

The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE KANSAS CITY COMPANY, Publishers, Rialto Bldg., Ninth and Grand Avenues.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month.

By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month, 45 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$4.

Single copies, 2 cents; Daily, 5 cents Sunday.

The Kansas City Weekly Journal. Published Thursday, 50 cents per year.

Telephone: Business Office, 520; Editorial rooms, 812; Kansas City, Kan., W. 2.

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 302-306 Boyce Building, Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune Building New York, sole agent for foreign advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, as second class mail matter.

Weather Forecast for Friday. WASHINGTON, June 28.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Generally fair; southerly winds.

NOT WITHOUT DEWEY'S CONSENT. There has never been any real menace to the interests of the United States in the presence at Manila of foreign warships.

The fact that the United States government has not yet definitely announced its Philippine policy leaves the future of those islands in the form of a problem to be solved by the course of events.

Every nation having interests there, or having a jealous regard for the protection of its Asiatic commerce in general, desires something more than a diplomatic representation at Manila pending the outcome of American invasion.

In short the powers are watching one another rather than the United States, for the military authority and precedence of the United States government is so firmly established that it can not be ignored without a breach of faith that would involve more trouble than any nation is ready to invite.

If the report of Germany's attitude has caused any apprehension, the assurance that come from Washington should dispel all fear. It is given out that no foreign warships will be landed without Admiral Dewey's consent.

Under the limited construction of international law, and that such landing will have no bearing upon our ultimate relations with other powers.

SALISBURY'S DIPLOMATIC SPEECH. In his address before the United Club, of London, Lord Salisbury touched upon nearly every one of Great Britain's foreign questions, but uttered no new message.

He took a more hopeful view of international affairs than most of his fellow countrymen take. His satisfaction over the Chinese situation will again lay him open to the charge of being too easily satisfied.

In reiterating the absolute neutrality of Great Britain between the United States and Spain, and in denouncing the extravagance of the war and expressing confidence in the good faith of both powers, he did what would naturally be expected of so responsible a statesman; yet in his avowal of impartiality he is at variance with some of his earlier utterances.

And with many other British leaders, there is, in his point of view, a suggestion that he wishes to counteract the pro-American sentiment of England. It is especially pleasant to note his lordship's satisfaction over the removal of the subject of conflict with France, "our greatest and most cultured neighbor."

As for China, Lord Salisbury says: "The government's Chinese policy is to prevent the Chinese empire from falling into ruins, to invite it into paths of reform, to give it every assistance in our power, to perfect its defenses and to increase its commercial prosperity." This may be construed to mean a great deal or very little. It might have been expected that with the announcement of such a purpose there would also have been some intimation as to the methods determined upon to carry the purpose into effect.

Germany, Russia and France would be especially interested in the plan entertained by Lord Salisbury to prevent the partition of China.

LEEDY AND THE COLORED VOTE. The report from Topeka that the members of the Populist state administration are loudly exulting over the belief that the negro vote of Kansas has been captured for the Populist ticket furnishes another example of the small-souled character of the Populist leaders.

From the very beginning in Kansas military operations Governor Leedy and his associates have used the power resting in their hands to advantage to secure a political party, regardless of the interests of the general government, of the reputation of the state troops, and of the usefulness and well-being of the Kansas regiments.

For the purpose of rewarding party favorites the governor set aside trained and competent military men and supplied their places with officeholders and politicians. With all the small means coming to his hand he sought to harass and impede the war department. In public speeches and in printed interviews he derided the president, the war department and the military operations. He declared that the war had been brought and was being conducted for political purposes.

He boasted that he intended to run his end of it to the advantage of the Populist party. He threw all of the considerations of duty and patriotism to the winds. He sneered and cavilled and did his best to vex and complicate the situation. He moved out with the end in view of party rewards and punishments. He disgraced himself, his state and the honorable members of his party.

It is in perfect harmony with such a record that we now find Governor Leedy and his party associates boasting that they have captured the negro vote. It was not because they were American citizens who would make brave and efficient soldiers that the negroes were invited to enlist; it was because it was hoped their seeming preference would make Populists

out of the race. This much is made clear by the boasting, and if it does not prove a rookback upon the Populist party we have failed rightly to judge the intelligence of the negro vote. Indeed, it is already evident that the negroes of Kansas have fully penetrated the political character of Governor Leedy's latest move, for they are not coming forward with alacrity to join his companies and complete his scheme.

It is regrettable that this kind of discussion should be intruded at a time when every American citizen, white or black, should be a patriot and not a politician. If the Populists felt they were benefiting by enlisting the negro troops they at least should have the decency to keep silent about it. With their public utterances they have made a political issue that must be met by every negro voter, for he must conclude for himself whether the act of Governor Leedy in allowing negroes to perform a duty of citizenship, or a privilege of citizenship, is one of sufficient importance and weight to cause him to change his political principles and become a Populist. Before he makes this decision it might be well for him to array on the one side what the Republican party has done for the negro and then compare it with this boasted service by Governor Leedy. He should remember who gave him liberty from slavery, who made him a citizen, who placed in his hands the election ballot, who organized the splendid negro regiments of the civil war, who is entitled to the credit for his advancement from ignorance into education, and who has been his friend through all adversity. If the record of the Republican party on the race question does not appear infinitely superior in such a comparison, then let the negro vote the Populist ticket, and the Republican will forever hold his peace.

Narrowed to its practical phase the question takes this form: The Populists claiming to have bought the negro vote, will the negroes deliver the goods? We think not. We have too much regard for the intelligence and honor of the negro race to believe such a thing. In politics the colored man has shown himself possessed of a loyalty that is superior to other class of men in the American body politic has no unwaveringly adhered to a political faith. The heavens and earth have unavailingly been moved to change the negro vote. The ex-slave in the South has borne the oppressions of cruel whites and suffered in body and purse rather than forsake the party of "Uncle Abraham" and the emancipation proclamation. While many of the white Republicans have wavered and weakened, the negro faction has stood for thirty years as immovable as a rock. In politics they are the sign and symbol of faithfulness. They cannot be bought and sold, and they are certain to show at the polls in the coming election how little Governor Leedy understands the negro character.

In this connection it remains to be said that Governor Leedy has done right in permitting the negro to enlist in the American army. The Republican governor of Ohio and of Massachusetts gave the colored man the same chance. President McKinley made no distinction between whites and blacks in calling for American volunteers.

It is not the act that is to be criticized. It is the virtually admitted motive behind the act—a motive that is low and ignoble.

OUR BIG NAVY. While there is so much discussion as to the expediency of making the United States navy a formidable power, it should not be forgotten that we have already passed the point where the future greatness of our navy is in any doubt. The present war has worked wonders in the construction of all kinds of fighting craft. The latest official register puts the number of ships at 256. We have 11 ships of the first class, 18 of the second class, 43 of the third class and 6 of the fourth class. We have under construction 25 torpedo boats, 12 tugs, 6 sailing vessels, and 43 vessels of various kinds building and authorized. In the auxiliary navy there are 26 cruisers and yachts, 23 steamers and 25 tugs, and various other ships. Some of these ships will, of course, be returned to commercial uses when the present war shall have ended, but the permanent additions to the navy are so great as to insure a very different standing in the future. The only question that remains is as to the degree of greatness to which we shall aspire as a naval power.

NOTES AND NOTIONS. Mr. Irving Scott, president of the Union Iron works, of San Francisco, the establishment that built the Oregon, has sailed for Europe in response to an invitation of the Russian government, which wishes to own a few vessels of the same kind and intends to get Mr. Scott to build them. This is a distinguished tribute to American enterprise and mechanical genius, but the present circumstances suggest the question whether American inventive genius and material endowments ought to be freely at the disposal of other nations. If we have a better process of shipbuilding, a better kind of armor plate, a better style of dynamite cartridge, a more destructive weapon, it seems scarcely prudent to sell the secret or the products to our rivals. Possibly the government had better put an embargo on Mr. Scott.

Imperialism is a word that is being worn pretty hard in these days, and is so often the case in a war of words, without a clear sense of what is meant by it. The word will permit of several widely differing definitions, as "a tendency toward monarchical institutions," "the policy of ruling conquered provinces from without," "a tendency toward territorial expansion." Thoughtful and patriotic citizens may, indeed, oppose what is covered by any one of these definitions, or all of them, but the reasons must vary accordingly to the thing that is opposed, and one may be opposed to monarchialism without being opposed to an extension of territory. Above all let us not grieve hysterical over a thing until we are sure what it is, and that it is bad.

Some religious journals of the West moralize over Mr. Joseph Letter's collapse and condemn his recent performances in the wheat pit on the ground that they have increased the price of bread. But what have these speculations to say to the fact that these same journals have also raised the price of wheat? No one can tell, to be sure, how much of the phenomenal rise in wheat has been due to Mr. Letter, and how much to nature (though Mr. Letter's narrowness of mind leads him to assume that if the country is not in bread he is not a child of nature), but still it is admitted that the rise in bread has been nowise as great as the rise in wheat. Hence the farmers of the West have been benefited in much greater measure than the bread-eaters of the East have been molested. And suppose this were not the case; are not the wheatraisers as much the children of Providence as the

bread-eaters? And all must take their turn.

Mr. W. G. Irwin calls attention to a new process by which what has been hitherto almost a waste product of the iron industry is to reduce the cost of big iron one-half and at the same time for a further 50 per cent cheaper than acetylene, and better every way. Iron slag, treated with fluid with powdered coke, is the new by-product, and it is called carbolite. When moistened it gives off the new gas, ethylene, which is said to be equivalent to fifteen times as much common burning gas. In view of the fact that an acetylene exhibit was almost suppressed in Berlin the other day by the severe police regulations guarding its use, the question arises whether ethylene is safe.

When every fellow has an order of his own we shall all be satisfied, and not much before. New religious orders seem to be most active at present. The newest is the Order of Christian Fellowship, established at Oxford and occupying the "House of the Divine Love." There were but four members at last report, and the head of the house is Brother Vernon, hitherto known as Vernon Herford. The members of the order are to live on \$1.50 a week—lots of us can do that—and are devoted to "a reformed and purified Christianity." The O. C. F. proposes to make war upon the warlike sects that divide Christianity. Alas, and yet alas, again! Reforming the world by getting out of it has been tried for thousands of years, and has proved a failure. We are sorry for those young men.

The bishop of Stepney, in England, announced in a sermon in London recently that the clergy of the Church of England are literally being starved, and cited the case of a scholarly man with a wife and five children who were able to have meat but once in two weeks. The bishop accounts for this apparent neglect of his religious teachers by England on the ground that the old system of endowed livings has disappeared, and the people are paying directly for the support of preachers. One observer's comment is that there will soon develop a new order of begging friars. Perhaps the condition of affairs depicted by the bishop accounts for the O. C. F.

The Song of the Bell will soon be all that is left recognizable of the famous old bell at Schuylkill, which for four centuries has "called the living, mended the dead, dispersed the lightning." Constant hammering finally disintegrates a bell, and it is more than a hundred years since this old bell began to give way. Last year a large fracture was developed which might soon split the whole bell, and so the metal is to be cast together with that of three other bells of the same cathedral in the making of a new chime. It ought to be a good chime.

The speaker of the house of commons has delivered a shoulder blow at the typewriter, and it is to be expected that England will in the next months see violent mobs of typewriter girls besieging the houses of parliament demanding redress. The speaker refused to receive a petition addressed to the legislative body of Great Britain because it was written in typewriter. Great Scott and by George! The rules of the house require that petitions be either written or engraved, and so the typewriter is snubbed. Write your petition in a hand such that no one can read it, and the house of parliament will receive it on a silver platter and give it respectful consideration, but put it up in the nearest shanty on your Remington or your Smith Premier, or whatever your favorite may be, and the speaker decides that it can't be read. There are still some advantages in living in a republic.

The disposition to hold an educational institution responsible for everything done by its students is not entirely justifiable, but it is very general, and the management of such institutions will have to reckon with it. Whether or not John Collins is guilty of the terrible crime for which he is held, he seems to have been extravagant and to have kept some very bad company. But why is the University of Kansas responsible for this? He was a member of the Episcopal church, and he was a member of both? Whenever the young man's name has appeared in print it has been followed in most newspapers by the phrase, "the state university student." Why have not the reporters written "John Collins, the Episcopalian," or designated any other institution with which he may have been connected? Whether it is right or not, the public evidently looks to an educational institution to shape the morals as well as the minds of its students.

KANSAS TOPICS. The constructor of the great artificial lake in Barton county has decided to name it Bryan in the hope that it will never dry up.

The Coffeyville Journal says that the streets were so full of water the other day that, only the presence of "doughnuts" prevented the town from looking like a modern Venice.

Perhaps it is a wise thing that one member of the Lewelling family is becoming a professional nurse. The indications are that the old man will be mighty sick along in the idea of November.

Judge Horton is of the opinion that congress will adjourn without taking action on the Kansas federal court bill. Judge Horton is not looking any deeper over his candidacy for the judgeship.

In Oklahoma a candidate recently replied to the aspirations of a girl that she would like to be a nurse, "I killed a man and I don't care a— who knows it!" He appears almost as hopelessly lost to self-respect as that other Oklahoma candidate who recently informed his home paper that he had been a life-long believer in the Missouri school of Democracy.

Rev. James M. Payne, of the Methodist church at Fort Scott, has been appointed chaplain in the Leavenworth Soldiers' home at a salary of \$1200 and "found." Rev. Payne served as private during the civil war. He has been preaching in Southern Kansas for more than twenty years.

Someone has sent The Journal a translation of an alleged special dispatch printed in Le Courier de Mexique, published at the City of Mexico, which reads as follows: "The battalion formed by Colonel W. J. Bryan has undergone all kinds of tribulations. It has been without water many hours without water, and are practically helpless in the presence of the enemy."

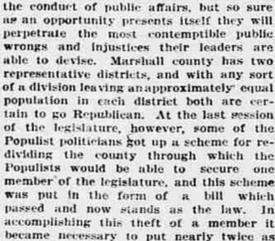
In one of the Western Kansas counties a well known Populist farmer sent the following letter to the chairman of the local Populist committee: "I have been elected to the county convention, but I will not be there to attend, and I do not intend to vote the Populist ticket this fall. I haven't stopped being a Populist, but in the campaign of 1896 I told some of my Republican neighbors that if the country were to be run by the McKinley administration I would cast a vote to sustain it. I can't just understand how all our calcu-

lations against the Republicans went wrong, but I am going to keep my word anyway."

Marshall's band at Topeka is really magnificent this year. It is playing sixty horns and reed instruments with a blending of harmony that enables one to shut his eyes and think of a pipe organ. Sousa was in Topeka last year and led this band for a time or two, and then he said it was the best amateur band in the world, but people thought Sousa was indulging in a little good-natured puff. On Wednesday night a government land leader was in Topeka and listened to an open air concert by Marshall's organization, and he told Topeka after it was over that none but the finest professional bands could equal these musical jayhawkers.

Miss Caddie Clark died at the home of her niece, Mrs. T. P. Allen, at Fort Scott, on Tuesday morning, of a disease said to have been superinduced by bicycle riding. Miss Clark was one of the country's most noted performers in circus rings and on museum stages. She claimed the distinction of being the heaviest bicycle rider in all the world, and her weight was 413 pounds. In spite of this apparently unwieldy bulk, she performed all of the familiar feats of the trick riders, and had a few daring ones peculiarly her own. She was taken ill a few months ago while performing in Canada, and came at once to the home of her kinfolk in Kansas. She was 48 years old.

The Populists always make a great pretense of wanting fairness and honesty in the conduct of public affairs, but so sure as an opportunity presents itself they will perpetrate the most contemptible public wrongs and injustices their leaders are able to devise. Marshall county has two representative districts, and with any sort of a division leaving an approximately equal population in each district both are certain to go Republican. At the last session of the legislature, however, some of the Populist politicians got up a scheme for redividing the county through which the Populists would be able to secure one member of the legislature, and this scheme was put in the form of a bill which passed and now stands as the law. In accomplishing this theft of a member it became necessary to put nearly twice as many voters in one district as in the other, and at the same time to make the dividing line as crooked as a mountain range. Below we present a rough drawing showing the manner in which the county was gerrymandered:



Ten aspirants for the Democratic congressional nomination have entered the lists in the Third district in the belief that the smooth gentleman from Gallatin who now holds the job has made up his mind to let go. He is Erer Michael of the Plattsburg leaders, and that "There may be many ballots, but no combination is possible that will prevent Dockery from being trotted in to relieve the embarrassment."

It isn't at all surprising that "General Prosperity" spends so much of his time in Jasper county. It's a congenial region, as is illustrated by the record of one of the Joplin mines last Monday. Although it was operated only nine hours, twenty-two tons of ore were taken out, of an aggregate value of between \$500 and \$600, or at the rate of about \$60 an hour.

The Populists in Marshall county was not the only one by any means. Reno county was reorganized in a manner even worse if possible, and several of the judicial districts were rearranged with the single thought of securing the election of Populist judges. The gerrymander of the First and Fourth congressional districts was a striking example of the unfair means the Populists are ready to employ in gaining political advantage. In their platforms they are continually boasting about the referendum and the right of the majority to rule, but when in power they are willing to commit the next thing to a crime in depriving the majority of their natural rights.

The patriotic women of Topeka who have organized a sewing society for the making of wearing apparel for the Kansas soldiers at Washington asking information as to what garments will be most serviceable to the fighting men. They have not yet received the answer, but are waiting for one, they may find it advisable to have the suggestion offered by the Cincinnati Commercial, as follows:

If in doubt, send pajamas. The army and navy have adopted the pajama suit as the most comfortable, and the most useful and needful. There are other things useful and needful, but over and above all this is the soldier's delight in tropical climates—the pajama suit. It is light, it is warm, it is comfortable, and it is easy to put on and take off. It is the best thing a man can have in the tropics. It is the best thing a man can have in the tropics. It is the best thing a man can have in the tropics.

The story printed in last Sunday's edition of a New York newspaper to the effect that Colonel John Ricker had been "done" out of several hundred dollars by a London confidence man at the races is undoubtedly a fake, said a New York acquaintance of the kingdom of Callaway's dead game sport, the other day. "I will bet very cent I have on earth that Colonel Ricker has not been done out of a dollar. London may not be quite as familiar to him as Washington, and there may be some pretty fly sharpers lying in wait for vertant Americans, but the gentleman from Missouri can hold his own with the best of them, and when it comes to being victimized in such a way as was related in this fake story, Colonel Ricker wouldn't be taken in for a cent. The idea of him giving up a big roll to an entire stranger to put on a horse is too ridiculous for belief. The Munchausen who wrote the article should have selected some other hero for his romance."

Hawaii and the United States. From the Honolulu Advertiser, June 7.

The government of these islands, in corps inviting the United States to use the port of Honolulu, in the transfer of troops from San Francisco to Manila, may or may not violate the laws of neutrality. If it has not, it stands ready to do so, whenever it is asked.

We believe that, as a matter of "cold" international law, these islands are an independent sovereignty until annexed to the United States. We know that this sovereignty may be terminated at the will of congress, in an hour's time, and the executive of the United States may obtain the absolute right to the use of this territory. There remains nothing for us to do, other than to accept the situation as an individual American, owning property on the islands of Hawaii, and to be content with the status quo.

But on our Hawaiian side, we recognize the deep obligations these islands are under to the United States, and we know the strong unbounded desire of all Americans here in their desire to aid the men coming here from over the sea from the fatherland, on their way to the far East. On our Hawaiian side, that is as an individual American, owning property on the islands of Hawaii, and to be content with the status quo.

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mile of the spot whereon Shakespeare first saw the light.

Ex-Minister to Switzerland John L. Peak, of Kansas City, is to be the principal orator at the big Fourth of July demonstration for which Clinton is making elaborate preparations.

There is one, but no other, according to the News, among St. Joe young women, who has acquired the art of gracefully carrying a parasol while cycling, and she lives on Frederick avenue.

Over in Marshall they have decided to postpone their Fourth of July celebration until after the capture of Havana, but still have strong hopes of being able to get it in before the red lemonade season has gone by.

There is no lack of patriotism in Missouri. Fifty organized companies of volunteers await a chance to break into their country's service in the Sixth regiment, in the organization of which but twelve can be utilized.

The Plattsburg Clintonite has completed twelve months successful existence, and enters upon its second year with brighter prospects than ever, despite the traditional hoodoo alleged to have been lying in wait for Republican newspapers in Clinton county.

"The name of Colonel Vincent Marmaduke would have been one to conjure with, as a colonel of a Missouri regiment," says the Saline County Citizen, "but it did not turn out that way, and we will not have the distinguished Missourian to show us in this war. Why is this?"

St. Joe is face to face with a great sorrow. The Forepaugh circus which has billed all the larger towns in the vicinity for performances in the near future looks upon the \$20 license fee charged there as an effective blockade, and will not attempt to get through it.

One patriotic and enterprising newspaper gruber has earned the undying gratitude of his state by digging up the fact that the brother of the father of the girl upon whom Lieutenant Holsen is said to have been particularly sweet at one time was a resident of Missouri in the early '80s.

Here's another "imperialist" Popocrat who doesn't seem to have been hypnotized by the Cleveland-Bryan combination. The Sedalia Democrat says: "Every argument that is used against 'extension of territory' now was used against the Louisiana purchase and the Mexican war. And yet the great mass of people, and Democrats especially, approved of it."

It isn't at all surprising that "General Prosperity" spends so much of his time in Jasper county. It's a congenial region, as is illustrated by the record of one of the Joplin mines last Monday. Although it was operated only nine hours, twenty-two tons of ore were taken out, of an aggregate value of between \$500 and \$600, or at the rate of about \$60 an hour.

Ten aspirants for the Democratic congressional nomination have entered the lists in the Third district in the belief that the smooth gentleman from Gallatin who now holds the job has made up his mind to let go. He is Erer Michael of the Plattsburg leaders, and that "There may be many ballots, but no combination is possible that will prevent Dockery from being trotted in to relieve the embarrassment."

The Populists in Marshall county was not the only one by any means. Reno county was reorganized in a manner even worse if possible, and several of the judicial districts were rearranged with the single