

The Washington Times

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FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1903.

A Discreditable Blunder.

No Excuse Can Be Offered for Killing the Philippine Tariff Bill.

The most discreditable incident in the Senate during the session just closed was the defeat of the Philippine tariff bill by Democratic filibustering.

Every consideration of humanity should have impelled Congress to pass this bill. Governor Taft had urged its passage as absolutely essential to save the island industries from ruin.

When the establishment of a provisional government for Porto Rico was before Congress, the Democrats professed to be shocked by the suggestion that for a time the Porto Ricans should pay 15 per cent of the regular tariff rates.

Where is their consistency to principle? If, as they pretend, they are in favor of a lower tariff, why not give the benefit of it to the suffering Filipinos?

It was a disgraceful exhibition, and the blame for it rests solely on the filibustering Democrats, led by Mr. Patterson of Colorado and Mr. Carmack.

An Indignant Catt.

The Horrid Things New Hampshire Legislators Are Said to Do.

A woman with the somewhat ominous name of Catt—Mrs. Caroline Chapman Catt—declared at a woman's suffrage mass meeting, held in Dover, N. H., the other day, that she had sufficient evidence in her possession to send 10,000 men of New Hampshire to the penitentiary, if the testimony could be taken and an honest grand jury could be found to indict them.

We pause for breath only long enough to suggest that Mrs. Catt come to Washington at once for consultation with the Hon. William E. Chandler, chairman of the Spanish Claims Commission.

A Police Court Incident.

Arrested and Fined for Making a Political Speech.

Hard, indeed, is the way of the transgressor. Here is Simon Booker, of Montgomery county, Md., arrested, locked up, arraigned before an unfeeling justice of our police court and fined \$10 for— for what? For "attempting to make a political speech!"

Now, we submit in all candor whether it is fair, whether it is decent, to haul a man before a police magistrate, and fine him, simply because he attempted to make a political speech? Why, if such a standard of justice were applied to the workmen in the shop on Capitol hill it would take the bread and butter out of their mouths.

Character Counts.

It Is First Thought, Then Deeds, That Make a Man.

Dipping beneath the theory of evolution, Senator Hoar made the sound observation that the part of us that comes by evolution from the monkey is not the most important part. "Science," he continued, "has not in the least helped us to explain or to understand another force—the spiritual side of man."

Pursuing this subject further, the Senator might have added that it is, after all, this "spiritual side," as he terms it, that constitutes the real man. In other words, it is mind and character and not physique that really counts.

How long do we continue to judge our friends by their looks? Not as long, in fact, as it takes us to make

them our friends. Personal appearance is superficial, and it is variable. Character is progressively formulaic, and it is steadfast.

Hence the truth of the declaration, first spoken centuries ago and maintained today by modern philosophy, "As a man thinketh, so is he." Thought, as the forerunner of deeds, is a character-builder, which labors without a vacation 365 1/4 days in the year.

Mr. Cannon's Charges.

Too Hasty in Accusing Mr. Tillman of "Legislative Blackmail."

A good deal of unjust abuse has been heaped on the Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman for the part he played on Tuesday night in forcing the House of Representatives to pay a certain musty and dubious South Carolina war claim. The Senate had put an amendment, allowing South Carolina \$47,000, on the general deficiency appropriation bill, and when Mr. Cannon, acting for the House in conference committee, refused to underwrite the Senate's audit, the senior Senator from South Carolina bluntly announced that the claim must be honored or he would see to it that the general deficiency conference report was talked to death.

Mr. Cannon recognized the force of Mr. Tillman's logic and O K'd the disputed bill. Then he went back to the House and made a torrential 3 a. m. assault on the methods of "legislative blackmail" practiced—and practiced successfully, too—in a body which the rigidities of parliamentary etiquette required him to leave nameless.

Mr. Cannon may be able to justify himself, perhaps, for attacking the Senate's loose and irresponsible system of legislation by "unanimous consent." But clearly he went beyond the bounds of reason and moderation in arraigning an individual Senator for employing means legitimately open to him to secure a perfectly legitimate result. If the Senate is willing to live and work under rules which give unlimited play for the "hold-up" and the filibuster, it is entirely open to any Senator to take advantage of those rules to accomplish ends on which he has set his heart.

If the "most august deliberative body on earth" wishes to recognize for its own government

The good old rule, the simple plan, That he shall hold who has the power, And he shall take who can,

certainly no member of that great assembly can be blamed for carrying its theories of action to an altogether practical and logical conclusion.

Mr. Cannon may rail as bitterly as he likes against Senate traditions and Senate etiquette. But he falls in error when he challenges any single Senator's right to use weapons put in his hands by the very code to which he pledges obedience.

If we remember right, Mr. Tillman had a very trying experience two years ago with a general deficiency appropriation bill, which Mr. Cannon was undertaking to pilot through the shoals of final conference. We are not surprised that the South Carolina Senator "stood pat" and threatened to read "Childe Harold" through to the Senate if a conference report came back this year with another pet appropriation of his ruthlessly sacrificed to Mr. Cannon's famous snicker-see.

The Talk of the Day.

In dreams they fearful precipices tread, Or, shiver'd, labor to some distant shore; Or, in dark chasms, walk among the dead; They wake with horror, and dare sleep no more.

In the old building Mr. Johnson painfully climbed four long flights of stairs before he reached his office. He remembered the warning of his family doctor, and he put down beer as well as ice on each step. Some of his friends had hurried and gone by one they had known heart disease. Mr. Johnson did not believe he was born into this world merely to hanker after another, and so he climbed slowly and puffed, and when anyone said, "Why don't you move to a building with an elevator?" he would answer, "My boy, by climbing I exercise certain muscles that otherwise would grow stiff."

At last the building was torn down and Mr. Johnson now is well up eight stories in an elevator. He has already rate commensurate. He has already hurried, and he has consulted a specialist concerning his heart. For every night when he gets into bed Mr. Johnson feels himself drawn toward a deep and dark shaft. Sometimes the door is open, and he knows that just as he is to enter the car will shut up and he will fall, or someone will talk to him and he inadvertently will step backward and—then he tries to compute his downward speed by calculations with weight and distance.

He shivers and he sweats, as he lies in bed. Yes; he will be careful tomorrow, as he is always careful; but some day there will be a fall and the consequent obituary notice and the investigation and the indignant letters to the newspapers and the possible discharge of the elevator boy. The next morning Mr. Johnson steps into the cage as though the floor were of eggs, and before he leaves he puts out an experimental leg as an elephant tests things with his trunk. And at night Mr. Johnson again sees the shaft yawning for him and wondering why he does not fall.

A clothes dealer in Paris kicked a dog out of his shop. The dog ran and knocked over a woman with a jug of milk. The jug was broken, an old German was upset and the jug out both woman and man. A bicyclist going by was thrown off his machine by the prostrate figures and a cart came up to smash the bicycle. The magistrate advised all the injured to proceed against the dog. Now, who shall say after this that farce-comedy incidents are improbable?

may have aroused in the bosom of outraged justice a loyal resentment, must be ascribed the doom of "30 or thirty days" pronounced on Simon. "I said," remarked Simon, while silence deep and profound fell upon the assembled crowd in the court room—"I said, I didn't think it was right in the President to appoint a colored gentleman to a place where he was not wanted."

Could anything have been more logical, more convincing, could anything have been neater? As a political argument it was worth a ton of "Congressional Records." As an appeal not to be sent where he didn't wish to go it ought to have proved effective. But it didn't. More's the pity!

There's but one consolation for Simon Booker, and the court summed it up tersely, when saying: "Well, you got off your speech, anyhow." It amounts almost to a "leave to print."

Free-Hand Comment.

Senator J. Frank Allee of Delaware will probably stand firmly on the platform, "Allee lightens Mexican man."

We Americans can overlook any of Prof. Lorenz's criticisms of our ways so long as he praises our women.

Mr. Adick's "retirement" is reminiscent of the man who "retires" with one eye open and a loaded six-shooter under his pillow.

That is a curious rider which the immigration bill carries, by which the sale of liquor is forbidden in the Capitol. This seems to be a confusing of irrigation and immigration.

The Buffalo police have arrived at the conclusion that the Burdick murder was committed by a left-handed woman with red hair. Now let Sherlock Holmes go hide his diminished head.

The American branch of the Society for Psychical Research has discovered that the spirits develop an extraordinary kind of bashfulness in the presence of newspaper reporters.

A Chicago University professor announces that mechanical shocks caused by the "beating muscular movements, the jar of walking, vibrations in vehicles of transportation and floors of buildings" conduce to long life. We hope he doesn't approve of train wrecks and earthquakes as stimulants.

That was a splendid pageant in Rome on Tuesday, and the most impressive as well as the most pathetic feature of it was the slight, delicate, tremulous figure of the Pontiff, who had scouted the warnings of his physician and gone through the stately but fatiguing ceremonies with serene endurance.

"I expect we will lose Niagara, and that commerce will get it," said Walter S. Logan at the dinner of the Architectural League. "No doubt, I shall walk across Niagara before I die." Making all due allowance for Mr. Logan's desire to say a striking thing, there is much greater danger of what he predicts occurring than most people believe. At the rate commerce is invading Niagara it will not be long before the flow of water over the falls will show so great a diminution as to mar their greatest beauty.

Not Averse to "Ragging."

Appropos of the "ragging" incident, and the infliction of corporal punishment upon young officers of the guard by their fellow-subalterns as a penalty for

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

J. H. Seaverne, a native of New Jersey, is a candidate for parliament in a London district.

Governor Longino will make the principal address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Mississippi State capitol at Jackson on June 3.

Leonard Merrick, novelist and dramatist, is today 35 years of age. He was educated at Brighton College, and on leaving school went on the stage, and it was while engaged in acting that he published his first novel, "Mr. Bazalgette's Agent," in 1889. Thereupon he left the stage, and has since been engaged in writing. His plays include "The Elixir of Youth" and (in collaboration with George R. Sims) "A Woman in the Case."

Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of customs in China, is sixty-eight. He has been in the China consular service since 1854, and in 1885 was gazetted minister plenipotentiary, but declined. Sir Robert has received orders from every European state, and in China has been decorated with the Red Button, the Double Dragon, and the Peacock's Feather. In 1901 he published his impressions of the land in which he has spent his life under the title "These from the Land of Sinim."

IF WILLIE HAD HIS WAY.

Pa says if he'd made the world Most things would be about The same as God has made them; crickets Would still wind in and out; The hills would still be steep and green, The rivers full of crooks, But he'd made all women glad By givin' them good looks.

I'll bet the women would be gay If Pa could have a pull And make things over so that they Would all be beautiful; But if I had a chance to say What change I'd rather make I'd have it fixed—ow! Moses!—so Boys' teeth would never ache. —S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS--GOSSIP, VIEWS, AND INCIDENTS.

"Congressional Directory," Just Issued, Contains Much Information That Is Interesting and Valuable--Longest Biographical Sketch of the Hon. Henry Baker, Democrat, of Brooklyn--A Single-Taxer.

A Volume of Interest.

Just issued from the press of the Government Printing Office—a special edition of the "Congressional Directory." This volume contains much interesting, not to say valuable, information concerning the lives of statesmen. Some are modest in reciting the important events of their careers, while others are willing the world should know of their achievements.

The longest biographical sketch which the work contains is that of the Hon. Henry Baker, Democrat, of Brooklyn, who will represent the Sixth district of New York in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Mr. Baker employs a thousand words or more to tell the story of his life, exceeding the limit used by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who has heretofore held the record for length of biographical sketch. The average number of words used in the directory is about 260.

Mr. Baker tells how he "viewed with consternation and dismay" the candidacy of the late Henry George for mayor of New York in 1888, and how he "breathed a sigh of relief when the Republican 'saviors of society' joined with the Democratic 'saviors' to avert what they asserted and he then regarded, as an impending calamity."

Joins Single Taxers.

Later he heard the distinguished advocate of the single tax lecture, purchased a set of his works, read them and became an enthusiastic believer in the doctrine. He tells of the fact that he was national committeeman of the Single Tax League, and narrates at some length his work in behalf of that cause, his advocacy of the election of Bryan and Sewell, and later of his interest in the mayoralty campaign in which Henry George was again a candidate, but died before the election was held.

He then goes on to say of himself: "He was nominated by the Citizens' Union for sheriff, but the Republicans refused to accept him as being 'unfit,' nominating Charles A. Gudden, who was so 'fit' that a Republican governor, Odell, was compelled to remove him." Mr. Baker modestly tells of his authorship of several planks of the last Democratic State platform and his advocacy of the famous coal plank. Of his canvass and election to Congress Mr. Baker says:

Now a Democrat.

"Subsequently, he was nominated as a Democrat, and was elected in a district where McKinley had had 4,577 plurality in 1900, by 466 plurality, and in this despite the rancorous opposition of the 'Brooklyn Eagle,' which honored no other Democratic Congress candidate with its opposition. His success is due to the untiring efforts of the single-taxers, and other radicals in Brooklyn, who conducted open-air truck

Peace Tribunal Finds a Home.

It is the palace of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, in the Dutch capital, which Andrew Carnegie is purchasing to serve as headquarters of the International Tribunal of the Hague, and also for the housing of the great library of works on international law which he has presented to the tribunal. Negotiations are in progress between Mr. Carnegie and the representatives of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and consequently the Dutch government was within the realms of truth when a few weeks ago it gave to the legislature a sort of indefinite denial to the story published to the effect that it had sold some crown property to Mr. Carnegie for the purpose.

That the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar should be willing to sell his palace at The Hague is interesting, since it confirms the report which has been in circulation for some time past to the effect that he was determined to waive his rights of succession to the Dutch throne, and to sever his connection with Holland. Were he to become King of the Netherlands he would be obliged to give up his grand ducal throne of Saxe-Weimar, and this is a sacrifice which he is not prepared to make. At the present moment, that is to say, as long as Queen Wilhelmina remains childless, he is heir apparent to the Dutch throne, and after him, next in line of succession, is the aunt, Princess Marie of Reuss, wife of the former German ambassador at Vienna, and a sister of his (the present Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar) father.

The grand duke inherited the palace at The Hague, which is being bought by Mr. Carnegie for the International Tribunal, from his grandmother, the late Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, who died two or three years ago, and who was a Dutch princess by birth, namely a sister of the late King of Holland.

Some months ago I related in these columns how the young Marquis of Graham, eldest son and heir of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, had emigrated to South Africa with the object of embracing a political career there and of associating himself with Cape politics, his idea being that it would be quicker to obtain political distinction there than at home. He has now returned to Scotland a sadder and a wiser man, thoroughly disgusted with his project, and altogether disillusioned with regard to South Africa. He seems to have found his title a handicap rather than anything else in colonial politics.

Lord Graham is a very good-looking, energetic young man, who was frustrated in his efforts to get into the royal navy owing to the fact of his being deaf. He did not allow this, however, to discourage

him from the sea. For he entered the mercantile marine, qualified for a master's certificate and then sailed several long voyages to Australia, New Zealand, and around Cape Horn as second and first mate on board big merchant ships. In fact, he knows by practical experience more about the mercantile navy of Great Britain and of its conditions than any other member of the British nobility, and will be able to speak as an expert on the subject when he succeeds to his father's seat in the house of lords. For Lord Egmont and Lord Lyveden, who have likewise been at sea on merchant vessels prior to their succession to the peerage through the death of relatives, merely made a few ocean trips on board ocean liners as saloon stewards and know nothing about navigation or about the questions that interest the men who sail so to make up England's mercantile marine.

A Stupid Blunder at Delhi.

Now that people have returned home from India we are gradually being possessed of sidelights on the durbar at Delhi. Without according attention to the mere gossip and to criticisms of Lord, and especially of Lady, Curzon, prompted to a great extent by mere feminine jealousy, it seems that there was at any rate one extremely unfortunate contretemps which is likely to do a great deal of harm among the natives, and of which it is quite possible that we may hear a good deal more anon.

It will doubtless be remembered that the great Sepoy mutiny of 1857, which almost resulted in England's loss of her vast Indian empire, was brought about by a story circulated among the natives to the effect that the cartridges served out to the native troops, were greased with lard, or rather pork fat, and, as in those days the soldiers were compelled to bite off the casing of the cartridge with their teeth before inserting it in the gun, they naturally felt convinced that they were defiled thereby, and that their caste was lost. It seems that something of the kind

THE BEST THINGS FROM OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Tail vs. Dog. If the compromising Senate admits New Mexico and Arizona as the State of Montezuma, then there will be a struggle out there to see which shall be Montic and which shall be Zuma. —Boston Globe.

The Ideal Navy. This country needs a navy strong enough for its rank among the nations—not for menace or aggression, not for provoking a quarrel, not for competing, or for stirring up trouble, but for the keeping of peace and the guarding of American rights. We must have vessels enough to convince the world that we can hold our own if unjustly assailed. —New York Tribune.

At the Root of All Evil.

People in civilized countries will make idols for the heathen, even sell them rum if money can be made by it. —Philadelphia Ledger.

No Pyrotechnics Wanted.

The oratory of Messrs. Tillman and Carmack on the negro question becomes somewhat tiresome. Why should gentlemen who boast of their chivalry and high sense of honor engage in a discussion of a matter which calls for the soberest and calmest consideration? —Chicago Chronicle.

A Dubious Champion.

Senator Patterson of Colorado rises to remark that nothing will induce him to vote to reduce the Philippine tariff. That's the sort of a champion of the Philippines Patterson is when their material welfare is up for consideration. —Boston Herald.

The Pennsylvania System.

The imposing magnitude of this railroad empire remains. Its figures and aggregates exceed those of all but the world's largest countries, and the United States itself had entered on a great civil war before its receipts and expenditures exceeded those of this railroad, with gross earnings of \$219,849,864, expenses of \$102,230,271, and a net return of \$117,619,593. —Philadelphia Press.

No Ordinary Specialist.

All knowledge is still Kaiser Wilhelm's specialty. —Boston Globe.

Meetings all over the district, boldly attacking every form of special privilege, exposing the causes through which monopolies obtain their power to rob and oppress the people, and advocating the coal plank in the Democratic platform, as the only permanent solution of that form of monopoly. Questions were freely invited at these meetings, and opponents challenged to appear on the trucks and divide the time with their speakers. While questions from the audiences were numerous, in no case were the challenges accepted."

It is certain from Mr. Baker's account of himself that the single tax cause will have one firm and unwavering advocate in the Fifty-eighth Congress. It has not had an outspoken champion like Mr. Baker since Jerry Simpson, Tom Johnson, and Judge Maguire of California left the House, although there is reason to believe that a number of Democrats are not unfriendly to the doctrine.

Awaits His Election.

Senator Mallory of Florida is the only member of the Senate now convened in extraordinary session who has not been elected to the present body. His term expired at noon on March 4, and he now holds title to his seat by a commission from the governor, appointing him ad interim until the Legislature of Florida meet and elects his successor. Senator

Now a Democrat.

"Subsequently, he was nominated as a Democrat, and was elected in a district where McKinley had had 4,577 plurality in 1900, by 466 plurality, and in this despite the rancorous opposition of the 'Brooklyn Eagle,' which honored no other Democratic Congress candidate with its opposition. His success is due to the untiring efforts of the single-taxers, and other radicals in Brooklyn, who conducted open-air truck

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