Editorial Page of The Journal

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

PORTLAND AND THE INTERIOR.

HE Baker City Democrat recently quoted a resident of Baker county as declaring that two prominent residents of Portland who have taken an active part in the development league, the irrigation movement, and the Lewis and Clark fair, had spoken slightingly of eastern Oregon, saying in substance that Portland only sought to benefit and boom itself, regardless of the interests of the interior portions of the state. This man went on to express his animosity toward Portland, and to advise the opie of Baker county to have as little to do as possible with this city, and to be entirely independent of the Oregon metropolis, relying wholly on themselves.

It is certain that he either misunderstood or wilfully misquoted the men he named, for they as well as all progressive and up-to-date business men of this city fully alize that it will grow and prosper only as the state at arge does, and that Portland's welfare is dependent upon and bound up with the development of all the tributary The business men of this city realize this far more clearly and impressively than they did years ago, and are acting along broader lines and with higher purposes. Nor is this spirit of antipathy toward Portland manifested in interior portions of the state as it used to be, especially Baker City paper quotes is now rarely heard. All parts of Oregon are pulling together for the development of le state as never before. Portland has stood faithfully and energetically for an open river, and without this city's ors and potent influence that great work would yet far from presenting the present encouraging prospect. Portland men realize the great benefits of irrigation, and are doing all they can to encourage and aid irrigation projects. In brief, it is generally realized that if the variurces developed, Portland will take care of itself.

As for interior sections ignoring Portland, in a businvay, such talk is childish, for here is, and is to be, the sport of the great Columbia basin and the Willamette alley. Here generally must most of the surplus products And here will most of the merchandise for these infor regions be procured. This will be so because Portinterior customers advantageous bargains. There is little or no sentiment in trade, and Portland will have to make it advantageous for interior merchants to deal here; conversely the retail merchants will not spite themselves to

There ought to be no antipathy between this city and the rest of the state, and there is none, or but little thus only occasionally voiced. There should be no occasion for any

It is safe to assume that the man who thus rails at Port-

UNRELIABLE CAMPAIGN FUND REPORTS

F ONE WERE to believe one-half the political reports from New York published in the morning paper and usually emanating from that remarkably inversacious festly invented reports. A few days ago, for example, we were told by the Tribune-Oregonian that the Democratic campaign committee had plenty of money; at one time it was \$11,000,000; again, Clark had contributed \$600,000 and dy to give more; Belmont had raised several hunds, and so on. But now we are told that nittee is out of funds, hasn't enough to pay mailthe committee is out of funds, hasn't enough to pay man-ing clerks, and nobody is coming forward with the stuff peratic committee has far less funds to work is in quite so impoverished a condition as is represented.

when the source and purpose of the contributions are onsidered, has become a great national scandal, and it is useless to look for or expect a clean, just, and spent in the elections for other than strictly legitimate purposes. That the dominant party has debauch the American electorate, especially during the past two campaigns, no careful observer can doubt. Possibly the will of the Democratic leaders is good to follow or even outdo this bad example, but most of the sources of the immense corruption fund quadrennially raised are yet open

that expends an immense amount of money, much of which

From the New York Sun. men are putting forth their utmost efforts to secure the custom of American are too much given to overhauling and examining stock without making purowing notice over its main entrance:
"To American visitors: This is not a

"To American visitors: This is not a museum, but a shop."

West end tradeamen who have long complained of the habits of women customers have formed the Customers and Milliners' Protective association. Cases have been frequent where husbands have successfully repudiated their vives' debts, and the tradeamen, knowing the impossibility of asking a woman whether site is dealing on her own account or pledging her husband's credit, will attempt, through the new association, to have a change made in the law relating to the liability of a husband for his wife's debts.

They have had drafted a bill which will be submitted to the government, to remedy the cause of the present complaint. It proposes that both husband and wife shall be deemed liable for all sums of money owing on contracts arising out of the supply of wearing apparel to a married woman. Thus a judgment obtained against both may be

GEN. KUROPATKIN'S CONFIDENTIAL UTTERANCE.

TE READ with pleasure amounting to exhibaration a Mukden dispatch which appeared this mornwe pluck the paragraph bodily from its original moorings and transplant it in the more widely read columns of The

"In an informal talk," says this dispatch, "which the Associated Press correspondent had with General Kuropatkir in the field just before the battle commenced, he spoke in glowing terms of the bravery of the Japanese, saying that they were a gallant foe and also that they were most correct in the observance of the rules of war. In this respect he said it was the most pleasant war he had ever been en-

Now isn't that as neat, genteel and ladylike as anything well could be? Just imagine Gen. Kuropatkin "just before the battle began" taking aside the wild-eyed youth who represented the Associated Press and pouring into his large and receptive ears the interesting information that this in?" Just imagine any reasonably same man after five days of such punishment as he had been receiving giving vent to such idlocy as this? And just imagine the Assoclated Press-paying telegraphic and cable tolls from Mukden on such stuff as that! Better, a thousand times better to have written it in the New York office where the cable tolls could be saved (which was precisely what was done we have no doubt). But the false pretense of it, the idlocy of it, not to mention the half-baked amateurishness of it, i simply beyond expression.

VALUABLE ADDITIONAL EXHIBIT.

THE apples displayed at the Hood River fruit fair will make a very valuable addition to the Oregon exhibit at St. Louis, and the men who secured them Hood river apples are already famed far and wide, but this large exhibit, properly displayed and distributed at St. Louis, will certainly do much to advertise one of Oregon's products, and to interest the beholders in this state.

The Hood river orchardists have sufficient occasion to be especially proud of their apples, but the state of Oregon as a whole desires to share in their success and fame. For while this splendid collection of fruit must be credited to Hood river, we insist on remembering that Hood river is varieties of apples be produced in greater perfection; in bilities of horticulture in Oregon are almost illimitable, and only a beginning in raising fine fruits for distant markets has been made. To see this exhibit at Hood river was a source of pleasure if not of direct profit to all Oregonians and its transference to St. Louis should be a good invest-

Some visitors from Oregon to St. Louis have criticised the such apples as these, and other products that have been sent, and with Oregon wheat flowing by millions of bushels into Chicago and other eastern cities, it will be strange if the attention of thousands of people is not directed toward Oregon to such an extent that they will come to spy out this goodly land for themselves. Indeed, many are already coming, but their numbers should be several times multiplied next year.

THE N. P.'S NATURAL ROUTE.

THE N. P.'S NATURAL ROUTE.

When one sees a train of 25 or 30 cars, mostly loaded with wheat, being moved easily down the Columbia river route by one locomotive, and then considers how much power it would take to move that train up the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains by the Northern Pacific or Great Northern route, one can but realize the great advantage of this downhill route, and of Portland's position, and wonder why the construction of the Northern Pacific down the Columbia has been so long deferred.

The ways of railroads are often inscrutable to the average observer, and there is nothing on earth more unreliable age observer, and there is nothing on earth more unreliable from conspiring against theatres, plays, and there is nothing on earth more unreliable from conspiring against theatres, plays, and the case of the main chance. Shakes-peare and Garrick and all the rest of them worked for money, and that is what we are working for today.

"Poets and painters also work for money. A good painter asks from \$3,000 to \$10,000 and even more for a portrait. He doesn't give his pictures away because he is phlanthropic and wants to educate the people up to pictures.

"You can't stop certain despicable beings who are on the lookout for dollars from gathering together and forming combinations that are criminal in intent. It is done now in boots and beer, in pigs, in ships, in sealing wax, for all know; and how can you prevent men from conspiring against theatres, plays, and the rest of them worked for money, and that is what we are working for today.

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than the average railroad rumor; yet that the Northern Pacific will come into Portland by a line down the Columdone everything in its power, and that has been much, to line. More or less secret arrangements as to division of the building of this road, and then, it may be hoped, the ley. The products of the great inland empire are increasing yearly; they can be increased almost indefinitely; and there will henceforth be ample room and opportunity for both these great railroads, even if their locomotives hall one another across the big river of the northwest, as rival trains move toward and from the city that sits in the natural gateway of Pacific northwest commerce.

Cleveland, O., Cor. New York Times.
The secession of the fourth ward from the city of Glenville will have two results: Glenville with her 7,000 people. will be annexed to Cleveland, and the seceders will organize the richest hamlet in the United States.

The district in question lies along the Lake Shore boulevard, and is occupied by the wealthlest men of this vicinity. The hamlet, which will be known as Bratenahl, has 95 residents, among whom are "Dan" R. Hanna, L. E. Holden and "Fred" P. Root.

These few people, owning great estates, have been paying the major portion of the tax of Glenville, and they decided that they weren't getting much for their money. So they propose an ideal government of their own.

Bratenahl has no shops or stores. All public utilities come from Cleveland. No saloons will be allowed, and there will be no police force, each resident having a private watchman.

L. E. Holden, owner of the Hollenden hotel and the Plain Dealer, will be the first mayor.

New York's Supremacy.

From the Boston Herald.

A registration of 579,854 pupils in the public schools of New York is a record achievement in that line. It is not

WEY THE JAPS ARE STRONG.

They are strong mentally and physi-cally, and yet practically they eat no

America.

Another—and perhaps this is the usage on which the Japanese lay the greatest stress—is that deep, habitual, forcible inhalation of fresh air is an essential for the acquisition of strength, and this method is sedulously practised until it becomes part of their mature.

Small Change

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

he escapes punishment for his misdeeds. The law of retribution is as certain as fate, and the longer delayed the penalty the greater the punishment. How else could it be in a world of law? The

the greater the punishment. How else could it be in a world of law? The transgressor glories sometimes in his impunity, but the time comes apace when he is brought to the bar of justice and answers to the law.

Because there are many girls seeking employment for what they can get promised, is there any just reason why the telephone company should cut the wages of its operators almost to the point of starvation? Does the company think these justifiable in withholding just wages from its operators out of the millions it is gathering from the public, because there are other needy girls who consent to work for under pay?

Mr. Bell was endowed by the Almighty with the genius to invent; has he no responsibility to the poor? Perhaps he, with others of his company, have daughters whom they jeopardize by their injustice. "Vengeance is mine" may be found where they may not be acquainted, but it never is any excuse in law. The

bott it never is any excuse in law. The penalty of wrong doing is sure, although ong delayed. M. S. GRISWOLD.

JUSTIFIES COMMERCIALISM.

New York Special in Chicago Tribune.
Because of his well known aversion to being quoted in print, the publication of an interview with Richard Mansfield today caused surprise.

By way of introduction, Mr. Mansfield

relats. If bewildered by battle they would be altogether unintelligible. Yet from the mass of nonsense one having some knowledge of military matters can pick out here and there certain utterances of military minds throwing revealing lights upon the situation.

One thing is very clear: The pre-liminary success of the Japanese in a war that is hardly begun has caused their military prowess to be absolutely overrated. No one familiar with the situation as it was at the beginning of hostilities expected anything else than initial success for the Japanese. To such the only surprise is the superb defence of the Russians on land; their weakness on the sea has disappointed the expectations of those who thought themselves well informed. Perhaps the ex-

From the San Francisco Call.

Senator Fair had two marked characteristics—economy and love of joking. He never forgot frugality in his extensive business, and he even made his own economy a subject for humor. Once while puttering around over the Comstock he slipped and started feet first down a deep, narrow shaft. There was a long, continuous wooden ladder reaching to the bottom, with its every twelfth rung of iron to strengthen the structure. Down this he sped.

"When I found myself sliding down toward the center of the earth." said the senator, who used to enjoy telling the story, "I though it was time to begin doin' something. Bo I commenced to grab at the ladder rungs. As I went down I broke every single one of the wooden sticks. This checked the speed of my fall, and I landed 'bout a thousand feet below, badly shaken up, but not hurt."

"But what did you do when you came the structures" he was fished.

ENGLISH SEEN BY THE FRENCH

In England, to be a "reformer" comes naturally snough, for the Englishman must have the inner satisfaction of doing something; and the English reformer is not at all put out of countenance because his particular reform does not arrive. In fact, as Herbert Spencer has somewhere suggested, it would raffact disconcert the particular group of reformers to find out that parliament had happened to anticipate them.

The psychology of the English states; man shows that the one thing the people will not tolerate is that the leader of the party in power should have the appear-

FUZZY WUZZY IN MANCHURIA

to have no other notion of fighting than to throw themselves against the enemy's position, however strong, and keep it up until he is worn out by the heavy work of killing them. Only at Laio Yang, and there only after days of defeat and slaughter in front attacks, did their decimated but still superior force adopt the easy and obvious method of turning the Russians out of their works. It looks now as if their losses had been too severs for them to grasp the advantage of their success—as if they have jie longer the great numerical superiority to risk another flanking operation. As to that, however, it is impossible to judge; nobody knows the relative strength of the two armies today.

At Port Arthur we see the Japanese

angineers.

There is no hope for the garrison of Port Arthur. The entire Japanese army is between them and succor, and time is fighting against them. Yet their enemies

fighting against them. Yet their enemies persist in hurling themselves upon the Russian defences, only to be tumbled down the slopes into the ditches. Very gallantly done, no doubt, "but it is not war." Even if they should eventually succeed in that way, which is most improbable, it will have cost them more than it will come to.

As to the terrible valor of the Japanese, we may dismiss all that with a smile. They are courageous; so are the Russians. There is no reason to think that the courage of either is any way exceptional. Such yarns are told in every war—always by that "gaping rustic," the civilian correspondent.

sistant secondary matter" or for the "shop assistant" to get a job if he has a wife, and how impossible it is for a laboring man with a large family to find a home and a livelihood.

Clearly, this is all the woman's fault Even a masculine declaration of independence won't help, for that would only hasten the ruin of society. Mr Brereton implies that he knows the remedy, but he has not space in his letter to tell. While we are waiting for him it would be interesting to hear from Mrs. Brereton—if there be one-or, at any rate, from a feminine Cloud-

OF THE RETURN OF SE strength of the two armies today.

At Port Arthur we see the Japanese using the same infantile tactics. For weeks they have been attempting, against a military people, what they succeeded in accomplishing against the Chinese at the same place. And the place is immensely stronger. To take a place is immensely stronger. To take a place is immensely stronger.

Two bones' cut no material ice wi financially embarrassed,
Just say the word, and I unto a
trousers pocket dive;
But oft when I get back the case no
that's been borrowed,
"Tis only for to strike me next tim
for a five."
A tempered

for a five."

A tempered sadness and a noble patience peep through these stanzas, no less perfect of their kind than Mr John's unforgetable "Dear Midnight o Love." "If it was written by some old has-been," says the Bath House, "I would be called great, but just because I'm the author I suppose some of these wise professors out at the Chicago university will say it's punk. But I don' care what they say. They never cal crush genfus."

THE BEST DRESSED CANDIDATE

to retire from the line of the Talu, un-covering Pert Arthur, by threatening its communications by landing in the Liao Tung gulf the army that landed about Takushan instead. That is to say,

the Japanese general chose, not to turn his enemy, but to push him. This his superior force enabled him to do, but at a tremendous expenditure of men and material. It was the strategy of a

From the New York World.

Judge Parker is the best dressed presidential candidate since Chester A. Arthur's time. When he comes to New York on his weekly visits he brings with him only a small part of his extensive wardrobe, but that is enough to show him a man of quiet, refined taste, who keeps up with the fashions and wears the best that the Fifth avenue tailors and haberdashers provide.

At Rosemount a much wider range of apparel is possible than at the Seville. There the judge has suits for bathing, riding, driving, farming, informal house receptions, negliges, church formal occasions and evening dress. All told he has appeared in 15 different suits of clothes since his nomination.

On his visits to New Yorw he brings only three or four suits. These are packed in two huge suit cases, which together hold as much as a stammer trunk. Besides them the judge's only baggage is a well-worn leather hat box, which he carries himself, and which contains an extra silk hat.

In all his wearing apparel Judge Parker manifests a quiet, subdued taste, Even his bathing suit, riding clothes and negligee suits are in quiet color. Very dark gray, white and black are the usual combination. This applies to his cravats and socks, as well as to his suits and overcoats.

The day's he worked on the farm