

THE EVENING STAR.  
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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

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Parker, Davis and Gold.

Mr. Davis' endorsement of the gold standard in his speech of acceptance has occasioned but little comment. It was expected, and, therefore, has been received as a matter of course. It was known that he had twice voted for Bryan, but everybody understood that he had done so only for regularity's sake. As a business man of large credit and connections in the east how could he have supported Bryanism for any other reason? As a member of the platform committee he participated at St. Louis in the debate over the financial question, and acquiesced in the election of the gold standard by a vote of 35 to 15, although, then, he was a nominee for Vice President, and his silence about that silence until it was broken at White Sulphur Springs thirty days later.

This was the plan of Hill and Sheehan and Belmont with respect to Judge Parker. They assumed that by the time the election came, his views respecting the gold standard, that he had voted for Mr. Bryan only for regularity's sake. So they pressed his case, with due regard for the feelings of the Bryan people, and argued among themselves that it would be time enough for Judge Parker to say a word as to his present money views when he came to his formal acceptance of the nomination. By that time, as they reasoned, both Bryanites and Clevelandites would be in good humor over the agreement reached, and Judge Parker's declaration for the gold standard would be received as a matter of course.

But the New York Evening Post, speaking the Friday afternoon after the action of the convention on the money question, and the Sun, Times and World, speaking the next morning, upset the apple cart. Silence for a single day, they told Judge Parker, would be fatal to his candidacy. As matters stood, the nomination was worthless. The independents and the Cleveland democrats of the east would spurn such an attempt to creep into power shielded with gum. The gold standard, they asserted, was not only a fact, but the most acceptable fact in the affairs of the country; and he must say so and force the convention to say so.

What followed we all know. Judge Parker's hand on the money question was forced by those newspapers. They put him on record several weeks in advance of the plan of Hill and Sheehan and Belmont, and for a few days made him the principal figure of a most complimentary hullabaloo. Would it have been better for him in the end to have played the game of his managers?

Smashing Russia's Sea Power.

Japan keeps up to the mark on the sea. The destruction of the cruiser Nisik off the coast of Sukhin Island, north of Vladivostok, shows that the Japanese admirals are determined to reduce Russia's sea power in the far east to the lowest possible point. This ship was a member of the Port Arthur squadron that attempted a sortie a few days ago and then scattered. Some of these vessels, it will be remembered, went back to Port Arthur, some ran to Shanghai and one to Chefoo. It is claimed that one or two were sunk. The Novik, after calling at Tsingtau, skirted the Japanese Islands on the south and east and tried to make port at Vladivostok. But it is clear that she could not shake off the Japanese cruisers, although she had a higher speed rate, and doubtless over her initial salvation to that fact. The dispatches show that the Japanese cruisers caught up with the Novik at sea, and that a five hours' running fight ensued, with the result of the beheading of the Russian ship much after the fashion of the Spanish vessels of Cervera's squadron being sailing Santiago. The loss of the Novik is a serious blow to Russia, and advances materially the day when Japan can proclaim to the world that she has destroyed the naval forces of the czar in Asian waters. When that day comes Japan will be in a position to concentrate her sea power upon Vladivostok. Much, however, depends upon the date at which Japan can safely withdraw her entire naval force from the Yellow sea and its approaches for a sea attack upon the northern Russian city, for the ice will form in Vladivostok bay in a couple of months, and by November 1 at the latest naval operations in that vicinity will be hazardous, if not impossible. But with her free harbors unmenaced by the enemy, Japan can in that case proceed to repair her vessels at comparative leisure, meanwhile keeping an eye out for the long-headed Baltic sea fleet, if it ever does really start for the far east.

General Miles has reciprocated the compliments bestowed on his remarks declining the prohibition nomination by expressing his approval of Judge Parker's speech of acceptance. On the whole it is a very polite campaign.

If the report that the male child of a peasant was substituted for a girl born in the palace is true, the Russian peasantry has a new cause for protest.

China's Neutrality.

While Japan's position with regard to the use of China's ports by Russian ships and harbors of refuge is stated in a reasonable spirit there is grave danger in any general application of the underlying principle as attested by the Japanese action in the case of the Ryshietni. Japan contends that she is willing to continue to observe the neutrality of China, as she agrees at the outset of the war. She claims that she has steadfastly respected the rights of other nations and has lived up to her agreement, but urges that Russia has not done so, pointing to the persistent use of Chefoo as a wireless telegraph station by Russia against the Japanese protests. The Russian position is that China has not herself been neutral, but has been used by Russia. In other words, Chefoo had ceased to be a neutral port within the meaning of the original agreement, and, therefore, Japan had a right to enter that harbor as a belligerent and capture a ship of the enemy. Furthermore, Japan claims that the Ryshietni was not in fact disarmed, but was in full readiness for fighting, so far as her general condition permitted.

Japan claims that Chefoo had been rendered legitimate war territory by virtue of the failure of China to force Russia to respect the neutral character of the harbor. This may be true, but it is also true that Japan had no right to proclaim her decision by an act of force that might readily have precipitated a destructive conflict within the harbor and endangered the property and lives of neutrals. If Japan had decided that Chefoo was fair fighting ground, she was entitled to send as full a notice of the fact as she could, and that all Chinese territory was to be respected as neutral.

As to Japan's claim that the Ryshietni

was not disarmed, that is confronted by the assertion of her commander that she was disarmed. Thus all the world has to judge from is the contradiction of statements by the interested parties. If Japan had reason to suspect that the Ryshietni was not disarmed, she could easily have proved the fact by securing her inspection in the light of day by Chinese officials in the presence of unprejudiced witnesses, meanwhile preventing her escape by maintaining a guard over her. If, then, it had been proved that the destroyer was armed and fit for service Japan would have had some ground for more than she had in the fact of selling her as a legitimate prey of war. Yet not even this discovery would have warranted Japan's conducting a fight within the neutral harbor without giving fair notice to the world of her purpose to do so.

In this case, as in that at Shanghai, Japan owed far more to the neutral power than China. She owed it to the world and more to China than to Russia. If China is weak in this crisis, if she is treacherous to her protestations of neutrality, if she is indifferent to the requirements of her position as guardian of the property of neutrals, there are better ways of maintaining peace by other than Chinese agencies than by the commander of her port to fighting ground. The action of the United States commander at Shanghai in thrusting an American vessel between a Japanese destroyer and a partly disabled Russian cruiser, in order to protect a million dollars' worth of American property, is wholly justified as an act of precaution and should help to restore the vexed question of China's neutrality to a safe basis for wise settlement.

No Federal Troops for Colorado.

The effort of the labor unions in Colorado to force the United States government to take a hand in the troubles in that state by way of a federal injunction will probably come to naught. The object of the application to the United States district court for a writ to prevent the closing of the so-called "union store" is entirely to plan to warrant the government in blindly following a refusal to obey it with the dispatch of troops into the state. The federal courts cannot be used to such ends. There are two ways to invoke the aid of the government when the state's powers are exhausted, one by direct request of the governor, and the other by a vote of the legislature. Thus far neither has been considered its will that the federal forces intervene in the state. Beyond the will of the state, thus expressed, the United States government can intervene on its own initiative if its rights are placed in jeopardy through the inability of the state's own agencies to protect them. Thus, in the Chicago riots the federal troops were sent in, and the federal troops and the United States not only had a perfect right to send troops into Illinois, even though the governor remained inactive, but was compelled to do so.

It is now suggested that a situation similar to that at Chicago would be created by the issue of a federal writ and its violation by one side or the other. This is quite contrary to the fact. The United States has no interest whatever in the object of the injunction. It is, indeed, exceedingly doubtful if any federal court would entertain a motion praying for its issuance. Even if a federal judge were to issue it and it were violated there would still be no compulsion on the part of the United States to enforce it by federal troops. It is necessary in these matters to look beyond the bare text of the writ or the fact of its existence to the circumstances to ascertain their bearing upon the federal rights and duties.

The situation in Colorado is undeniably deplorable and it is a travesty on state government that it has come to this. This far the governor has preserved only a fair degree of peace, and the elements of disorder are clearly in evidence in many places. But it is wholly a state affair and it is no business of the United States. If the production of any commodity of general public need were affected by the strikes and lockouts, as was the case in the coal strike, there would be warrant for federal action in attempting to persuade the two parties to agree, but even then there would be no basis for an actual intervention, just as there was no law to enable the President in 1902 to force the miners and operators to adjust their differences. There is in this Colorado case not even that excuse for federal interest, and the situation must remain where it is until it is settled by the agencies for law and order now established in Colorado. That it will be soon resolved to a condition of permanent peace is the hope of every citizen who holds the ideal of good government above factional or class prejudices.

Murphy and McCarren.

Now that they are disposed to be frank with the public about each other, Mr. Murphy and Mr. McCarren ought to be encouraged to make their disclosures complete. They are old acquaintances, and many a camp day, when they had with them for company, each was prepared to speak by the card. Each may be sure, has a good memory. "Pat" knows "Charley," and "Charley" knows "Pat." Let us hear fully from each about the other. The country is interested, and has a right to the information. There is more at stake than the Parker campaign—much more. There will be a fight in New York in November. Mr. Murphy has greatly excited curiosity by the statement that Canada is the proper place of residence for Mr. McCarren, and the latter promptly demands particulars.

The South American republics fail to appreciate their advantage under the modern and enlightened system. In olden times a government as powerful as that of the United States would have compelled them to pay all kinds of tribute instead of merely requesting them to behave themselves.

Sir Thomas Lipton is going to challenge again, but Mr. Tom Lawson is too busy with his literary ambitions to take much interest this time.

No matter which candidate is elected, Wall street may expect to be held largely responsible by the disappointed party.

Mr. Tom Watson's publishers no doubt regard his persistence in keeping before the public with entire approval.

The Russians decline to surrender in spite of the fact that the Japanese have never been caught bluffing.

Russia can hardly expect to prolong the war until it has time to build a brand-new navy.

Disaster.

Although stricken sorely by the cyclone which tore through it Saturday night, the city of St. Paul may feel that it is fortunate in escaping with so slight a property loss and the death of so few persons. Those who have witnessed these giant storms in action testify to their unparalleled force and fury. There are numerous records of their resistless power, and wrecked towns and devastated rural districts are to be recalled in scores of cases. That a storm of the character witnessed by the dispatches should sweep through so densely built a city as St. Paul and kill only twelve people and injure 100 and destroy \$2,000,000 worth

of property is really a marvel, for the loss which can be occasioned in a congested place by a terrific wind storm is beyond easy calculation. There is little thought of the vast value exposed to the fury of the gale until after one of these gales of the air strikes. In the days of tall buildings and costly constructions and close habitation a disaster such as that at St. Paul proves to be really of small consequence, however distressing it is. A few decades ago such a happening would stand as a nine days' wonder throughout the country. But now the story of frightful catastrophes is so nearly continuous that it requires a death list of many hundreds to arouse keen public concern. In point of comparison, Saturday night's casualty list in St. Paul is not much beyond the range of the average railroad accident, barring the property loss. The truth is that we in this country are growing callous to these horrors. We take desperate chances in our buildings, in our railroads, in our steamboating, in our business and pleasures, and are accepting the inevitable consequences with a calm philosophy that augurs ill for the future. Of course, the cyclone in St. Paul reflects discredit upon nobody. It serves merely to point to the general state of feeling toward shocking happenings. When the Slocum burned and one thousand people were destroyed, the country expressed its fierce indignation that such things could happen in the face of the laws. But wait until next winter, when Congress is in session, and see what influence that wave of public anger and determination will have upon the statutes. That is the test. In point of fact, the United States is suffering today from too many accidents and an inability to read their lessons.

It is now claimed that the English sparrow is responsible for the mosquito pest, inasmuch as he scares away the other birds that feed on insects of that class. The man who first suggested the importation of the English sparrow has much to answer for.

The relations between the rival candidates of the two great parties are mild and amicable as compared with those which exist between Messrs. Murphy and McCarren.

A number of men who were active in the Palmer-Buckner campaign will fail to see why they are so studiously disregarded by the democrats in summer.

If the country needs Judge Parker as much as some of his admirers declare, it is rather heartless of him to limit himself to one term.

The difficulty about China's neutrality lies in the impossibility of getting all the natives thoroughly informed as to the existence and obligations of such a condition.

Mr. Bryan can keep silent, but he cannot undertake to call off his old populist associates when they are oratorically inclined.

When Tsai An contemplates the graft that flourishes in China she almost longs for grand juries and freedom of the press.

SHOOTING STARS.

Entertaining.

"Do you expect to entertain next winter?"

"Well," answered Mr. Cumrox; "entertaining is what mother and the girls will call it. But whenever I say anything that seems to really amuse the company, their harsh looks are something fearful."

Lofty Ambition.

"It is your duty," said the earnest man, "to assist in leading the world to higher things."

"Well," answered the beef-packer; "am I not doing my best? Look at the price of meat."

Overlooked.

Mary had a little lamb;

The meat trust didn't know

That Mary had it or they would

Have seized it long ago.

"De man dat takes credit for knowin' mo' dan he does," said Uncle Eben, "is a good deal like a raw hand on de train dat's boun' to run de engine. He's gwine to get in trouble hissef' an' he's gwine to take a whole lot o' people along wif him."

These Good Old Stories.

"There's no doubt about it; he is getting on in politics."

"He hasn't done anything in particular."

"No. But they are telling the same anecdotes about him that they used to tell about Henry Clay and Daniel Webster."

An Unfortunate Influence.

Of Mistuh Jones he low'd dat he

Was as sure of Heaven as a man could be.

An' he snuffed aroun' an' he put on airs.

An' he wouldn't 'ten' to his own affairs.

An' he acted in such a haughty way

Dat de neighbors 'low'd dey wished he'd

stay

To home, instid of his braggin' aroun',

Cause we couldn't all travel whah he was

boun'd.

But de very worst about Mistuh Jones

Wif his braggin' in dem contemptuous

tones,

Was de way dat some of us went an' did.

We got so reckless we done back-sid,

An' we had our doubts, as sure as fate,

'Bout gettin' in past de peary gates.

An' some of 'em said dat dey didn't much

care

If of Mistuh Jones was a-goin' there.

Mob Rule in Colorado.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Many persons who are aroused by the

horror of a Georgia lynching will fall to

grasp the seriousness of the mob rule in the

Cripple Creek district of Colorado, and yet

while the proceedings on Saturday night

were not accompanied by butchery or burn-

ing or the detestable outrages of the recent

Georgia lynching. It may be questioned

whether the Colorado doings are not more

and degrading though it was, a spasm, in

Colorado there is a condition of cool and

deliberate overriding of the law, organized

resistance to state authority, the depor-

tation of persons from a community, the

intimidation of the officers of the law, the

complete subordination of the law to an

irresponsible mob for courts and juries.

Empty Rifles.

From the New York Tribune.

Militia guns without bullets in them and

men back of them are about as effective as

mullett stalks and a mob. A mob soon

recognizes its master, and just as soon

recognizes the pitfall. It was the "whiff of

grape-shot" from Clayton Bonaparte's guns

that ended the reign of terror. The mob

never recognizes law until law compels its

recognition.

Women's \$3  
Patent Leather  
Lace Boots,  
\$1.50  
3 UST 25 pairs in  
this lot of Wo-  
men's Patent  
Leather Lace  
Shoes; light sole, me-  
dium toe and medium  
heel. Sizes 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2,  
5, 5 1/2 and 6; worth \$3.  
To close at  
half price \$1.50

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dren's 3-strap Patent  
Leather Slippers,  
worth \$1.50  
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Must Be Sold.  
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them already prepared. Procure  
an outfit and have a soda fountain  
at home. \$3 Syphon. \$1.25

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You can save  
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If you buy now. Payments  
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Sanders & Stayman Co.,  
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Bathing Caps,  
35c.  
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—These caps are not only nec-  
essary for protecting the hair,  
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the bathing costume. Plain  
and fancy designs. Procure  
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Satin Foulards,  
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Ladies' Silk Hose,  
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Large Bath Sponges,  
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25c Tooth Brushes,  
Choice 10c Each.

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Choice, 59c.

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Pints Quarts 1/2 Gal.  
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