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and Pacific Ave., N. W.; Ebbitt House News

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem

TODAY'S WEATHER-Partly cloudy and oc-

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904.

IT HAS "NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE."

If a man is an ass, the probability is that he was born that way, and it isn't his fault. He kind, therefore, to those of little understanding. The possibility is that they are doing as well as they

A new man, of whose antecedents Oregon seems to know nothing, is writing in the Astorian. He tells us that the argument that Oregon should give a heavy Republican majority because Oregon's election is the first to be held in the country and such result would be encouraging in other states, and thereby be of great assistance to the party in the coming National election, is "highly ridiculous." Also that "there is nothing of National significance in the Oregon election," because "the people are called upon merely to choose good men. and if the nominees of the Republicans in the various counties are deserving of support The Oregonian is disgracing them by setting up the plea for support of the ticket on the ground that a rousing majority would help President Roosevelt."

This reasoning introduces a new type of paranoiac. Of course the nominees of the Republican party are worthy of support, and will be supported because they are worthy. But over and above this, it will be a great advantage to the Republican party of the country, and to President Roosevelt, if the Repub- ers who sell to her, and we can help her licans of Oregon will take the pains to got the full vote out and produce the largest possible majority. majority fall low, the result everywhere ing this act of justice to Cuba will be would be taken as a bad omen for the one of the things history will hold President and for the party; and there greatly to his credit. can be no more than one man in Oregon, of any party, who doesn't know it.

President Roosevelt is a party man, votes the ticket of his party, and sustains his party in all proper ways, to the extent of his power. The notion that it would be of no assistance to him, or no gratification to him, to hear of a great Republican majority in Oregon in June, because "this election has no National significance," has the originality and brilliance-of mud.

If President Roosevelt lived in Ore gon he would come home to this election and vote the ticket, straight through. He is that kind of man. For an indication of his quality, take this from his book, "American Ideals": We have a right to ask that those with who

we associate, and those for whom we vote chall be themselves good Americans in heart shall be inemserved good Americans in heart and spirit; but if they are really good Amer-leans in heart and spirit, that is all we have any right to consider in regard to them. All that can rightly be asked of ene's political associates is that they shall be honest men. good Americans, and substantially in accord-as regards their political ideas.

On these principles all Republicans should come out on election day and vote their party ticket. For this election HAS "National significance."

LET DECEPTION BE EXPOSED.

Some things are really marvels of disingenuous and uncandid duliness. Here now is Rev. G. L. Tufts, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, telling us that the league, in its support of the (misnamed) local option bill, is not striving for prohibition! That is not the object at all. The league's raison d'etre is probably botanical study, or something of that kind.

not a single saloon will be closed as a result of the vote in June." Are we league are working without aim or purpose? But it is simply a scheme of deception,

The country precincts that want prohibition have it now. The law prohibits for them, by compelling the person who wants a license to get a petition signed by a majority of the actual voters of his precinct. Under the proposed law prohibition would be weaker in the country precincts than now. For many would vote secretly for a saloon who would not openly put their names to a petition

The main object, then, is not avowed. It is subtle, secret, deceptive. The main object is to enable the country precincts, which have no saloons, never had any, do not want any, to force prohibition on the county towns. Thus, in the name of local option, the county towns are to be deprived of local option by the vote of the rural pre-

The prohibitionists, all of whom are enough; and that is the reason why

purpose of the act they propose Enact this bill, and the prohibition war will begin between the rural precincts and the towns, in every county It is intended to take away from the towns their right of local option, by the country vote. If the people of Oregon want prohibition they should vote for this bill. If not, a vote against it is a vote against the prohibition which it intends. In any event, let shams, deceptions, subterfuges and falsities be

CUBA AND OUR SUGAR PROBLEM.

thrown out.

The Department of Agriculture's an nual report on the sugar-beet crop comes out almost simultaneously with the announcement of Cuba's gain in trade under reciprocity. It is possible, therefore, to set the increaes in beet production over against the Oxnard protest that reciprocity with Cuba would ruln the industry. The Department shows that the number of sugarbeet factories has grown from 23 in 1903 to 36 in 1904, with output in proportion Meanwhile Cuba sold us in three months under reciprocity \$23,000,000 as against \$12,000,000 last year. The gain mostly in sugar and tobacco, and was

When we remember that Hawaiian sugar came in free without appreciable effect on beet sugar, there is little ground to fear that Cuban sugar under the moderate reduction of 20 per cent from Dingley rates would seriously afdomestic production today with our largely increased market. The difficulties with beet sugar in this country are not those of the tariff, but are principally the labor problem and the precariousness of supply. Our farmers do not relish the menial labor of beet culture, and factories cannot operate to the best advantage unless their raw product is steadily available about up to the capacity of the plant. At the La Grande (Oregon) factory and environs Japanese help has been satisfactorily imported, and where these people can be had it will doubtless solve the labor problem.

The sugar situation in the United States is easy of apprehension and measurably steadfast. That is, our imports do not vary greatly from 4,000,000,-000 pounds a year. Put into tons, we consume annually some 2,500,000 tons, of which all but 500,000 we import. Our cane product is stationary at 292,000 tons in 1901, 296,000 in 1902, and 293,000 1903. Maple sugar has stood at about 5000 tons for ten years. The growth of beet sugar has been uniform under all tariff laws, and not likely in any reasonable prospect to be an important factor in the market. The steady rise of this industry is as follows, in tons:-

1,640 1896 . 40,000 2,460 1897 . 38,684 2,800 1898 . 34,453 5,400 1899 . 62,826 12,000 1990 . 82,736 *******

Even with its rapid growth, our beet sugar is seen, therefore, to supply today only one-tenth of the domestic demand; and while these 247,000 tons have been growing up from nothing, our National consumption of sugar has increased over 1,000,000 tons a year and from 56 to 71 pounds per capita. We have also absorbed from 300,000 to 350,000 tons a year from Hawaii, 65,000 to 85,000 from Porto Rico and 30,000 tons from the Philippines. Our sales to Cuba have increased under reciprocity from \$5,000,-000 to \$6,000,000 for the three months reported on by Secretary Cortelyou's ex-That is, the balance of trade perts. against us in Cuba's favor has grown from \$6,700,000 to \$16,700,000. A poor, debtor nation, as Cuba is, she must expect for a long time to support a "favorable balance of trade" as the price of getting out of debt. The more prosperous she is, the better for our produc along, it appears, without serious injury Should the action of President Roosevelt in obtain-

> AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT PUZZLE. The May Government crop report, which for the past fortnight has been worked to the limit in an attempt to bull the wheat market, is, like most of its predecessors, fully as useful and important as the fifth wheel on a wagon. Out of the bewildering maze of percentages, acreage figures and prophcles tangible results which may m something or anything are as difficult or impossible to secure as is the correct solution of the problem regarding the age of Ann. According to this May report, which has cost the Government a vast sum of money, the average condition of Winter wheat on May I was 75.6, as compared with 92.6 on a corresponding date last year, and an average of \$4.2 for the past ten years, Granting for the sake of argument that these percentages mean something, it would be interesting to find a starting point or a base from which to work

A condition of 75.6 per cent cannot a normal crop, for according to the de- stubble in '95 will shrivel stouter oppo partment's own figures the average for the past ten years on May 1 was 84.2 cent of the largest crop on record, for when we produced the record crop in 1901 the condition given by the May report for that year was lower by four points than the second best preceding record. To illustrate how utterly valueless the May crop report has been for any light on the probable out-turn for the senson, it is unnecessary to go farther back than the past two seasons. "We maintain," says Mr. Tufts, "that The crop of 1902 was, with one exception, the largest on record, amounting according to the Government figures, to then to suppose that Mr. Tufts and his | 670,000,000 bushels; and yet the May report for that year gave the condition at 76.4, or one-tenth of a point lower than

the May condition just announced. These fantastic percentages went still farther on their misleading course in 1903; for on June 1 the condition was inced as 76.1, and on July 1, more than six weeks after harvesting returns had been coming in, the best that the Government report could show was a the British infantry, was a useless incondition of 77; and yet from these small percentages came the second largest crop on record. Last year the condition on May 1 was given as 92.6 per cent. On June 1 ft had declined to 822 per cent, and on July 1 to 78.8 per cent, and the final out-turn was but 628,000,000 hushels.

Summarizing the Government percentages and figures for the two years. we find that a 76.4 per cent May condition in 1902 indicated a final out-turn of 670 000,000 bushels, while a 92.6 per cent ondition in 1903 showed a final out-turn of but 638,000,000 bushels. Estimating supporting the scheme, know this well from these figures, it would be fair to

on their part, to disavow the intent and larger than that of 1962. This may be what the Government was trying to not unlike that of the clock which, by striking four, with one hand at seven and the other at 8, informed its owner

that it was 3:30. In the Pacific Northwest the Governnent percentages are equally ridicuous. Wheat conditions in Oregon and Washington on May 1 were generally recognized by the best crop experts in the Pacific Northwest as 20 to 25 per cent better than on a corresponding date last year, but all the improvement the Government can find is a condition for Oregon of 98 compared with 88 last May and 96 in May, 1902. Washington is credited with a condition of 98 compared with 89 last May and 77 in 1902. The value of these comparisons can be understood when it is stated that conditions in Oregon and Washington were as nearly identical in 1902 as they are this year, although the Government placed the Washington condition at 19 points lower than those of Oregon,

EFFICIENCY OF AMERICAN LABOR. Some people believe that the industrial progress of the United States is primarily due to the policy of protection. Others are persuaded that our success in manufactures is accomplished rather in spite than by reason of our high tariffs. Perhaps neither of these contentions is wholly right, but if one of them is right, or if both are wrong, there is no possibility of with-drawing the protective tariff from our ndustrial system. No one would think of explaining British manufactures without reference to free raw materials; and no one can explain American manufactures without reference to protec-

The results are here, and with protecion in force; and when we compare our ndustrial efficiency with those of other nations, the showing is certainly not such as to encourage another such political venture as was made in 1892. One great advantage our manufactur-ers have in foreign trade is the home narket, which affords them the basis of lucrative effort, so that surplus can be ent abroad at nominal added cost. The result of this and other elements of the problem in operation is that the Amercan worker is more effective than his European rivals. A useful comparison on this head is supplied in the Engineering Magazine for May by Mr. Willam J. Clark, manager of foreign trade for one of the large American electric companies.

The point Mr. Clark makes is that abor is more efficient here than abroad. Through examination of the latest statistics he shows that in the total value of manufactures, in the value of product per wage-earner, in the value per capita of population, in the total horsepower used in manufactures, and in the horsepower per wage-earner, the United States stands far ahead of any other country. In other words, by every test of efficiency the machinery and mechanics of this country possess an unques-tioned and very pronounced superiority. The table following is compiled from Mr. Clark's table, and shows the value of manufactures, the value per wage-earner and the horsepower per wage-earner for some of the chief countries in 1900:

10 Tag. \$13,004,400,143 \$2,450 2.15 5,000,000,000 556 0.33

To claim that this remarkable showbe abprotective tariff would various policies of our Government, in- | Crimea. But this war is young yet. cluding money, tariff, taxation, internal improvements, military and naval affairs, etc., bear directly on the ability of labor to earn and to collect its earnings and to retain its earnings unimpaired. So far as Governmental policles affect labor's prosperity, there is not one of them, enforced by Republican ascendance, but would be menaced by Democratic success in November or by a reduced Republican majority in Oregon in June.

JAPAN'S CLOCKWORK CAMPAIGN. "War," says a military writer, "has to rules, but many principles." epigram embodies a truth, although the philosophy of war might be further simplified by reducing the many principles to two-Prepare, and Strike Home. It is upon these basic principles that the Japanese have acted throughout the war. They have completed their preparations in patience, and when they have struck they have struck home. As at the Yalu, so at Kinchou. Patient when patience is required, and impetuthem. This key to the mystery has ous when action demands it, the Japan-never been intrusted to the public. paign and showing to the world that mean the indication of 75.6 per cent of the blaze which swept over the Chinese sition. As to Japanese preparedness, no comment is necessary. Their steady per cent. Neither can it mean 75.6 per progress over vast territories is sufficient proof. As to their dash, the Chinese war showed that. Three columns, closing on Ping Yang from different points at the same moment, sweep into the fortified town with irresistible fury. Thirty-one days after the second army is landed on the Lino Tung Peninsula it surges up and over Port Arthur the impregnable. In the present war a more stubborn foe than the Chinese is driven from the Yalu, and the Japanese soldiers swarm up Nan Shan Hill in the face of artillery and rifle fire, with what loss is not yet known, but certainly heavy.

A year or two ago, when columns of British soldiers were advancing against and recoiling from hills held by a handful of Boers, we heard that there could never-again be a General foolish enough to have his men exterminated by making a frontal attack. We also heard that the bayonet, the traditional arm of cumbrance. We were told that armies attacking a strong position must outnumber the defenders ten to one. bayonet was used at the Yalu, Kuroki did not shrink from a frontal attack, nor did the General commanding at Kinchou, where 50,000 Japanese, it is estimated, dislodged 20,000 Russians

from a position of natural strength, fortified and provided with modern artillery. War has no rules, and few principles. The Japanese have no abandoned Splonkops, nor do they cross Tugelas for the purpose of recrossing them tomorrow.

Kinchou is within twenty-five miles

est. There can be no doubt that they will capture it or force the defenders arrive at, but if so the combination was to capitulate after a siege. In any event, Port Arthur is now safely iso lated. The Japanese can proceed with their main plan of campaign. They are said to be fortifying Feng Wang Cheng, the admirably situated headquarters that fell to them like a ripe plum. Many observers believe that Kuroki's intention is to cut off Kuropatkin's retreat by getting a force north of Mukden, while inducing the main Russian body to remain at Liao Yang by affected inability to move forward from Feng Wang Cheng. Such a move would be in keeping with the grand scale on which the Japanese strategy has been conceived, and if Kuroki can force a de-cisive battle at Liao Yang he is likely to give Russian power in the Far East its coup de grace, as the Japanese forces are being augmented from Taku-

> C. Edgar Kennedy, of Oregon City, because his wife objects to his brother as an inmate of their home, has asked for a writing of divorcement. He cites nection with his family grievance that though she ran his brother out, his wife did not object when her own brother spent five months in their home. All of which simply goes to show that blood is thicker than water, and further that men do well who set up their own homes instead of hanging 'round the homes of relatives, in which, for many good and sufficient reasons, their presence, as a steady thing, is not desired. A woman who does her own housework can hardly be blamed if she objects to the added labor of caring for her husband's brother, while the man who earns the living may find just cause for protesting against boarding without recompense the brother of his wife. It may be added, however, that people of proper self-respect usually settle differences of this kind without appealing to the courts.

> What is Rudyard Kipling's place in the literature of today? How many of his readers and admirers are able to make correct answer? Haldane Mac-Fall, an English critic of fine taste, calls him the poet of the soldier, the sailor, the frontiersman and all others of adventurous blood; declares him to be Britain's most original and vigorous artist, and a very master of the moods and emotions of men. But Mr. MacFall sees also the faults of Kipling, whose strength and weakness are most charmingly set forth in a pen and ink portrait to be published in The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow. It commends itself to every one who has read Kipling in poetry or prose.

For the benefit of those who from hort residence in Oregon or other cause are not acquainted with the nominees for Sheriff, The Oregonian would say that Mr. Stott, the Republican nominee, is a man of experience in public affairs, of reputable life and considerable property interests-in every way deserving of confidence as the administrator of this important office. His principal competitor is not a taxpayer and has been away from Portland so much within recent years that he can only constructively be called a resident here We know of no good reason why Mr. Stott should not receive the support of every substantial and reputable citizen.

Evidently the Japanese have lost leavily in the recent battles. But, if they are victorious, it makes little difference how many men they lose. What is surprising is the disledgment of the Russians from fortified positions, by the vigor and persistence of Japanese attack. If the Russians can't hold the positions they have occupied, and fortified, they can't hold any. So far, the world will judge that ing in American superiority results there is not the fighting force and the steadfast spirit there w sians in the Napoleonic wars and in the

Tourists from all quarters, passing through Portland, unite in saying that it is one of the most beautiful, active decent, orderly and attractive cities they ever have seen. Their surprise and pleasure are great. But if you listen to the voice from the tombs at Twelfth and Alder, and that of its promoters, you will hear something very different, and very deleful-sounding the pessimistic phrase of the Norsk poet-philosopher, "At ban hal,

Seattle advices report that the steamship men of the Elliott Bay metropolis are very much worried over a shortage of labor at Nome this Summer. Perhaps the anxiety of the steamship men would have been more effective had they not explained that the steamships were all departing with steerage apart. ments very scantily filled. This leaves the public in doubt as to whether it will be Nome or the steamship men who will suffer by this scarcity of labor.

What the Democratic party was and what is could do for the country, was shown during that night of horror from 1893 to 1897. Do you want any more of that? Are not these present conditions something better, and good enough? Set the policy of one party against the other, during many years past. Then which has been the better? And which, from past experience and present conditions, promises better now?

What would you think of the man who professes political principles, and yet refuses to employ the means through which only they can be carried into effect? In other words, what of the man who professes to be a Republican, on the policies of the present time, and yet doesn't vote the Republican ticket through and throughwhen in every particular it is just as good as the other?

No murder case, presenting so many mysterious conditions, was ever tried in Oregon as that which has been going on during the past week in Wasco County. In a way, it baffles all experience. Yet it is not possible to believe that Williams is not guilty. It is morally certain, and that is the basis or principle on which the jury decided.

Defamation of Portland, lying about Portland, warning people to keep away from Portland-carried on through the victous babble of men who draw their support from Portland-is going to stop. Set that down for certain. The time is not distant when it will cease to be profitable to those who carry it on.

Why has The Oregonian been at such enough; and that is the reason why presume that the 76.5 condition in May, of Port Arthur, and the Japanese will prohibition? Because it detests sh they are supporting it. It is not honest 1994, would indicate a crop slightly soon have the fortress invested in earn-subterfuges, deceits and humbugs.

OREGON'S MESSAGE. Viewed From the Standpoint of Eastern Oregon.

Pendleton Tribune With wool at the prevailing high prices there should be no question about the loyalty of the sheepmen to the Republican party. To save themselves a shudder from the thought that the Democrats would some day perpetrate the Wilson act again they should vote the Republican ticket in every spot, and if the law permitted should travel all election day from polling place to polling place and vote 'er straight every

It's up to the sheepmen to do all they an in local, state and National campaigns for the party of protection. They should help to send a report ringing over the Rockies and across the plains and prairies to the people of the Middle and Eastern states that Oregon has gone Republican from grazing range to metropolis. They should assist in rolling up increased majorities for every county and state nominee in Oregon by voting straight and urging others to do so.

The greatest assistance any state car give Roosevelt and the National campaign is delegated to Oregon by reason of a June election. It gives this state a great opportunity to strengthen public sentiment throughout the Union for Republican principles. It is the first teht applied during the year, the only test, and the responsibility thus left to Oregon Republicans should not be cast aside for personal and petty preferences for any candidate on the opposite ticket. The Tribune believes that any man who belongs to the greatest party in all history is too proud to show such wenkness.

Oregon wants to show no superficial strength. It doesn't want any falling off in general results. It doesn't want the same general weakness in all the ounties. It doesn't want a decreased Republican representation in the Legislature nor an increased Democratic representation. It doesn't want a falling off in the total number of county officers elected or a decrease in county majorities.

To speak right, Oregon Republicans desire to say to the country that "We have swelled the majorities in every county; we have elected more Republicans than we did last year and we declare that the sentiment of the people is stronger than ever for Roosevelt and his administration."

WILL HEAR NO MORE APPEALS

President and Moody Will Back Up Annapolis Medical Board.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- Several mat ers of importance were considered at the Cabinet meeting today. It was decided, on the suggestion of Secretary Moody, that hereafter neither the President nor the Navy Department would entertain appeals from applicants for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis from the decision of the Medical Examining Board. Heretofore, it has been a practice of such applicants as were declared by the Med-ical Board to be physically disqualified to carry their cases to the President or the Navy Department in the hope of having the decision of the board overreled.

Secretary presented some of the reasons for bringing to the United States of a delegation of between 40 and 50 high-class educated Filipinos. The better class of Filipinos felt that in the exhibit of natives at the St. Louis Exposition the population of the islands was not repres fairly, as the Filipinos at the Fair were composed largely of representatives of the wild and uncivilized tribes Secretary Wilson, of the Department of

Agriculture, reported the discovery of an ant in Guatemala with which it is hoped to eradicate the boll weevil. After a conference with Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the

entomological division, and other experts. Secretary Wilson today had special bulletin on the subject printed. Among other things, this bulletin says: "Although cotton seems to be especially adapted to attract the ant by means of its numerous nectaries, the insect is, not like some of its class, confined to a single plant or to a single kind of prey. It attracts and de-stroys insects of every kind, including the hemipetera and even centipedes. On the other hand, it does not do the least injury to the cotton or to any other plant, so far as has been ascertained The farmer has a new and practical reason to consider the ant."

CRAMP ON AID TO SHIPPING.

Noted Bullder Says Differential Duties Will Revive Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27 .- The closing session of the Merchant Marine Commission was held today in the rooms of the Board of Trade. Edwin S. Cramp, vicepresident of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, declared himself in favor of differntial duties as a means of reviving commerce. He said that would probably be of greater benefit than discriminating boun-ties. The former would be more lasting and permanent, though naturally of a slower growth. These views were incor-porated in a statement filed with the

Mr. Cramp said that the superior skill that was credited to American workmen at their high rate of wages was not supported by facts. He admitted that foreign rocesses of making steel were better an ours and added: "Their iron is poor. It was the mean quality of the iron used abroad that led to the introduction of steel plates by shipbuilders. The iron wa known in America as 'pot metal,' and so fragile that a boat cannot go through the ice without the plates being shorn as if they were made of paper."

FILES CHARGES AGAINST LEMLY Seaman Asserts That Noted Naval Of

ficer is Guilty of Falsehood. WASHINGTON, May E.-George F. Ormsby, attorney for John Smith, former-ly a scamman in the United States Navy, today filed with the Secretary of the Navy formal charges against Judge Ad-

vocate-General Lemiy and asked that the officer be tried by the general court-mar-tial on charges of "falsebood and culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty." The charge grows out of the case of mith, now before the Supreme Court on appeal of the United States from a judg-ment in the Court of Claims. Mr. Ormsby contends that in moving for an advance of the case on the court docket, Captain Lemly has made false representation induce the Secretary of the Navy to sign a certain letter in connection with the certain letter in connection with the otion to advance the case, the alleged false representations being made charges, to influence the court against his

The application of Mr. Ormsby that the Judge Advocate-General of the Navy be courtmartialed will not be granted by Secretary Moody.

Assigned to Duty at Valdes.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- Lieutenant T G. Emmons, retired, has been assigned pains to expose the so-called local option bill, which in reality is a bill for prohibition? Because it detests shams, Ethnology.

COME TO VIEW ANERICA. Filipinos Sent by Government Arriva in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27 .- The steamer Siberia, which arrived today from the Orient, via Manila and Honolulu, carried a number of prominen people, notable among them being 50 Filipinos chosen as a board of observation by the Philippine Commis They will visit the St. Louis Exposition and also inspect many parts of the country, the object of their trip being chiefly educational. The party includes chiefly educational. The party includes Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, Benito Legarde and Joseph R. De Laururiga, members of the Philippine Commission; Chief Justice Areliano and others as well known. These representatives of the native population of the islands were met down the bay by a delegation of leading citizens on the Government tug Slocum. Among the party ment tug Slocum. Among the party were United States Senators Perkins and Bard, and members of the princi-pal commercial organizations of the city who extended a cordial welcome to the visitors.

Other pussengers on the Siberla were Governor Carter, of Hawaii, and Sir Francis Treves, the eminent English surgeon, who performed the operation for appendicitis on King Edward. After going to Washington, Governor Carter will attend the Republican National

Convention at Chicago.

The steamer also brought the por-trait of the Empress Downger of trait of the Empress Downger of China, which is to be shown at the St. Louis Exposition. It was painted by Kate Augusta Carl, an American, and is being conveyed in royal state. The accompanying guards of honor number about 100 persons, headed by Major Domo Shen Nigh Hu. He has several secretaries, each with ten attendants. The picture, with the haggage of its ustodians, was passed by the Custom-

House authorities without inspection, in accordance with instructions received from Washington.

The visiting Filipinos are in charge of Arthur W. Ferguson, ex-Secretary for the Philippine Islands. The expenses of the party are being paid from an appropriation of \$75.500 passed from an appropriation of \$75.500 passed. from an appropriation of \$75,000 passed by the Philippine Government for the purpose. The Merchants' Association of San Francisco will entertain the of San Francisco will entertain the party at a banquet tomorrow night, and on Tuesday they will spend the day on the bay visiting points of interest. They will leave here for the East on June 1.

The first stop will be at Fort Leaven-worth, Kan., where one day will be spent. Cincinnati will be the next stop, and two days will be devoted to sight-seeing there. The party will pass-through St. Louis, stopping there two hours only, on its way to Washington. Four days will be spent at the Na-tional Capital.

From Washington, the programme of

the visitors is subject to change, but discovered buried in a barn. The case they intend to go from there to Phila-delphia for one day, thence to West Point, N. Y., to attend the commencement exercises at the Military Acadment exercises at the aintary academy in the second week in June. New York will be visited next, and from there the party will go to Boston, Lynn, Mass., etc., spending altogether one week in New England, Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago in the order named, and St. Louis will be reached on July 8 or 9.

After seeing the Exposition, the visitors will continue their way through the West, returning to the islands the latter part of August. The steamer Siberia, on which the arrived, brought also \$2,500,000

CONSCRIPTION AS ONLY MEANS

in gold from Japan.

British Commission Reports on Way to Raise Home-Defense Army. LONDON, May 27.—The report of the royal commission on the volunteer militia forces practically recommends conscription as the only means of providing a home defense army adequate for the pro-tection of the country in the absence or partial absence of the regular troops. The commissioners are of the opinion that the principles adopted by all the other great European states must be largely adopted by Great Britain, and that it is the duty of every able-bodied citizen to be trained or national defense. They point out that the necessary training would involve a period of continuous service with the col-ors, under an instruction body of specially educated and highly trained officers, and they consider that one year of such tinuous training would suffice with a few weeks' attendance at the maneuvers for a year or two afterward. The commis sioners estimate that such a scheme would provide about 350,000 trained men annually at a cost probably less than that of the present military system.

SATOLLI OFF FOR AMERICA. Prelate Not Coming on Mission, but

Merely for Pleasure Trip.

ROME, May E.-Cardinal Satolil left here today on a visit to America. Car-dinal Satolil is accompanied by his cousin, Father Ercole; his private secretary, Father Marucchi, and a second sec-retary, Father Luigi. There were gath-ered at the railway station to bid him good-bye many high prelates and digni-turies. Count Santucci, Cardinal Sa-tolli's apostolic agent, and Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, were also present. Cardinal Satolli rested that he was not charged with any

dission, adding:
"I am going, attracted to the United States by pleasant remembrances of my sojourn there. I have many good friends in America, so that I anticipate great pleasure in revisiting the noble country where I pursued such an important part of my career, and where the people give the whole world such an example of fraternity, all harmonizing without distinc-tion of religion."

NEARLY 700 MEN WERE LOST. Official Figures on Hatsuse and Yoshino Disasters.

TOKIO, May 28, 10 A. M.-Revised figares show that 61 noncommissioned officers and 378 bluejackets were killed and drowned, seven officers, 13 noncommis-sioned officers and 50 bluejackets slightly wounded, and 12 bluejackets seriously wounded in the sinking of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse by a mine off Port Arthur on May 15. Two hundred and thirty-five noncon

missioned officers and men lost their live on the cruiser Yoshino, which was ramme and sunk by the cruiser Kasaga on the same day that the Hatsuse was blown up. The Navy Department has not yet received a detailed report of the two dis-

Soon No Ban on Aerial Torpedoes. WASHINGTON, May Z.-The attention ments in the war, has been attracted t the fact that on July 23 the prohibition im-posed by The Hague Conference upon the discharge of aerial torpedoes from balloons or flying machines will expire by limitation. Consequently, a new field is now open to the inventor of flying machines and dirigible balloons, which may now enter the field of warfare without violating the rules of war.

Russla Buys Ships in England. LONDON, May 27.-A cruiser now apNOTE AND COMMENT.

"Mush and certified, please." No more baseball in the streets! Well

may the kids ask what the streets are Presumably milk and certified milk will

ear the same relation to one another as fresh eggs and warranted fresh eggs. The "original Holy Roller" is said to be

in custody at Oregon City. The trouble is that the original wasn't looked up before any copies were made. It is quite refreshing to hear of churches uniting, as the Presbyterian and the

Cumberland Presbyterian Churches have done. The usual thing is disconiting. From three to four hundred men are reported to haunt the municipal employment office in Seattle in a vain search for

jobs. What do the guys expect, after the unofficial census has been taken? "He also criticised Judge Parker's

That is the concluding sentence in a eport of Bryan's latest speech, We are all fond of criticising that which

we cannot comprehend.

A Magiatrate in North London recertly decided that a man going to the dentist's is justified in getting drunk only in the case of a dentist that does not provide gas, "Painless" methods have made less progress in England than here, but if a person may legally get a jag on in the effort to acquire Dutch courage every man arrested for drunkenness will have a ready excuse.

When we read that a crowd of ignorant Londoners has spoiled the pleasure of a princess by following her in open-mouthed wonder, we lay another offense at the door of the ill-bred English, and depreclate their snobbery. When Miss Rooseveit is almost crushed against the wheels of her carriage by a seething mob of women and men in St. Louis, it makes us rub our eyes and wonder if it will ever be necessary to establish an official order of princesses in this country for the distraction of the crowd.

Advertising for a wife is usually considered a modern method of putting one's head into the noose, but such is not the case. A man named Corder advertised for an "affectionate wife" in 1827, and received 35 replies to his few lines in a London paper. He married one of the women that answered his ad, and was living with her when he was arrested for the murder of a girl whose body had been aroused great interest, being known as the Red Barn Mystery. Corder hanged before a great crowd, and the hangman's rope was in great demand at 35 an inch.

Women are frequently accused of wearing things sent to them "on suspicion," but it is not often that one is caught, as was the case in an incident reported by the New York papers. A woman had a costly hat sent home on trial. She wore it at a fashionable wedding and returned it the next day, saying it did not suit. The milliner was not without experience, and bluntly asked, "Didn't you wear this hat at the Blank wedding yesterday?" Surprised, the woman owned up, but neked how the milliner guessed. That wily person quietly shook a coup stray grains of rice out of the foids of lace on the hat.

The great luncheon, which was to be the principal achievement of the Board of Lady Managers at St. Louis, was a plendid success if the number of guests that appeared is an indication. Seven hundred invitations were sent out, and at the appointed hour 2700 women were as sembled at the hall, ready for the first scramble at the tables. Invited guests and those that thought they should have been invited were hor in the jam, and the crowd waited for hours in the hope of getting in on the grub. The Board of Lady Managers should rejoice that their hospitality is so much appreciated by visitors.

It is nearly time we had a local option law on ice cream soda. Numbers of girls are depleting their pocketbooks-or some other person's-and spoiling their digestions by over-indulgence in this drink, which is becoming a serious menace to the future of the Nation. The homes of the future are being attacked in their most vulnerable spot, and if the mothers of the next generation are to stop rocking the cradle every few minutes while they rush out to swallow another tumblerful of the noxious compound, how is the world likely to be ruled! Let us then fight for local option as the only practicable means of saving the Nation's homes from ruin.

When the farmer espled a little boy inlustriously collecting apples from the copmost branches of his best tree, says the Kansas City Independent, he stole back to the farmhouse and took down a stuffed image of Pongo, his greatly mourned sheepdog, from the cupboard, and in a few minutes the stuffed dog had been placed at the foot of the tree. The farmer then proceeded with the usiness of the farm, and the men wondered why every now and then he chuckled to himself.

An hour went by and the farmer was once more at the foot of the tree. "Hullo, there!" he cried. "What are ye doing up my tree, ch?"

The boy was pale and quivering with fright, but he had not altogether lost his presence of mind.

"P-please, sir," he shivered, "that great big dog down there," pointing to the well-preserved Pongo, "he chased me, he did. all over your meadow, an' I had to climb this tree to get out of his way!" WEX. J.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

She-Is marriage a failure? He-No; they ion't make failure nowadays—they take bank-uptcy,—flutte inter Mountain. "Is the new man a good speller?" "I should my he is! Why, he used to edit the unclaimed letter list in a Russian village."—Cleveland

Enthusiastic mediocrity often passes for tal-A hot sameage is not more nu a cold sameage, but it is more ht of.-Puck.

"Did Alkali Ike make the tenderfoot eat his rords?" "No; the tenderfoot turned out to e one of those fellows who would rather fight

the one of those tenows who would rainer night than eat."—Chicago Journal.

"My wife is trying to get into society."

"An! I suppose it keeps her busy."

"Yes, but not as busy as it keeps me trying not to get into debt."—Philadelphia Press.

Paw (finishing up a story)—And so I washed my hands of the whole business. Little Wille (interestedly)—Did somebody send you from the tabe to do it, paw?—Pittsburg Dispatch. LONDON, May 27.—A cruiser now approaching completion at a private yard in England has been sold to a French agent, representing Russia. Russia also recently purchased in England a number of fast cargo vessels, which will be altered so as to exactly the process of the private process. I must confess, I must confess, I cargo vessels, which will be altered so as to exactly the process.

to enable them to be used as transports. Detroit Free Press.