# The Oregonian

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, 84 degrees; minimum temperature, 51 degrees. Precipitation, none. TODAT'S WEATHER-Showers and cooler,

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1904.

## PATENT IMPOTENCE OF CHINA.

Cold-blooded as the announcemen seems that China's denunciation of her treaty with us will make no difference with the operations of the exclusion law, it is nevertheless an unexceptionable recognition of the patent negligibility of the Chinese government's desires. It is all very well, when there is no stress of actual circumstances, to preach about courtesy to China and the necessity of following the golden rule in our treatment of her; but the fact

remains that we shall continue to do

with her about as we will; just as the other powers do.

This was definitely apparent when a little while ago we sent a hurry-up order to her to sign a treaty with us concerning Mukden and Antung. Imagine our bearing down like this upon Germany or Russia; yet China made haste to comply, just as she did when the allies marched to Pekin, carried off everything they could and disinterested service to the people lay their hands on, and levied an indemnity which was limited only by the ability to collect. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the fact that China is living on sufferance, just as Turkey is. Treaty or no treaty, law or no law, we shall keep the Chinese out precisely as suits our purposes, without even the formality of asking China how it suits

The reason is that China has no force to compel recognition. All that keeps her from being parceled out tomorrow among the hungry powers is the same mutual jealousy that keeps poor old quire a connecting line for greater fa-Turkey from falling to pieces. It is a tremendous warning to our Little and tends to conserve if not to stimu-Americans who groan every time they see an army or pension appropriation bill or hear of a new naval programme We are under obligations to treat Russia civilly, for Russia can make reprisals. But when it comes to China we take what we want and give her what we choose, simply because she is a nation only in name and as a power is a false siarm. Just such shall we ecome when Army and Navy are no longer able to enforce our will.

## TAFT ON ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

Secretary Taft's recent utterance have stamped him with the unmistakable hallmark of greatness. His testimony before the Philippine committees in Congress was dominated by a candor which belongs to only the highest natures. He said that he had to wink at infractions of the law in order to afford the Philippines their necessary shipping facilities. He said that while he viewed government ownership of the Philip pine railroads with misgivings, it had no terrors for him if it came to a choice between Government roads and no roads at all.

Now this wise and brave man has spoken the exact truth about anti-imperialism with a precision that should clear up the subject in any mind until now in undecided attitude toward the problem of Philippine independence. "It will require much time," he says, "perhaps several generations, before the people of the Philippine Islands are going to be able to govern themselves as we of this country understand the proposition; the only method to pursue is by education and example. he avers that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to retain the islands in its possession, believing that with wise control by this country they will become prosperous and self-

But why do the antis continue to agitate for independence of the archipelago? Secretary Taft tells us why. It is not because they have any desire to help the Filipinos, but because they are consumed with a desire "to exhibit what they maintain is a political consistency on the part of this country." This tenet, academic and wholly unrelated to actual conditions and needs in the islands, they advocate "in an assumption of virtue." Professing to follow the only righteous path, they nevertheless urge an abandonment which means nothing else than "cer-

tain anarchy, tyranny and chaos," There is no escape from these conclusions, because they are the conclusions of every competent American judge that has studied the question on the ground. Secretary Taft himself went to the Philippines a believer in Philippine independence. So did President Schurman, of Cornell; so did Bishop Potter, of New York. But they all came away with the opposite idea The reason was that when once interested in the Filipinos themselves, they became converts to Judge Taft's principle of "The Philippines for the Fili-

pinos," instead of demanding the Philippines for the Pharisaical and irrecon-cliable antis.

There is no tyranny like the tyranny

of intellectual pride and selfishness. Their own theories are so dear to them that the antis will not relax their hold on their preconceived notions, no, not to save the entire archipelago from falling into misery and ruin. It is so with purse-proud employers, who would rather see their men and their families starve than yield one jot or tittle of their right to conduct their business in their own way. It is so with too many union leaders, who are oblivious to the sufferings of strikers' families and idle nonunion men, so long as they can carry their point. One may hope that Judge Taft's authoritative utterance on the question of Philippine independence may abate somewhat the continued gibes of the antis at every difficulty encountered by our American civil and military forces in the islands

#### TWO SORTS OF MERGERS.

Mr. Hill's long-deferred outgiving on the Harriman application bears the same note of insincerity that has characterized all the attempts to justify his distribution of Northern Securities holdings. When he says that the plan "is made for the sole purpose of meeting the demands of the law," he states what every one knows is not true. What the plan is specifically aimed at is to give the Harriman interests less Northern Pacific than they had before. Mr. Hill himself virtually concedes this when he says that if Harriman wins the Hill control of Northern Pacific and Burlington will be menaced. Here we come to the uniform plea of the Hill interests in this matter, thus:

The vital importance of this content the Northwest is manifest. Union Pacific control of the Northern Pacific means the control of that road by mea, who have only a secondary interest in the Northern Pacific ountry, who have no especially large bust ness interests in the Northwest and who would naturally run the road as an adjunct to the enterprises and the sections in which they are primarily interested.-St. Paul Pioneer Press,

Though the complaint avers in one place that the purpose of the ratable distribution of stock is to give the Great Northern con of glock is to give the Great Northern con-trol of the Northern Pacific, contrary to the spirit of the Circuit Court decision, evidence is furnished in another place that the return of Northern Pacific stock asked for will not take this central away from the Great North-ern. If it did, and gave control to the Union Pacific, the spirit of the decision would be equally violated, since the Union and North-ern Pacific are also parallel and competing ex.-Minneapolis Tribune.

It appears, therefore, that Harriman control of the Northern Pacific is resented because it would be contrary to the spirit of the Supreme Court decision, and because Harriman's prime interest is in the Union Pacific rather than in the Great Northern or Northern Pacific. Whether this plea is true or false we shall not now discuss; we shall merely ask where were these fine scruples when Mr. Hill was acquiring the Northern Pacific, a competing line, and the Burlington, a property in which his interest was secondary and subordinate to his desire to make the Great Northern pay. If the Hill people are compelled to simulate a righteous horror of a proceeding now which they themselves carried out a little while ago with every assumption of self-denying then indeed is their cause in sore ex-

tremity. Wall street professes to believe that the Northern Securities decision proscribes only the method and not the principle of Hill's consolidation of the three roads he merged into one. How true this may develop in time is uncertain; but what is certain is that justice requires a distinction between acquisition of the Burlington by Great Northern or Northern Pacific and ac Northern Pacific by the other. To accility in commerce is morally legitimate late the competitive principle; but to acquire a parallel and competing line is morally illegitimate, in view of the laws, and is in restraint of trade as we understand the Supreme Court distinctly to affirm. If Mr. Harriman seeks control of the

Northern Pacific, his action is no more defensible than the action of Hill in seeking control of the same road. Nobody has ever complained on grounds of public policy of Hill's acquisition of the Burlington. No one has complained of Harriman's acquisition of the South-ern Pacific as a connecting line for Union Pacific. No one could have complained of Hill's acquisition of the Erie for an Eastern connection, if it had been a genuine proceeding instead of the stockjobbing enterprise it was afterward avowed to have been. We hope to see the courts some day sustain the distinction we have here optlined: whether they do or not, we shall never expect to see that pronounced a crime in Harriman which is a virtue in Hill Where was the sympathy of the Pioneer Press for the downtrodden people when Mr. Hill was so sanctimos gathering in the Northern Pacific What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

## BOODLING DOESN'T PAY.

The impulse to kick a man when he is down is accredited as strictly human The lofty prescience that, when a man gets into trouble, "always knew there was something wrong with him" is a generally accepted attribute of human nature; the man arraigned before the courts as a murderer has a face that according to the popular verdict is stamped with brutality, though all his lifelong the accused may have been considered "fine looking."

In view of these facts the revelations concerning Senator Burton's character -boy and man-before he came into prominence as United States Senator from Kansas, and later as a boodler, may be taken with at least a grain of allowance. It must be admitted that the proofs of his guilt, as submitted at his recent trial, were conclusive. Nor was the Judge who rendered sentence able to find any mitigating circumstances. But this will hardly justify the statement, widely published, that the man has been throughout the greater part of his life notably unscrupulous in his dealings with men and in his conduct of affairs. He is charged, for example, with having been, years ago, when a resident of an Indiana city, "a sharp and unscrupulous man," and with having, upon one of his return visits to that place, "engineered a fake footrace by which his friends lost many hundreds of dollars." Nor are there wanting men who "knew him best" who wonder that he has kept out of the

clutches of the law as long as he has. Truly, Mr. Burton stands before the American public in a very unenviable light. As before said, there is practically no doubt of his guilt. The re-

tence must have seared him as with a hot iron. His career ought to be valuable as a warning; it is worth studying, not with malevolent purpose or subtle satisfaction, but with the hope that it will clearly demonstrate the fact that it does not pay in any sense, in the long run, to yield to the temptations that beset men in public life.

This man has cast position, good name, the possibility of continued usefulness, to the winds. He is reaping the whirlwind. His crime was great enough and its penalty is heavy enough without raking the catalogue of misdeeds, from misdemeanor to crime, and piling up indictments against him all along the way. Because he prostituted the opportunities of his high office to his "need of money," it is hardly fair to assume that he was in his boyhood a hatrack thief; or because he closed with a tempting offer to put money in his purse in his honored manhood, that he engineered a "fake footrace" in his obscure youth. The truth in his case is bad enough. Let it suffice.

#### MORE STREET-CARS NEEDED.

The street-car accident at Santa Barbara Sunday, in which five persons were killed outright and a much larger number were more or less seriously injured, while belonging to the class of preventable disasters, is one that may happen and doubtless in this instance did happen in spite of ordinary vigilance. A very large proportion of the people of all Pacific Coast cities are abroad on the street-cars on Sunday afternoon at this season of the year. Much more than ordinary attention to details is necessary to insure the safety of the tens of thousands who crowd the cars and hang on wherever it is possible to obtain a foothold on these outing days. The railway companies generally realize this fact and assume the added responsibility seriously. Those who ride are often less careful than are those who carry them, and in their eager haste to "get there" or to get home, often exercise very little prudence, or, as it seems to an observer from the street, as an overcrowded car passes, none at all. While the responsibility for the proper equipment of the track and rolling stock and its careful supervision is upon the managers of street railways, individuals are naturally expected to look out for themselves in matters of boarding and alighting from the cars, riding upon the steps with precarious foothold, etc., as supplemental precautions necessary to

secure their safety in transit. Portland has been spared, thus far, serious accident as a result of overcrowding the street-cars, though, in mon with other cities, it has faced disaster and fatality on street-car lines from other causes. The crowded and, it may be added, overcrowded condition of the street-cars last Sunday indicated a recklessness in this matter which might easily contribute to grave

disaster. It is plain, however, that there are not cars enough properly to accommodate the traffic on our street rallways, either in Winter or Summer. The com panies probably had out their full equipment last Sunday. The men who handled the cars were alert and careful. All that could be done with this equipment to accommodate the traffic that was offered was done. But the fact remains that the cars were, for many hours of the day, crowded beyoud the limit of comfort by people seemingly reckless of their own safety. The reasonable deduction is that more cars are needed, and that until they are provided people would do well to curb their impatience and seek recreation, fresh air and sunlight by frequenting parks and places adjacent to the city to which, by giving themselves a little more time, they can, with absolute safety, walk with less discomfort than is experienced in riding on an overcrowded car.

Suburban traffic should be made as comfortable and safe as possible to those who make it profitable by their patronage. Judging from the overcrowded cars that were moving in all directions in and out of the city last Sunday, it will require at least a third more cars than are now available for our suburban traffic to meet these simple requirements. They should be forthcoming at the earliest possible

Much is said about the Japanese plan of campaign, but, whatever that plan the reductions of Port Arthur or the permanent bottling up of the Russian fleet in that harbor. The Japanese plan, it is reported, will be to operate three armies, each nominally numbering 100,000 men. The entire first army has been landed and has establishe itself in Northeastern Corea, with its main base at Chinnampo. The second army will land west of the Yalu River and the third army east of Niu Chwang. The landing of an army west of the Yalu River, the Japanese expect, will force the Russlans to abandon the fortifications which they have been erecting north of the Yalu River to oppose the crossing of the first army of Japan from Corea, The three great Japanese forces will operate in conjunction, the third army swinging eastward from Niu Chwang, selzing or cutting the railroad and then joining in the turning movement against the Russian position.

The Japanese military authorities be lieve that Russia cannot transport supplies sufficient to maintain in Manchuria a force larger than 300,000 men The Niu Chwang plan, which involved the landing of an army on the west coast of the Liao Tung Gulf and marching it northeast far enough to cut the Russian communications with Port Arthur, will hardly be attempted until Port Arthur has been captured or sealed up. There is no concealing the fact that the fallure of the Japanese Admiral to dispose effectually of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has stultified the Japanese plan of campaign. Admiral Togo cannot destroy the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, and until it is destroyed it would be perlious to send a great fleet of transports full of soldiers up the Gulf of Pechili. The Japanese delay is helping Russia. Her forces have grown about 1000 men a day. It is reported that the Japanese horses are small and weak, and are dying so rapidly of disease that the field batteries cannot be moved. This may be true. The mortality among the horses of the British army in South Africa was so great that, had it not been that Great Britain was able to buy all the horses she needed in the United States, her cavalry and artillery would

have been seriously crippled. During the great campaign of Octobe and November, 1863, fought by Grant and Bragg for the permanent possession of Chattanooga, the artillery of marks of the Judge before passing sen- | the Army of the Cumberland was seri- | proud?"

ously crippied by the great mortality among the horses. Bragg had blockaded the Tennessee River, and the horses and mules died of starvation. When Sherman's corps arrived he lent Thomas all his extra horses, otherwise the artillery of the Army of the Cum-berland could not have been moved. The blockade of the river had been broken, but it did not restore the dead artillery horses to life. The failure to provide for his cavalry horses in the Russian expedition of Napoleon is named by General Marbot as one of the reasons why Napoleon's victories were always barren of results. The Japanese have no horses at home of any value, while the Russians can obtain excellent horses from the plains of Mongolia. If the Japanese attempt a movement far from a sea base without transportation animals, they are likely to come to grief.

A St. Louis Judge, in granting a divorce to the American wife of a European nobleman, said, as reported in the dispatches a day or two ago: "It is always the way these foreigners treat their American wives. Ambitious mothers and cultivated daughters traveling abroad are constantly falling into such traps as these. The courts are full of such cases. It seems to me that mothers ought to wake up some time." In this particular case the wife's fortune had been squandered by her titled husband. He had also treated her cruelly. The Judge was justified in warning American mothers against encouraging their daughters to marry titles, Many of these alliances have an unhappy ending. As a rule the "noble" fortune-hunter possesses few of the qualities which entitle him to the respect and affection of a refined American woman. Judging from the increasing number of divorces granted in the courts of the United States, American mothers-at least a large number of them-are not as careful as they should be in cautioning their daughters against marriages with unworthy American suitors. It is not an uncomnon occurrence nowadays for courts of justice in the Old World to comment scathingly upon the lax divorce laws of the United States and the frequency with which marriage ties are severed in this land of moral ideas and happy homes. The Baltimore Sun sagely suggests that while American mothers should take to heart the counsel of the St. Louis Judge, they should not be blind to the fact that there are perils at home as well as abroad against which their daughters should be guarded,

War against tuberculosis has been begun in St. Louis under the auspices of the Board of Health in the most systematic and practical way. from this scourge are to be diligently sought out, their sanitary conditions improved as much as possible, and those connected with them or waiting upon them are to be supplied with full instructions that, if followed, will render them immune from the disease This is the first step. It is necessary to relieve, if possible, and to the extent possible, the sufferings of those who have contracted tuberculosis, while putting the forces of prevention in active operation to stop recruiting for the pale host that is steadily marching on to death. Sanitariums for the curable, or those who have not passed beyond the first stage of the disease, established upon the open-air principle; retreats for the hopelessly afflicted, where their passing can be soothed by kindly ministrations and intelligent care, and education for the large class who, lacking competent instruction in regard to threatened danger, will most likely contract the disease from those with whom they assolcate in family or neighborly relations. These are the measures dictated by prudence and indorsed by science as necessary steps in the campaign against tuberculosis.

The Grange, as shown by the efforts of its organizing officers in Multnomah County, was never more active in the development of rural interests than The "get together" spirit seems to have taken renewed life throughout the country, and isolation as it was known among farmers a few years ago is a thing of the past. This is well The neighborly spirit represents one of the most valuable forces for keeping the boys and girls on the farm and for brightening the lives of the gentle, patient, hardworked class known to community history as "farmers' wives." The Grange is a great promoter of this spirit, and it should be encouraged in its efforts, and, indeed, is being encouraged throughout Multnomah County by the indorsement of many public-spirited

The antics of emotional religionists have again been varied. This time the "Holy Jumpers" have created a disturbance, choosing Salt Lake City as the base of their operations. Perhaps Creffield, of the "Holy Rollers," has found his way to the Mormon city, in the hope that the side issues incident to his religious enthusiasm will be tolerated where apostles continue the plural-wife system in defiance of the law. If so, he has shown wisdom in substituting jumping for rolling as a feature of his ecstatic religious programme. This, however, is a concession to decency which, slight as it is. the boss holy roller, late of Benton County, would not be likely to make. It is probable, therefore, that we have not gotten rid of him so easily.

Devout subjects of "hely Russia" have been to the extremes of joy and woe within a few days in connection with the Easter celebration. Truth to say, they seemed to enjoy one extreme as much as the other, celebrating both with great pomp and magnificence. Now prostrate before the spectacle of the crucified Jesus, and now feasting and making merry over the resurred tion scene, the people have passed from one extreme to another and are ready to make war with all their might in the name of peace on earth, good will to men. Human nature in its most extravagant mood is an interesting study, and the presentment at St. Petersburg has been unusually fine.

Senator Quay is said to be seriously ill at Atlantic City. He is an old but not an aged man, having lived seventyone years. His strenuous political life has told heavily upon his vital forces. and physicians see as the only basis of hope for his recovery the necessity of keeping all news from the political world away from him. The spectacle presented by years and infirmity battling against science with human life as the stake is one to humble pride in human power to achievement and give new meaning to the query so often upon the lips of Abraham Lincoln, "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be

#### DO WE EAT TOO MUCH?

Philadelphia Record. Because Mr. Edison has succeeded in nventing electric lamps and other impor-ant appliances, it does not follow that he s an authority on matters of hygiene. His personal experience is of some importance, as is that of every other observing person, that that he has maintained what he regards as a fair degree of health under stress of hard work and irregular hours while subjecting himself rigidly and sys-tematically to a very limited dietary is evidence that he, at least, does not require the quantity and variety of food consumed for that outrage, and we must assurby the average man. It does not, howexceed it impair their health.

actually required to sustain the body. How far this is a positive injury to health can be determined only in individual cases.

health and to prolong life for a few years. People go to the theater and breathe an mpure air for hours, though knowing it to be prejudicial to health; young people, some not so young, dance to weariness through the night at the cost of lost which continues to inflict these disabilities, sleep, adventurous men undergo great is in league or sympathy with the anarchs hardships at the price of impaired vigor, who are striving to complicate matters ecause of their liking for novel experi-nces. In short, although the gods make of our pleasant vices instruments to scourge us, we do not, therefore, choose to live in hygienic virtue. Why, then, should we expect the world to surthe most constant and, on the whole, the most general and satisfactory of pleasures -that of eating-in order to escape some pains and to linger a few years longer in self-denial? But for the pleusures of the table, life would be tame to wear ness to the great body of mankind. As age ad-vances and the delights of love and the common round of amusements lose their zest, we depend more and more on gastroomic entertainment. If a man have a nore absorbing passion he can afford to onsider only his health and a bare living in order to prolong his life, but to the majority life would not be worth the trou-ble if eating should become a mere mat-

ter of replacing waste tissue It is still to be established, however, that great eaters are not capable of great labor and endurance. Christopher North affirmed that "great men have always been great feeders.

#### The Democratic Colossus.

Minneapolis Tribui Struggle as it may, the Democratic arty cannot get away from Grover Cleveland. He is by so much the biggest and atrongest man in the party that he will not stay on the shelf, even when put there by his own consent. Moreover, he singularly strong and popular outide the party that the shrewdest pollticians in it think they can afford to ignore Democratic opposition to him. The votes for Bryan make it pretty clear that nearly all Democrats can be de-pended on to vote the party ticket. Why, then, say the shrewd New York poli-ticians, should not the party nominate the man for whom the Democrats must vote, whether they like it or not, if he will attract a fair show of the great free vote among Republicans and between the

wo parties. The Democrats have broken away from this logic over and over again; but they are dragged back to it by an irresistible force. We believe that all the soberer elements of the party, which have gotter the organization and expect to control the convention, are secretly for Cleveland. Every effort for Parker, for Olney, for Gray, is half paralyzed by the reservation that the movers would rather have Cleve land. Only small potato politicians like Hill and Gorman are serious in the effort to make any other man the party's can-didate. We believe that even Tammany, inder the leadership of Murphy, is sin cere in its belief that Mr. Cleveland should

Under the influence of the Hearst scare, Hill brought the New York Democracy into a reluctant and half-hearted union upon Parker. Mr. Cleveland gave this movement his hearty and earnest support. Gorman threw his waning influence in its favor, and the whole National Democratic machine rallied about it. But the movenent had no vitality, and it broke down in two or three days. The New York Democrats, outside of Hill's personal fol-The New York owers, have no real faith in Parker. They came so powerfully to the support of Murphy that he was able to force bandonment of the plan to instruct for nstructed delegation from New York, like that from New Jersey. If this means anything, it means Cleveland.

## Roosevelt and the Supreme Court.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It was said by the Democrats time of the appointment of Justice Holmes n the Supreme Bench that he was se oted because he promised to take the President's side in the trust cases then pending. He took the opposite side, how-ever, in the Northern Securities case, and will, it may be presumed, hold that side in all the other suits coming before the ourt in which the same principle is involved. The Democrats charged after the case was decided that the President was angry at the Judge for his position, and that he had removed him from his cir-cle of acquaintances. The circumstance that the Judge has just been entertained at the White House shows that this story is just as erroneous as was the other. ocrats who started the tale about Roosevelt's "packing" of the Supreme Court in the trust case are just as far astray as those were who declared that Grant did this on a critical occasion a third of a century ago in the greenback instance. The Democrats are having bad luck in their attempts to discredit Presi-

## South Might Not Be Solid.

Nashville (Tenn.) American. We believe it is an injustice to the South o say that it would give such a man as Hearst its solid electoral vote.

## The Battlefield.

(Tudor Jenks in the April Century.) A desert place where grew no kindly herb; A waste of sand where splintered rocks lay dead, Where rivulets flowed not, nor flowers swayed-

And smiting rays fell from the sun o'erhead

One lonely figure, robed in ashen gray Whose patient eyes saw nothing, seeing all; Nor marked the shadows' slow-revolving

The flush of dawn, the purple darkness' fall There rode no hosts led on by warrior kings; No trumpets sang; there waved no banner

But silent hours were out the night, the day Alone against a world the leader stood— Alone where ages met the parting ways.

To guide aright whoever seeks the light, To shame from wrong with level, loving gaze There was the battle waged, the victory won That conquered conquerors, that high above All greatness, glory, power, and all law Forever fixed the empery of love.

There triumphed he our connueror and Kins

prize; Who gave his life for victory over death, Who fell that mankind evermore should rise

#### SANE VIEW OF KISHINEP. Brooklyn Engle.

Too much weight should not be attached to the publication in Russia of "proclamations" calling upon the orthodox subjects of the Czar to destroy the Jews. These New Denver (B. C.) Ledge. proclamations are the work of fanatics, who are well aware that the government has made ample provision to prevent a repejition of the violence that resulted last year in the massacre at Klahinef. Whatever may have been the responsibility of the authorities at St. Petersburg

ever, prove, as he assumes, that every other person could flourish on the same measure of nourishment and that all who of any domestic disturbance that would create abroad popular opinion adverse to Russia. The demand for further massa-It is probably true that most persons cat Russia. The demand for further massamore food and of greater variety than is cre has been promptly met by the government with a warning to the newspapers that nothing calculated to inflame re-ligious prejudices must be published any-It is perhaps true that habit regulates the demand for food; that one feels the need of a considerable quantity mainly because he has indulged his appetite until it has become abnormal and ceases to be a trust-to extremes. It is a mistake to suppose worthy guide. Yet if it be true that peo-ple eat too much because eating is a pleasure, and at some risk to the health— even if it be true, as Mr. Edison asserts, disorder would be a difficult task. The Provincial authorities in Bessarabla and that excessive eating shortens life—it provided by the district task. The that excessive eating shortens life—it provided by the control authorities in Bessarable and would be rash to urge on all a material diminution of food. For it is to be considered that for the great majority of men and women eating is the chief pleasure of the control and turbulence that is the control and turbulence that is and women eating is the chief pleasure of life. Only a comparative few persons, some of them self-centered hypochondriacs, would sacrifice the pleasures of the table in order to maintain a robust health and to prolong life for a few years. to the Jewish question. The civil disabilities of the Jews are numerous, grevi-ous, and, we think, not likely to be removed in the immediate future. But to charge that the Russian governm by slaughtering Jews is to charge that the government is lacking in common sense as well as in common humanity.

#### Voting Machine Gains Favor.

Chicago Record-Herald. The test of a voting machine in the 14th precinct of the Twenty-fifth Ward proved a great success. One hundred and sixty-six voters entered the booth, but as there was no effective contest for the Aldermanic office some of them neglected to vote for Alderman at all. Of the 142 who did so vote 11 cast blank ballots. Five of these 11 moved the Democratic "party" knob, although no Democratic candidate was running, and six voted blanks, ap-parently with deliberate purpose. At least, if their eyes were open, they cannot have failed to know what they were doing. The total vote for each candidate and for each referendum proposition was

known within 3% minutes of the time the polls closed. The totals were accurate and sure beyond any need of a recount. If machines had been in use in every vot-ing precinct of the city the results for the whole city would have been known much earlier than they were, and the figures for the two or three wards in which the voting was very close would now be settled so definitely that the candidates in those wards would be certain today of their fate, without the suspense of waiting for the official returns, or possibly for the outcome of a contest,

No criticism can be made of the machine except that it permitted the blank votes to to be cast. The makers of the machin-will doubtless know how to remedy this defect, if defect it can be called, so that hereafter the columns that are not in use can be locked off from the rest of the machine. That is a mere detail. The State Board of Voting Machine Com-missioners has already certified three

kinds of machines as meeting all require-ments of the law. Chicago can adopt any one of them, or possibly still others, when ever the proposition is approved by the voters on referendum.

The cash saving in the expenses of holding elections is not the least of the argu-

#### ents for the innovation. Russia in Manchuria.

Review of Reviews. In short, Russia is a highly civilized and Christian nation. Her expansion into Siberia and Turkestan has been for the od of those c ntries. Her n een to establish order, to develop the resources of the country, and to look after the general well-being of both the native copulation and of the new settlers that have crowded in. It should be noted, also that the Asiatic provinces of Russia have been acquired by less bloodshed than those of almost any other European power, and that in their subsequent relations with the natives the Russians have been pe the natives the Russians have been peculiarly fortunate in establishing good feeling. . . . Our own opinion, frequently expressed in these pages, has long been that Russia is in Manchuria for purposes of upbuilding and civilization, and will permanently remain. It is true that cer-tain gentlemen holding civil and military offices under the United States Government were recently quoted as expressing strong predilections in favor of the Japanese cause. Such remarks were not inompatible with the strictest ob of neutrality by our Government; but they were irritating and inappropriate

## Paradox of the Russian Empire.

Springfield, (Mass.) Republican. Russia in the past has never been the equal of some of the Western countries in wealth, finance, industry, agriculture, education and culture. Yet, somehow, she has come up. Somewhow, with her crude organization and general poverty she has borne the successive economi and political shocks of great wars. Somehow, as her territorial march to cific has proved, she has shown an in contestable superiority in force to the Asiatics with whom she has come in contact-except possibly the Japanese. Even the warlike Turk has succumbed before her. If wars are the drastic tests of a nation's economic soundness and political coherency and national fiber, then has not Russia successfully met them from the time of Ivan the Terrible to the present day?

## Facts About Japan.

The World's Work. The empire includes 2000 Islands, stretching nearly 200 miles.

Area, 161,153 square miles—as large as the North Atlantic States. the chief wealth-9,000,000 tons mined in 1991. Textile production increased from \$0,-000,000 worth in 1886 to \$86,000,000 worth in

The population in 1900, 44,805,-47 Day laborers receive 20 cents a day, en servants 84 cents a month; men women servants 54 cents a month; men servants, \$1.36 a month; women farm la-borers, \$8.50; men farm laborers, \$15.96.

Four hundred and eighty dally papers.

#### (Florence Earle Coates, in April Lippincott's Magazine.)

In the beginning was I born, With man, from out the dust; And presently, from Earth uptorn, Came Cruelty and Lust. Alway, the vamals of my will, They twain go with me still. Where'er my flashing sword they see,

Where'er they sount my breath, Quickly they follow after me, Bringing despair and death; Tet still the mighty wear, with pride, My liveries, crimson-dyed.

Once long ago, in ages gone When man seemed as the brute, I looked with dread to wisdom's dawn, And virtue's ripening fruit; Now sages wreathe my brow with bays, And poets chant my praise.

And once, in little Bethlehem-Once only, not again-Pence wore a royal diadem; But I could trust to men, And crucified upon a tree, Peace is a memory!

#### NOTE AND COMMENT. Ye Wily Editor.

If we cannot get ads in New Denver we are sure of fresh eggs. The hens fly over the fence to roll on our lawn, and we have

Yakima undertakers will bury you for 1 ent. Send a stamp.

This time Davenport won't be drawing on the old barn door.

Pretty soon we shall be envying those Russians frozen in Lake Balkal. Even in their Summer gauziness women

eem to measure the same around. Now and then a man gets so badly rat-

tled that his brains never stop fingling.

Judge Parker says nothing, but the rasp of a saw seems to echo from his vicinity.

With President Parker in view, the Democratic party is minding its p's and possibly its q's. Thirty handsome, buxom, well-to-do wid-

ows in Milwaukie! Enough to make one turn Mormon Even the crooks must smile to learn that

a bunch of cockfighters were pulled in Pinkerton's barn. Soon the Manchurians will experience the last horrors of war: Russia is about

to introduce military automobiles. The American Bishop of Mush is under arrest, but he need expect no sympathy

from this Nation of breakfast-food eaters. The cocktails in the Kootenay Saloon, Sandon, do not carry any lead or zinc.-New Denver (B. C.) Ledge. Is this a knock or a boost?

A Brooklyn family was recently increased by twins. The landlord raised the rent \$1 for each child. It looks as if popper has been whipsawed.

A woman in Oregon City has applied for a divorce because her husband compelled her to grub stumps. The reluctance of the modern woman to support her husband is one of the most ominous signs of the times.

It is observe that the Russians have already selected the place where they will "deliver their crushing blow" to the Japanese. All we are walting for now is the announcement of excursion rates on the Siberian Railway,

The Board of Geographic Names should onfine its attention to new names and let the old ones go. What possible benefit ould there be in changing Cle Elum to Healum, as has been attempted? It would be better to change Seattle to Sealth, or some of the wild ways in which that old city's name is spelled.

Within a week or so-The Americans have killed a "large"

mber of Cottas. The British have killed 200 Thibetans, The Dutch have killed 500 Achinese.

The Germans have killed 200 Herreros. Pretty soon the whole world will be civ-

That is an apt suggestion made by the Brooklyn Eagle-that falling Judge Parker, the Democrats should nominate Arthur Brisbane, the man behind the Hearst boom, If Hearst be considered worthy, much more should Brisbane. The only trouble is that Brisbane seems to have brains, whatever may be thought of the way he uses them,

Suppose a Japanese traveler should have witnessed Alderman Reinberg's campaign in Chicago, and have seen that candidate give flowers to all the churches in his ward, as well as a buttonhole to every resident? Wouldn't he have thought Chicago the home of a custom prettier even than any in his own Flowery Kingdom! The stranger might even have gone so far as to commend the custom of America to his own countrymen at election time, little knowing that flowers took the place of beer on this occasion merely because Al-

derman Reinberg is a florist by trade. The only good poetry is one-sided poetry. The poet must be hopelessly prejudiced, or he cannot write dope that is worth reading. Milton on the Piedmontese and William Watson on the Boers or the Americans are examples. Occasionally, however, the result is comical. Edith Thomas comes out flat-footed in favor of Russia,

saying, among other things: For lof thou hadst Peace in thy heart; her saltar with honors had dreet; Thy Prince, as her servant, had sought in her name through the East and the

The Nations responded, confirming their faith with pledges and prayers. Thine was the sword in sheath-thy bosom no knowledge of perfety bears; Coverily struck thy foe, ere yet was the watchword, "War!"

Shame upon Japan for striking a country with Peace in her heart and less than half a million soldiers on her debatable

## OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Yom-Are you on the water wagon now? lick-No; but my milkman is.-Town Topics. Weren't you happier when you were poor?" Yes; but I'd rather be envied than mubbed."

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Tommy-When was the Reign of Terror, Pa? 'a-Last week, when the cook acted as if she mas going to leave. Detroit Tribune.

Mrs. Wiggs-Cook has only broken one dish colay, dear. Mr. Wiggs-That's better. How did that happen? Mrs. Wiggs-It was the last пе.—Зегари. Office Boy--I've got th' toothache. Bookkeen.

er-Pooh! I've got rheumatism in both knecs, a stiff neck and a headache.—Cincinnati Com-mercial-Tribune. Lady Caller-But I thought children were not tolerated in these apartments? Hosters-Ah, but you see, we named the baby after the janitor. Town Topics.

Larry-I cent Maude a snake in alcohol for a oke. Harry-What did she do? Larry-Ob, the returned it in the same spirit in which it was sent.-Princeton Tiger.

"Burroughs seems to consider himself the 'glass of fashion." "Now that you mention

it, there must be something glass about him. He's so easily broke."—Philadelphia Ledger. "So you object to your colleague quoting Shakespeare?" "Certainly," answered Senator Sorghum. "Why should be advertise Shakespeare? It ain't business."-Washington Star. Mr. Sioman-It's so strange that we have no national flower. We certainly should have one. Miss Waite (significantly)-Yes; I think

Mistress—We might have some spaghetii for lunch. Cook—We have none in the house, Mistress—I thought I ordered some only last week. Cook-You did, but the coach used 'em to clean his pipe.-Cleveland Lead-

The Lady-Dear me! How is it when you big boys start fighting that poor little quiet fellow always gets hit? Tonimy Tough-Why, mum, we are playing de Russians an' de Japs, an' we muke believe he's a Corean.-Philadelphia

Ledger. "Vacation? No, indeed?" exclaimed Dr. Price-Price. "I can't afford to take one now. There are quite a number of my patients who require constant nursing." "Oh! come now." replied the hard-headed man, "you're rich enough to let them get well."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.