrats.

He devoted hours in co-operation with his associates and disciples to an ex-haustive review of President Roosevelt's record during the past 18 months, particularly with reference to the trust issue, the race question and the question of the ademate propagation of the human species. and with unerring instinct and rip dom he pointed out such mistakes of Mr. Roosevelt's as may be turned to good account by the Democracy in the coming

campaign. Incidentally, while in the Wall-stree region, he arranged for a restoration of the confidence of the financial and com-mercial interests temporarily alienated from the Democracy during the period when Bryanism was fiagrant. Although unable to see Mr. Whitney, who was unavoidably detained from all the several conferences. Mr. Giavalend

who was unavoidably detained from all the several conferences, Mr. Cleveland sent by a trusty messenger the plan of campaign and the working drawings and battle maps, and secured for the same the O. K. of the great Foolkiller. He declined six times the Democratic nomination for President; but adcepted four times the post of advisory manager of the party.

four times the post of advisory manager of the party.

This is certainly a generous return for Mr. Cleveland's £2.15. Knowing his temper under molestation in his domestic and academic pursuits, we fear it is a trifle too generous. It will make the ex-President want to disguise himself as a traveling Wallachian Count the next time he comes to New York to the president. to New York to dine with a friend and

A Matter of Honor. North Yambill Record.

An effort is being made to apply the referendum to the legislative appropriation for the Lewis and Clark 1905 Exposition. that there is any probability of the appropriation being defeated, because it can \$2,000,000 in the state, money spent by This is even less convincing than the faith as to step in and kill this appropriareport of the finding of the Brother tion, after having used it as an indument to sister states to make appropriations to the Exposition. Not for these reasons, but because this move on the face of it looks bad in its relationship to the good faith, and savors strongly of an outburst of that spirit of discontent which prevails everywhere, and seeks to pull down and destroy most everything that is good, offering nothing in particular in its stead. Nothing could be proposed which would inure greater good for the state than this Exposition. Every laborer, every farmer, every mechanic and every other business man in the state will reap benefits resulting from this Fair, which will far exceed the additional taxation which each will have to meet. If this matter comes to a vote of the people let us appeal to the better instincts of our people not to defeat it and bring a blight of shame upon the good name of our beloved state.

Mr. Hoar and Mr. Quay.

house in Florida, the land of sunshine and flowers, to which he resorts when the stormy winds of Winter do blow too roughly and coldly, when he relaxes from his arduous Senatorial labors to practice amid the palms and orange groves the gengle art of fishing.

Mr. Hoar has explained in his address to the Armour students this difference of these Senatorial conditions. He has had no time to make money, but who what! no time to make money, but who shall say that he has not made a man whose useful, honorable life, whose wise, patriotic services to his country are not parts and parcels of the treas of his country, the pride of his admiring grateful countrymen?

Embarrassment of Patronage.

Hartford (Conn.) Times Hartford (Conn.) Times.

The President has thought it advisable to make a public statement in regard to his appointments in the Southern States in the form of a letter to the editor of a Democratic newspaper in Atlanta. He evidently has no desire to displease the Southern people in naming a few colored men for important office, and we can be sure that if he had his own way he would men for important office, and we can be sure that if he had his own way he would gladly turn over all the "patronage" in the Southern States to his most ambitious opponent for the next 12 months. His chances of obtaining a renomination and re-election would be better than they are if he could do this. if he could do this.

Not Puritanism

New York Meil and Express. The fiction that the saloon is the victim of the survival of "Puritanism" in the community, or the victim of anything, is neither tenable nor plausible. While there are any laws to break that intur-fere with its freedom of action it will try to break them. It is not in its nature to submit to any restriction in the interest of the public welfare. That is no reason why the public welfare should be made subservient to its interest. It is the last business that should receive favors.

CITIES WITHOUT THE GRAFTERS Showings Made by Mayors of Detroit and Baltimore.

Baltimore American.

A magazine article recently written by Mayor Hayes, in which he extols Baltimore as "a city without graft," has attracted the special attention of Mayor Maybury, of Detroit. To one paragraph he takes exception, and, using it as a text, preaches a sermon in the columns of the Detroit Free Press on the superior virtues of the city. This is the passage:

We have banished graft and grafters from the city government, and we have made com-missions and rake-offs and lobbying impossible. I am told that Bultimore is the only city which can houst of these conditions, and that is the reason why this article is desired.

The Mayor of Detroit challenges none of the statements of the Mayor of Baltimore except the claim that Baitimore is the only city not in the clutches of the grafters. He makes out a good case, we must confess, for his own city; so good, in fact, that it was unfortunate he should make such a bad blunder in comparing our respective financial conditions. He pre-sents the following comparative table: Tax rate for all pur-

Mayor Maybury is so pleased by his deadly parallel that he cannot refrain from crowing just a little. Says he: "The existence of the grafter and his contemporaries would appear to be confirmed by these significant figures. That the grafter and his kind have not performed their delicate work in Detroit is made manifest by a comparison of the figures stated above."

The argument wouldn't be so bad if the

premises were correct. In the first place, let it be understood that a city's "net debt" is arrived at by deducting from the total obligations of all kinds the sinking funds and productive assets, in which must be included the waterworks. Mr. Maybury's figures are for 1901. Our sink-ing funds have increased since then by over \$3,000,000-chiefly from the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad-and now amount to \$17.502.378.38. When this sum and the productive assets of over \$15,000,000 are credited against our total indebtedness. it leaves a net debt of only \$8,755,250.41. By the same methods of accounting the net debt of Detroit is \$3,538,736.

As a matter of fact, the percentage of net debt of total taxable basis is nearly equally low in both cases. For Detroit it equally low in both cases. For Detroit it is 1 3-5 per cent; for Baltimore 1% per cent. The cities run neck and neck in this respect, and are not very far apart in their per capita debt, which is about \$14 for Detroit and \$17 for Baltimore, Balti-more has nearly double the population, double the amount of taxable property; consequently, a due proportion is served by having double the amou

In vindicating Baltimore we compliment Detroit on her ability to make as good a showing as ourselves. An alibi could easily be proved for grafters in both cities.

No Referendum Wanted Nearly all states went of the Rocky

priation for the Lewis and Clark Fair, and for Oregon to repudiate her own Fair would be to discredit the state and do it an almost irreparable injury. To drop this Fair after so much has been done toward making it a success would be to place Oregon in the position of being the most out-and-out mossback state in the Union. Two months ago a popular vote might have defeated the appropriation, but public sentiment has changed, and if submitted to a vote now it would carry by a big majority, for the busine interests and the progressive element of the state would rally to its support in such strength that all opposition would be overcome. Now that the Fair proposition is more fully understood, people are beginning to realize that it will be of very great benefit in many different ways to the building up and prosperity of the whole state. In addition to the great immigration and investment of cap-All thinking people must regret this. Not ital in various industries that it will bring to Oregon it will leave no less than hardly be conceived that the people would the various states and by the General perpetrate such an abominable breach of Government in connection with their exthite and by the thousands of who will attend the Fair from the East. The \$500,000 that Oregon will spend upor the Lewis and Clark Fair will bring greater returns to the state than most of the other appropriations made by the Legislature.

Taking Liberties With Seven-Up.

Baltimore Sun. The statesmen of Oklahoma Territory are, according to a Guthrie dispatch, con-sidering the advisability of amending the rules governing that fascinating pastime, The Representative of Pottawattomic County in the Territorial Leg-islature introduced a bill a day or two ago making revolutionary changes in this time-honored game. The committee on games and gaming promptly submitted a report recommending the passage of the

Ordinarily the members of legislative bodies do not concern themselves with such matters as the rules of card playing Oklahoma statesmen, it appears, regar-such things as entirely within their jurisdiction. It is an interesting question, however, whether the Territorial Legisla-ture has the constitutional power to tin-ker with the games of our forefathers, and whether the proposed law will be obeyed by those who indulge in card play-

to tamper with the rules of "seven-up" it may not be long before they will decree changes in that noble American institution, poker. It is time to call a halt stitution, poker. It is time to on revolutionary statesmen.

Facts vs. Prejudice.

Hartford Courant. The Boston Herald remarks: In the Filipino language a ladrone means a cobber. In the anti-imperialist dictionary, on the other hand, it means a pariot. It's funn-tion language gets queered by one's prejudices True enough. But prejudice cannot alte facts. And it is the fact that the ladron is a robber. The Filipinos say so, and they know the ladrone as the anti-im-perialist does not. The attempt to gal-vanize the ladrones of the Philippines into the semblance of patriots is of a piece with the attempt to show up Am ers as murderers and barbarous tor

A Touching Tribute. A proud woman must be Mrs. Holmes, the wife of the editor of the Klowa County Signal. Her husband printed these voxes in his paper, under the title, "Why I Wed Her":

It was not because she's handsome. * 'Tho' she is, So they say: And I guess it must be true, 'cause I hear it Every day.

Neither was it that she's gracious,
'Tho' she is,
To my mind;
And as gentle as an angel,
And as pure,
Sweet and kind.

Nor was it because she's wealthy,
For she's notNot in goldAnd that counts for very little,

With a love
Most intense;
And because I had discovered
Her good, hard,
Common sense.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The ball season hasn't opened yet, but our baseball brethren are doing considerable knocking.

The gang in Delaware howled for "Addicks or nobody," and it seems to have got what it howied for.

The way the Burdick murder case has been handled proves Buffalo to be about our yellowest city. Even San Francisco will have to get up early in the forenoon

Maine went heavily for prohibition the other day because, it is said, the Prohibitionists voted against liquor on principle and the liquor people voted that way in order to avoid the necessity of paying

William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, recently said:

Phillips Brooks said to me once: "Partridge, I may not live to see the day, but you probably will, when the church will have passed into that larger brotherhood which I may term the Resultant church." He then mentioned the various denominations, and made special reference to the Unitarians and their contribution to the desired result.

At Boston Wednesday General Miles located the \$1 deposited by him in a bank near the City Hall in 1860. He had often recalled the deposit, he said, but had forgotten the name of the bank. No interest had accumulated, as no sum under \$2 has earning power. The bank treasurer said that he would consider it a favor if the General would come and get his collar and close the account

The way the Southern papers are praising Judge Parker shows what they think of Bryan. The wordy Nebraskan's tether will probably grow shorter hereafter every time he ambles around the circle. The fight for principle has had its run. The Democrats are pining to get out and yellfor real old bourbonism. Bother these academic issues and boy orators. Parker and Hill are the stuff.

A recent special dispatch from Che Fob to the Shanghai Times makes the following record of a distressing situation:

ing record of a distressing altuation:

Last week an official of the Custom-House
was bitten by a pet dog, and ever since hydrophobia has been the prevalent topic. A public
meeting was held to take "precautionary measures," consequent upon which there has been a
veritable craze for dog-shooting. Dogment has
gone down 3 cents per catty in the market, it
is said, and brigands are hoping for a rich and
early harvest, as there is scarcely a watchdog
left in the place.

By a variety of employments, ranging from teaching and technical works to sweeping rooms and washing dishes, 164 Columbia University students carned in three months last year \$15,000-an average of about \$90 for each man. One student earned more than \$100 a week during the three months by advanced tutoring, and another gained \$1050 during the 12 weeks. Several students earned \$300 each. Of the women students 17 gained \$2434.69, an average of \$143, or \$50 above the men'r average.

The legislative chaplains are having their innings in these degenerate days. A Utah parson recently prayed specially for the Democratic minority, thereby getting a broadside in the way of a spiteful resolution, which was not passed, however. In the Missouri House the other day the members gave scant attention to the morning prayer and Chaplain Russel got back at them by closing his invocation in this wise:

O Lord, I ask that those in this house who rise to their feet for prayer may not continue to read their papers while the chaplain prays, Grant that they may have some respect for God, if they have not for the chaplain.

General Chaffee tells a story about an itinerant American he met in the Philippines. He was from Texas and was known as "Volcano" Marshall. He had become "stranded" in Manila and asked the General to send him home on a trans-

"Are you in the United States service?" asked the General.

"Not by a blamed sight," was the explosive reply; "I am a free-born Ameran citizen, and no confounded satrap." "My orders," said the General, "are to send back only those who are in the military or civil service."

Marshall thought a moment. "General. you could send me if you wanted to," he ventured, persuasively.

"See here, Mr. Marshall," replied the General, sternly, "If you were in my place and had my orders, and I were in your place, would you give me transportation?"

"You bet, I would," returned Marshall, quickly, "and be darned glad to get rid of you."

During the late session of Congress provision was made for the erection of four new monuments to revolutionary heroes-Count Pulaski, Baron von Steuben, Brigadier-General Francis Nash and Brigadier-General william Lee Davidson, of North Carolina. It appears that laws were passed in 1777 and 1781 for honoring the two heroes last named, but for some reason or another they were never fulfilled. Section third of the new law provides that the selection of the site and designs and the work of erection shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War, acting jointly with the Governor of North Carolina, by which one would infer that they are to be located somewhere in that state instead of in Washington. Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for each of the statues of Pulaski and Steuben. It is understood that they will occupy the northeastern and northwestern corners of La Fayette Square in Washington and be of designs corresponding to those of La Fayette and Rochambeau, which occupy the other corners.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

It's a wise railroad stock that knows its own par.—Harvard Lampoon.
"I am told that her flance is wealthy—quite one of the 'landed gentry,' in fact." "Yea! It was her mother who 'landed' him."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Meadows—I suppose I can match this slik at the big dry goods store? Miss Street—Mercy, no! All they sell there is groceries and liquors.—Judge.

In South America.—Pedro--What think you of the proposed law? Miguel--What is it? Pedro--It is to the effect that after a man has taken part in 10 insurrections he shall be exempt from further military service.—Puck.

"I see that two-thirds of the world's correspondence is conducted in the English language," said the blands typewriter. "Too balyour work couldn't be counted in that twothirds," said the busy man, drawing his pen
through many words in the letter before him.—
Yonkers Statesman.

"Well, they decided that they would have to
operate by taking stitches in the man's heart operate by taking stitches in the man's heart between beats," said the eminent physician, "so Dr. Slashum made an incision in the stom-

ach and—" "For heaven's sake, why did he make an incision in the stomach?" "Why, isn't that the shortest cut to a man's heart?" ore News

Baltimore News.

"Whe was that poor cuse that the mob tarred and feathered, rode on a rail, horsewhipped and threatened to lynch!" "Why," said the leader of the mob, "that's the fellow who wrote to the papers that the citizens of this town had no respect for law and order. We showed the cuse hat we were law-abiding citizens, you bet!"—Baltimore Herald.