

Edward Charles Genet.

en by the successful example of the sized States in constance to tyranny sked to us for sympathy and suppor in their own struggle. Jefferson and many of the Bapublicans were inclined to con-cede the rightfulness of the claim, in spite of the horrible excesses which marked the of the horrible excesses which marked the progress of the Bevolution. The Federalists, as the party of law and order, and the representatives of established government, gave their sympathies to England, and deprecated the lawlessmess and violence perpetrated in France in the name of liberty. Washington and his Cabinet, which included Jefferson, agreed in the expediency of the neutrality proclamation tenses in 1922. There was still a errors aned in 178. There was still a strong sling throughout the country in favor of rance. Party spirit run high, and much ther feeling was generated. The party in iter feeling was generated. The party is wer seemed on the point of precipitating war with France, while the Republicans diversited measures which would have seen certain to embroil us with England, learner organizations called Democratic socicties, modeled after the Jacobin clubs of Parks, were formed by members of the Re-publican party, and cotocident with their rise a new French minister, "Citizen Gen-"arrived in the United States, Instead proteeding to Philadelphia to present ecredentials, Genet landed in Charles, S. C., and, not fouthing that the newlear people were in full sympathy with the new government in France, at come busied himself with enlisting mon and commissioning privateers. Ships were captured in American waters and brought into American ports for condemnation. The young Prench minister carried him-self as if American were only outlying Prench territory, and his American symathlases responded with astonishing et thuslasm. The Democratic clubs multi-plied rapidly, and Genet advanced toward the Capital attended by the landstions of distring multitudes. Arrived at Philade phila he entered a different spirit. The moderation and firmness of Washington and his Cabinet, the recent preclamation of motorality and the whole temper of the Federal party proved insurmountable ob-



stacles to the continuance of the caree and undiplomatic a manner. Unable influence the Administration, he persiste in spite of the remonstrances of our Gov ernment, in fitting out and sending to use still another privateer, and he de-termined to make a public appeal to the citizens of the United States to disown and override the acts of their President. Our Government could not but ask for his recall, and happily it was granted. Genet's brief term of service worked, after Genet's brief term of service worked after all, disaster to his cause. A reaction set in: the excitement having cooled, the people resented the insult to their National Government, and the leaders of opinion showed that they were deeply offended. A marked change in the drift of sontiment appeared, away from France and toward England. The Democratic societies gradually loss both popularity and influence, and the fall of Robespierre in Paris, in 1784, accelerated their decline.

The Whisky Rebellion The societies had in the meantime lent their aid in support of the rebellious re-sistance in Southwestern Pennsylvania to the excise act of 1791. This is known is history as the "Whisky Rebellion," an was a violent opposition to the enforce ment of the revenue have. It was forcibly used by the militia of several neigh



poring States called out by the President The outcome made it apparent to all that the new National Government had both the determination and the military power to put down any insurrection likely to arise, while Washington's criticism in his missage upon the episode, of certain "self-croated" societies as having "disseminated suspidions, jeriousies and accusations of the whole Government," still further dis-credited the Democratic clubs, already leading their held upon the people. They steadily continued to decline and soon died

Administration of John Adams At this juncture the firm hand and wise hoad of Washington were withdrawn from

AMERICAN POLITICS: FEDERALST PARTY

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THE OREGONIAN'S MOME STUDY CIRCLE

DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR CATON

AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES

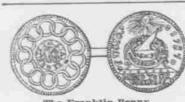
Later and the control of the previous and the control of the solidate and the control of the previous and the control of the control of the control of the previous and the control of the control fluence of the Presidents cannot be a compared in place of ing persuasion was a coepted in place of the only other alternative, war. But it had made the Federal party unpopular, had made the Federal party unpopular, hamilton was stoned upoh, the street and Washington himself was

Washington himself was treated with shameful obtase. During the whole of the Adn interration of President Adams, the questle, and our During the whole of the Adn. Inletration of President Adams, the questle, of our relations with France scilvely a marred the attention of the country. As a sesuit of French resemtment of the Jay 17th, of diplomatic intercourse with the Unit, of States was suspended and various the friendly acts perpetrated. American envoys sent to Paris for conference with the French Government were even approached by secret emissaries of Prince Talleyrand, who offered to put an end to outrages by secret emissaries of Prince Talleyrand, who offered to put an end to outrages upon American ships and to sattle all matters in dispute on the payment of a large sum of money to certain members of the French Government. Replying to this proposition, Mr. Pinckney, one of the commissioners, exclaimed indignantly: "Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute!" The X. Y. Z. dispatches (so-called because those letters, were substituted for the



An Early Revenue Stamp.

nmes of the unworthy French agents) relating the insulting incident having been aid before Congress, were published, and the Nation went wild with indignation. Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and preparations for war with France were eagerly set on foot. The widespread approval of the attitude of the Administration carried the Federal party to its highest pitch of popularity. The fortones of the respundant party band in-to be utterly overwheimed. All classed claimored for wiping out, in blood, the in-dignity which had been put upon the ma-tion. "Millions for defense: not one cent for tribute!" rung through the length and for tribute: rung intouch the length ambreadth of the land. For nearly a year war upon the sees actually existed, but no formal declaration of war was made by either party to the quarret. There can be little doubt that but for the coolness and good judgment of the President, the two peoples would have speedily become in-volved in serious and bloody strife. But Mr. Adams met with ready cordiality the first sign of the rise of a con diliatory temnest sign of the mar of the offending power. A new minister and commissioners were sent over to adjust matters. They found Napoleon as first concul at the head of Napoleon as and comed at the least the Government, the Directory superseded and those in power ready for an amicable settlement. President Adams assumed the responsibility of concluding a treaty of peace. But, to the excited, warlike temper of his countrymen, this wisdom and moderation seemed weakness and purill-animity and were made the ground of reopposition to the Federal party The Federalists who favored the war were



The Franklin Penny

also offended. The President steadily lost arity, and his re-election became im-Causes of the Decline of the Federal ist Party.

The fall of the Foderal party from power now became inevitable. Various causes ontributed, along with the diverse views ms to foreign affeirs, to accelerate its downfall. There were dissensions and jositousies within the party, and Cabinet counsels were divided. Some of the President's personni qualities offended and re-pelled those who might have been his friends. His temper was cold and some-what suspicious, and he was thought to have an overweening sense of his own of-ficial dignity and importance. Especially were the principal acts of the Administration calculated to discredit the party A Stamp act, imposing a duty upor stamped paper and vellum; a naturalization bill, requiring 14 years' residence in-stead of five; an act increasing army and mavy: certain direct taxes and public loans—all these were odious to the people. But above all did the allen and sedition

ets of 1796 arouse an indignant and powerful popular opposition.

The Alien act authorized the Precident to remove from the country "such aliens born not entitled by the Constitution and laws to the rights of citizenship, as may be dangerous to its peace and safety." In spite of the resistance of influential in spire of the residual to this drastic and uncalled for measure, the bill was passed. Himited in its operation

to two years. Though it was never on-forced, it still worked its disintegrating effects upon the party originating it. The Sedition act was even more obnoxious. It made it a crime punishable with fine and imprisonment for persons to oppose measures of the Government, to timidate any office-holder, to publish ! bels upon the Government or the Price dent or the Houses of Congress, or to ex-cite against them any unlawful opposition, etc. The main object of this act was understood to be to suppress the Repub-lican journals and silence that leading writers. By it the Federal Government instead of the Individual States—ouch within its own boundaries was made the regulator of the press. The bill was carried against the opposition of the ablest of the Federal leaders of the day, Alex-

The college between the figure and the state of political schemes. Bur had lake himself in New York (already a "physital" State) the leader of the popular forces as against the aristocratic and fal aily interests which had hit berto dominated the State. His skillful manipulation of the a ring elections resulted in the choice of a Republican majority for the State Legislature, which would choose Presidential

Jease Mary

THE "POOR CONGRESSMAN." He Is "Up Agalrist It," and Fears to

Mqve." TILLAMOOK, Feb. 21 .- (To the Editor be peculiar aftuation with which we as a Nation are confronted in the maj ter of the open door, is one which is of re ally more in vortained to the American prople than eve. our regulating the dispy to in the Transi sai, and the astute por tician of the conte. Phible sort will perhap as find of the conte. The special partial partial partial patriotism in the politics. As 7 he Oregonian foreshade we we are in darker of out-Chirming Chin we exceeding the op-

out-Chirm-dng Chin of exceeding the oppressions of Spain.

President McKinley has it ship announced what we can do. It is to be feared that the President, in his soptimism, overmeasures our abilities. A a matter of fact, we, the free people of the United States, can do nothing. O wing to our inadequate system of government, the initiative must be taken by a body called our Congress. Are we to be so harsh and unreasonable as to expect a poor, harried devil of a Congressian to do anything on the two of a a election? They are not expeated to gonglessia the courage are not cast is the mode of heroes. They are not expet ted to gottoms the courage and abilities necessity holdly to mark out a policy and brityely adopt it, leaving their justification and fame in the hands of time. Such action requires the high qualities of bravery, independence, states analysis. The mode of the present Congress is not the recombinable hard-headed Peter Stuyvesual, but his dreadtrickeransectricings obscured in the smoke of their own pipes. The ordinary Congressman, it is probable, ia, in point of capacity, Sar alowe the 190(2) of his con-stituests. At Weishington we have at near hand all the thiormation available, all the assementions, all the surroundings which will just him in command of the situation, and enable him to give us what we have the right to demarkl-determined a position where he has all opportunities to arrive at a wise conclusion, and we vir-tually ask him so go shead and do the best he can. AL we ask is that he have the "courage of his convictions" and ac -act, rightly or wrongly, but act. With true Republican incomes ency, we might afterwards, res did the atthenians, ostraclse him, but there is the stronger proba-bility that the body would be approved, t would at least have merited respect The various delegates could go back and say in a proud independance! "You sen: me to Congress to act. I have acted as thought lasst. I have performed some hing, good, or bad." However, it must not be forgotten that

here are powers superior to the sov-relguty of the great American people, which Pre-Edent McKinley evidently overooked. Thise, properly to be classed as co-qual with. Divinity, are the Protected nicrests. When they condescend to anounce to a waiting people what can be ne, it may be accepted as authoritative, en we of the Pacific Coast may or may not have the direct way through the riven lethmus for our products. Then may or may not we build up an Oriental trade Then may or may not the Puerto Ricans have cause to rely upon the plighted faith of the American people.

In the meantime, deal leniently with the

ripless Congressmen, re-elect them - or elect anyoody else—it is quite immaterial. Anything to pass the time until the Gods of Protected Industries issue their de-CLAUDE THAYER.

South Africa's Plagues.

A'melee's Magazine.
'South Africa imports hides, wool and ohair, and the ranchman would revel riches were it not for the various sta that decimate his flocks and herds, he most deadly one is the rinderpest, a mittle plegue which in the inst 10 years has been slowly creeping from Central Africa southward, leaving a wake of whit-ened bones. Dr. Koch and other eminent specialists tried in vain to stop this ague. The country is now recovering on it slowly.

"Another pest is the testae fly, an inct resembling our common house fly but three times as large. Its bite will kill a home, cow et any other domestic animal in about is days, but, strange to say, does not affect a wild animal or a human be-ing. A less dangerous but more trouble-some per in the white ant, which is about one-quarter of an inch long and ubiquitous in many parts of the country. They live under the ground and can only be routed by killing the queen, which ometimes reaches the size of one inch in length. These ants will eat through any-thing but metal, and for that reason much of the building is done with corru-gated iron. The ant hill is one of the napicuous innomarks in traveling over

A Varied Career. New York Commercial Advertiser, Among the residents of Manila who fied from the city when Dewey began to batter the Splinish fleet was a woman who served as a model for the figure in Miliais' well-known picture, "Cherry Ripe." She was then Edle Ramage, an English girl. She merried a Spanlard named Ossorio, who lived in Manils. After the war she re turned to Manils with her family, and he husband died there a few weeks ago o

RUSSIA'S GRIP ON PERSIA

AMERICAN DIPLOMAT EXPLAINS ITS PROPOUND SIGNIFICANCEL

Muscovite Ambition Sceka to Cut Under the Sucs Route and Gain Access to the Sen.

The announcement, which has not been ontradicted, that Russia has loaned 11,-00,000 rubles to Perela and secured herself by a mortgage on the customs and a conession to lay railways over that country, seems innocent enough to one who is not familiar with the policy and the ntrigues that have led up to this startling measure, writes S. G. W. Benjamin, ex-minister to Persia, in the New York Tribune. Turkey and other countries have hypothecated their customs revenues be fore this without jeopardizing their politi-cal integrity. But the conditions of the present case are altogether different. Russia has been nibbling into the northern and eastern frontier of Persia for ages, as much by craft, intrigue and steady pressure as by open war. Nothing has presented her from making a complete conquest of that country except the jeal-ous watchfulness of England, which was no relaxed when Mr. Gladstone was in sower-insifferent as he was to England's oreign interests—that Russia at that time nearly accomplished his design of chang-by Persia from a buffer into a frontier state. That Russia has disclosed her hand so unmistakably at this crisis, when England is seriously embarrassed, shows the unsleeping persistence of Muscovito ambition, in spite of her frequent reiterations to the contrary.

It is not likely that the \$5,000,000 and the

concession involved in this far-reaching transaction correctly represent the facts. The late Nasr-ed-Deen Shah accumulated large treasures for an Oriental country. Aid it is unaccountable that they have been squandered in so short a period and the revenues so reduced by his successor, Manafar-ed-Deen Shah, who had been for many years accustomed to rule as gov-ernor of the great province of Azerbaijan, as to require such sacrifices now. It is nore likely that when, as crown prince he was resident near the Russian frontier, he made a deal with the crar whereby the latter guaranteed the prince consession of the throne against the ambitton of rae offer brother, the Zelee sultan. In return the prince would agree to hold the scepter as vassal to Russia, said vassalage to be gradually broken to the world as convemient opportunity might occur.

Russia's Opportunity. That opportunity appears to have comnow during England's supposed powerlessness to oppose decisive objections and reeletance, and the miserable loan of 11,000,009 rubles is thrown out as a blind to Europe. It is probable, also, that when the occa sion arrived some pressure was necessary and the shah's pride and chagrin were mollified by a quasi loan. That pressure was doubtless aided by such of his counsellors and courtiers as were willing to accept Russia's douceurs. It would not be the first time such corruption has occurred in Asia and pressibly in Europe.

curred in Asia, and possibly in Europe, curred in Asia, and possibly in Europe, unless history always lies.

Eleven million rubles for Persia, the oldest of sxisting empires after China, the land of Cyrus, Darius, Ardeshir, Anoorshirvan, Abbass Shah and Nasr-ed-Deen Chalt. Shah! The land of Manee, Firdousee, Omer Khayyam and Hafiz; the land that conceived Saracenic architecture, that style which gave birth to the Christian architecture of Europe! A land which even in its decadence includes an area nearly equal to that of Germany and France together! A land whose possession gives Russia the iong-sought key to India! No, this \$5,600,000 loan is only a pretext; there is something behind what appears which is definitely known only to the chief actors in this tremendous national tragi-comedy.

But, the causes and reasons aside, it must be admitted that, so far as concerns the relations and welfare of Russia and Persia, the transfer of sovereignty can only be beneficial to both; in fact, it is difficult to set bounds to the advantages both will share. Aside from the sentiment involved in this event, the passing away of a once great empire, the absorption of one of the root peoples of the great Aryan race into pan-Slavism, the well-being of the Persian people will gain by the change. It is true, that that country, under the influence of the late patriotic shah, had begun to overcome the obstacles thrown in the way of progress by the fanatical conservatism of the priesthood and the ignorance of the people, and in the course of time she would drubtless have progressed still further. But, under the sway of Russia, the progress of Persia must, in most respects, he much more rapid, cer-tainly in material matters. Russia is still far behind most of Furope in certain points, but she is full of vigor, she has a vast future, and her potentialities of civil zation are far in advance of those of any Asiatic power, and her method of com-bined craft and force enables her to deal with Asiatics with permanent effect. institutions of the Persion people will b wisely left untouched in most respects or, at least, only very gradually modified. New religions will not be permitted, but the old ones will be allowed, together with most of their practices. Elventually, missionaries would be expelled probably.

Persin's Inhabitants.

Of the 9,000,000 people in Persia, the arge majority are Mahometans of Zend or Sanscrit origin, and of the Sheah sect of Islamism. A few fire worshipers, or Parsees, remain, and a sprinkling of Jews, Armenians, a horde of Kurds and about 30,000 Nestorians, or Chaldeans, most of whom are now Protestants. Perhaps the most difficult part of the population Rus-sian will have to deal with are the Babees, who are estimated to number 500,000. They are followers of the Bab, or prophet, who rose early in the late reign. He promut-gated anew the communism of a sect that existed in Persia about 15 centuries ago, and reached such power that it was neces sary to massacre nearly 200,000 of them. It was a Eabee who wounded Nasr-de-Deen Shah many years ago, and it was a Babee who finally assassinated him. the late reign they committed some serious disorders. Their membership is secret and includes all classes, and they will be as ready to turn against the exar as against the shah; for, like many commu-nists, the dividing line between them and anarchiets is often excreey perceptible. The Fersians are not an unhappy people. They have not been more oppressed than other Asiatics. They are bright, intelli-gent and full of conversation and repar-tee. One hears more laughter in Persia

than in almost any other country.

But their religious fanaticiem is at presustoms are untouched, they will not greatmind the loss of national liberty. fisitive Europeans because they are not corollatonists rather than because they are not Persians. In the reign of Feth Ales Shah a mob stormed the Russian legation and massacred the minister and all his family and suite because he has disre-manded certain Persian customs in regard

A Commercial People.

The Persians are essentially a comm clal people. They are shrewd and thrifty traders, unlike the Turks, and the in reased business Russia will bring into their land will soon reconcile them to any citical change. So long as business is good one despot is as good as another. As for the numerous tribes of nomads of Turkish and Zend extraction who roam he wast wastes, they will gradually dis-opear or be absorbed as railways extend

and the population increases.

The Persians have long been accustomed to more or less dealings with Russia, and those of them who have been in that part of Northern Persia subjugated by

Russia early in the century have not only longer browse by the mirage lakes as now. remained there, but have been apparently but will be driven out of existence by the contented. The fact has had its influence iron steed of progress. But humanity will on the Persians. Their modern army, such as it is, has also been drilled by Russian efficies and has thus become used to being under Russian command. The more intelligent officials and nobles, many of whom have been in Europe and in St. Petersburg and speak French fluently. Russians of the long-sought shores of the Petersburg and speak French fluently. Russians as when at last Russia reached the long-sought shores of the Petersburg and speak French fluently. Russians as when at last Russia reached the long-sought shores of the Russian reaches and Russian reaches. of whom have been in Europe and in St. Petersburg and speak French fluently, have long felt that it was simply a question of time when they would come under Russian dominion. One of the highest men

must in time.

As for Russis, what will she gain in Persia when her dominion becomes fully developed over that country? An acquisition of nearly 50,000 square miles is of importance even to an empire already helding more territory than any nallon since the foundation of the world. But this is no mere ordinary Naboth's vineyard on which she now lays her hands. On the contrary, it is one of the choicest spots of Asia in the right hands, and, furthermore, It borders on the ocean, where winds and climate are favorable, and that coast has perts, and these ports are almost in hall of India? Verlly, the chops of the Russian hear most solvable. bear must actually water at the prospect of the morsel which destiny has thrown within his reach while the British lion is fighting for dear life on the African sands.

The Topography of Persia. The topography of Persia is laid in broad and simple lines, as an artist would say. The northwest province of Azerbaijan is broken and mountainous, and the winters are rather severe. But it grows almost every variety of grain and fruits. The covince along the Casplan and on the corthern slope of the Elborz range is moistened by the evaporation of that ses, and in the upper part is clothed by vast uncient forests of unsurpassed density and magnificence, concealing the ruins of cities famed in legend, and offering shelter to the tiger, the boar and all manner of game. The alluvial plains at the foot of these for-ests, on the other hand, are irrigated by umerous streams and are covered with rice fields. The architecture of that re-gion differs somewhat from that on the other side of the mountains, because comosed more of wood, while their adobe,

decorated with stucco, prevails.

On ascending the mountain passes of the Elbora, one looks south over a land so different that he seems to have entered another continent. This range extends east and west across nearly the whole of north-ern Persia, separating it from the Caspian rovinces. It averages about 13,000 feet in height, while one peak, Demavend, rises to nearly 20,000 feet, being the loftlest mountain between the Himalayas and the Andes. Its snowy come stands out in plain sight near Teheran, the capital, one of the most sublime objects of the globe, the ideal volcanic peak. From this range Per-sia extends 600 miles to the Persian guif, vast tableland, averaging 3000 to 6000 feet above the sea, above which, at long inter-vals, rise bare, rugged and isolated ranges of considerable height. All of this table-land is treeless, except when irrigated, and there are large areas, one of them nearly the extent of New York state, which are merely sand and sait.

But there is scarce any part of this tableland that 's not capable of high cultableland that 's not capable of high culture by tapping the numerous underground
streams, the foothills and other sources,
The climate lends itself to almost any
vegetable product. The optum of Persia
is unsurpassed. Tobacco, rice, grain and
all kinds of fruits and vegetables and
admirable wires can be raised in unlimited
quantities. The palm grows in the south.
The silk of Persia is formers. Cost. top-The silk of Persia is famous. Coal tur quoise, fron and other minerals abound. All that is needed is population and mod-ern methods and inventions of mining and agriculture, and means for marketing these products. Russia is capable of furnishing all these, and will do so. The re-sult will be that under her influence Per-sta will become probably the most valuable of her provinces, and thus both countries will profit by the change.

Russian Trade Restrictions. But whether other nations will profit by it to a degree as satisfactory to themselves ie open to question. For many years the merchant feets of Russia, sail and steam, have swarmed on the Caspian, but Per-sia has not been permitted to show her flag on that sea since the treaty of Turkomantchal. It is also a long time that Russis has not allowed transit to European goods destined to Persia, and importers have been forced to bring them across the rougher and longer route through Turkish Armenia. This has been decreed at St. Petersburg in order to force Russian goods into Persia. Russia has also long acted the dog-in-the-mange policy as to railways in Persia. She barred the Reuter concession, and closely watched all others who schemed to exploit a railway system in that country

Aware of this insurmountable obstacle I declined the offer of the concession from the shah and discouraged our promoters, aside from the fact that the first cost of such rallways would exclude hope of profits to the original stockholders un-less the material or plant could be made in Pers'a or brought from Russia, and with her distinct guarantee not to interfer would not be worth much, perhaps.

After I left Persia, contrary to my advice, an American company was organ ized under prominent auspices to exploit railways, artesian wells and the like Persia, and sunk all their money, as informed. Americans could have

made much more in Persia if they had been more enterprising commercially, ship-ping goods direct, as I urged on our ex-porters, instead of via Europe; allowing nger credits, and manufacturing prints on patterns in demand in Central Asia, as do the exporters of Europe, and especially Great Britain. We shall have to adopt some of these methods if we would com pete successfully with the pushing traders of England, Germany, France and Russia in China, and the East generally.

Apropos of railways in Persia, I may re late an amusing incident illustrating i iate an amusing incident illustrating how closely Russia watched the United States when our legation was first established at Tcheran. One evening, after a daner at the French legation, when conversation was light and charty, the Russian minister and the writer were holding a triendly smoke together of that chummy charac-ter which Russia likes to hold toward Americans when there is everything gain and nothing to lose by acting on the traditional friendship of the two great em-pires, one a democracy and the other an autocracy, one innocent as a babe of the guile of foreign ambition and diplomacy, and the other gray in the practice of the duplicity that has made her the foremost sower of the world. Why blame her for t? It is her way when war can be avoided. Blame these who do not learn from her craft.

"By the way, my dear colleague," suddenly interposed the Russian minister, choosing at right angles from what we had been talking about, "a it true that you have accepted concessions from the shah and are going to build railways in Per-

"Mr. Minister," I replied at once, "s you have finished your railway to India we will discuss the question of American ads in Perela.

room and looked out of the window. It was true that we were then secretly mooting the question. But later had found it out. But the Russian min-

of Persia. There will be some engined ing difficulties in the north and in the south, but for the most part the obstact will be slight-vast plains, slight rains and tion, no appreciable frosts. Unfortunately, the cautiful, fleet wild ass and the poetic gaselle, which now roam at will, except as they are sometimes hunted with hawk and bound, as in the days of Darius, will no

Mohammerah and Busheer and Bender Abbass and Bahreen, her legions will shout "The seal" and her sallors will give back the glad cry and Moscow and tion of time when they

Russian dominion. One of the highest men

Russian dominion. One of the highest men

of the realm, and very near to the throne,

told me that he sent his son to study in

Russia because it would prove useful to

the halls of Germany and France and

the halls of Germany and France and

the halls of Germany and even to

and chiefly England, and even to the halfs of Germany and France and Italy, and chiefly England, and even to Florence. Or. through their Bases of America, across the ocean, and the nations will stop to listen and consider what it means to them, to their are and the propriation for the month of the States. it means to them, to their arts and trades, to their revenues, their armies, their fleets, their glory and their future. We'll may they pause and consider, for it will

mark an era in the records of time. Yes, so intertwining are the interests and destintes of nations in these days that the triumphal march of such a power gathers armies on the shores of the Indian ocean must arouse the apprehension of every power in Christendom. Russin's Resistless March.

and carefully, but when she puts her toot down it only rises to go further, and the wonder is that the world, and especially the Anglo-Saxons of England out, and quile properly, that if small appropriation, have not yet learned to understand these methods of Russia's policy. The Briton and the Vankes have The Briton and the Yankee have never yet understood the character of the Russian government, have never yet learned that with her profession and practice rarely go together; that no nation occupies a more isolated position as to Europe, because she is able to do so on account of her geographical position, and since the Crimean war has preferred to do so; and thus, like a man who is unmarried, she can keep all her designs to horself. It is not likely that she takes the French alliance very seriously. It tickles France and does not hurt Russia. the Siusiaw a first-class port, a Sucz and India. Under altered modern conditions England has become obliged to depend chiefly on the canal for quick transit to her Eastern possessions, and the real reason why Eagland has selzed Egypt-for it amounts to that-is to con-trol Suez and to have ports south and independent of it, such as Suskim, in order to communicate with India; this reason has also made it of the last importince to her that Russlan fleets should not be able to come down from the Black sea to threaten Suez. She was justified in this policy under the higher law that self-preservation is the right of nations as well as of individuals.

But what comes of this effort to pro ect Suez if Russia can bisect the road from Suez to Hombay and send out fleet cruisers to destroy English merchant ships after they have passed Suez safe-ly? To prevent this England would have to maintain vast fleets along the Russeersian coasts, and would still not feel safe; while the railways would bring down armies that could co-operate with the fleets of Russia by approaching India where the mountain passes are less severe than in the north, and England between the two would find herself drawing chroncally on her utmost resources, I say chronically, because if occasionally obploy the interval of peace to intrigue with the restlers East Indians on her border

Preparations for Victory. Russian ships will be of the best-wit ness the vessels now building for her in our yards. They have on superiors of their size. Russian sailors would naturally be beaten for a time. They lack experience in naval warfare. But they have the cool-headed courage so essential at sea, in which the Latin faces are generally lacking, brave though they are, and they would learn from their defeats at the Romans mastered the art of strates. as the Romans mastered the art of strategy from the drubbings Hannibal, the greatest soldier in history, gave them. The ports of Solthern Persia are for the most part poor, but under Russia con-trol they will be dredged, protected by moles, and rendered safe and thoroughly useful for her purposes These results, I repeat, will not comet once. Doubtless Russia is busy mak

ing the usual explanations to England

now. But the greatest step has already been taken, if the statements are correct that Russia is to gridiron Persia with railways and otherwise control the in-ternal affairs of that country. The resi will follow in due course. England does well to seek the dominion of Africa. On that continent the world's greatest colo-nizing and civilizing power will make her final stand, and develop there her last colonial efforts for the amelioration of humanity. Then old England can rest from her labors, content that she has accomplished her mighty mission well. But in proportion as Russia gains in the East indies the Christian powers be-sides England will be forced to look sharply after their own interests in Asiatic quarters. Nor will the United States, so confiding in thet ofter riendship of Russia, find that friendship of any avail then. It holds good on the part of Russia only so long as American interests do not clash with hers or so long as we are alert and powerful enough to maintain our rights and demands. That

is the position of our relations with Russia in a nutshell, and the sooner our exporters and our statesmen in or out of congress understand it the less of money, prestige and blood will it cost us in the end. Now is the time for us to look ahead or we shall be left behind in the markets S. G. W. BENJAMIN. German Influence in Persia

Ainsile's Magazine.

While no one can prophesy with certainty what great power is some day to occupy Constantinople, it is significant that the Germans are exploiting commer-cially not only Turkey, but aise the Bal-kan States. German capital has taken advantage of the personal friendship extating between the Kaleer and the Sultan to secure concessions in Turkey for the building of railways and the introduction of steamship lines. The influence that France once exercised in the Levant has been superseded by German influence. In Persia, German and English interests are opposed to Russian interests, When the Germans build to Bagdad, the rallway for which they already have a con-cession, and which the Suitan is eager to have constructed, it can be made to pay only by extending it through Persia to connect with the English railway in In-dia. This would complete the overland route from Berlin and the West to Hom-bay, and would make Persia to a considerable extent commercially subsidiary to German merchants in Turkey. On the other hand, if Russia seized Bender Abbas, on the Persian Gulf, and connected it by The Coming Day of Rathrends.

Of course, Russia will cover Perria with a network of rallways. They will be good. like most Russian rallways. Perhaps American engineers may be employed to lay them, as has already been done in Russia, and such roads will be the making of Persia. There will be some engineers. rail with the Russian railway systems to tage open Persia to the commerce of the world, and while maintaining its nominal independence, introduce modern civiliza-

> TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All drug-gists refund the money if it falls to ture. E. W. 1900col a signature is on such hor. E.

NO EXCEPTION WILL BE HADE OF SIUSLAW BIVER.

Determination of Congress Not to Pass Any River and Harbor

Bill This Year,

propriation for the mouth of the Studies' River. They are now pelitioning the members of the Oregon delegation, and saking that the modest 2nm of 50,000 be appropriated for continuing the work of improving the bar at the mouth of the river, to be available when the present contract expires. At this time there is and destinies of nations in these days that the triumphal march of such a power as the United States, Great Britain or Russia attracts universal attention, and the hour when Russia builds fierts and the hour when Russia builds fierts and rathers armies on the shores of the Inder the continuing contract system, know-ing that that action would insure an an-mual appropriation until the improvement was completed.

Of course, these presumed results of the present turn of affairs in Persia may not follow at once. Naturally, they may take time. If England should soon gain the upper hand in South Africa, Russia at this sension. When the next river might temporize, might defer her ultimate triumph. But she would not receive.

Russia never does that. She things long may be possible to secure this amount, a may be possible to have the work of

out, and quile properly, that if email appropriations are made every two years,
they are exhausted early and the work
has to stand idle until further funds are
available. In the meantime, much damage
is done to the temporary works and appiances, which have to be restored before
the work can be renewed.

The assertion is made that when the
work was last suspended the greatest
depth of water to be filled with rock was
If feet, whereas now it has reached a
depth of from 40 to 12 feet, having been
cut away by the current. This despening of the water out to and beyond the
ferminus of the jetty demonstrates that
the completion of the jetties will make the completion of the jettles will

With the Persian guif in her hands bulld up the town of Florence, and a littoral reaching almost to India.

Russia would biaset the passage between is rapidly increasing, and his resources are being developed, so that the exports are said to amount to many thousands of dollars each year. It is estimated that the principal exports for the coming year will amount to about \$350,000, embracing \$150,600 in shipbuilding, the same in sal-mon, \$550 in lumber, \$10,000 in stock, \$5000 gion, oo in shipbuttons, mon, \$550 in lumber, \$5000 in stock, \$500 in wool, \$50,000 in dairy products and \$50-in after products. If the Sinslaw is property improved, there can be no doubt that the city of Florence will become the trade center for that section of the coast. bor for weeks at a time, and this makes transportation uncertain and in a small quantity. It is estimated that \$100,000 properly expended on the jetty will extend it far chough to be of groat benofit to the harbor, and improve the channel so that versels can enter at most times with comparative safety. But, as shown above, there is not the slightest prospect of this appropriation being made until the next session, no matter how great may be the need for immediate action.

The New England Women's Press Asociation has been giving what are known and it is proving a popular move among the men of Boston.



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DR. A. T. SANDEN

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tarrh; it got so had I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entireby well.-A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut gyeste. Boston, Mass.

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