

ROOT OUTLINES CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 2.)

whose incredulous objections would have postponed it for another generation.

For Peace and Justice.

Throughout the world the diplomacy of the present administration has made for peace and justice among nations. Clear-sighted to perceive and prompt to maintain American interests, it has been sagacious and simple and direct in its methods, and considerate of the rights and of the feelings of others.

Within the month after the last national convention met, Secretary Hay's circular note of July 3, 1900, to the great powers of Europe had declared the policy of the United States. "To seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve China's territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

The express adherence of the powers of Europe to this declaration was secured. The open recognition of the rule of right conduct imposed its limitations upon the conduct of the powers in the orient. It was made the test of defensible action. Carefully guarded by the wise statesman who had secured its acceptance, it brought a moral force of recognized value to protect peaceful and helpless China from dismemberment and spoliation, and to preserve the open door in the orient for the commerce of the world. Under the influence of this effective friendship, a new commercial treaty with China, proclaimed on October 3 last, has enlarged our opportunities, and abolished internal duties on goods in transit within the empire. There were indeed other nations which agreed with this policy of American diplomacy, but no other nation was free from suspicion of selfish aims. None other had won confidence in the sincerity of its purpose, and none other but America could render the service which we have rendered to humanity in China during the past four years. High evidence of that enviable position of our country, is furnished by the fact that when all Europe was in apprehension lest the field of war between Russia and Japan should so spread as to involve China's ruin and a universal conflict, it was to the American government that the able and far-sighted German emperor appealed, to take the lead again in bringing about an agreement for the limitation of the field of action, and the preservation of the administrative entity of China outside of Manchuria; and that was accomplished.

Dispute With Canada.

Upon our own continent a dispute with Canada over the boundary of Alaska had been growing more acute for 20 years. A multitude of miners swift to defend their own rights by force were locating mining claims under the laws of both countries in the disputed territory. At any moment a fatal affray between Canada and American miners was liable to begin a conflict in which all British Columbia would be arrayed on one side and all our northwest upon the other. Agreement was impossible. But the Alaskan boundary treaty of January 24, 1903, provided a tribunal for the decision of the controversy; and upon legal proofs and reasoned argument, an appeal has been had from prejudice and passion to judicial judgment; and under the lead of a great chief justice of England, who held the sacred obligations of his judicial office above all other considerations, the dispute has been settled forever and substantially in accordance with the American contention.

The Hague Tribunal.

In 1900 the first administration of McKinley had played a great part in establishing The Hague tribunal for international arbitration. The prevailing opinion of Europe was incredulous as to the practical utility of the provision, and anticipated a paper tribunal unsought by litigants. It was the example of the United States which set at naught this opinion. The first international case taken to The Hague tribunal was under our protocol with Mexico of May 22, 1902, submitting our contention for the rights of the Roman Catholic church in California to a share of the church moneys held by the Mexican government before the cession, and known as the Pious fund; and the first decision of the tribunal was an award in our favor upon that question.

When in 1903 the failure of Venezuela to pay her just debts led England, Germany and Italy to warlike measures for the collection of their claims, an appeal by Venezuela to our government resulted in agreements upon arbitration in place of the war, and in a request that our president should act as arbitrator. Again he promoted the authority and prestige of The Hague tribunal, and was able to lead all the powers to submit the crucial questions in controversy to the determination of that court. It is due greatly to support by the American government that this agency for peace has disappointed the expectations of its detractors, and by demonstrations of practical usefulness has begun a career fraught with possibilities of incalculable benefit to mankind.

On April 11, 1903, was proclaimed another convention between all the great powers agreeing upon more humane rules for the conduct of war; and these in substance incorporated and gave the sanction of the civilized world to the rules drafted by Francis Lieber and approved by Abraham Lincoln for the conduct of the armies of the United States in the field.

All Americans who desire safe and conservative administration which shall avoid cause of quarrel, all who abhor war, all who long for the perfect way of the principles of that religion which we all profess, should rejoice that under this republican administration their country has attained a potent leadership among the nations in the cause of peace and international justice.

Respect Gained.

The respect and moral power thus

gained has been exercised in the interests of humanity, where the rules of diplomatic intercourse have made formal intervention impossible. When the Roumanian outrages and when the appalling massacres at Kishineff, shocked civilization, and filled thousands of our own people with mourning, the protect of America was heard through the voice of its government, with full observance of diplomatic rules, but with moral power and effect.

We have advanced the authority of the Monroe doctrine. Our adherence to the convention which established The Hague tribunal was accepted by the other powers, with a formal declaration that nothing therein contained should be construed to imply the relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions. The armed demonstration by the European powers against Venezuela was made the occasion for disclaimers to the United States of any intention to seize the territory of Venezuela, recognizing in the most unmistakable way the rights of the United States expressed in the declaration of that traditional policy.

Physical Strength Necessary.

In the meantime, mindful that moral powers unsupported by physical strength do not always avail against selfishness and aggression, we have been augmenting the forces which command respect.

We have brought our navy to a high state of efficiency and have exercised both army and navy in the methods of seacoast defense. The joint army and navy board has been bringing the two services together in good understanding and the common study of the strategy, the preparation and the co-operation which will make them effective in time of need. Our ships have been exercised in fleet and squadron movements, have been improved in marksmanship and mobility, and have been constantly tested by use. Since the last national convention met we have completed and added to our navy 5 battleships, 4 cruisers, 4 monitors, 24 torpedo destroyers and torpedo boats; while we have put under construction 13 battleships and 13 cruisers.

Four years ago our army numbered over 100,000 men—regulars and volunteers, 75 per cent of them in the Philippines and China. Under the operation of statutes limiting the period of service, it was about to lapse back into its old and insufficient number of 37,000, and its old and insufficient organization under the practical control of permanent staff departments at Washington, with the same divisions of counsel and lack of co-ordinating and directing power at the head, that led to confusion and scandal in the war with Spain. During the past four years the lessons taught by that war have received practical effect. The teachings of Sherman and of Upton have been recalled and respected. Congress has fixed a maximum of the army at \$100,000, and a minimum at 60,000, so that maintaining only the minimum in peace, as we now do, when war threatens the president may begin preparation by filling the ranks to the maximum, without waiting until after war has begun, as he had to wait in 1898. Permanent staff appointments have been changed to details from the line, with compulsory returns at fixed intervals to service with troops, so that the requirements of the field and the camp rather than the requirements of the office desk shall control the departments of administration and supply. A corps organization has been provided for our artillery, with a chief of artillery at the head, so that there may be intelligent use of our costly seacoast defenses. Under the act of February 14, 1903, a general staff has been established, organized to suit American conditions and requirements and adequate for the performance of the long-neglected but all-important duties of directing military education and training, and applying the most advanced principles of military science to that necessary preparation for war which is the surest safeguard of peace. The command of the army now rests where it is placed by the constitution—in the president. His power is exercised through a military chief of staff pledged by the conditions and tenure of his office to confidence and loyalty to his commander. The civilian control of the military arm, upon which we must always insist, is reconciled with that military efficiency which can be obtained only under the direction of trained military experts.

Obsolete Military Law.

Four years ago we were living under an obsolete militia law more than a century old, which Washington and Jefferson and Madison, and almost every president since their time, had declared to be worthless. We presented the curious spectacle of a people depending upon a citizen soldiery for protection against aggression, and making practically no provision whatever for training its citizens in the use of warlike weapons or in the elementary duties of the soldier. The mandate of the constitution which required congress to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia had been left unexecuted. In default of national provisions, bodies of state troops, created for local purposes and supported at local expense, had grown up throughout the union. Their feelings towards the regular army were rather of distrust and dislike than of comradeship. Their arms, equipment, discipline, organization and methods of obtaining and accounting for supplies were varied and inconsistent. They were unsuited to become a party of any homogeneous force, and their relations to the army of the United States were undefined and conjectural. By the military act of January 20, 1903, congress performed its duty under the constitution. Leaving these bodies still to perform their duties to the states, it made them the organized militia of the United States. It provided for their conformity in armament, organization and discipline to the army of the United States. It provided the ways in which, either strictly as militia or as volunteers, they should become an active part of the army when called upon; it provides for their training, instruction and exercise conjointly with the regular army; it imposed upon the regular army the duty of promoting their efficiency in many ways. In recognition of the service to the nation

which these citizen soldiery would be competent to render, the nation assumed its share of the burden of their armament, their supply and their training. The workings of this system have already demonstrated, not only that we can have citizens outside of the regular army trained for duty in war, but that we can have a body of volunteer officers ready for service, between whom and the officers of the regular army have been created by intimate association and mutual helpfulness, those relations of confidence and esteem without which no army can be effective.

The first administration of McKinley fought and won the war with Spain, put down the insurrection in the Philippines, annexed Hawaii, rescued the legations in Peking, brought Porto Rico into our commercial system, enacted a protective tariff, and established our national currency on the firm foundations of the gold standard by the financial legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress.

Present Administration.

The present administration has reduced taxation, reduced the public debt, reduced the annual interest charge, made effective progress in the regulation of trusts, fostered business, promoted agriculture, built up the navy, reorganized the army, resurrected the militia system, inaugurated a new policy for the preservation and reclamation of public lands, given civil government to the Philippines, established the republic of Cuba, bound it to us by ties of gratitude, of commercial interest and of common defense, swung open the closed gateway of the isthmus, strengthened the Monroe doctrine, ended the Alaskan boundary dispute, protected the integrity of China, opened wider its doors of trade, advanced the principle of arbitration, and promoted peace among the nations.

We challenge judgment upon this record of effective performance in legislation, in execution and in administration.

The work is not fully done; policies are not completely wrought out; domestic questions still press continually for solution; other trusts must be regulated; the tariff may presently receive revision, and if so, should receive it at the hands of the friends and not the enemies of the protective system; the new Philippine government has only begun to develop its plans for the benefit of that long-neglected country; our flag floats on the isthmus, but the canal is yet to be built; peace does not yet reign on earth, and considerate firmness backed by strength are still needed in diplomacy.

The American people have now to say whether policies shall be reversed, or committed to unfriendly guardians; whether performance, which now proves itself for the benefit and honor of our country, shall be transferred to unknown and perchance to feeble hands.

No dividing line can be drawn aghast the course of this successful administration. The fatal 14th of September, 1901, marked on change of policy, no lower level of achievement. The bullet of the assassin robbed us of the friend we loved; it took away from the people the president of their choice; it deprived civilization of a potent force making always for righteousness and for humanity. But the fabric of free institutions remained unshaken. The government of the people went on. The great party that William McKinley led, wrought still in the spirit of his example. His true and loyal successor has been equal to the burden cast upon him. Widely different in temperament and methods, he has approved himself of the same elemental virtues—the same fundamental beliefs. With faithful and reverent memory, he has executed the purposes and continued unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country. And he has met all new occasions with strength and resolution and far-sighted wisdom.

Tribute to McKinley.

As we gather in this convention, our hearts go back to the friend—the never to be forgotten friend, whom when last we met we acclaimed with one accord as our universal choice to bear a second time the highest honor in the nation's gift; and back still, memory goes through many a year of leadership and loyalty.

How wise and how skillful he was! how modest and self-effacing! how deep his insight into the human heart! how swift the intuitions of his sympathy! how compelling the charm of his gracious presence! He was so unselfish, so thoughtful of the happiness of others, so genuine a lover of his country and his kind. And he was the kindest and tenderest friend who ever grasped another's hand. Alas, that his virtues did plead in vain against cruel fate!

Yet we may rejoice, that while he lived he was crowned with honor; that the rancor of party strife had ceased; that success in his great tasks, the restoration of peace, the approval of his countrymen, the affection of his friends—gave the last quiet months in his home at Canton repose and contentment.

And with McKinley we remember Hanna with affection and sorrow—his great lieutenant. They are together again.

But we turn as they would have us turn to the duties of the hour, the hopes of the future; we turn as they would have us turn, to prepare ourselves for struggle under the same standard borne in other hands by right of true inheritance. Honor, truth, courage, purity of life, domestic virtue, love of country, loyalty to high ideals—all these combined with active intelligence, with learning, with experience in affairs, with the conclusive proof of competency afforded by wise and conservative administration, by great things already done and great results already achieved—all these we bring to the people with another candidate. Shall not these have honor in our land? Truth, sincerity, courage! These underlie the fabric of our institutions. Upon hypocrisy and sham, upon cunning and false pretense, upon weakness and cowardice, upon the arts of the demagogue and the devices of the mere politician,—no government can stand.

No system of popular government can endure in which the people do not believe and trust. Our president has taken the whole people into his confidence. Incapable of deception, he has put aside concealment. Frankly and without reserve, he has told them what their government was doing, and the reasons. It is no campaign of appearances upon which we enter, for the people know the good and the bad, the success and failure, to be credited and charged to our account. It is no campaign of sounding words and specious pretences, for our president has told the people with frankness what he believed and what he intended. He has meant every word he said, and the people have believed every word he said, and with him this convention agrees because every word has been sound republican doctrine. No people can maintain free government who do not in their hearts value the qualities which have made the present president of the United States conspicuous among the men of his time as a type of noble manhood. Come what may here—come what may in November, God grant that those qualities of brave true manhood shall have honor throughout America, shall be held for an example in every home, and that the youth of generations to come may grow up to feel that it is better than wealth, or office, or power, to have the honesty, the purity and the courage of Theodore Roosevelt.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AS SEEN BY A WOMAN.

Each morning a great tide of humanity flows in through the Fair gateways and spreads itself out in the big valley between wooded hills and Pike. It ebbs again at sundown, floating out a floatsam of acquired information and a jetsam of accumulated souvenir.

Along toward noon it climbs the hill to the west and stands for hours about the moccasin feet of the Indians who have come to see and learn and to show and teach. Out there is a second Pike, and it runs straight through the Indian building and trails off down the hill and among the teepees. On either side of it are the booths of the concessionaires, who are their own most effective barkers, although they sit quietly within at homely tasks.

The errant fancy of the inveterate sensation chaser has been led off after strange gods since the event of the sleek chocolate caramel that stuck to the finger Uncle Sam poked into Spain's pie. The said chaser looks with amusement at the little Filipino with his tobacco box in his armpit and a clothespin through his ear, and laughs and calls him cute and envies him his emancipation from laundry bills, while shuddering at his fate when the mosquito feet shall ancho in Arrowhead. But nobody calls a grown Indian cute, but takes him with dignified seriousness, even while secretly deriding the turkey feather in his hair and the sleigh bell at his knee.

Along the Indian pike are many contrasts that will be still further added as arrangements are completed—startling contrasts between the old and new that have been wrought within the space of one short generation. At one place an old brave sits in the sun and yellow ochres his face, or shoots diverging arrows at a nickel in a cleft stick, while at another place a young brave makes a fine set of harness or prints a daily paper of the doings on Indian hill. In one corner an old woman in blankets and beaded moccasins sits flat on the floor before her loom or shapes the crude pottery about her hand, while across the aisle a trim dark maid in immaculate shirt waist suit, stock collar and beribboned pompadour turns off daintily beautiful garments from the sewing machine. From one booth comes the aimless, monotonous beating of a skin-covered hollow log, and the droning "ai-ai-hai!" but both are drowned by the ring of hammer upon anvil from where a young man builds a useful farm wagon.

On one side of the aisle the Indian squaws—encouraged by the beat of the drum—grind the blue corn into a dark flour with a stone slab and beater and mix it with water to a thin gravy paste. Then, on a large, smooth stone, over a fire of charcoal, they smear it with the hand in a thin layer, which, when baked, is of paper-like consistency and of a slate gray color, and reminds one of nothing so much as a hornet's nest ironed out into tissue paper by a street roller.

But just across the aisle in a fly-screened kitchen are Indian girls in neat gingham, white aprons and caps, who under the direction of an expert domestic science teacher, bake in electric ovens great pans of snowy rolls and loaves of cake and the toothsome pies that one can buy warm at the lunch counter.

Near by, too, neat, pretty Indian girls in white serve coffee and chocolate to callers, in hand-painted china cups, done by Indian students. Outside among the teepees are a few shapeless calico garments flapping on drying lines or poles, but inside in the school laundry the neat laundresses are at work with stations y washtubs,

Improved ironing boards and irons heated by electricity.

The capability for all this expert work is developed in the short school life which shows the latent energy and capacity that have waited the call to rise in a mighty upheaval and make of the younger Indian generation a quickening leaven to lift the great inert mass of the race.

Wily, elusive old Geronimo is there virtually a prisoner, and what he thinks of the change nobody can guess except by the readiness with which he accepted it in its 10-cent form for which he barter his autograph. This he prints upon a pink card, holding it upright in his hand and beginning at the bottom and working up, and so making the letters sidewise. Sometimes his alert old eyes look away westward, and one wonders if he is not remembering the merry chase he led to troops out there toward the sunset, and if his squint is not reminiscent of aims along protesting gun barrels pointed their way.

Every day the Indian life goes on upon Indian hill with family book and desk and blackboard, and every day the scholars astonish the visitors with the work they accomplish and the varied talents they show. Every day there is fine band music and entrancing accompaniments as played to plaintive love songs wailed out by a tenor voice that shames the spaghetti-fostered squalls down on the lagoons. Every day there are sung patriotic songs, and the flag is respectfully and reverently saluted morning and evening. Well who has a better right to salute this country's flag than these dark people whose signal fires once doubtless unfurled a smoky banner on the same hill, which was their own? GENEVA LANE.

Getting Much for Nothing.

In the course of the winter the woman who sponges has moved twice, each time getting six week's rent free. She has breakfasted on free samples of cereals and dined on free samples of soups. She has furnished her parlor by begging trading stamps from clown.

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friends. Now she has found a new field for her talent for getting something for nothing.

"During this lovely spring weather my husband and I have spent our Saturday afternoons driving in the country," she said the other day to an acquaintance. The latter, who knew that thereby hung a tale, raised her eyebrows inquiringly.

"Why, it's the greatest scheme," went on the W. W. S. "You know, every out-of-town real estate agent has a horse and carriage, in which he takes you to look at his houses, which are sometimes miles apart. You simply tell him you are looking for a furnished house for the summer and he will drive you about all day if you wish it. We go to a different suburb every week, of course, and drive the whole afternoon for the price of the railroad fare—which only amounts to 40 or 50 cents."

"And do you mean to say you have the face to take up the man's time when you haven't the slightest intention of hiring a house?" exclaimed the other woman.

"Oh, I'd take one if I could get a couple of months' rent free," said the W. W. S.

Natural Error.

"Will you take me to your circus, Mr. Merry?"

"Why, Willie, I have nothing to do with any circus. What makes you ask that?"

"Why, mother said you was a

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