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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1903.

EMERSON'S CENTENARY.

The month is to see the centenary of merson's birth, and the paucity of references to him in the May magazines is already subject of complaint. The Critic has done well, but the rest savor of the perfunctory. Probably this complaint is just, though its grounds seem to have been inadequately explored; for Emerson is one of our greatest names-a force to be ranked high in this or any other time. His merits are many and of a supreme sort. His fallings are those of the mightlest workers in the world of thought and the stress of life. No man's work was more needed in our formative period. No man's character serves more fittingly for an ideal in these latter days of imperfect knowledge and mad rush for wealth and prepossession of material-

No man ever lived in the New World who stamped his impress upon more minds, directly and indirectly, or whose message to all was of purer gold. Through his books and through personal influence among hundreds who came under his spell he strengtheneo inestimably the forces of the higher life and dealt deadly blows at meanness, superstition and sham. This is a high calling. It is as noble an aim as life holds for man. It deserves to be honored when the exploits of the soldler and the triumphs of the trader are forgotten. To this day his personal influence, transmitted through his pupils, irradiates countless lives. To this day his printed pages stir thousands to thought and action. He belongs with the teachers of men; and few are they among this noble company whose

so blameless, so uplifting. They say of Emerson that he was true this is in part, and yet how false in its natural assumption, it would be profitless to discuss. Originality, after all, is a thing of degree. The transmuter of the good is better than the priginator of the indifferent. A standing joke of Harvard is of the preacher who expressed disappointment in Plato because he had found it all before in The Golden Rule compels us to laugh at the witticism, but secretly we may reflect that life has been made nobler for myriads through Emerson whom Plato would never reach. And as for borrowing, who is guiltless? What is Homer but the embalmer of a nation's folk songs? What is Shakespeare but the alembic in which were fused the beginnings of romance with the exhaustless stores of human nature? This most admirable bust upon your mantel-was it not stolen bodily from the Carrara hills? This rainbow-hued decanter-is it not some inconsequential

sandbank in mere paraphrase? They say that Emerson did not dispover the truths he taught in the realm of religious freedom and revelations of science. This charge is perhaps less true than the other; but if it were true, there is an invincible demurrer. He is not of greatest use who finds things, but he who makes them available. What we need is not facts, but facts adapted to life's needs. Science itself is of very little use until the proper art has brought its raw materials into finished products of spiritual grace and power. This was the pre-eminent service of Emerson. "Not only is Emerson's religious sense entirely undaunted by the discoveries of science," said the great Tyndall, "but all such discoveries he comprehends and assimilates; by Emerson scientific conceptions continually transmuted into the finer forms and warmer hues of an ideal world." "The Origin of Species" not published until 1859, but in 1830

Emerson had already written: A subtle chain of countiess rings. The next unto the farthest brings. The eye reads omens where it goes, and speaks all languages the rose. And, striving to be man, the worm Mounts through all the spires of form

No list of great Americans would be complete without the name of Emer-What Washington was to our civic freedom, and Marshall to our jurisprudence, and Franklin to our amon life. Emerson was to our Nature and duty, God and the soul, it is truer of Emerson than of any other merican that he formed us. And in the fundamental conceptions which he taught he borrowed from no one. The key with which he unlocked the secrets of science and the mysteries of faith was his own. That clear insight which welcomed truth, from whatever source, serene in the consciousness that God in his world, was as original with im as with Tennyson or Browning or

eau. With him this philosophy

was an inspiration, whereas with others It is often the slowly maturing process of many sorrows and lifelong toil. For this, its native spontaneity, is it none the less to be revered, loved, trusted? Nothing else than becoming in the worshiper is the homage paid to these rare souls who. like his own Michaelangelo,

Wrought in a sad sincerity, Himself from God he could not free.

GENESIS AND MOOD OF ANTI-ISM. In another column on this page Mr. William Lloyd Garrison sees things, It is an unhappy day we have come upon, if one will but look through his blue glasses. Our land system is all wrong, our tariff system is all wrong, our National expansion is all wrong, our immigration policy is all wrong, Mr. Garrison is an admirable and consistent exponent of that small but emirespectable group of malcontents of whom the Spanish War furnished the first adequate designation As they called themselves, they are "antis"; and usually they find themselves, as Mr. Garrison finds himself, in opposition to pretty much all the accepted notions of their race and time. They are Paddy "agin the Government," clothed upon with the habiliments of learning and cultivation. It is the same creature, whether in a Dub-lin riot or palatially housed along onwealth avenue, whether some what justified by oppression or building his complaints from the siry nothings of hypercritical temperaments and excited imaginations.

Human institutions are often mistoken by the anti for artificial creations, superimposed upon the race by arbitrary flat of the social order and susceptible of a corresponding overthrow by a simple resolve of the powers that be. Now human institutions and the usages of nations and races are nothing of this sort, but are organisms. with their roots in thousands of years of painful and vicissitudinous development, with their leaves and branches unceasingly taking from and giving to the environing atmosphere of common life. Science should have taught us by time that the social or political this revolutionist is as reasonably expectant of success as he would be who should propose in a night to change the leopard's spots or transform the oak into the pine. Our land tenure is the product of human experience from the dawn of history. Everything else has been tried, time and time again, and suggestions have been incorporated from many civilizations; but the tree as it stands is adapted to its environment. Otherwise it could not flourish so prosperously to the despair of the-

orists. It is just so with the National policles of the United States. It is going on 300 years here now since trade and manufactures began their career in the American colonies. Our mother country is free trade; and our thinkers and traders have been withdrawn from every country under the sun and from every school of theory and practice. But with the example of the mother country constantly before us, and with a business thrift and adaptability and insight which have become the despair of all competitors, no serious departure has ever been made from the consistent National policy of preserving the home market and giving our producers whatever advantage this affords them in conquering markets abroad. One of conspicuous triumphs son law passed by a Democratic Congress in 1894.

One would suppose that if there were any National function which the anti tion than under our form of governwould despair of abolishing, it would be the tendency of virile peoples to en- home rule and makes its own laws conlarge their boundaries; but he is as blind to the records of history as to the imperiousness of present exigency. people a lawless race, nevertheless "Do not grow old," let us say to the under our free democratic institutions nation in the hour of its nascent do-India; and in the United States every acquisition of territory has presaged to the anti the opening of numberless vials of wrath and whole apocalypses of ghastly hued horses and trumpeting angels of doom. But the procession moves on, and they who sit in scorn upon the housetops must not complain if the throng declines to take their mutterings seriously.

The same anti who is stricken to the soul at every fresh manifestation of his country's greatness and power synchronously quakes at the recognition given to the uncouth masses of our working people. Power is to him a thing of dread omen, whether in the hands of merchant princes or the laboring poor; feeble nervelessness the only good. But it has suited the American people to conserve the content and welfare of its laboring elements by adopting their views of industry and of immigration. It is entirely negligible in the Garrisonian eye whether the masses are contented or enraged; whereas to the wise statesman this is a thing of supreme importance. The anti would enforce his admirably constructed theory of trade and migration, at whatever peril of social upheaval; and it is only necessary to reflect that if once the social organism could be captured by such theorists and their ideas executed by an aggregation of force which it is startling to contemplate and whose devastation would be something unparalleled since the French Revolution, they would themselves be the first to revolt against the new order and resume their sparl. Your true anti is not to be imagined as the trusting and enthusiastic supporter of any regime that

could possibly be set up. In as few words as possible let us sum up the sources of anti-ism. One is the abnormal development and un-restrained exercise of the critical faculty. In moderation and duly subordinated to the constructive faculties, it is in its place and useful; ungoverned merely destroys. Another is the inability to get outside one's self and reflect that perhaps, after all, the millions may be right and the protestants wrong. Another is the mental constitution and habit of conservatism, useful when it resists foolish innovation like the silver heresy, useless when it throws itself across the path of progress. Another is the ignoration of one of the most potential elements in the social organism-human nature. stract principles, however logical and beautiful in the books, cannot be applied in politics without great adaptation to popular conceptions, right or wrong. Currency theories cannot be realized against the habit of the masses; no more can tariff theories, or

sold like wheat and fron; for it is a commodity whose emotions and ambi-tions and feelings must be reckoned axioms and theorems and corollaries; it is the adaptation of simple principles to very complex life. This was Burke's great lesson to the world, but for the intis he lived in vain.

The crowning defect in the constitution of the anti, and that which calls for reprobation as well as disapproval, is in the mainspring of his activity, which is not in the intellect at all, but in the heart. For anti-ism, in its vital essence, is sublimated selfishness. The man cares more for his theories than for mankind. He loves, not the negro, but himself; not the Chinaman, but himself; not the greatness of his country, nor the welfare of its masses, nor the progress of its institutions, nor the happiness of mankind, but himself. Rather than that his theories should not have free course and be glorified, the earth should run red with blood and the clock of time turn backward on its track. He would cheerfully die for his beliefs; but no jot or tittle of them would he abate that the hungry might be fed or contentment spread its wings over the camps of trade and labor's lowly roof. The anti holds the masses in supreme contempt. They are nothing to him. But honors are easy, for he is nothing to them. And in a representative government he does not, therefore, greatly signify. In this country, at least, rule is not by book, but by the voice of the majority. Government is not a proposition in geometry; it is merely a vehicle for realizing the desires of its constituent units. What is right is what the people want. And they have means to enforce their will. Few of us, perhaps, are at all times altogether at ease with the course of human life. But the great tide flows on inscrutable as the solar system in its flight through space. And, after all, it might be worse. After all, perhaps, the Hand that planned and guides may have the advantage of us in more extensive acquaintance with the facts. Some admirable things may still be seen abroad, if one be not too much preoccupied and have the price.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

The leading Eastern newspapers make extensive comment on the fact that two of the great sources of wealth on the Pacific Coast are decreasing with comparative rapidity because we do not protect our splendid forests nor our incomparable supply of food fishes, like the salmon, as carefully as is done in Europe. Doubtless there is a good deal of force to this criticism, but the explanation of our imperfect protection lies largely in the fact that we are a young Nation and that under our free democratic institutions it is not as easy to protect our forests or our food fishes from wanton destruction as it is in old Europe. For at least a thousand years nearly every government in Europe has sought to protect its forests. Originally the great forests were game serves for the King and his landed nobility, and were thus considerably protected from wanton invasion. Then, when shipbuilding began, an important industry, the forests were preserved carefully, because they furnished timber for the King's navy. The governments of Europe were for hundreds of years little better than despotisms, whose will was law to the people, and achieved by the protective idea was even today, under constitutional gov-recorded in the highly protective Wil-ernments like those of Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria, it is easier for a centralized authority to protect forests and fisheries from spoliament, under which each state enjoys cerning forests and fisheries.

While it would not be just to call our wanton destruction, or our great salmon sponsible for nine-tenths of the great fires which annually destroy our timber forests, both on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The first explorers, the woods, nothing but woods, everywhere. Verazzani, describing the coast of North Carolina as he found it early in the sixteenth century, reported forests everywhere. Sixty years later Arthur Barlowe discovered Virginia and described it as a land of timber trees, oak, chest-nut, walnut and "fir trees fit for masts of ships, some very tall and great." This part of Virginia, where Sir Walter Raleigh planted his English colony, is today a sparsely wooded, wretched-looking country. The noble woods that manded the admiration of the first Eng-

once covered all that region and comlish settlers have entirely disappeared. The English navigator, Bartholomew Gosnold, reported the Island of Martha's Vineyard as "overgrown with fair trees." The Jesuit fathers, voyaging up and down the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, report a woodland wilderness on every side. As late as 1788 Captain John May sailed on a flatboat down the Ohio from Pittsburg to Louisville, Ky., through a region with thick forests on either side of the river. Near the river's margin elk, buffalo and deer were seen; venison and wild turkeys were the dally diet, and the river was alive with fish. The downfall of the woods had begun, for the eastern boundary of Pennsylvania was marked in 1780 by a vista forty feet wide cut straight though the forest to the margin of Lake Eric. As late as 1842 the banks of the Ohio between Pittsburg and Cincinnati were for the most part deep solitudes overgrown with trees. Even as late as 1865 Ohio was densely forested, but today in its central and southern parts the woods have almost entirely disappeared. It is not the ax of the settler that is chiefly responsible for the rapid destruction of our forest wealth; it is due to forest fires and to the moder demand for timber and wood products in far greater variety than was known before the day of our Civil War. The mountains of Eastern New England have been completely denuded of their ancient luxuriant growth of ash, beech, birch and maple through the expansion of the woodenware and agricultural im-

plement industry. The White Hills and the Green Mountains have been skinned of their fine spruce forests to supply the pulp mills. The hemlocks were decimated during our Civil War, when tanneries multiplied all over the North. Vermont and New York once had splendld white-pine forests, but today Canada and Michigan supply New York and New England with its pine, for even Maine, the

ships. Outside of her spruce forests, New England has few valuable tre left, and the pulp mills have already consumed so much of spruce timb that much of the ancient beauty of the White Hills is gone never to return. The extension of railroads has, of course, greatly helped to deforest our ountry, since a vast number of trees have been cut to supply ties. About 3000 ties are required for each mile of roadbed, and the ties must frequently be renewed. Red cedar is in demand with mining engineers; so are cypress, larch and pine. Pitch-pine logs go to the mines of Great Britain, and Doug-

las spruces go to the mines of Australia. Maud P. Going, in the New York Evening Post, reports that the great Anaconda mine, in Montana, alone uses up nearly 1,006,000 cubic feet of timber each year, and coal mines are insatiable devourers of logs. The chief of the Division of Forestry says our wood consumption per capita is, not counting firewood, eight or ten times that of Germany, eighteen or twenty times that of Great Britain. The forests of the North Pacific Coast have been depleted by the reckless employment of fire to clear land by the great railroads and by the individual settler and by the miner, who, says Senator Dubois, of Idaho, "is" responsible during the past twenty years for the destruction of hundreds of miles of virgin forest." To the question, "What is posterity to do with this forest problem?" even so able and scientific an observer as Professor Shaler despairingly replies: "To meet the demand for construction woods, which generally require haif a century or more for their growth, and at the same time secure a sufficient area for tillage, affords one of the most difficult and perplexing questions which civilization has to encounter."

BETTER THAN FREE LIBRARIES.

Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$600,000 to Tuskegee Institute is the wisest act of his life since he began the distribution of his vast wealth in acts of public beneficence. Gifts of libraries to cities and towns which are able to support themselves nourishes a spirit that is destructive of proper civic pride and dig-The town of Saugus, Mass., has refused to accept a Carnegie gift, saying that it will continue to pay for its own library as for its streets and other public institutions. The people of am, in the same state, have accepted \$15,000 from Mr. Carnegie for a library building, but only after a close vote. A number of the leading citizens of the town protested against the evil consequences of depending upon the benefactions of rich men, saying that 'a community no more than an individual can indulge the mendicant spirit secure from its demoralizing effect." The City of Portland, a good many years ago, after a very disastrous fire, declined, through the late Henry Failing, then Mayor, to accept financial aid from other cities. Mayor Falling said that the City of Portland, while scorched, was not slain, and could and would promptly rebuild its burnt district and take care of the needy sufferers by fire.

The gift of Mr. Carnegie to the great industrial school for the colored race at the South is far wiser than gifts of free libraries to cities and towns created and maintained by the whites The white people, North and South, kept the black race in slavery, and they are responsible for their redemption to the extent of helping the children and grandchildren of wageless labor to an industrial education that will help to keep them above pauperism and crime. The running expenses of the great school at Tuskegee are \$152,000 annu ally. This sum has to be raised by Mr. Washington from private subscriptions, Even with the Carnegie gift, the present endowment amounts to only \$710,-000, yielding about \$35,000 annually for grow old," let us say to the under our free democratic institutions expenses over four times that sum. A while as a sapling you are it is not easy in new states—or, for that further endowment of at least \$1,000,000. gospel has been everywhere so sane, happy and secure, in age the storm may matter in the old states—to make peo- says Mr. Washington, is wanted to put wreck you or the worm decay." This ple obey religiously the laws which the school on a secure financial basis. buds and other flowers of Spring. orests from The obligation of the whites of the minion. No less a voice than Lord fisheries from depletion. Want of Macaulay's resisted the British step to thought rather than evil intent is renegro slavery and to its perpetuation. This wageless labor marched hand in hand with illiteracy and licentiousness, for no slave could be legally taught to first settlers in the United States, found | read and write, and no slave had any conjugal rights that could not be trampled under foot by his master. His master could make the slave's wife or his daughters his concubines. He could sell the slave from his wife; he could sell the mother from her chil-

> For this great crime the North is as much responsible as the South, and the least that the country can do to atone for this great wrong is to help this man Booker Washington lift the negroes of the South to the level of decent, selfsupporting manhood through industrial education, in which lies the best hope for his redemption from ignorance, indolence, pauperism and crime. The experience of the British West Indies, whose slaves were emancipated in 1837, proves that the industrial education of the negro has been followed by excellent results. The late Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, when in the United States Senate, visited the Bahamas and found the emancipated slaves, through the common school and industrial education, had become the artisan class of those islands. Before the Civil War slaves who had been industrially educated furnished two-thirds of the mechanics of the South. The best hope for the negro at the South lies in the efforts for his industrial education made by Booker Washington. No right-thinking man denies that the negro is entitled to personal and industrial rights, and yet no intelligent, rightthinking man denies that in his present stage of development the negro must be counted among the political incapables. The negro problem at the South cannot be solved by deportation to Africa or to Brazil, as Abraham Lincoln suggested; neither can the negro population be corrailed, as some 8,600,000 blacks at the South, It is absurd to talk about deporting or corrall-ing 8,000,000 people which form the bulk of the best labor of the South. The intelligent ruling class at the South wo not favor any such scheme, even if it were practicable. The replacement the negro by the Chinaman is an idle dream. The negro did not come to the South voluntarily, but he has come to stay for better or for worse. What remedy is there for a situation that is mented by the best friends of the blacks in their own race and among hu-

mane, intelligent whites?
Goldwin Smith, a scholar by acquirement, a statesman by his service in the British Parliament, confesses that while there is no sovereign remedy, he believes that "the best hope of improveimmigration theories, or land theories. ancient Pine-Tree State, has to send ment lies in the partition of industries, Human labor cannot be bought and to Puget Sound to get spars for her which would keep the races apart and ment lies in the partition of industries.

other. The white at the South is not a tiller of the soil; he cannot raise cotton or rice. The negro is unsuited to manufactures and to city employments generally outside of domestic service. Fusion of races there can never be. Nor without fusion can there be political or

From the point of view of public moral duty we owe the blacks a work-ing chance to make of themselves something better than the vile education of slavery made them. We pension a soldier who is helpless because he fought our battle, right or wrong; we educate the deaf and dumb and blind because their condition is their misfortune, not their fault. The vices of slavery are the negro's misfortune, not his fault, and we owe him an industrial education to help him cut loose from the heavy knapsack we strapped upon his back. Mr. Carnegie could not do better with his money. An industrial education that will make two industrious, orderly, self-supporting blacks at the South where there was only one before is better than the needless multiplication of free libraries among white people who can easily obtain all the books that are necessary to sound citizenship. If we cannot impart enough industrial ambition and knowledge to the negro to make him self-supporting, we shall be obliged to support him ourselves either as a pauper in the almshouse or prisoner in the penitentiary. The climate of England and Ireland

Oregon, and there are plenty of wild plants in bloom on May day. It is an interesting fact that before Christianity swept over Europe, the plants were named for the pagan deities. The names of Venus' flytrap and Jupiter's Beard survive. The hyacinth has a floral name of Greek mythologic origin. and our anemone, or wild flower, has a Greek designation. Narcissus is from the Greek mythologic story. Many other illustrations might be From Christianity came the floral name of Christ's Thorn, which is supposed to have supplied the material for the All blossoms with "Virgin" crown. prefixed, as the clematis called "Virgin's Bower," were named in honor of the mother of Jesus, and those, too, that have "Maiden," as Maiden's Hair, and any form of "Mary," as Marigold. Each flower that has "Lady" today in its title was originally "Our Lady," as "Our Lady's Slipper" and "Our Lady's Tresses." In the early days many flowers were named after the saints, and some of these are retained to this day, as St. John's Wort, St. Peter's Wreath, St. Andrew's Cross, St. Joseph's Lily and Veronica. Solo Seal is a floral name of ancient origin quoted by English writers of the six teenth century. Our Lady's Thistle takes its name from a Christian legend. The Fritillaria, or Checkered Lily, the oxalis, the scarlet anemone, the poppy, the banans, the aspen, all figure in Christian legends concerning the Savlor's life and death. The willow used for scourges has ever since been the weeping willow. The elder is supposed to be the tree upon which Judas hanged himself. A fungus that grows on the elder was originally called Judas' Ear. Concerning the woods which formed the cross, authorities differ, some thinking it was formed of the cypress, the cedar, the pine and the box, while others include the fir and the apple tree. Shakespeare makes Perdita, in "The Winter's Tade," distribute many flowers to her guests. She hands rosemary and rue to those of middle age: she talks of carnations, gilly flowers, lavender, mint, marjoram, marigolds, and he makes her name among Spring flowers daffodils, violets, primroses, oxlips and the flower de luce. The England of Shakespeare was clearly as fond of flowers as the England of our own day, and in his writings there are many allusions to the celebration of

William J. Revan, in his reply to a recent editorial in the Boston Herald, asks almost plaintively "if it is meddlesome for him to take a part in Democratic politics." Whereupon that unsympathetic paper responds. "That depends upon the kind of a part he takes," adding, "If his effort tends to divide the party, and by so doing to prevent that union of its members which is essential to its success, it is worse than med-dlesome—it is mischievous." Strange how people having the same data upon which to base political conclusions differ. If Mr. Bryan has any excuse for hammering away at National politics, it is found in the assurance that such action will make Democratic defeat in 1904 easy, it already being practically certain.

May day, to the May pole, the May

The Chilean Congress has passed bill providing for the construction of a rallway over the Andes to connect Buenos Ayres with Santiago and Valparaiso. A railway extending from Buenos Ayres to the Cordilleras at Haballata Pass, to connect with the line from Valparaiso, is being constructed the Argentine government, and within a few years there will be direct railway connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts over the Andes by a line extending through the heart of Chile and Argentina. The road will shorten the time between Europe and Chile by six or eight days, as the traffic is now via the Straits of Magellan.

The bulletin of the New York State Board of Health for March says that the mortality from grip for the month of January was 1200, and for February it was increased to 1500. The mortality of March was increased 2000 by the disease. There has been a decrease in April. The New York State Board of Health also reports that pneu was the cause of \$800 deaths in 1902. In January of this year there were 1223 deaths, in Pebruary 1133, in March 1290. Bright's disease in April caused 726 deaths, a decrease from the previous month. Smallpox has nearly disappeared from the state.

Baron Rothschild was haled before the authorities on a luckless day recently, fined \$3 and given one day in prison for driving his automobile at a reckless pace on a Paris boulevard. And yet there are those who assert with all the dogmatism of earnest conviction that wealth insures immunity from punish-

Race Suicide.

New York Sun.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: "When the world was young it begat more children; but when it is old it begats fewer."

"Certainly the beat works and of the greatest merit for the public, have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men."

men."

The foregoing were written 300 years ago by Sir Francis Bacon.

F. B.

READABLE STORY OF LOWELL.

J. T. Trowbridge, in the current of the Atlantic Monthly, tells the follow-ing curious incident, in which the poet James Russell Lowell is a leading, if not a very brilliant, figure: Early in 1888 I wrote the following Win-

social equality. But there may be ter piece, which I print here to illustrate peace." to two names, of much greater interest than my own:

When evening closes, and without
I hear the snow storm drive and sift,
And Boreas plunge with many a shout
Into the tree and through the drift,
Methinis that up and down,
With his merry, mocking clown,
Goes the old King who gave away his crown.

The King so old and gray! Alas, alas, the day That saw him part his golden crown To deck fair Summer's forehead gay And Autumn tresses brown!

The cruel sisters twain.

Have robbed him of his train;

And now all night he laughs and raves,

And beats his breast and sings wild staves,

And scatters his white hair over the graves, A mad and broken-hearted Lear. He roams the earth with crazed brain; Ah, would the gentle Spring were here, The sweet Cordella of the year, To soothe his bitter pain!

Fondly believing this to be original, and thinking tolerable well of it, I handed it to Underwood for the Atlantic. He like-wise thought well of it, and took it to Cambridge, for Lowell's acceptance. It came back to me with the comment that it had a fault.

The leading idea of the poem was stolen—"Longfellownlously obtained," as Underwood laughingly said, quoting, I think, his editor-in-chief. I immediately looked up "The Midnight Mass for the Dying Year," and was dismayed to find there the image I had so shamelessiy plaginglessized. is not greatly unlike that of Western arized:

The foolish, fond Old Year Crowned with wild flowers and with heather Like weak, despised Lear;

the comparison being carried further the succeeding stanzas. Of course I did not print the poem in the Atlantic, or anywhere else, but fung it aside in wrath and humiliation, and hardly ever gave it a thought afterwards, until I was reminded of it by the aforementioned curious cir-cumstance, to the point of which I am now coming. It is this: In Lowell's vol-ume, "Under the Willows and Other Poems," which appeared ten years later (1868), the title poem has on page 10 these

And Winter suddenly, like crazy Lear, Reels back, and brings the dead May in arms.

Now this was also undoubtedly an un-Now this was also undoubtedly an un-conscious appropriation of the same im-age that I had "Longfellowniously ob-tained"; and the incomprehensible thing about it is that Lowell should have picked pocketed, and afterwards have to his poetical shirt-front, the Httle gem, the ownership of which he had detected in my more expansive setting.

MR. GARRISON REPLIES. He Is Impatient Because His Countrymen Refuse to See Things . as He Does.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 8.—(To the Editor.)—Your reference to me in your editorial of the 6th in connection with the subject of Chinese exclusion justifies a brief rejoinder. Granting that Wendell Phillips lent the aid of his great name to a partial indorsement of the restrictive policy, it in no way alters the nature of poncy, it in no way alters the nature of the injustice. At the same period of his life, succeeding the great struggle of which he was the foremost orator, Mr. Phillips entered into political affiliations with General Butler and the leaders of organized labor. Impregnable when on ethical grounds, he betrayed a weakness on the pinne of expediency illustrated on the plane of expediency, illustrated not only by his Chinese declaration, but by his Indorsement of protective tariffs. These are lapses that the future biographer will glide lightly over because of their dissonance with his vital utterances. their dissonance with his vital utterances. The inalienable right of men to change their residence for purposes of business or pleasure, as conceded by the United States and China in the Burilingame treaty, continues an inalienable right regardless of any man's objection to it for political or personal motives. political or personal motives.

are to be rejected. Why? Is it not be-cause of the violent opposition made by voters to whom these very virtues are obnoxious?

obnoxious?

I have spent the past Winter in Call-fornia, trying to understand the Chinese question with open eyes and mind. Every-where, from San Diego up to Seattle, as I have journeyed along the coast, I have found the same facts staring me in the face. With opportunities for a hundred times as many laborers as exist in this land of great potentialities, not only Ori-entals, but white workers, are warned against coming to a place where crops perish for want of help to gather them perish for went of help to gather them and the domestic problem abolishes homes and drives families to boarding-houses, flats and hotels. By this exclusion of needed labor, on the same ground that would justify the destruction of labor-saving machinery, the Pacific Coast is held in the iron grip of labor organizations to a tyrannical degree never before approached in this republic. It militates against the prosperity and growth of the Coast, and is sure to bring a reaction which will alike injure employer and emwhich will alike injure employer and em-ployed. It is simply intolerable. Every intelligent man of affairs with whom I have conversed laments the condition, and yet confesses unwillingness to antagonize organized labor for fear of injury to his trade or his political standing.

In such a dilemma the Chinamen are used unstintingly and the busy bee is no more active. Singularly enough the oblect

used unstitutingly and the busy bee is no more active. Singularly enough, the chief reason given for not employing the Chi-nese is their high wage. "We can't af-ford to pay so much," is the invariable reply of householders when asked why they do not use Chinese house servants. Chinese cheap labor, forsooth! No Yankee could show a keener sense of the sit-uation than these quiet Orientals, who know how to exact the utmost dollar. Everywhere, even among employers who uphold the exclusion policy and denounce the race in the mass, one hears in the same breath extravagant personal praise of the individual Chinaman employed, whose honesty is especially emphasized. I cannot here discuss the justification which organized labor offers for its methods of fighting privilege. Granted that injustice has driven labor to retaliate in kind, it is a fatal bilindness which attacks a symptom and ignores the dis-Everywhere, even among employers who kind, it is a fatal blindness which at-tacks a symptom and ignores the dis-case. Capitalized privilege is the product of land monopoly and restrictive tariffs which labor susteins by its votes. Its oppressors will multiply so long as the workers fight the shadow for the sub-

stance. There is room enough and to spare here, under just conditions, for all human beings seeking an honest livelihood. If the Chinese exclusionists would train their guns upon the real enemies of California and Oregon, the Chinese question would vanish. "A man's a men for a' that." WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Good-Fellowship Not Enough,

Good-Fellowship Not Enough.
Philadelphia Ledger.
Good-fellowship and neighborliness are
well enough in their way. But they don't
make for good government any more than
they make for political renality and offcial maladministration. We have no doubt
that any member of a corrupt "arganisation" would cordially testify that every
other member is a good fellow and a good
neighbor. Both Captain Kidd and Robin
Hood are said to have been good fellows,
yet their government was not of the ideal yet their government was not of the ideal

PORTLAND'S ROSE FAME.

Philadelphia Ledger (Reprinted in Kansas City Star).

That is a charming idea which the citizens of Portland, Or., have adopted in preparation for the visitors expected during the celebration of the Lewis and Clark.

anniversary. They have arranged to have California and the South ship them carionds of rose busines, and every house-holder is to be given as many as he will agree to plant and care for. It is simply a delightful sight to contemplate, even in fancy—a city nodding with roses, set about the stoops, trailing over decreases and potted in windows and on top of walls, and, in the wards where each house has its "yard," twined along the fences and clumped on the lawns till the whole place is filled with color and fragrance, and with the grace of the beautiful The Portland movement is an illustra

tion of the success with which the City Beautiful idea is making its appeal. The city-abiding place of many men, seat of corporate enterprise, scene of civic activ-ities, home of churches, schools, theaters. ities home of churches, schools, theaters, newspapers and such like great public institutions—the city is a thing worthy to be beautified. It is not enough that some of its people take thought to ornament their houses; there must be a civic love of beauty that will demand the elimination of all unsightliness and insist everywhere upon what is seemly and good to look upon. to look upon. As this spirit is born it will find a thousand particulars in which the city may be lifted out of the hideous disorder and ill taste which affronts and drags down the even unconscious spirit of its people; shaped into a kindly sub-mission to the rule of order, harmony and simplicity, and touched with elevating and pleasure giving beauty. Men will be better pleasure giving beauty, sten win to better for living in such a city-although, per-haps, if it is true that a beautiful city will make good citizens, it may be true also that only good citizens can make a beautiful city; that, in some true sense, material loveliness can come only as the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

Why should not American cities' streets be graced with such trees as make Paris look, from a housetop, like a forest? Why should not staring housefronts be glorishould not staring housefroms be and field today with flowers in every window, fled today with flowers and cities on the like one of those European cities on the fete on which the city fathers drive round to award prizes to the best window boxes? Why need it be an accepted necessity here that because men have crowded together in one spot all the loveliness of nature must be crowded out?

Lieutenant-Governor Lee's Case, St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If by this remark that he has been more sinned against than sinning Lieu-tenant Governor Lee means that the Leg-islatures of Missouri and certain state officials were corrupted long before he officials were corrupted long before he made their acquaintance, he is unquestionably right. Lee did not invent the boodling state machine. He drifted into a strong current and is one of hundreds who have floated complacently with the tide. When the baking powder monopoly captured all Missouri in the Legislature of 1899 Lee was not a state officer, though he seems to have known how legislature. he seems to have known how legislation is bought and sold in Missouri, and who was the most powerful lobbyist in the state when a trust promoter inquired for him. There are evidences that Lee has a conscience, and that he suffers in mind as a result of the boodling revelations. Therein he differs from some who defly exposure, spit at those who seek to vindicate honest government, and pile oath on oath, as if the truth could be sworn away by explosive fury. Lee has also returned to face the law. His position will be helpful if he tells his whole story, regardless of personal consideration

Sand Lots Orator of Capital.

Detroit Free Press.

No little restraint is required to treat
the speech made by D. M. Parry to the National Association of Manufacturers in New Orleans with something of the intensity of language which characterized his address. Because of the demand for a concessionary spirit, Mr. Parry should have shown some of it, if not for himself, for his associates and their common cause.
All the suggestions of the situation were
that he should make a conciliatory address. Instead he angered and goaded isbor, derided it as ignorant and servile to ceptions of right and wrong. In framing his premises he told some homely truths which organized labor is itself rapidly grasping, but for the rest he ranged from political or personal motives.

As regards the matter at issue, The Oregonian advocates the complete exclusion of a "painstaking, industrious, sober and law-abiding" people; to use its own characterization of the average Chinaman. The very qualities which are most needed in the upbuilding of a state and hills of San Francisco—a capitalistic and hills of San Franci Coxey leading a new army upon Washing-

Is Their Learning a Pretense? Boston Transer

What is the trouble with the governing authorities and the scientific experts in American universities? It might be thought that among them, if anywhere would be found the fullest knowledge of modern sanitary questions and a general up-to-dateness in all sanitary precautions. yet a typhoid epidemic, which was at-tended by 800 cases and by 40 or 50 deaths, has only just ended at Ithaca, for which high medical opinion holds the authorities of Cornell University partly responsible; and now we have a similar epidemic at Leland Stanford University. At last ac-counts there had been 100 cases, but only one death. A large proportion of the new cases are on the college campus. Apparently the disease is of a less virulent type than that which wrought such havoc at Ithaca. But if an epidemic of typhoid is a disgrace anywhere, as it is in these days of enlightenment, it is peculiarly so

Evading the Civil Service Law. Philadelphia Ledger.
The disclosures in the postal service have already brought about some measure of reform in certain directions. The ap-pointment of persons as laborers in the department and their subsequent employ-ment in cierkships is an easy way to evade the civil service laws and regula-tions. Clerks must pass the civil service examination. Laborers are appointed without such examination. If they can be promoted to clerkships without exam-ination, the civil service regulation is a nullity. Such an evasion is an abuse which cannot be corrected too quickly. One of the postal regulations provides that employes shall perform only the work in the class in which they are en-

Gradatim. Jostah Gilbert Holland. Heaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we rise From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies And we mount to its summit round by round

I count this thing to be grandly true; That a noble deed is a step toward God, Lifting the soul from the common cled To a purer air and a broader view.

rolled.

We rise by the things that are under By what we have mastered of good and gain; By the pride deposed and the passion stain, And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust, When the morning calls us to life and light, But our hearts grow weary and, ere the night, Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray, And we think that we mount the air on win Beyond the recall of sensual things, While our feet still cling to the heavy clay. Wings for the angels, but feet for men! We may borrow the wings to find the way— We may hope, and resolve, and aspire, and

pray, But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown From the weary earth to the sapphire But the dreams depart and the vision And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Reaven is not reached at a single bound; But we build the ladder by which we ris From the lowly earth to the vaulted sk and we mount to its summit, round by rou