THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1901.

CLAIMS THE INTER-SCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN OREGON.

TOSSED BY A HURRICANE

SHIP LEYLAND BROTHERS PUT INTO SAN FRANCISCO DISABLED.

Fourth Victim of the December Gale -Schooner Wing and Wing Coming to Portland for Repairs. .

The fourth victim of the terrific gala which swept over the North Pacific in the early part of December was heard from yesterday. Merchants Exchange advices report the arrival at San Francisco of the British ship Leyland Brothers, which salled from the Columbia River November 30. The master reports that he experienced a hurricane December 4 in latitude 46 north, longitude 126 west, which the ship was thrown on her beam ends, shifting the cargo to starboard, carrying away the fore topsall yard, and topsail and causing other damage on The ship's lee rail was under water for 12 hours, but on the abatement of the gale she was straightened up a little, and squared away for San Francisco, Leyland Brothers was dispatched by the Portland Flouring Mills Company, and carried 126,298 bushels of wheat. While the Nelson left the Columbia five days shead of the Leyland Brothers, both vessels were undoubtedly caught in the same gale

The rough handling which these shins have been subjected to has caused considerable alarm over the ballast fleet that was due at the mouth of the Columbia and on Puget Sound when this gale was raging. The vessels for which the great. cern is felt are the Glenericht and Robert Duncan, both of which are headed for Puget Sound. The Robert Duncan has been out over two months from Wel-hal wel, and the Glenericht' received orders off San Francisco Heads nearly two weeks ago. The latter ship had made a fine run from Valparaiso, and, as she had a fair wind up the coast, was undoubtedly very close to the Leyland Brothers when she encountered the gale which played such havoc. There are also about a dozen vessels headed for Portland in ballast which were undoubtedly very close to the scene of the disturbance. Four of these ships are from Table Bay-the William Mitchell, now 146 days out; Bardowie, 120 days; Blackbrae, 102 days, and Ilala, 113 days. The Bertha, from Santos, is out 1% days; Falkland Bank from Santa Rosa-

lis, 41 days; Irby, from Newcastle, 84 days, and Renfield, from Pisagua, 71 days, The Pax with cargo from Liverpool is out over five months. In addition to the ballast vessels due at

Puget Sound, there are three vessels with lines, a meeting of the merchants of this cargo which were due when that gale city was held last night in the parlors

San Francisco in Distress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.-Vessels that have passed through the recent storm on the Northwest Coast are now reaching this port. Among the arrivals today were the Luclie, from Oyster Har-bor, and the Leyland Brothers, from Astoria. The former was on her way to the Hawaiian Islands, and the latter to England. The Lucile carries a cargo of coal, while the Leyland Brothers carries Both vessels came in here in The Lucile's foretopmast and

distress. main topgallant mast are gone, some of her seams have opened and she has sus-tained considerable other damage. She was caught in the hurricane off the Columbia River. Her coal will probably be transferred to another vessel so she may be overhauled in a drydock. The Leyland Brothers, many of whose crew cannot speak English, was thrown on her beam ends and badly damaged in the storm of December 3. Her captain ex-pects to continue his voyage in a few

WHERE IS THE MATTEAWAN! Much Anxiety Expressed for the

Safety of the Big Collier.

tary Hay by the French Embassy, and. upon receiving official notification of the fact, Governor Geer has notified the local officers in Portland, requesting their faithful co-operation in carrying out the provisions of the Corsular iresty. The violations alleged in Secretary Hay's report to the Governor consist mainly in the operations of proprietors of sailor hearding-houses, who, it is alleged, surreptitiously venture upon mer chant versels and entice seamen to desert or otherwise influence members of the

crew in the abandonment of their post tions. The practice has reached a stage that has proven detrimental to French shipping interests, and resulted in official notice being called to the fact,

THE WING AND WING

Disabled Schooner Is Coming Portland for Repairs.

The schooner Wing and Wing, which had such a disastrons experience in her recent attempt to reach the Siuslaw River, will leave up from Astoria this morning, and will be hauled out in this city for extensive repairs. She was so hadly wrenched in the gales she encountered that it was thought inadvisable to load her until she was repaired. The Wing and Wing will come up in tow of the steamer Ocklahama, which will also bring the French bark Asis. The Ocklahama was expected to leave up yesterday afternoon, but was delayed on account of the col-lision between the Latimer and the Lamoriciere, the services of the towboat being needed to separate the two vessels. The extent of the damage to the Wing and Wing cannot be determined until she is hauled out.

NEW OCEAN BOUTE.

Fast Line of Steamers Will Cut Down the Time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12-Another impor-tant step has been taken in developing the new route to Ireland, authorized by Parliament, which may at no distant date provide the quickest way for mails and passengers between London and New York, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The contract for the erection of a pler 1000 feet long at Rossiare has been This pier is a portion of the in which the Great Western Rallsed. cheme in way of England and the Great Southorn Railway of Ireland are concerned. A fast line of steamers is to run be tween Fishguard, on the Welsh coast and Rossiare, and the idea is seriously enter-tained in certain quarters that this is to be the American mail route of the future

Rate War Not Wanted

THE DALLES, Or., Dec. 12 .- In view of the existing rate war on the river between the Regulator and White Collar cargo which were due when that gale was sweeping over the ocean. They are the Alsterkamp and Alsterufer, from Hamburg, the latter being considerably overdue, while the Springbank, from Greenock, is fully due. CAUGHT IN THE HURRICANE. Leyland Brothers and Lucile Go Into tail business threatened by the rate war, a committee of three was appointed to se-cure pledges against the patronage of the company inaugurating these cut rates, The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the merchants of The Dalles do not think that any transportaion line inaugurating cut rates what would naturally bring a rensonable profit for the money invested should be deserving of support or the patronage of The Dailes tradesmen."

Steamship Men in Conference. COLOGNE, Dec. 13.-The meeting of rans-Atlantic steamship men is attended by representatives of the principal Continental steamship lines. The meeting is held at the instance of two of the greater lince. Its object is to reach an understanding regulating traffic, to minimize destructive competition such as laying up of vessels when trade is slack, and to apportion business. Negotiations to this end are proceeding with both American and British companies. An agreement embracing all concerne is expected soon.

Collision at Astoris.

ASTORIA, Dec. 12-The French bark Lamoriciere started to sail out this afternoon with a pilot on board, but when near No. 7 buoy the wind died out and the vessel drifted against the British ship Latimer, which was at anchor. The bowsprit and several shrouds on the Latimer were carried away, and the Lamoriciere had some of her fore rigging damaged. Neither vessel was injured below the water line, but both will be delayed several days for repairs.

of Puebla, for Coos hay, steamer City of Puebla, for Victoria; steamer Aztec, for Tacoma; schooner Volant, for Astoria; schoon-er Melanethun, for Coos Bay; schooner Henry Wilson, for Gray's Harbor. Liverpool, Dec. 12 - Arrived-Belgenland,

Wilson, for Orsy. 12.—Arrived-Belgenland, from Philadelphin; Majestic, from New York. Hamburg, Dec. 12.—Arrived-Steamer Graf Waldersee, from New York. Manila—Arrived-Moyune, from Seattle for England. Yokohama, Dec. 12-Arrived-Steamer Vic-

Toria, from Tacoma for Hong Kong. Kobe, Dec. 12-Salled-Steamer Ping Suey, for Seattle. Salled Dec. 11-Glengarry, for Ta-coma; Glenroy, from Tacoma, for London. Hoquiam-Salled Dec. 11-Schoener Wawona, from Aberdeen for San Pedro; schooner Wempe Dec. Stream Aberdeen for San Pedro; schooner Wempe

Bros., from Aberdeen for San Francisco; schooner C. R. Wilson, from Aberdeen for San Francisco; schooner Rey Somers, from Aber-deen for San Francisco; schooner Queen, from olts for San Francisco; sch mer Lizzle Vance, from Cosmopolis for San Francisco.

Snakes and Young Rabbits.

Mr. J. S. Compton, a Misalssippi naturalist, has been engaged in some interesting studies of the habits of anakes and their methods of killing birds and young animals. The blacksnake is one of the worst enemies of the bird kind. It will climb a tree, and it is not uncommon

AL GUARD.

Method By Which 160,000 Men Could Be Made Available at First

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Dec. 12 .- (To the Editor.)-The subject of the reorganiza-tion, and complete rehabilitation, of the National Guard of the United States, to which The Oregonian very ably reverted in the issue of the 39th ult., is one which should receive the serious attention which should receive the serious attention not only of Congress, but of the State Legislatures. I remember when General Drum was the Adjutant-General of the Army, 1880-9, he value tried to enlist the strengther of the National and state being attention of the National and state legislators to the necessity and importance of a regenerated National Guard. We

were then opposed, or at least a clamorous and partisan faction was opposed, to any considerable expenditures for a Navy, because, forsooth, during the Civil War,

hours as it took minutes to get sober. He corps, young men of soldierly ambitions will get up from a good, substantial would be more anxious to join these ormeal, and go out to some wayside wagon mean, and go out to some ways do wight and gorge himself with pies and sand-wiches, which you couldn't have hired him to eat at home. It takes a young and healthy boy of 18, or 19, or 20, quite a time, under the conditions above related, pointing the Major of the regular batto sow the germs which finally send him to the hospital, but he gets there in good time-in fact, they all get there together. Unwise and inexperienced people think there has come upon the Army an epi-demic of enteric diseases, which they at-the battalion Adjutant, Quartermaster and tribute to the water, or the climate, or the soll-everything but the true cause. Men of II and over do not, except in few thus placing the regiment under the cases, commit these follies. There was a charge of experienced and skilled regular time at Chickamauga when I was the officers. only Inspector-General, with something over 50,000 men (the other four being de-

scholastic championship of Western Oregon.

I have referred above to the necessity of the National Guard being fully pre-pared for the field, for a couple of months, the General Govern-

Now we have 39 regular infantry regiments, of three battallons each, tailed to muster out troops), and I have 30 battallons, which, by the organizations always regretted that I did not have a suggested would become, as by magin. always regretted that I did not have a buggested would become, as by mage, report made, by the division surgeon, 50 regiments of about 155,000 enlisted men showing the percentage of boys, from 18 each, making an aggregate, efficient, force to 21, mick, and causes of sickness, in the of about 155,000 enlisted men. In addi-division hospitals. I am morally continue have 15 regiments of regular cave winced there were not less than 75 per alry and 30 batteries of field artillery. making a total efficient force of about making a total encept or order of about 160,000 men, which could be concentrated in any part of the United States in a week's time, fully armed and equipped for a two months' campaign, without any further ald or anxiety of the General Gov-

pressed, as it frequently is, in forms which bear the stamp "Made in France" or "Made in Italy," it loses half its attractiveness. Ours is then a difficult task. There are helps for us if we would only use them. The language of the Elizabethan period, especially of Shakespeare, is not un-Catholic, and poetry can never entirely dissociate itself from Catholicism, while the romantic movement of the pres ent century, under the leadership of Sir Walter Scott, gives a Catholic ring to much of our finest literature. But many of our writers whose training did not fit them to use this inheritance contented themselves with rendering into fairiy readable English the results of Catholic thinking in other lands. In their works the charm of phrase in almost entirely lacking; and the thoughts rendered in precise forms have been so often given out to the people that they have lost their power of stimulating, and often produce little more emotional effect than the truths of the multiplication table

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THEIR LAST STAND.

What the Enemies of Admiral Schley Are Doing.

Chicago Tribune

Admirers of Admiral Schley who think that the verdict of the court of inquiry will vindicate him should be upon their guard. They are little aware what is going on among his inveterate enemies to discredit him, if possible, with the Those who have not been in or court. about Washington have little concepti of the tremendous social pressure which has been and will continue to be exerclaed upon members of the court by Schley's enemies. The Secretary of the Navy, of course, is

the avowed prosecutor, if not persecutor, of Schley, and is still at the head of the Navy Department. Fe has many cheerful assistants in this multicious business, prominent among them Higginson of the Massachusetts, Chadwick of the New York, Evans of the lows, little Potts, and various other subalterns whose sole business it is to curry favor with the department in the hope of securing promotion. These Captains who are so bitter against Schley unfortunately were not in the battle of Santiago, but it does not prevent them from joining in the chorus of detraction, and the possibility of elevating themselves is an additional incentive for dragging Schley down.

The admirers of Schley may expect that the court will yield to this social pressure to the extent of finding him censurable for some things which antedate the hattle. They may yield sufficiently to de-clare that he did not do his duty at Cleafuegos, that he made a mistake in "the retrograde movement," that he should have destroyed the Colon, and that he 10 was culpably negligent in some other de-tails of service. The court, however, cannot say anything impugring his gal-lant conduct in the battle of Santiago. That has been established once for all, but it may not be permitted to overlook, what most other Americans works what most other Americans would be giad to do, slight errors of judgment six

weeks before the battle. The adroit enemies of Schley dragged n superfluous matter which the Navy Department had overlooked, such as the so-called "reprehensible conduct" to which the chivalrous Sampson called attention when the department continued Schley second in command for six weeks, and then recommended him for promotion at the same time with Sama-The Navy Department now pecks to have Schley censured for conduct it overlooked or approved of before the battle. Any man of ordinary common sense will be amazed at the tergiversation of the Navy Department, but is will stick at nothing, even the sacrifice of consistency, to do what it can to pull Schley down and elevate his enemics at

his expense Admiral Schley's reputation would have been destroyed long ago if it had been in the power of his enemies to do it. Fortunntely, however, there is an appeal even from this court of inquiry and the coterie of malicious enemics behind it to the tribunal of American public opinion, which cares nothing for the jealousies of naval officials. So, even should he be censured by his enemies for trivial acts censured by his enemies for trivial acts which occurred long before the Sauti-ago battle, it will never be forgotten by his admiring countrymen that he was in the fight from start to finish and in command of the only two ships that had

steamer Arcata, from Coos Bay. Sailed-Steamer Empire, for Coos Bay: steamer City FOR AN EMERGENCY FORCE

PLAN TO REORGANIZE THE NATION.

EUGENE, Or., Dec. 12 .- The Eugene High School football elsven of this sea-

som was one of the strongest scholastic teams of Western Oregon. The team won from the second eleven of the State University, by a score of 20-0, and from the

Roseburg High School, \$2-0. Eugene's single defeat was at the hands of the Al-

Alarm of War.

THE EUGENE HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM.

Full Preparation Important.

bany College team, the score being 15-0. The team was managed by Elza H. Crow, who will be succeeded by Elwin McCormack. The team claims the

ganizations than any of the state organ-

SEATTLE, Dec. 12 -- A special to the Times from Port Townsend says:

The mail steamer Gertrude, from Neah Bay this morning, brings news which seemingly accounts for the fate of the collier Mattenwan, now six days overdue at San Francisco from the Sound. On Saturday last, near Ozette, on the coast, natives found a complete medicine chest and several water and fireproof buckets; also a board, and every plece bears the name "Matteawan" plainly painted. A boy from the Indian School visiting his family at the reservation saw the wreck

and affirms the identity. age, and affirms the identity. The Matteawan is one of the regular line of colliers plying between the Sound and San Francisco, and, owing to her lengthy trip, was placed on the reinsured list recently and quoted at 20 per cent. There is little doubt in shipping circles of this port but what she has been lost. She has been a reliable steamer in the

past, and has never missed her schedule more than a few hours. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12 .- At the office of James Jerome, agent of the Mat-teawan, it was stated today that not much stock was taken in the report that wreck-

of the steamer was found. Five steamers have received instructions search for the Matteawan. They are the Washtenaw, Progress and Asuncion, bound north, and the South Portland and Edith. which left Seattle south-bound There is much anxiety in shipping circles and among the relatives of those on board for the safety of the vessel. She is out 10 days from Nanaimo, and doubtless encountered the gales which have swept the Coast. At the agent's office here the hope is expreased that the steamer is

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 12 - A dispatch from Nannimo says it was notice the overdue collier Matteawan left Nanalmo that she was heavily loaded, but the captain said the ship could take 500 tons more than she had. When news reacived Nanaimo of the storm, which came the day after she left, anxiety was feit for the steamer. The Queen City, which arrived from the West Coast tonigh brought no further reports of wreckage.

ELEVENTH WHEAT CARGO.

German Bark Emelie Finished Yesterday and Will Clear Today.

The German bark Emelle finished loading yesterday morning, and will clear to-day for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders with \$5,595 bushels of wheat, valued This is the eleventh cargo for the month to date, which is a very fair starter for the last month of the year. All of the docks are groaning beneath the weight of wheat, and the ships that are available for loading will be given quick dispatch. None of the in-bound fleet reached port yesterday, but the steam-ships Argyll and Pembrokeshire are both expected today, and some of the sailers which are long overdue ought to be in. The Jean Bart left up from Astoria yesterday, and the Asie will leave up today. The Tarpenbek is also on the way up the river, but as she is bringing cargo, she will not be ready to load outward as as the French vessels which arrived after her.

VIOLATION OF TREATY.

Secretary Hay Notifies Governor That Frenchmen Are Mistreated.

SALEM, Dec. 12 .- Hon, John Hay, Sec. retary of State, has communicated with Governor Geer, alleging a violation in Portland of the provisions of the Consular treaty entered into in 1853 between France and the United States, and requesting a suppression of further practices of the kind. Complaint has been made to Secre-Leyiand Brothers, from Astoria, in distress;

Morgan Not Concerned in It.

LONDON, Dec. 12 .- A deal for the purchase of the Westcott & Lawrence of nine trading steamers, by J. R. Ellerman, of the Leyland Line, is pending, but is not yet consummated. If the steamis not yet consummated. If the steam-ers in question are sold to Mr. Ellerman, they will remain in the Mediterranear trade, in which Mr. Ellerman is now gaged. There is no suggestion that J. P. Morgan is concerned in the pending transaction.

Victor Was Too Late.

ASTORIA, Dec. 12.-Sheriff Linville re-elved by wire today a warrant issued rom the Circuit Court of Multhomah ounty to arrest the master of the French ark Admiral de Cornulier, to answer harges brought by Victor Merrien. The bonds were fixed at \$7500. As the vessel had gone to sea before the warrant ar-rived, it could not be served.

Cotton Steamer Afire

LONDON, Dec. 12.-The Spanish steamer Juno, from New Orleans via Norfolk, which arrived at Havre with fire in her cargo, has had her fourth hold flooded and is aground astern. The fire has been extinguished. Of her cargo of 1500 bales of cotton, 4000 bales have been landed, much of it damaged.

Body of Wheeler's Cook.

NEWPORT. Or., Dec. 12-The body of J. W. Coles, cook of the barge C. H. Wheeler, was found today a short distance below Alsea Bay.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Dec. 12-Left up at 10:30 A. M. Terman ship Tarpenbek. Sailed at 12 noon-British ship Cleomene, for Queen British ship Cleomene, for Queenstown or Falmouth; Norwegian steamship Guernsey, for Shanghsi via Puget Sound, Arrived down at 1 P. M.-German bark Sireme, Sailed at 1 P. M.-German bark Schwartzenbek, for Queenstown, Arrived down at 1 P. M.-French bark Grande Duchesse Giga. Salled at 2 P M.-French bark Amiral de Cornulier. Ar rived at 0 P. M.-Schonler W. J. Patterson, from Honolulu. Left up at 3:40 P. M.-French bark Jean Bart; the French bark Lamoriciere started to sail out at 3:40 P.M., but the wind dying out, she collided with the Britah abip Latimer, both vessels being slightly dam-aged. Condition of the bar st 5 P. M., smooth; wind, northeast; weather, clear. Seattle-Sailed Dec. 11-British ship Pass of

Melford, for United Kingdom; Dec. 12-Steamo Czarina, for Tacoma. Arrived Dec. 12-Steam er Corolledo, from Sun Francisco; steamer Dolyhin, from Singway; British steamer Falls of Keitle, from Moll. Tacoma, Dec. 12 - Arrived-Bark Agate, from

Francisco: Salled-Steamer Umatilia, for Se-attle; schooner W. H. Jawett San Francisco;

New York. Dec. 12. - Salled - Steamer Deutschland, for Hamburg; L'Aquitaine, for Havre. Arrived-Steamer Teutonic, from Liv-

erpool. London, Dec. 12.—Sailed—Steamer Minnehaha, for New Tork. San Francisco, Dec. 12.—Arrived—Barkentine

Planter, from Port Blakeley; bark Gatherer, from Tacoma; barkentine Addenda, from the Columbia River; schooner Robert R. Hind, from Port Gamble, steamer Mandaiay, from Coquille River; burkentine Gleaner, from Willapa Har-bor; schooner Lillebonne, from Gray's Harbor

branch to reach a nest. Once, during the past Summer, Mr. Compton saw a large blacksnake wrapped about the top strand of a barbed-wide fence. perfectly still, apparently wanting the mocking hirds which flew about to mistake it for something inanimate and come within reach. The birds were too wise, however, and the snake was finally at-tached by two, which would swoop down upon it, pick at it, and dart away out

"But the most interesting case of a snake's depredations," said he. "came one day when I was walking through an old Mississippi forest. A friend was with me, and we both carried forked sticks, locally known as snake sticks, for with one it is an easy matter to pin a snake to the und, and, if desired, take it alive was looking at some mulberries which were just beginning to ripen when my friend called attention to a noise which he took to be cries of distress from some oung bird. We followed the sound and ocated it in a bunch of tall weeds. I

pushed back the grass with my stick, and there was a wriggling mass of something that proved to be a chicken snake wrapped around two baby rabbits. One rabbit was dead, squeezed until most of its bones were broken, in coil near the snake's head. The other was making the distressing cries that had given us notice of the trouble. The snake held it in another coll further back on toward the tail. I slipped the forks of my enake

stick down over the reptile's neck and gave it a thorough choking. It uncoiled enough to release the dead rabbit, but seemed to know that the other was alive and held it. My friend hit the snake several times, but it was not until its head was smashed to pulp that it re-leased the living rabbit. We found that the snake had come upon the rabbits in nest and seized them before they could get away."

The Inquisitive Pengnins.

Henryk Actowski in Geographical Journal. We often met companies of six or eight more pengulas promenading on the pack in the sunshine. When they saw us they generally exhibited curiosity, and

approached to get a nearer view. I do not know if these birds have the instinct of the naturalist, and take a lively interest, doubtless purely philosophic from their point of view, in everything new which presents itself, or if the object of their investigations is entirely practical, but they certainly came near us with a distinct purpose of making examination. But if we had the misfortune to excite much curiosity, they became aggressive. One would first come close to us and reconnoitre, and then, on his order, the others would advance with a menacing

air, and the battle began-a battle in which we sometimes had trouble demonstrate effectively our su our superstrength. one ior On occasion able to were able to observe that penguins are musical amateurs. Unfortunately we could not ascertain if they are equally able to appreciate "talent and classical music," for we had

no virtuoso among us, nor indeed any musician, although we all, without exception, played numerous melodies and even operatic airs on the ship's barrel organ. But in any case-and the thing is worth noting-one of the sailors de-lighted to exercise himself upon the

trumpet, and the pengulns came from great distances to listen to him-no doubt to learn something new. Often, very often, these brave penguins amused us, and when we were tired of preserved foods, especially with the Australian rabbits, they afforded us real succor, after we learned that the flesh of penguin is excellent eating.

see a snake crawling along a high we had built 30 "war" vessels in 90 days, and we could do so again, etc., etc. have also men today who oppose expending any considerable sums for warships, because improvements are being constantly made, rendering, as they erronsuppose, the old vessels or helpless. So with the Army. With it we are so bumptious, we have so many millions of men susceptible to military duty, could call them into service so ptly (without equipment or train-that it would be a picnic to whip ing!)

the whole world. It was fortunate for our self-sufficiency that in our recent war we were confronted by an enemy less prepared than we were, and as it was you all recollect how serious we became when the war was actually upon us.

Happily, despite our vanity, the war taught us many useful lessons known to military men, but ignored, or disputed, by the layman, and the layman doesn't know it all yet, and is likely, in the hurly, burly of an active, material life, to for get what little he ever did know. This country cannot afford to run any more risks for the sake of a few millions of dollars a year. The only way to prevent war is to be fully prepared to prosecute war is to A disastrous conflict would mulct one. us in a sum large enough to build thou-sands of first-class battle-ships and main. tain an efficient Army of a million of men for a century to come.

Plan of Reorganization.

The National Guard should be reorganized under the laws of Congress. Its members should be obliged to wear on official occasions the uniform and equipments of the regular Army. There should be detailed, by the War Department, in the same proportion as for troops in the field, inspectors-general for state troops, They in addition to state inspectors. should be, at all times, in complete prep aration to take the field and maintain themselves for two months without any

ald from the Government except rations This would give the Government plenty of time to make a detailed preparation for war. And there is no government in the world, however warlike, which can make full preparation to carry on a seri-ous war in much less time.

Boys Not Wanted.

Now, in my judgment, based upon my four years' experience in the Civil War, added to my recent experience in the Spanish-American War, as inspector-general, the National Guard, however thoroughly prepared, cannot be relied upon for first service. They must have time to weed out and recruit. They will have a certain fraction of enlisted men under a certain fraction of enlisted men under 21 years of age, and I found, as inspector neral, that it is the extreme of folly have men under 21 years of age in the field. It is the callow boys who crowd the hospitals, who first play out, and who get homesick. This condition of affairs was particularly notable at Chickamauga. And there are other good and sufficient reasons for the age prohibition. These youngsters between 18 and 21 have lived, in that sense, secluded lives; they have not permitted to go into saloons, both morals and the laws preventing, good and they have not learned, by worldly wisdom and experience, to take care of their appetites, and when these wholesome domestic obstacles are removed, as they are by enlistment, the youngster) to prove his manhood, as he supposes, indulges in excesses. He not only rushes into the first saloon he comes to after pay day, with other youngsters, all inspired by the same desire to show their older mrades that they are men, and that the inconvenient barriers of three or four years have been removed by the act of enlistment. They have yet to learn that it takes a man, propelled by the desire, only a very few minutes to get very

only a very few minutes to get very making themselves worthy of their asso-drunk, and that it takes just as many clates. As the corps would be a special

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ment, except as to rations. I know of one case of a New York National Guard reg-iment, of National reputation, reporting to us, in May, with uniforms so serviceworn that in a month they were ex-cused from dress parade, on account of the shabby condition of their pants. They never got fully equipped until about Au-gust. There were other National Guard regiments insufficiently supplied with ordnance supplies, and the shoes were a sight to gods and men! There were nar shoes were a row-pointed toes, laced, buttoned, high-heeled-in fact, anything but a good military shoe. Of course, the Government was not to blame for this, but if we had a National Guard always equipped for the field, the above condition could not exist, because the Government inspector would see to it that the troops were prop-

But, as I saw in the beginning, no matter how thoroughly equipped a National Guard would be, they could not be used in time to be efficient in case of a sudden emergency, such as the Spanish War precipitated upon us; and that is the c tion we must be prepared always to meet

An Emergency Force.

So we must have some thoroughly equipped, disciplined and drilled substiwhich can be immediately gandtute, wiched into the regular Army and commanded by regular officers. I have though' of some such substitute, and discussed the matter with regular officers, quite fre-quently during the Spanish-American War. The organization suggested is briefly, to recruit under special laws of Congress two infantry battalions to each battalion of the regular Army. The corps to be a special corps, recruited as the regulars are, as to physical perfection, the ages to range from 21 to not over 30 The officers to be specially selected, as to physical and educational qualifications. and when organized to be assigned by the General Government to some particular battallon of the regular Army. As i have said, this corps would be organized under special laws of Congress, independent of the National Guards, and not even subject

to call by the state governments in which they were organized. They should receive a stipend, say 10 cents a day, to forfeit twice that amount when absent from drills, except for good military reasons inspections from the battalions to which they are assigned should be appointed to periodically visit, inspect, drill and in-struct the men and hold classes for the fficers

Now, let me illustrate: Suppose that Portland is authorized to raise two battalions of infantry of four companies each, of 125 men to a company.

Now you have organized your battallons and they have received their equipments, then the War Department assigns them to the First Battalien, First United States Infantry. Now the battalions know where they belong. At once orders are issued by the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., deling two officers from the First United States Infantry, who are to act for the ensuing year as the Inspectors-General for the battallons. They visit them at regular intervals, inspect, drill and instruct them, and report regularly the condition of the battalions to the Adju-tant-General of the Army. As such an organization is a special one, under spe-cial laws of Congress, provision should be made to send them into the field for active camp duty with the battallon to which they belonged, or some other con-As the regular venient regular battallon. battalions would know which of the vol-unteer battalions belonged to them in case of war, they would have a particular personal interest in fully preparing them for the field, and, by the same token, the volunteers would have a natural pride in

ernment, except as to rations This force would be sufficient to hold in check, until the Government made adequate preparations to prosecute the war, any force, or forces, the could send against us. the whole of Europe The details of an organization, similar

in general characteristics, to this, would be fully expressed in the bill creating it. I can foresee that it would meet the objections of the hypercritical, and we have a wilderness of them, because of its exclusive character-they would all say its aristocratic character-while others

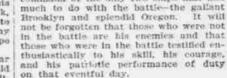
would oppose it because of the expense incurred in the small payment to the men and officers. A brief calculation will show that it would amount to less than one-tenth of the wastage in preparing for a war under the methods at present in force. A disastrous war would entall upon us an indemnity greater than the expanse of maintaining such an organization as suggested, for a thousand years,

> The Sonority of Latin. American Ecclesiastical Review

DAVID VICKERS.

To us, Catholics, who know Latin, there is a chain of associations in the language of our ritual, and much of their sig-nificance is lost if we translate the ex-pressions into English. Thus, the word 'patria" in the "O Salutaria," and "sem. per collactemur" in the "Ava Maris Steila"; so also such expressions as "Domine "Talem ac tantum meruit habere Redemp-torem," "Popule meus, quid feci iibi?" ad faciem."

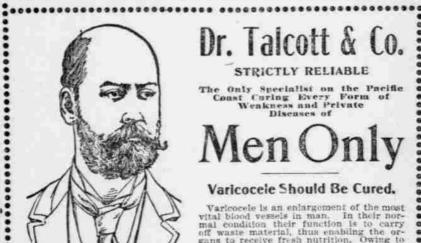
desuper. It is our misfortune that during the of pilgrims and the gifts of an imperfect 300 years in which the English language was making it was in the hands of Protestants. It is this which prompts Car-wonder, of lands flowing with milk and dinal Newman to say that English litera- honey, of mines and treasure, of gold and Our best Catholic thought, even that and of odoriferous groves of cinnamon a veloped in allen speech, and does not each warrior depended on readily adapt itself to English words under their present connotation. And con-



Inducements for Crusaders, Westminster Review

At the Council of Clermont, Urban, the Second proclaimed a plenary indulgence to those who should enlist under the banner of the cross, the absolution nil their sins, and a full receipt for all that might be due of canonical penance. In the age of earnest faith the effect of this decree was far reaching and electrical. At the voice of their pastor, the homicides arose by thousands to redeem their souis, by repeating on the iniidels the same deeds which they had exercised against their Christian brethren, and the terms of atonement were eagerly embraced by offenders of every rank and station. War and adventure were the reigning passions of the Franks or Latins; and they were enjoined to gratify those passions, to visit distant lands, and to draw their swords against the nations of the East. Their victory, or even their attempt, would immortalize the names of the intropid heroes of the cross; purest piety could not be insensible to the most splendid prospect of military glory; their fancy already grasped the golden sceptres of Asia; and the conquest of Apu-Ila and Sicily by the Normans might ex-"Qui dormiunt in somno pacis," "Facie ad faciem," "Cor contritum quasi cinis," "Virgo virginum praeciara," "Rorate coeli countries had been magnified by the tales diamonds, of palaces of marble and jasper,

which is literary in form, has been de-veloped in allen speech, and does not each warrior depended on his sword to drable listment, which he measured only by the when Catholic truth is ex- extent of his wishes.



Varicoccie is an enlargement of the most vial blood vessels in man. In their nor-mal condition their function is to carry off waste material, thus enabling the or-gans to receive fresh nutrition. Owing to the breaking down of the valves, caused by the paralysis of the muscular coat of the velns, they become dilated and local stagnation of the blood fol-lows. The vital organs, being deprived of their proper quality and quantify of nourishment, impaired function is the result. Statistics prove that 25 per cent of the male population are afflicted with varicoccie in some stage of the disease. We guarantee to cure varicoccie in one week at our office, or four weeks of home treatment, without the use of knife, caustic or ligature. We invite correspondence and the fullest investigation of our methods, and can refer to cured patients if desired. Coiored chart of the organs sent on appli-cation.

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