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TODAY'S WEATHER Partly cloudy, with howers by afternoon; winds chifting to south-VESTERDAY'S WEATHER Meximum tem

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

ASPECTS OF THE MESSAGE. Alaska should have a delegate in Congress,

In battle the only shots that count are the Insistence on the impossible means delay in achieving the possible.

A good Novy is not a provocative of war; it is the screet guarantee of peace.

No independent Nation in America need have the alightest fear of aggression from the United States.

The first and most important step toward the bearpilen of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living.

coward; ours is the gospel of hope and triumph-Inblicity can do so harm to the honest cor

poration; and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corporation. —

It is often necessary for laboring men to work in federalisms, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. We should always fearingly insist upon our sinks in the face of the strong, and we should with ungradiging hand do our generous duty by

and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation

Class unimosity in the political world in, if possible, even more wicked, even more de-structive to National welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity.

It may be questioned whether anywhere wise in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine biants.

We are familiar with President Rooseveit as one of resolute purpose and tireleas energy. him also as the man of affairs. We are reminded at how many points his career lims touched the things of which hewriten When he talks of the Army we remember the Rough Riders; or of the Navy, we think of his Assistant Secretaryphip and the dispatch to Dewey. His pervice for civil service reform and municipal betterment is recalled by his discussion of a merit system in the Consular service. When he talks about the evile of forest denudation, we are reminded of his studies in "The Winning of the West." He has roamed the Western plains that he wants to see irrigated and hunted the Rocky Mountain game

that he wants to see preserved. The Man of Affairs.

Few Presidents have brought to the office so varied an equipment in diversified American activities. But the man of affairs is pretty certain to be a superficial student. He knows something of everything; but of no one thing does he know all there is to know, nor does he no a rule know enough of any one thing to be proof against the mistaken couned of his advisers We shall undertake to show, a little later, that parts of the President's message reveal this fault of imperfect acquaintance with the themes he treats. Meanwhile, it should perhaps be observed in passing that imperfectly informed is apt to cover up his weakness with a certain show of omniscience which may impress the groundlings, but is certain to make the judicious grieve. If there is anything of this theatric quality in the President's manner, it may be attribviewa A small but significant characteristic of this message, for example, is the use of "The Congress" for "Congresa," though this studied archaism is not always maintained, and where the stip to "Congress" occurs it shows the artificiality of the phrase. It was well enough for the Fathers to speak of "the" Congress, a body they looked upon as a new and dublous contrivance; but "Congress" has become as thoroughly established in American vernacular as Parliament has in English.

When President Roosevelt said, as he many times has said, that a Constitutional amendment is a necessary preliminary to trust regulation, he spoke upon imperfect information. He didn't know, for he had tackled the trust problozn, as he does all others, with a catchas-catch-can hold, chiefly serviceable as a hook for his didactic aphorisms, so he just jumped at the conclusion. From Attorney-General Knox he has learned the still untried capacities of the Sherman anti-trust law and its entirely feasible amendments. Therefore he now says we have the power without the advantage. After due investigation a emendment, though at Boston in August he assured the country that legis. lation without a Constitutional amendment would only be as bricks without straw. As a guide or stimulus to Congress, this chapter of the message is valueless: while the moral force of its perfunctory animadversions is consider- nection that anemia and undue weakably broken by its spirited defense of ness in children are frequently due to the corporation as such. It is to be lack of sufficient sleep. Mothers the had not battle-ships enough to beat off some of them to public office, and has some of them to public office. ably broken by its spirited defense of

fear that this passage was not penned without some anxious consciousness of Thomas C. Platt and Wall street,

The Tariff.

On this most important topic, the message is undeniably and lamentably weak. Here we come across the President at his very worst. He says that withdrawal of duties in monopolistic fields will only help the trust and hurt independent producers, and that tariff agitation is an almost unmixed evil, and then proceeds to set all his reasoning at defiance by coming out in a blunt dec-laration that "the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed." Surely the President does not want the anthracite taunt to be aided in its efforts to put the independent producers out of business If anthracite can be put on the free list at once without danger, why not salt, also, and paper? To what extent protection enables the trust to war success fully on the independent producer, or enables the independent producer to resist the aggression of the trust, is an obscure problem on which authorities divide and which must have a different answer in different industries. But the President announces, with an air of finality and universality, that "to re move the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competi tors who are struggling against them." We shall undertake to say that not the steel trust nor its independent competitors, not the salt trust nor its independent competitors, not the paper trust nor its independent competitors, not the anthracite trust nor its independent competitors, will be ruleed by free iron, free salt, free paper or free anthracite; and the question is not to be cettled, as the President seems to think, by what the trusts or the independent competitors want, but by what is just to the masses of consumers of all these necessaries, an element in the tariff problem which the message entirely ignores. The reference to protection as covering the "difference in labor cost" between Europe and the United States might have been omitted, one would think, in full view of the anthracite disturbance and its revelation in the actual factors of the wage problem at the mines. If you are going to change the tariff at all, how can you avoid at the same time prolonged agitation and "too quick changes"?

Strong Points. With these exceptions, there is much and nearly everything in the message to commend. The utterance on organized labor will go far to eliminate from serious discusison in the United States the old theory that the back of organized labor must be broken and that unlons are an insurmountable obstacle to industrial progress. The chapter on currency is sound and aggressive, as it should be, and will doubtless etrengthen the cause of banking reform. It means much for a President to commit his Administration authoritatively to the proposition that a circulating medium is the business of the banks, and that it should respond automatically to the needs of trade. The recommendations ae to Army and Navy are abreast of the best thought and the Nation's needs. and the warning to Latin America that civilization will require order at its hands at whatever cost of discipline is timely and justifiable. Reciprocity with Cuba is put upon the right ground of "generous duty by the weak."

Incidental References. The President urges the reciprocity treaties, including one that is to be presented to the Senate relating to Newfoundland; commends the proposed Department of Commerce; asks enactment of the National Guard reorganization bill; bespeaks for the rural mail freedelivery routes, 11,650 already in number, a liberal appropriation; indorses the and occupied by Europe, we may be This message discovers irrigation undertakings; censures the sure that Europe will absorb the compublic land frauds; advises amendment of the safety-appliance law; complains of the extravagance in public printing; proposes a merit system for the Consular service; rejoices in the historic fidelity observed in the White House improvements; recommends an employers liability act for the District of Columbla; gives Alaska sympathetic recognition; points with pride to Porto Rico as an instructive exhibit in "imperialism" speaks a good word for the Smithsonian Inetitution, sets out the admirable status of the Pacific cable negotiations, and felicitates the country on its having been the first to apply to The Hague in-

ternational tribunal. The Gospel of Optimism.

Forty years ago a millionaire was wonderfully rich man. He is not so prominent a figure now, for wealth has increased. The postoffice receipts, for example, were \$8,000,000 in 1880, and \$121.848,000 in 1902. At this ratio, a millionaire of 1860 would have to be worth \$15,000,000 today to be entitled to equal recognition. In 1878 our money aggregated \$729,000,000; now it is \$2,500,000,000 In 1860 we had \$1,000,000,000 invested in manufactures; today we have \$10,000, 000,000. Then we exported \$316,000,000 of merchandise a year; now we export \$1,460,000,000. In 1860 we paid \$39,000,000 In Federal taxes; now we pay \$238,000,-000, with less inconvenience. In 1880 our deposits in National banks were \$967,000,000; now they are \$3,661,000,000. In 1860 our farm property was worth \$7,000,000,000; now it is worth \$20,000,000,-

These are some of the evidences th President might have adduced in support of his cheering assurance that the great fortunes of today are "small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole." This is the answer to the Bryanic cry that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. This is the American spirit of optimism and resolute endeavor of which Theodore Roosevelt is the personification. His is the high resolve and rugged sincerity of purpose which the people love and love to follow, and out of regard for which they forgive any and all imperfections of method and of mood. They will be worthy followers of such a leader if they observe his counsel to bring to the civic duty "the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who in the days of Washington founded this Government, and, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it '

The New York Times reports that a committee was recently appointed by the Government of Sweden to ascertain how many hours of sleep children of various ages ought to have in order that is but little below us, and has recently they may be able to study to the best, authorized a vast increase, equivalent report has been forwarded to the Min- naval force by 1915-17, ister of Education stating that children 4 years of age should sleep twelve hours out of the twenty-four; children of 7. eleven hours; children of 9, ten hours; while it took only 100 days to build a children of from 12 to 14, from nine to ten hours. It is pointed out in this connese in children are frequently due to

their children. It may be eaid that American mothers of the more progressive class subervise the eating and sleeping hours of their young children carefully and systematically. The old practice of feeding an infant every time it cried has given place to the regulation method of feeding once in two hours, while the old slipshod method of "plecing"-that is, eating between meals by older children-has given place to regular meals and no food between times. Furthermore, children, instead of being allowed to follow their own sweet will in the matter of retiring, are now in all orderly homes put to bed at 8 o'clock in Summer and 7 o'clock in Winter, thus securing for them needed sleep and the family the benefit of quiet evenings. It is well enough for experts to tell us how much sleep children of various ages need in order to keep them up to the required standard of mental development but the mother who follows the 7 and 8 o'clock rule in putting her children to bed gives them time enough for sleep to fill all requirements and insures for herself and the older members of her family good, long evenings in which to read, study, visit or work. Experts tell us that this is the simple rule for "childraising made

WE MUST BE A GREAT SEA POWER The report that Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval committee, does not approve of the President's views regarding the necessity for the construction of first-class battle-ships, but favors instead moderate additions to the Navy of armored cruisers and battle-ships of the Oregon type, is disappointing, for it indicates that Senator Hale does not comprehend that the United States is sure to be the great sea power of the world in the future. If we ever have a serious war with any strong power, the Navy will have to bear the brunt of it. Only in operatione against Canada or Mexico would the Army oc cupy a first place and there is not the slightest probability that we shall ever have a war with England or Mexico. In any other conflict we should place our main reffance upon the Navy to protect our maritime frontiers and our vast

easy," and the beauty of it is that even

a novice in the business can follow it.

material interests In numbers, physical and mental vigor, inventive and constructive skill and matchless natural resources, the United States is fitted beyond any people of ancient or modern times to become a great sea power. Our frontiers are all maritime. We have 17,000 miles of coast line, and upon our harbors and great rivers leading to the sea we have more cities vulnerable from the sea than are found in all Europe, for the great powers of Russia, Austria and even Germany have but a small number of cities subject to equal exposure. The maritime coast of Europe is represented by France, Great Britain, Scandinavia, Italy and poverty-stricken Spain. In time of serious war we need a Navy large enough to prevent the blockade of our ports and the interruption of our enormous maritime commerce. If Great Britain should be at war with any of the great Continental powers of Europe, a great Navy would be indispensable to insure our rights as a neutral and to prevent the making our transportation of foodstuffs to Great Britain contraband of war

When the day comes, as it surely will come, of attempted seizure and partition of China, the United States to prevent that partition, will need a very strong fleet in the far East. In the coming market of China the only chance for the United States will be to prevent the partition of that vast country. If we allow China to be conquered merce of the conquered. The day of this proposed rending and division of the garments of China is not far distant. and if the Chinese crisis comes and finds us without an adequate Navy, we chall have lost our opportunity; for if Germany, France and Russia once get firmly established in China, they can never be expelled by any force we could apply. With the help of Gerat Britain and Japan we could keep Russia, France and Germany from seizing and absorbing China, but to do it we should need a powerful fleet that could seize and hold every port and all the great navigable waters of China.

At a still more remote date the occu pation and exploitation of the markets of South America will be attempted by the powers of Continental Europe. If we mean to stand fast by the precedent of President Cleveland's Venezuela measage, we are likely to be called upon to vindicate its dicta by some of the threatened states of that country. We could not possibly interfere today effectively against action of France or Great Britain, or the combined action of Germany and Russia. Unless we assume that we are never to be at war with a great naval power, we ought to order to insure the future security of our vast and manifold interests, which include the security of our coast, the protection of our vast maritime commerce, the vindication of our rights in foreign markets, and the preservation of the inviolability of the Monroe Doctrine. We are not going to allow China to be opened up as was India and Africa; we are going to help China to Japanize itself soon or late without partition among the powers of Europe, and in order to execute our purpose we shall need as great a Navy at least as that of Great Britain.

We shall not be mistaken for a great aggressive war power if we do this; we shall be respected as a Nation of business common sense that provides ships of war enough to defend its coasts, to protect its trans-oceanic trade, to enforce its commercial rights in foreign lande, and to uphold He time-honored National policy. The creation of a great Navy would excite no political unrest among our people, as the creation of a great Army might. A great Navy would not stand for the slightest tendency to that militarism which so many Americans pretend to dread and which not a few, perhaps, really do fear. We are today only the fourth navat power, with 550,000 tons of warship displace ment. Great Britain has 1,800,000 tons; France has 715,000 tons; Russin has 20 .-000 tons more than we have; Germany to doubling and trebling her entire

At the last session of Congress not single new ship was authorized. It takes three years to build a battle-ship, monitor ironclad forty years ago. A be held in Philadelphia on the 11th inst. French first could leave Europe and ap, in the interest of the colored race. When pear on our shores within two weeks Mr. Cleveland was President he recogworld over may profit by this report in the attack, every important city from always manifested a deep interest in the fees, under rigid heart-searching, the regulating the hours for bedtime for Portland, Me., to New Orleans could be education of the negro.

destructively bombarded by the enemy. We ought to appropriate money enough every year so that Germany shall not pass ue and that we shall ultimately become the first naval power in the world.

The weight carried by one of our infantrymen, according to the report of the Chief of Ordnance, is 76 pounds 15% ounces This is not more than Union soldiers in the Civil War carried nominally, but in point of fact during the Summer campaign, from the first week of April to the first week of October the veteran under Grant and Sherman outside of his arms and ammunition and equipments carried no overcoat, or woolen blanket; he carried no extra shoes; his knapsack contained nothing but a change of underclothing and socks; he carried a rubber blanket and shelter teut; he carried about the same weight of cartridges, viz., 60 rounds, in his cartridge-box and 40 rounds in his pockets, which was about equal to the 200 rounds of small cartridges carried today. The old Springfield rifle of 1861-65 was a muzzle-loader, and with the bayonet weighed about 14 pounds, while the modern rifle and bayonet weigh about 11 pounds. The Union soldier when in campaign carried about 60 pounds if he was an old soldier. If he was a recruit, he carried a big knapsack for conscience' sake until the old soldlers taught him better. Probably in the regular Army a soldier would not dare be without his overcoat and woolen blanket in campaign, but the Union volunteer drew his overcoat and blanket in October and shed them the next April.

Julia Reel met Warren B. Smith, wealthy man of New York City, for the first time in June, 1901, and they subsequently, traveled abroad as man and wife. She sued Smith in the city court the other day to recover two installments of a life annuity of \$300 a month which the defendant promised last January to pay her as a compromise of a threatened suit for breach of promise of marriage. She received \$300 per month down to July, when the payment stopped and she commenced her action. A letter written by the defendant was put in evidence, in which he wrote: shall send you a check for \$300 on the first of February and \$300 on the first of each month afterwards." The jury promptly gave the young woman all she claimed, and if this recovery is sustained by the higher courts, Mr. Smith will have to pay this young woman of 26 years of age \$3600 a year for life. As a matter of money, it would have been cheaper to have married Julia, for in event of subsequent divorce alimony would not have amounted to any such sum as Julia, who is very healthy, is likely to obtain out of Smith's estate.

Selling liquor to minors is an act abhorrent to the moral sense and shocking to a true sense of public responsibility. An expression of this fact is found in the stringent state law which provides an easy way to the conviction of the conscienceless vender of liquors who would give or sell to minors, and severe penalty for the act when proven, That this law is flagrantly and frequently violated in this city, there is no reason to doubt. There is a dual responsibility here. The liquor vender le not alone to blame; the boy or girl, being an infant in the eyes of the law, may be counted out in the summing up. Other parties to the outrageous transaction are careless parents and indifferent citizens. This thing is not done in a corner. It is, to repeat the words of an attorney quoted yesterday, "an evil that needs remedying," and when it is added that "it could easily be stopped," the moral sense of the community is placed under serious indictment.

The election of the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General in New York State through the fact that he was indorsed by the Prohibitionists recalls the fact that Myron H. Clark in 1854 was elected Governor of New York by a combination of Prohibitionists, Whige and Free-Soil Democrate Clark's opponents were Horatio Seymour, Greene C. Bronson and Daniel Uilman, Mr. Clark beat Mr. Seymour a few hundred votes. Under Governor Clark's administration a prohibitory law was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, but the Court of Appeals, by a majority of one, declared it unconstitutional. In the published works of Samuel J. Tilden is a very able address delivered by him at that time in opposition to the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law.

Gratifying improvement in all lines is reported officially from Porto Rico. The Secretary of the Interior in his annual report states that schools are being established to teach girls telegraphy, and that an industrial school is in operation at Ponce. The school attendance is 60,000, while it is said there are upwards of 350,000 children of school age have the greatest Navy in the world in in the island. This shows progress along educational lines that is gratifying if not altogether satisfactory, and, as compared with the centuries of illiteracy that have gone before, fully justifies the concelt of our Government that it could do better by the Porto Ricans than Spain could or did.

New Mexico into the Union is, it is said, handleapped by the fear that ex-State Senator Andrews, of Pennsylvania, who is an exile in New Mexico, may be sent to represent the new commonwealth in the United States Senate. It is up to the promoters of the admission scheme to disclaim this intention if they would succeed in adding another semi-arid, sparsely populated state to the great

The mortuary and casualty record of the football season between October 19 and November 13 showed eight players killed and sixteen ceriously injured. The record of the rest of the season has not yet been made up, but no doubt the list will be duplicated. However, these penalties are accounted light, as compared to the fun that the players and the enjoyment that the public got out of these tussles upon the gridiron.

The New York World found by actual count for three Sundays that 451,731 adults attended church in Manhattan. This left 997,189 who did not. This is not a bad showing for a city estimated by General Booth, of the Salvation Army, to be one of the two wickedest cities in the world. Still it leaves some margin for home missionary work.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has consented to preside at the meeting to

PORTLAND AS A MARKET.

Reports indicate a failing off in the acreage given to Fail-sown wheat in the Willamette Valley. If this is true it is either because a greater number of farmers are satisfied with the returns from Spring-sown wheat, or that they have determined to give more attention to diversified farming. It is probable this latter is the main reason.

It has been proved that this kind of farming gives larger and surer returns for the capital and labor employed than raising wheat for export. The conditions which render this sort of farming most profitable are permanent and cumula-Corvallis Gasette

profitable are permanent and cumula tive. The growth of population, the rapid increase of a population engaged in other pursuits than farming, yet dependent upon the products of the farm for subsistence. The City of Portland alone now furnishes the farmers of the Willamette Valley a more desirable mar-ket for the various products of the farm than Liverpool does for their wheat. Year by year the quantity of wheat and flour produced for export will decrease until the home market will take all that is produced for sale and many other products besides. Here is an assured cash market, the

demands of which will constantly in-crease. The Willamette River will always provide transportation at reason able rates and protect the farmer agains excessive demands by parallel railways He can reach the consumer without the intervention of middle men, to whom he must pay commissions, storage and other exactions, which too frequently are little short of robbery.

The municipality of Portland will, at

no distant day, provide one or more market-places where the farmer may place his products on sale and deal directly with the consumer. The city will pass ordinances regulating the markets, fix-ing market days and making it a misdemeanor to forestall the market. This will shut out the huckster and all classes of middle men and bring producer and consumer face to face in an open mar-ket, where prices will be influenced only by the natural forces of supply and demand. Portland must do this in the interest of her own citizens. In the midst of as productive lands as the sun ever shone upon, with abundance of supplies for human subsistence at her very doors, as it were, yet living in Portland 's almost as expensive as in New York or Washington. The farmer, the producer of subsistence supplies, has not been benefited by this condition. Quite the eentrary. In common with the people of vation. the city, he has been the prey of a lot of "commission merchants," "dealers in that such conditions have been so long and patiently endured. The signs are that Portland is awaken-

ing to the untoward conditions existing and is seeking a remedy. If some of our farmer members of the Legislature would decline to support an appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Exposition until Portland would agree to provide one or more country market-places, it might

speed the matter. At all events, Portland furnishes, and must continue to furnish, the main home market for various farm products, and our farmers will make no mistake in efforts to supply them.

THIRD -PARTY MEN DISAPPEAR.

Chicago Tribune. In the House of Representatives elected in 1888 there were only Republicans and Democrats. In 1896 eight Farmers' Alli-ance members were elected. From that time to the present the two great par-ties have been unable to divide the mem-bership of the House between them. There have been members who called themselves Populists, Fusionists or Silver Republicans, but who as a rule have acted with the Democrats. The elections of this month were disastrous to third-party men. Not one was elected, and in the next

House of Representatives there will be but Republicans and Democrats.

The discontent among Western and Southwestern farmers growing out of the low prices they got for their products has died away. So has the free-silver agi-tation, which was a result of that discontent. The belief so many people chershed that a great third party able to compete on equal terms with existing par-ties could be built up out of the producers on the farms and the producers in the workshops has been dispelled. The two old parties are doing business at their old stands, and will fight their political batties on the old lines. Matters will be in a much healthier state than they were when new and unwholesome issues demoralized the Democratic party temporarily and alienated many Republicans, some of them permanently, from their party. While the next Congress will be mad up exclusively of Republicans and Demo crats, that simple and satisfactory of affairs will not endure forever. will be times in the future, as there have been in the past, when groups of men dis-satisfied with the policies of the existing

parties and the refusal of either to adon their theories will set to work hopefull to get up a new political organization, an will send Representatives to State Legis. latures and to Congress. Presumably they will win only limited and temporary victories, and their party will melt away. as have other third parties, So long as party government lasts it is desirable that there should be only two parties and that the voters and the legislative bodies they elect should not be split up into numerous groups or factions as in France and Germany. An Army Sensation Boston Herald.

The resignation last week of Lieuten ant-Colonel John A. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant-General, stationed in Washington, has surprised Army circles all ove the country. It is said that no officer of his rank has resigned since the Civil War. He had been in service since his graduation at West Point, 2314 years. Reckoning his academy service, he would have been eligible for voluntary retirement within three years; but he has preferred to quit the service now. He is second on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels, and is esteemed as an exceptionally able officer. He is not yet 46 years old, and all friends were anticipating for him a brilliant fu-ture career. The reason of his resigna-tion is not an ordinary one. It is because of the demands upon him of the care of a very large fortune which has come to his wife by the death of her father, he being the exceptor of his father in he being the executor of his father-in-law's will. This fortune is in Standard Oil stocks, mines, land and other investment

Feeding British Sailors. New York commercial Advertiger Reforms in feeding the sallors in the British navy, which have been more or less acridly discussed for the last 10 or is years, have at last been made. Under th old regime, breakfast was served at 6:30, and consisted of a pint of milkless cocos and dry breed or biscuit. At noon ment and pudding were served and at 4 o'clock came a slender supper, the last meal unti the next morning. The result of this has been that the sailors have had to spend ; good part of their pay in extras, in order to keep from being hungry. Under the new rules two more meals will be given each day, one at \$20, at which jams and preserved fruits will be served, and another supper later in the evening, so that Jack may be able to do all his work on full stomach and at the expense of his

Philadelphia Press.
"I was shocked to remark your husband ut gunning on the Sabbath," said the

you had heard his remarks about his

THE RELIGION THAT LIVES.

. Chicago Inter Ocean. The Rev. William MacAfee, of Evanston, in his Sunday sernion, sharply re-sented the recent eneers by President Eliot, of Harvard, at Methodism as an "emotional" form of religion, and there-fore opposed to true culture. Mr. Mac-Afee held, and rightly, that the success of Methodism had been chiefly due to its power to stir emotions and direct them into channels of usefulness to man-kird.

kind.

The difference between President Eliot and Dr. MacAfee is temperamental, and no agreement between them is to be expected. Nor is it necessary that they should agree, for to the advancement of true religion both sorts of men are necessary. The man who insists constantly upon the reasonablence of religion and upon the reasonableness of religion, and the man with power to stir religious emo tion, are alike promoters of the general

The deplorable thing about the presen The deplorable thing about the present religious situation is that men of Presi-dent Ellot's position, after first demand-ing that religion shall be all emotion, and all one emotion, should now turn about and demand that religion shall contain no emotion at all. For precisely that is the effect of recent tendencies which

President Ellot merely voices.

First we had men of supposed light and leading insisting that religion should cease to be doctrinal and should be purely an expression of the emotions of love of God and of fellow-men. Now doctrines are simply an effort to give re-ligious emotions a philosophic basis, to supply them with a reason for existence To reject doctrines is to take away that basis and leave religion merely a cloud of emotions.

Furthermore, we had the same kind of men insisting that religion should be confined to one kind of emotion. They insisted that religion should reject all appeals to fear, and should appeal to love only. And thus by extracting from it all fear of punishment for wrongdoing they left in religion nothing but hope of reward for rightdoing. And by such warm airs of love alone they inslated men could be turned from evil and led

In the midst Now, such men, of whom President the sun over Ellot is merely a type, insist further that there shall be no emotion in religion, and that it shall be a thing of pure reason. And, having thus taken from religion first all philosophic basis, and then ex-tracted from it all warmth of emotion

Human beings may well be excused dealers in from attempting to breathe pure nitroproduce" and petty "go-betweens," who gen chilled to the temperature of the have long feasted on the necessities of interstellar spaces. For that is all the honest citizens. It is simply amening religion that President Eliot appears to advocate is. It contains neither tangible doctrine which the mind can grasp as d reason for faith, nor the life-giving oxygen of emotion. It is dead with a dead-ness hardly conceivable by the human mind.

if history and experience teach any-thing it is that the religion that lives and works and gives life to human souls is neither all cold philosophy nor all emo-tion, but a judicious compound of these two essential elements. Taking nature as it is, it is impossible average man to see how a so-called religion that lacks both these elements can be of any value whatsoever.

The religion that lives and gives life must be, it would seem, something like the air we breathe. Like the air, it must have its immutable laws-the doctrines that give to believers a reason for their faith and point out to them whither and for what they are going. Like the air, it must also have its vitalizing oxygen, the emotions of hope that reward will follow

rightdoing and of fear of punishment for wrongdoing. The religion of emotion without reason is rejected by the intellect. The re-ligion of reason without emotion chills the heart. Only the religion that contains both reason and emotion-both doctrine and faith-would seem to be efficient to turn men from sin and sorrow and lead them to righteousness and hap-

Defying the National Government.

Chicago Tribune. The Secretary of the Interior is more troubled with frauds perpetrated on the Government than the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, or any other member of the Cabinet. One reads frequently of the theft of letters and the column of bogus money, of the defrauding of the customs and of lillelt distilling. Fortunately there are many accounts of the arrest of counterfelters, smugglers, posteffice thieves and moonshiners to con-sole the citizen anxious for the welfare of the Government. The Secretary of the Interior reports that millions of acres of Government land are being unlawfully occupled by big grazing companies, which fence square miles in violation of the statutes of the United States and defy the officers of the Government. The homestead laws are violated by scores and hundreds of families in the most barefaced fashion, with the assistance of landgrabbing and especially timber-grabbing capitalists. The Secretary says in a reassuring way that steps are being taken to make this all right. One is drawn irresigtibly to the conclusion that if a man intends to defraud the Government it safer to do it on the wholesale plan. he uses a revenue stamp twice he will be arrested and imprisoned, but if he takes thousands of acres he is not molested. Perhaps some of the strenuousness which animates the executive offices might be spared for the benefit of the Department

The Age of Criminality.

With reference to New York's special Police Court for childish offenders noteworthy that both British and American law fix the same age of criminality. In defiance of theology the legal codes of all nations regard man as sinless by birth. Before attaining a certain age he is regarded as incapable of crime. In England and America this age is seven years, and before this a child cannot be prosecuted. After its seventh birthday a child is accountable for its deeds, but if under 14 the prosecution must show that he was acting with criminal intent. The same age of criminality is held in Russia and Portugal. In France and Belgium a child must be eight years old before being prosecuted. In Italy and Spain a further year of grace is accorded. In Norway, Greece, Austria, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, the The little German can play pranks with impunity until 12 years old. while in Sweden no prosecution is allowed when the offender is under 16.

A Mextenn Bullad,

The Argunaut.
There was a Greaser bold and stald-Who loved a gentle Greaser maid, The Donia Frontplazia. Don Genen rode a mustang proud, And were a bloody starber, Of all the gullus Greazer crowd He was the glddlest masher. Don Gemez once was tempted sore, Despite of law and order, To glut his greedy thirst for gore And cross the Texas border. So fare you well, me indy fair-Me pretty little Donna!

In vala she tere her reven hair—
Her Gomea was a goner.
Then hied he to the Pio Grand',
With Yankee hordes to battle;
He crossed into the promised land,
And went to stealing cattle.

And then with more than early of And there, with more than royal pluck, He did this pleasing duty, And, meeting with uncome

He started home with booty. But, ohl the Vankers, flores and strong, While marching out to battle, Beheld Don Gomez come along A-driving them there cattle. They gathered in the festive steers, And enagged that gallus Grenser, And, with a round of hoots and jeers, They hanged him to a tree, sir. Loud walled the Greuser malden fair-The Donna Frontplazza;

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is perfectly proper that a henpecked husband should die intestate.

"Kind words can never die," says the poet. This presages ill for heaven,

The reflections of a bachelor are usually reflections on a woman. 'Tis ever thus, The clubmen seem to think their bars are not run at a profit. Everybody is glad

to hear this.

Those actresses who barely escaped drowning will now be in high favor with their press agent,

Now is the season when wives make stealthy inquiry as to the brand of cigars their husbands smoke. If Oregon got all the weather that the

United States officials think is coming to her, there would be trouble, and serious trouble at that, The young women of a Nebraska town have organized an anti-profanity league.

Their method is to cut the young men who swear. Only a woman could call this "anti-profanity." Since the clubwomen have taken up the suffrage question, we may look for new

light on it. The men have made light of it for many moons, but marriage changes the point of view, and these be married If there is one object more fit than another for pity it is that mortal so mentally, physically and morafly incapacitated for enjoyment of decent living that he delights in a dirty story. Such men have

thoughts that, like mushrooms, thrive

only in decay. The woman who will tell one is a mere raveling off the dirty skirt of femininity. Can it be true that Seattle and Tacoma have an agent in the East who is making up a shipment of young women for the Puget Sound marriage market? The report seems authentic, and there is nothing to do but accept it. Let it be hoped that this first consignment will prove so satisfactory that a regular trade may be lestituted. Then the rival cities will be endowed with that pleasing femi-

ninity which dulls the edge of rancor,

and the question of Mount Rainier and

Mount Tacoma will be suffered to lapse

into innocuous desuctude. President Roosevelt says in his message: "In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit." If more people realized the truth of this observation, there would be less random effort. Too many suppose that all work is good, The strenuous life has been interpreted as -living to work incessantly without the ultimate condition that there must be steady aim. No man should comfort himself in physical weariness, assuring himself that he has worked, and therefore is entitled to reward. "The only shots that count are the shots that hit.

A balky horse is an annoying creature under any circumstances, says the Youth's Companion, but the story of an incident which happened during a regimental drill raises the question whether such a horse may not simply be overconscientious. The sun blazed down on a field of hot,

tired horses and excited men, all waiting for a big raw-boned animal to succumb to the urgings of the starter and get into Hne.

"Bring up that horse!" shouted one of the officers at last, his patience having given out. "You'll get into trouble if you don't."

The youthful rider of the refractory horse looked at his officer despairingly. "I'm as tired of it as you are, sir," he said, with dull resignation, "but I can't help it. He's a cab horse, sir; that's what he is. He won't start till he hears the door shut, sir, and I haven't got any

In one of the downtown hotels each room has a sign under the ges jet reading: "Please do not blow out the gas!" Not long ago a man from the backwoods of Nebalem came to Portland and stopped at this hostelry. He seemed perfectly satisfied for a couple of days, saw the town as he liked, and finally turned up one morning and asked for the bill. An item caught his eye and he turned an infurlated face upon the proprietor. "Look here!" he roared; "what do you mean by charging me \$2 for extra gus?"

"Well," explained the imkeeper, affably, "you burned the gase in your room all night. The chambermaid had to turn it off in the morning. We always charge for it under such circumstances."

"You blams fool!" felled the backwoodsman "you may cheat some men, but I'm onto ye. You had a sign saying for me please not to blow out the gas, and when I don't, just to oblige you, you go and stick me \$2." And explanations were unavailing.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

see! Toothsome Turkey-Yes: you see, he's trying to be tough.—Puck.

She—My mind, I'd have you understand, is on something higher than my dress. He—Oh, is it? On your hat, I suppose?—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Tom-Mr. Johnson has six daughters, but he won't let any of them get married. Dick-Probably he doesn't want to break the set.-"I don't expect a bust in Westminster Ab-hey." said the youthful roet. "No." replied the old man. "That would be too fur reachin'; jest keep on with the writin' business, an' you'll bust nearer home!"—Atlanta Constitu-

"Mr. Gotrox," begar the nervous young man,
"I-er-that is, your daughter is the er-apple
of my eye, and—" "That will do, young man,"
interrupted the granite-hearted paren. "Here's
\$5 for you; go consult an oculist."—Chicage
Dally News. Oaker-Dobson, the young impresionist, has

Caker—Donom, the young interesting a scored a surcess beyond his fondest hopes.

Lake—I am gind to hear it. How was it?

Onker—He painfed a picture of Washington crossing the Delnuars, and the committee thought it was Eliza's escape on the ice.—Brooklyn Life/ Patience—He has such nice manners. Patrice
—What makes you think so?—ny, he was
dancing with me, and he accidentally stepped
on my foof." "And he apologized?" "Yes;
he said if fd come to his drug store he'd give
me a bow of corn plaster."—Yonkers States-

Rupert-I say, papa, Ethel is so tired, and the would so like to have a ride. Couldn't

you turn me into a little donkey? Papa—What do you mean, Robert? You're taiking dread-ful nonsenze! Rupert—Why, papa, I've heard Uncle say you're always making a great ass of yourself so you might this time make a little donkey of me.—Punch.

little donkey of me.—Punch.

Clark—See here! You teld me if I took a course of instruction from you it wouldn't be long before I'd be earning \$100 a week. Professor Skinner—Well? Clark—Well, I'm enly getting \$100 a week. Professor Skinner—But, honestly, now, don't you feel that you're earning \$100? Every clerk feels he earns ten times as much as he gets.—Philadelphia Presa.

First Pianist—Did you have much of an audicace at your recital yesterday afternoon? Second Ditto—Splendid! There were two men, three women and a boy. The boy, I afterwards learned, was employed about the place, and the two men came in for shelter, as it was raining at the time. But the three women were all right. They came to hear me, I know, for I gave them the passes myself.—Boston Transmeries.

gave them the passes myself.-Boston Tra