

THE OREGON SUNDAY JOURNAL

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THE JOURNAL AND THE SEWER COMMITTEE.

MR. ZIMMERMAN, chairman of the council's committee on sewers, writes that a great injustice has been done the members of the committee by the Journal; that there was no way to reach the bottom facts in the sewer scandal except through a secret investigation; that as a matter of fact the investigation was not secret except as to the press and finally it is proposed to go a great deal farther and very much deeper in investigations before either the committee or the council gets through with the work now on hand.

To take the last proposition first The Journal wishes to congratulate the council upon its determination to probe rottenness wherever found to the very bottom and mete out to those guilty of wrongdoing the very utmost penalty of the law. This is precisely as it should be and with many others in the community we hope the council will not soon weary in well-doing. But everything in time and in good order. The particular thing now agitating the public mind is the Tanner creek sewer. Enough has already developed to indicate a job of odorous quality and rather stunning dimensions. While, as Mr. Zimmerman indicates, there are doubtless many other jobs crying for councilmanic investigation, they have waited some time and can afford to wait a little longer. The Tanner creek sewer is now the burning question and it should not be confused with any other question. Let us first get to the bottom of that; let the full responsibility be fixed and let it fall upon the shoulders which should bear it; let the public know all of the facts so that it may judge and if possible approve of the decision reached by the council. That once done let us turn to the next question demanding attention and do with that what is done with the Tanner creek sewer investigation. In this way a clean sweep will be made of everything needing public attention; each job will receive the undivided attention it requires and the total effort will in every respect be worth while. Any other method will result in confusion which above all things the council will naturally be most anxious to avoid; each case, too, will then stand upon its own merits and the blame will be placed equitably and precisely where it belongs. We feel sure that the public will approve of this program while it is questionable if the one proposed by Councilman Zimmerman will strike so responsive a chord.

That the taxpayers were welcome to attend these meetings is a very pleasing figure of speech. Until the fight was made against secret meetings and it was shown that they were contrary to the provisions of the charter it was proposed to exclude everybody from the meetings. The invitations extended to a handful of taxpayers was simply an afterthought to save appearances and the invitations were not given until late on the very day that it was proposed to hold the meeting. Some few disinterested taxpayers were, it is true, present, but they were pledged to secrecy. After admitting this, under what rule of right were the representatives of the press excluded and what was expected to be gained by it? The charter calls for public meetings. Nowhere can be found any exceptions made to exclude the representatives of the press. Indeed where one or half a dozen taxpayers might find their way behind the closed door of the committee rooms literally thousands with equal claim to consideration had no means of attending themselves except through the medium of the newspapers. There is no such thing as a public meeting from which press representatives are excluded. No public investigation can be held under such circumstances. The report presented was one made by a body of experts which the council committee itself approved. With that official endorsement it surely was worthy of a public hearing. While the council was pursuing the secret investigation, while it was examining witnesses to throw discredit upon the report or to shift the responsibility to other shoulders than those upon which it should legitimately rest, the report itself should have been made public at the very first meeting, as the law provides. If that report went forth the public would immediately have been in a position to pass upon the gravity of the charges. Following that would have come the evidence in rebuttal or extension, which likewise would have received due attention. But as the thing was managed it looked as though the committee was unwilling to let the report go forth without such explanations and suggestions as would turn the thoughts of the public in certain satisfactory directions. It never seemed to occur to the members that the business was public and not private. Being public business the public was entitled to an opportunity to pass upon it.

With all due respect, The Journal sees no reason to alter its original opinion that the committee acted indiscreetly as well as illegally in the method which it pursued in excluding representatives of the press from the sessions and the fact that it invited a few taxpayers who were pledged to keep secret everything which they heard and saw alters not in the least the gravity of the charge originally made and now reiterated here.

In another part of this issue will be found a close synopsis of the jealously guarded report of the experts on the Tanner creek sewer. It will be seen that it is precisely of a nature which should at once have gone to the public, justifying as it does in every respect the suspicion which the public had formed of the job. The fact that no money has passed to the contractor, which the committee cites in exculpation, has nothing whatever to do with the case. Under the charter provision it had no discretionary power. Such meetings MUST be public, is the language. No exceptions were made by the charter and therefore none could have been made by the committee. We repeat that the public has been treated outrageously in this transaction and every future movement will in consequence be more closely scanned than otherwise would have been deemed necessary.

AND STILL THE BOXES STAY.

IT STRIKES The Journal that City Attorney McNary is rather a complaisant official. He wins his case before the circuit court and then upon an appeal to the supreme court gives all the advantage to the attorneys for the saloon and restaurant boxes. By agreement they get 20 days to perfect an appeal to the supreme court. After that stage has been reached it would doubtless be too much to expect an early decision. If things move in the usual deliberate way, some weary months will pass; indeed it is not inconceivable that the Lewis and Clark fair may be well over before it comes. Meanwhile under the agreement made the boxes are actually protected by the authorities.

Here, then, we have the strange combination of circumstances that an ordinance is passed by the city council in response to an irresistible public demand abolishing the closed boxes in saloons and restaurants. The validity of that ordinance is upheld by the circuit court on the broad ground of public morals. But even then the city gains nothing; the boxes still remain to work their deadly moral blight while the attorneys, now under no strong pressure, move their leisurely way up to and through the supreme court. The gifted attorneys for the defense get everything they desire. What they want first before all else, is to keep the boxes. This they succeed in doing contrary to the ordinance and in the face of the circuit court decision. Doubtless they may,

be trusted to make the thing hang fire until the very last moment; that is now part of their business. The city attorney has removed every incentive to activity in that direction and provided a whole quiver full of reasons why the proceedings henceforth should be leisurely to the last degree. The city attorney, we feel assured, has made no note of the newest signs and portents. Perhaps he has not seen the handwriting on the wall that is marking a new moral era for Portland. If he had he assuredly would have taken a stronger and more aggressive grip of things, held every advantage which came his way and taken a chance which would rid the city of the dreadful pest called the closed boxes in saloons and restaurants.

It might be wise for him to sit up and notice things going on round about him.

A PLEDGE IN THE WAY OF PERFORMANCE.

FOR SOME DAYS, if not weeks, we have been told by the Russian correspondents of the Associated Press of Sviatopolk-Mersky's great struggle to bring about a meeting of the presidents of the 38 provincial Zemstvos, not indeed for any defined purpose, but just for a "confidence" program. The same source—the Associated Press—the particular friend of the imperial Russian government, also announced the glorious transformation which awaits the people of Russia; no more banishment by administrative process; the political exiles and prisoners to be brought back home; the Armenians will no longer be plundered; the condition of the Finns is to be greatly ameliorated; the Jews will be granted the right to live; the Poles will—well, they, too, are to receive some consideration, though it is not stated just what that is to be.

All of these great and glorious things will take place because of a meeting of the 38 presidents of the provincial Zemstvos, who represent local organizations with powers that are far below any ordinary board of aldermen or county commissioners.

And right here it might be well to quote his majesty, Nicholas II, the great-grandson of Nicholas I, of Czarism, who was, when upon his becoming czar of all the Russias, received at the Winter Palace, deputations from all parts of Russia, including those from the Zemstvos, with the following words, pronounced in a remarkably resolute manner: "I am pleased to see here the representatives of all classes assembled to express their feelings of loyalty. I believe in the sincerity of these sentiments, which have always been characteristic of every Russian. But I am aware that in certain meetings of the Zemstvos voices have lately been raised by persons carried away by absurd illusions about the participation of the Zemstvo representatives in matters of internal government. Let all know that, in devoting all my strength to the welfare of the people, I intend to protect the principle of autocracy as firmly and unswervingly as did my late and never to be forgotten father."

SPRIT OF TRUE THANKFULNESS.

THIS IS A GOOD TIME to say a few words about Thanksgiving, because the only proper, or at least, the highest and best manifestation of thankfulness takes the form of discriminating charity, and this needs thinking over beforehand, and perhaps acting on a little beforehand, too.

It is as true now as when Shakespeare wrote it that an act of charity "is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes." The same thought was expressed long before, only more emphatically, in the saying, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Paul, with his deep insight into things spiritual and ethical, perceived this truth clearly when he wrote that divinely inspired thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians. Eloquence, without love, nothing; prophetic and miraculous power, without love, nothing; and no spiritual profit even in giving everything one possesses to the poor and his body to be burned for his faith, unless he have real charity, unless the gifts and sacrifice are made with accompanying and unpriced love. It is this broader, tenderer, sweeter Christlike, charity, not mere gift-giving for form's or good will's sake, nor yet merely temporarily to aid the distressed and suffering, of which he spoke when he wrote:

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind; envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth."

The person who thinks only of the creature comforts; who only provides an extraordinarily good dinner or holiday recreation and pleasure for his family; who besides them only thinks of relatives and intimate acquaintances; is not truly thankful, cannot be. The man who is thankful only in this way is an incarnation of selfishness; he acts on the unconsciously-accepted theory that he is the center of the universe, that everything was brought into existence with reference to his gratification and enjoyment. All his thankfulness begins and ends in himself.

Paul's ideal was too high for most of us. If a man "gives all he has to the poor"—that is, if he is very liberal toward the needy; if he "gives his body to be burned"—that is, makes heavy sacrifices in the cause of truth and honor and righteousness, merely from a sense of duty, we cannot withhold praise and admiration from him, although Paul said all this "profiteth nothing." Unless the prompting impulse be love, a real, warm, yearning, irrepresible and welcome desire to do good and show mercy—and help those who are poor and weak and sorrowing, even those who are stained and scarred, despairing and degraded, the most generous acts of charity and the greatest personal sacrifices, "profiteth nothing," spiritually, because one is not thereby put in harmonious accord and fraternal touch with the Father of all, the Elder Brother of all.

This was Paul's theology on this point, but he penetrated too deeply for most of us, and we need not, if we could, follow him quite so far. Subjectively, he was no doubt right. This sort of charity, that without the love he so vividly described, "profiteth nothing" to the giver, gives one no great credit account on the ledger of St. Peter, yet it may do a great deal of good objectively. It will feed the hungry, clothe the naked, provide medicine and nurses for the sick, replace scowling with smiling countenances, cause sighing and sobbing to give way to the music of mirth, paint pale cheeks with the rose blush of healthblood, and revive hope, courage and confidence in aching and despondent hearts. And, after all, we are not sure that Paul did not go too far; for against his extreme statement quoted we can put St. James' definition of religion: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the father is this, to visit the fatherless

and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Well, we have "the fatherless and widows" among us. There are the Baby Home, the Boys and Girls Aid society, the Patton Home, and other semi-public charitable institutions; there are the hospitals, the county poorhouse, the jails even. There are also, doubtless, in every precinct in the city—though fewer than in most cities of Portland's size—some who are in need, but who make no sign. What is charity or religion worth if these weak and distressed ones, many of them so through no fault of their own, are not sought out, helped, cheered, made more comfortable and happy on a Thanksgiving day? Let us, in conclusion, quote a few more words of the Apostle James on this subject:

"Ye have respect to him that weareth gay clothing, and say unto him, Sit thou here in a good place; and unto the poor, stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool. Hearken, hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised them? But ye have despised the poor. * * * He shall have judgment without mercy that hath shewed no mercy. * * * If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and ye say, depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not these things which are needful, what doth it profit? * * * Will thou know, O vain man, that faith without works is dead? * * * Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered and the rust of them shall be a witness against you. * * * The hire of the laborers which have reaped down your fields which you kept back by fraud, crieth. Ye have lived in pleasure and been wanton."

DON'T NEGLECT THE ARTISTIC VIEW.

THE UTILITARIAN view is the one principally to be presented, and held up and pressed upon the attention of eastern people, of course. Oregon's richness of soil, equability of climate, variety and volume of products, practical opportunities for workers and investors to get homes, to make money; to raise a surplus of things that will sell at a profit, to do a brisk and profitable business, to get greater returns in cash or its equivalent while living more comfortably—these are the principal inducements to be held out to bring a great number of people to Portland as visitors to the fair and to Oregon as desirable immigrants.

But a great many people who would not be moved by these considerations, many of whom have no notion of changing their residence, need to be otherwise or additionally impressed. The scenic, the esthetic, the sentimental, the poetic aspects of the fair, of the journey, of this region, are by no means to be neglected. There are

Why George Meredith's Proposition Is Doomed

(By Harold Frowkes.) (Copyright, 1904, by W. E. Hearst.)

GEORGE MEREDITH'S suggestion regarding temporary marriage is, to say the least, original and new. It will not be long, it is to be hoped, before some one remembers what a plague the unmarried woman is in England. Not only are there more girls than boys born in the United Kingdom, but the mortality among the male children is greater. And what adds to the social conditions aggravate the evil as a great number of young men emigrate annually to the colonies of the vast empire. Many of these marry abroad while others return to their native country too late to think of marriage and the result is that Great Britain is infested with old maids.

Some of these become reconciled to their fate, submit patiently to the inevitable, silence the longings of their hearts and make themselves fairly comfortable. The majority, however, protest and it is mainly for the benefit of these that the author of "Richard Feveril" and "An Amazing Discovery" made the suggestion, which has aroused the ire and indignation of his countrymen.

George Meredith reasons that in a country where there are too many women, it is not just that one woman should be a childless widow, but that every life when all around there are other women who have no husbands at all.

Furthermore, he has observed that it

THE VALUE OF EXPOSITIONS.

From the New York Herald. "Each of the world's fairs that has been held had some one feature in which it seemed to excel," said C. W. Mott of St. Paul.

The Philadelphia centennial in 1876 was the first American exposition of any size. Then came the Chicago world's fair, which was the most nearly complete to that time and showed the improvement of the present instance. The St. Louis exposition in 1904, which excelled in electric display and in the coloring of the buildings. Omaha did much good in the way of bringing people's attention to the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and their resources.

The St. Louis exposition is colossal—a great show showing great progress along many lines. I think its educational display is greater than that of any exposition preceding it. It will course in the way of machinery and mechanical appliances each exposition will be larger than its predecessors, for the American inventor is always at work. Lewis and Clark is too large and somewhat scattered.

In my opinion, the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland next year will not be what President McKinley called the Buffalo exposition, the "timekeeper of development." Its buildings will be stored with the natural products of the northwestern states. The mines, forests, fields and orchards will be displayed. The vast population east of the Missouri river has little thought and little idea of the greatness of the Pacific states and their ability to feed and clothe themselves. Eastern manufacturers and jobbers cannot help but see the value of this exposition, for when the rural districts in the western states become congested with population it will give opportunities for extensive trade and betterment of their condition. The center of population is moving gradually to the west, and the theatre of action for the next 50 years will be on the shores of the Pacific.

I firmly believe that the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland in 1905 will do more in the way of advancing the Pacific northwest than any event in the past.

PHILOSOPHICALLY CONSIDERED.

From the Corvallis Times. Regarding that which may be our individual opinions as to the merits and demerits of a dry Corvallis, it is the plain duty of every citizen for two years to accept Tuesday's verdict as final and to set about in good faith to make the operation of the law as successful as possible. It is the desire of every citizen to make this a best Corvallis. Men differed as to which method, a dry or a wet town, were the better, but all had steadily with a distasteful desire for the betterment, the up-building and the fair progress of Corvallis.

thousands of people who do not care how much wheat we raise; who do not care how much lumber we export; whose interest cannot be aroused in the amount of gold buried in our rocks and sands; who couldn't be induced to read a custom house report. For these and such as these the artistic side of the fair, and of the country for and of which it will speak, should be kept well to the front, and pressed in all possible pleasing ways upon the eastern people, especially those east of the Mississippi river. Give them a hint of the plains they will cross, the mountains they will pass over or come within sight of, the unparalleled scenery of the Columbia, the perfect whiteness with the sunlight on them of our mountain peaks, the modest but rare beauties of the Willamette and other valleys—in a word, give them a glimpse of the natural beauties of the Oregon country, especially those features that are different from anything they ever saw. There are thousands of people who would travel a long distance and spend considerable money just to see Mount Hood with its mighty cone thickly capped with the eternal snows, if they once got to thinking about it. The thing necessary to be done is to arouse that curiosity, that desire, to see this object, and other objects, that are new and strange to them, a desire that until aroused lies latent.

Then there is what may be termed the sentimental side of the affair. The story of Lewis and Clark, by no means omitting Sacajawea, should be retold, in a condensed, attractive form, and set round with due artistic embellishments, to millions of people, through the newspapers and otherwise. This wonderful story ought to be thus retold so that it will reach every household. The children and youth should be interested in it. The route they took, the trials they endured, the strange wilderness scenes they encountered, the object of their unprecedented and unrepeatable journey, their triumphant return, and the results, furnish a story that should arouse the eager interest of every American boy and youth. And if the children's interest becomes aroused, the parents must needs take notice.

People will come from far to our fair from all sorts of motives, started by all sorts of impulses, prompted by many different desires and expectations, and everything possible should be done to appeal to all, to interest and attract the attention of all. This being done, the management will be agreeably surprised, we think, at the number of eastern visitors that will appear.

The public has good reason to appreciate the disinterested services of Messrs. Mariner, Smith, Blacklock and Peters, the outside representatives of the open river executive committee. They have done laborious and exacting work and they have done it in such a way that the results will soon speak for themselves.

ALARMED AT "AMERICAN FREE."

Germany has recently been giving a great deal of attention to the American peril. The ball was started rolling at a rapid pace when Professor Brunner of the law faculty of the University of Berlin proposed the formation of a middle-European economic union with Germany and Austria as the core, this union to be a perfectly adequate explanation of the present situation of the United States. Professor Brunner's proposition has been received throughout the entire country with the greatest approval.

The industrial circles of Germany are now insisting with the utmost vigor that the government adopt retaliatory measures against the United States and that a change be brought about in what is claimed to be an intolerable condition. This change of mind is instigated by a recent resolution of the Rupan chamber of commerce, widely commented upon and approved by the commercial circles.

This resolution is in part as follows: "North America sends to Germany much more than we send to the former country. It is therefore necessary to make America more compliant to our demands. There is no doubt that a change in the tariff of America would soon take place in Germany's favor. American goods are treated by the Americans, but at the same time such a change is not likely to occur until Germany inaugurates strong action against America. It is to be hoped that the publicity which will make good use of the powerful means which have been put in its hands by the new tariff."

LONDON'S VIEW OF ROOSEVELT.

From the London Times. It seems to be the general impression that the secret of Mr. Roosevelt's success is—Mr. Roosevelt. In one sense it is a perfectly adequate explanation, in another, it is merely a convertible proposition. Mr. Roosevelt explains everything if we regard him not merely as a very striking and attractive personality, not merely as a man of great energy and vigor, but also as the incarnation of much that the American people unconsciously desire.

His country is standing on the threshold of a new era, and intuitively feels that he is its appointed guide. It is but an hour ago, as time counts in the life of a nation, that America was wrapped up in her own affairs, the life of the rest of the world hardly concerning her. She is now anxious, or shall we say compelled, by the growth of her strength and interests to take her place in the community of nations.

Mr. Roosevelt is her leader and guide in the new path, and that is why the secret of Roosevelt's success is Roosevelt. That, too, is why the people of this country, believing in the essential integrity of their kindred across the sea, join heartily in Lord Lansdowne's congratulations to Mr. Roosevelt upon his return to power.

What Is Death?

(By Garrett P. Serviss.) (Copyright, 1904, by W. E. Hearst.)

IT may or may not be true that there can be life without prior life. It would be interesting to say that there can be no matter without preceding matter. But we know neither a beginning nor an end of matter. We know that matter is indestructible. No force of nature existing upon matter can do more than change its form or state. It cannot be driven out of existence. An organism possessing what we call life, whether it be microbes or a man, is simply an aggregation of the elements of matter held in temporary combination. When the combination falls apart "death" occurs.

We suppose that an immortal, immaterial spirit inclosed in one of these temporary combinations of matter was the cause of the manifestations called "life." In that particular combination, then, one may make the same supposition for all the other combinations of matter as well as men. The nature of life is just as mysterious and its origin just as obscure in one case as in the other.

If you invoke the assistance of science to make life spring from non-life, you are making an argument for immortality, your argument applies equally to the lowest as well as to the highest forms of life. I am not denying that there may be an immortal spirit, or that man alone among the earth's inhabitants may be its possessor. I make no affirmation on that point. I only say that I am simply saying that it is a mistake to assume that there is any relation whatever between purely religious questions and the search for the secret of life. When that secret is found, even, it will be as applicable to the microbes as to the man. If the latter in addition to his life possesses something higher and more precious, and peculiar to him, that is not the affair of science. Science cannot and does not undertake to deal with that problem. It is confusion of thought on this point which leads to most of the theological sneers at science.

Death is a biological fact. That, at least, is one definition for scientists. Some of the simple micro-organisms, which, notwithstanding their minuteness and their simplicity, are as truly living beings as we are. One of these will eventually differ from itself, and there will be two instead of one. In a short time each of these attains full development, and divides again, and there are four individuals. Each of the four in turn divides again, and there are sixteen. This process is continuous, so that within 24 hours one single organism will have multiplied itself into millions.

Now, what has become of the original individual? As a personality it is dead. For it, subdivision to form other organisms similar to itself meant death just as much as if its atoms had been dissociated and scattered to form something entirely different from itself. Yet there has been no break in the chain of life.

The case seems very different when we consider the "death" of a more highly organized creature. Its dissolution produces entirely different results. The atoms of the dissociated atoms seem to form inert, "dead" matter. But the progress of science has rendered it doubtful whether anything is totally dead. Even crystals have a life of their own, and they suffer from "diseases." In what respect is life more mysterious and inexplicable than radioactivity? Is the death of a man—except, as it may release an immortal spirit—any more mysterious than the death of a being of greater import in the economy of nature than the subdivision of a micro-organism or the dissolution of a crystal and the recombination of its atoms?

"FATHER, GO WITH ME."

N. B. Hurner in the Northwestern Christian Advocate. Sent up to heaven in the form of a dove. Where all the corners were weird and dim. And the shapes and the shadows waited for him. At every turning, my little son, Sent for some childish mischief done. At the hour when childish hearts are high. With the joy of the evening's revelry— And his fault at worst was a tiny one.

A wistful moment, his feet delayed, Waiting to let my face relent. And then, a pitiful penitent, His faltering, frightened way he made; But in his cloudy sorrow's deepest shade I heard him pause where their shadows were dim. And whisper "Father," and sob aloud, "Father, go with me. I am afraid."

Quick as his calling my answer leapt, Strong in his terror, my shining arms Poured from his cloudy form the night stars. Sheltered and comforted as he went. Up in the nursery's light I kept A tender watch till he smiled again. Till the sobe of his self-remembered pain.

Lessened and hushed, and the baby slept. Father of Love, when my day is done And all of my trespasses written in. Not for a thought or willful sin. Bend me out in the dark alone. But so as I answered my little son: Come, the prayer of my pleading soul. And lead me safe through this night of death. Father of Light, when my light is gone.

RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.

From the Atlanta Journal. It is reported from Berlin that a syndicate of Jewish bankers, headed by Rothschild, has just secured a contract for a loan of \$270,000,000 to the Russian government, which will be floated about the first of next year.

And thereby hangs a tale. It has been quickly understood, and agreed in every leading Jewish banking house in the world that not a cent of money should be loaned to Russia until the czar's government is willing to treat its Jewish subjects as well as it treats any other.

"Remember Kishineff," has been passed all along the line. So that the recent loan deal is taken to mean that more liberal will intervene to stop what is regarded as the persecution of the persecuted Jews in Russia.

The czar's war chest is getting low. He must have money to carry on the war. The opportunity of the Jew has been to take the czar's strings of Europe. And he will not open to those who persecute his poor brethren in Russia. Wealth is all powerful. There are those who have come to believe that the glacial wealth of the world will solve some of society's vexed problems. Vested interests cannot afford the destruction of property and prosperity. Therefore, I will intervene to stop what is regarded as the persecution of the persecuted Jews in Russia. However that may be, the money power of Europe is doing a great thing when it uses its vast power to prevent such barbarities as the bloody massacre of Kishineff and the persecution of the weak and helpless of the strong and tyrannical.