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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904.

### FRIENDS AT COURT.

salvation of the Army post at Walla Walla is not only a triumph for the diplomacy and resolution of Senator Ankeny, but will be accepted everywhere in the Far West as an indication that the War Department under Secretary Taft will give more consideration to the desires of people in this part of the country. Secretary Root cared no more for Walla Walla than he did for Portland. A man of pre-eminent ability in some respects, he was incapa ble of the kindly impulses that animate Secretary Taft, whose career in the Philippines has won the affectionate devotion of the entire archipelago,

It was of no concern to Secretary Root what Walla Walla wanted or Portland wanted. It was easier for him to yield to clamor than to stand for the interests assailed. There was nothing in the agitation of Walla Walla for its post or of Portland for transports and forage contracts that appealed to him. It is different with Taft. He has awarded contracts to Portland ever since he took hold of the office; and now he has yielded to Senator Ankeny's olicitations on Walla Walla's behalf handsomely. The post will be retained; and not only that, but infantry barracks will be added to the cavalry The post will be rebuilt and enlarged.

It may not be a popular gospel in a commercial age, but it is a fact that sympathy may lead a man into the surse of justice as well as into error. In this case Secretary Taft has been led by sympathy into simple justice There never was any reason for the nment of Fort Walla Walla but the insatiable and selfish clamor of its place, convenient to transportation facilities, and the only military post in a region thickly settled with busy and growing cities. It was so with Portland's demand for fair treatment with Government contracts. All we asked was what was right; all we needed was a man with nerve enough to withstand the "pull" of San Francisco and Puget Sound. What was really needed in the War Department was not "friends at court" so much as a just Judge on the bench.

The Smoot investigation now in progress before a grave and dignified com mittee of United States Senators is likely to prove conspicuous, by the lack of tangible evidence against the Senator from Utah that will lead to his com pulsory retirement from the Senate Joseph F. Smith, of the Church of Latter-Day Saints has been too thoroughly schooled in the tenets of his church either to deny or affirm anything, however adroitly he may be questioned, that will have direct bearing upon the matter at issue. He is a Mormon born and bred; he believes in the principles of divine revelation upon which the Mormon Church is founded He believes in polygamy, in the story literally rendered of the "visit of an angel in black" to his uncle, Joseph W. Smith, and in the authenticity of the report of this visit by his redoubtable

All of this and much more to the same effect President Smith steadfastly believes, or says he does, and there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of his statements. And what of it? Are not religious gealots and emotional ecclesiastics under the protection of our Government? If not specially protected are they not covered, along with other citisens, by the "free and equal" specifications of our Constitution and laws? Who shall dispute the right or deny to this gray-bearded apostle of a patriarchal creed the privilege of believing the story of "revealed religion" according to the Book of Mormon? And comcloser to the subject in hand, who shall say "nay" to Senator Smoot's "yea" when interrogated upon the same

points? Senator Reed Smoot, though an adherent of the Morman faith and a member in good standing of the Mormon Church, is the self-proclaimed husband of one wife and otherwise a law-abiding citizen of the State of Utah. He has never been a polygamist in practice, whatever he has been or is in theory. He has never sought to evade the law that forbids plural mar-It will possibly be difficult to find what his private opinion is upon this question. Or if he admits that he believes in polygamy, it will be difficult im by means of this passive inoperative belief. The blind beliefs of of some of them to modern com-

munity life, are no greater than are Possibly it will be May before the rallof many others. It is granted that the practice of polygamy has been prohibited by wise and wholesome legislation. Civilized society has made a demand in this matter that is generally accepted as necessary to secure stabil ity of its institutions the basis of which is the orderly, harmonious home.

If a man respects this law in ordering his personal conduct, it is not easy to see how he can be pursued into the domain of private opinion and made to revise his beliefs in accordance with the statute, on penalty of enforced retirement from public life. President Jo seph W. Smith knows a good many things that he can hardly be expected to tell-that it may safely be assumed he will not tell. In this he does not differ from men in other walks of lifeolitical leaders, for example, who are charged with the duty of levying upon the salaries of the faithful for campaign funds. Adroltness in presenting a case or in meeting criticism is reckoned a necessary and valuable accomplishment. President Joseph W, Smith is adroit. And there are others.

CAUTION OPPOSING UNREADINESS. When the first battle of Bull Run sent the Union soldiers flying in a toward Washington, the Confederacy regarded its ultimate triumph a foreconclusion. When the Boers wot their first signal victories over the British in South Africa, there were plenty to take oath the British could conquer them. These illustrations show the per!! of jumping to conclusions from the promptness with which an alert and agile foe springs into action against a greater and more unwieldy power. Large bodies move slowly. Especially in wars that involve and operations over considerable distances, time and endurance must be

reckoned with in the long run, If we look at the present conflict in the Orient dispassionately; if we contemplate it as a military problem in-volving something more than the fact that Irishmen were executed in 1798 and Jewn were massacred at Kishinef, we shall see that each of the parties to this great struggle is moving on the lines made necessary to it by its rumstances. By both Russia and Japan the science of war has been made careful study. They are grappling with conditions the best they can. The game is being carefully played; and the observer must bear in mind, not only the fact that each side is informed as to the other's capabilities and intentions, but also the multitudinous exaggerations and misrepresentations that spring from Russian sources on the one hand and from pro-Japanese sources, mostly in London, on the other hand.

It is now announced that the Japan se assault on Port Arthur, bulletined daily and described by fanciful and desperate correspondents almost dally looked for before two weeks. This is in keeping with the Japanese policy throughout. Japan has so much to lose in this war that she must avoid taking desperate chances. Even in the naval engagements her policy has been to strike quickly and get away. She cannot afford to lose any considerable portion of her navy. Control of the sea is everything to her, for once it is lost she hopelessly shut out of the mainland. This is why she wisely forbears to risk her ships in a general engagement Russia konws this, and therefore she is patiently waiting for a set battle | ted itself to the declaration that there wherein her losses may be offset to some extent by damage to the Japan ese. Some of her best warships have not yet been under fire. She has no idea of letting them be harried by Japanese craft that will throw a few shells

On land the fundamental Japanese aution is magnified by the difficulties of disembarkation and transport. How eign naval power snapped them up to hard it is to put troops ashore on our disadvantage. Summer seas and favorable coasts our own operations in Cuba bear witness; but the Corean shores are difficult of devices would have insured a state of access at best, and at this time of year Oriental anarchy and savagery that are frozen, sometimes well out to sea. would have made these islands a public From the coast to the Yalu River, which must be reached before an engagement can take place, is a journey of hundreds of miles over almost impassable roads. It is hard to get troops and supplies ashore: it is harder yet to get them inland; and all this time the greatest caution must be observed lest operations be attacked by Russian ships or Cossack riders.

Admirably as the Japanese operation are being conducted, we do not see how the Russians, either, could do much better than they are doing. It is propose to depose Alexieff because he has not evacuated Port Arthur promptly and retired to the natural and more readily defended base at Harbin; and yet if the merit of Alexieff's plan comes to trial its wisdom may be shown in the labor that will be imposed upon Japan in dislodging the Russians from their line of defense along the Yalu. It would be hard for the Russians to win back Corea from intrenched Japanese; but the same advantage which accrued to the defensive Boers from British attacks will now accrue to the defensive Russians along the Yalu from Japanese attacks. Time, in any event, is an ob fect for Russia, enabling her to bring steady stream of reinforcements from nome. It will soon be a month since Japan severed diplomatic relations at St. Petersburg. It may be another month before there will be any decisive fighting on the Yalu.

An excess of water one year and a dearth for from three to five years represent conditions in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys with which the residents of those sections have to contend. We can forgive them the sneer expressed in the stereotyped statement common among them that "It rains thirteen months a year in Oregon,' when we hear of them, now choked with dust and scorched by hot winds and again looking ruefully at the topmost twigs of their orchards as these appear above a flood of waters. Peole who have to contend with such extremes of wet and dry cannot be expected to understand climatic conditions that insure enough and not too much moisture for the purposes of agriculture year after year, with unvary ing certainty. At present some 60,000 eres of farm and orchard lands are submerged by the Sacramento, American and Mokelumne Rivers. The situation is distressing, and calls for relief in a system of drainage and the storage of surplus waters that will equalize to some extent at least the distribution of moisture in the valleys over which flood and drouth hold sway by turns at irregular intervals

If March will only enter upon his lamb-like period with unusual celerity we may hope that by the end of the month the river may be sufficiently free cut loose from Cuba. We do not mean of ice to allow the San Francisco and to let Cuba surrender to the blandish-Oriental liners to resume their traffic, ments of any foreign naval power in

ways will be able to clear their tracks of snow so as to permit the uninterrunted service that will be necessary to clean up the accumulation of goods caused by our Winter blockade. We all hope for an early Summer, and our frost-bitten cheeks grow warm with pleasure when we read such expressions of sympathy as this from the American Lumberman, of Chicago,

Is the climate going back on the Pa Cosst? Late reports go to show that January roses of the Willamette Valley have been snowed under and frozen out by a right down, old-fashiosed Eastern Winter. The cold has been so intense and the snow so deep at Portland that the harbor has been been and the railroads were ockaded, with ice and the railroads were mable to handle the traffic urgently offered on the Washington Coast hurricanes have been so severe as to destroy numerous build-tage and wreck several vessels. Gales of sunusual fer-city have delayed shipments of lumber all the way down the Coast from Puget Sound to San Francisco. What's the see of chasing climate anyway, when the Coust goes back on itself in such

The flowers we see blowing in every garden must be unreal-dream flowers optical illusions.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES The new Secretary of War ought to e able to guide our Government wisely in regard to its policy toward the Philippines, for as Governor of that group came into intimate touch with the Filipinos, An able lawyer, a man of mature age, the personal official experi-ence of Secretary Taft in the Philippines clothes with authority his views regarding the best governmental policy for those islands. The judgment of ex-Governor Taft is that by the middle of 1906 the natives may be able to conduct their own Assembly as part of the civil government. He reports that English and Belgian capitalists are ready to invest their money in railway and industrial enterprises in the islands. But it is the opinion of the majority of the Philippine Commission that our Government is amply warranted in creat ing rallways in the Philippines by guaranties or subsidies as a military meas-ure. Great Britain built railways in India and placed steamers on her great rivers, and until this was done civilizamoved at a snall's pace compared with its present progress. The construction of railroads, telegraphs and a splendid postal system have done more for India than a thousand years of na-

tive rule would have accomplished. Ex-Secretary of War Root held that an adequate system of railroads would greatly reduce the cost of maintaining law and order and protecting life and property in those islands. He believed that the difference between the cost of a government with an adequate system of railroads and the cost of a government of equal efficiency without railroads would be greater than the interest on the money necessary to build and operate the roads. Legislation authorizing the Philippine government to execute a guarantee of 4 per cent per annum on \$40,000,000 of bonds for railroad construction is likely to be enacted by Congress, and will have the support of the Administration. The anti-imperialists continue to rage and reproach the Republican party with beginning to admit that the Filipinos must in time be given their independence. Whatever individuals may have said, the United States Government has never commitwas no prospect of ultimate independence for those islands. The United States took these islands and has thus far governed them because in honor and consideration for the safety of the civilized world it could not decently remit the islands to the tender mercy of Spain or abandon them to become a nest of Oriental pirates until some for

To have returned Manila to Spain or to have left the Filipinos to their own enemy and outlaw in the eyes of the civilized world. The altruistic political cranks who maundered about "the consent of the governed" seemed to think that the Philippines left to themselves were as sure of harmonious and peaceful life as a rabbit warren or a dovecote, but a group of islands that were largely a nest of Malay pirates even under the government of Spain would be sure to eat up each other and all aliens the moment they were abandoned to their own intuitions of "self-govern The future of these islands will be settled solely upon practical consid. erations. We left Cuba to her own devices the moment that we deemed it safe to allow her to exercise home rule nd yet we hold Cuba by a string today long enough and strong enough to hold her people in leash, if they should attempt to play into the hands of any foreign government without our approval

We shall probably do the same with the Philippines. We shall give them self-government whenever we think it is safe for them, for us and for the civilized world that they should become independent, but when we grant the Pilipinos independence it will doubtless be independence with a string to it long enough and strong enough so that we shall retain a naval station in Manila Hay or its vicinity, and we shall forbid the government of the islands making any treaty with any great naval power of Europe which will subvert or reduce the present supreme political influence of the United States over those islands That is, even as Cuba, nominally independent, is held by a string to the United States, so the Philippines are not likely to obtain a gift of indepe ence so absolute that they will not be held by a string which goes back to the strong hand of the United States. Nobody can see so far into the future as to know what will happen in China The United States cannot dodge her destiny, if she would. She is certain to be a strong naval power and sure have a strong naval squadron on the

Pacific Coast of Asia. With this outlook it is as absurd to assume that we shall soon entirely let go of the Philippines as it is to assu that we shall soon entirely cut loose from Cuba. We cannot possibly ern these islands by exactly the same methods under which our various states live and move and have their being, any more than Great Britain can gov ern India according to the constitu-Kingdom is ruled. Great Britain gov erns India justly, humanely and hon estly; but its scheme is largely that of a benevolent despotism. We shall give the Flipinos independence and h rule whenever we think it is the best thing we can do for them, but we shall never entirely out loose from the Philippines any more than we are entirely

the future, and we do not mean to leave the Philippines free to be occupied or controlled by any of the great powers of Europe. The United States is not a pirate civilization on sea or land; but at the same time the United States does not consider the altruistic imbecility of

anti - imperialism sound American statesmanship,

Madagascar in the less than nine years that have elapsed since September 30, 1895, when the French army marched into Antananarivo, the capital, and proclaimed the protectorate of France over the fourth largest island in the world. Its area is 240,000 square miles and its population nearly 4,000,000. The island has been so completely pacified that a white man is safe in every part of it. The military rule has been supplanted by local police. Hospitals for the natives have been established at all the larger centers of population. The white father of a child by a native mother is compelled to support it if he can be found. If not, it is supported by the government. A maternity hospital has been opened at the capital. Excellent wagon roads have been extended across the island, and a railroad is now under construction from the east coast to Antananarivo. Postal services extend into the interior, and a special postal steamer plies up and down, touching all the east coast ports. The telegraph and telephone systems have been extended over a considerable portion of the island. Colonists who have \$1000 each to give them a start receive free transportation from France to the island, and under certain conditions the government gives assistance to French olonists during the first two or three years. Cattleraising for export is becoming an important business, while sugar-making and salt production offer good opportunities. Madagascar is very rich in natural resources of forest, mining and agricultural wealth, and France knows that ultimately its development will make the country a ource of wealth. France, whether in Africa or Asia, manifests a superior alent for winning the regard and con fidence of the native population. In India the French were originally more in fluential than the English, but the military genius of Clive defeated French in battle and expelled them from India. Had the home government given Dupleix the military support he descrived, the English might have been ompelled to divide the dominion India with France, for in the start the French had the better of it in winning influence with the native states and their rulers.

Brigadier-General George B. Davis, Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, upports in his "Elements of International Law" the view that a declaration of war before the opening of hostilities by any nation is unnecessary. General Davis, in his book, which is used as a text-book, says: "In former times war was declared with great formalities. This is no longer the case, the formal declaration having ceased when the neessity for its existence had passed away." This disposes of the Russian contention that Japan should have formally declared war before attacking the Russian fleet. General Davis further says in his book:

When the relations of two states become strained the fact is at once known through-out the civilized world and the subjects of the unfriendly powers have sufficient time to arrange their business affairs and to ac-commodate their legal relations to the changed conditions. When all attempts at peaceable adjustment have failed, diplo matic intercourse ceases. Ministers are with-drawn and the military and naval forces of the belligerents are mobilized and placed upon a war footing. So far as the opposing nations are concerned, no further declaration is now necessary

As to neutrality, General Davis holds that the opening of hostilities is alone sufficient to make a state of war and place other nations in a neutral posi-

tion. The man who becomes engaged to a young woman of the changeable order is to be congratulated when the damsel changes her mind before marriage. There is, of course, some embarrassment consequent upon being supplanted in the affections of a young woman by another man, but this is trifling when compared with the condition of mind in which a man pursues his errant wife in the hope of inducing her to abandon the other man and return to his home "for the children's sake." The loss in the first instance is summed up in the value of the few trinkets, including perhaps a diamond ring, which he has given her. If the superseded lover is a prudent man he will let these things go without protest that will bring his name before the public, and account himself as having gotten rid of a bad bargain cheaply and in good season. It is wise for a man to keep some things to himself, and the fact that he has come into good fortune in this way is one of them. Let him go to his own room, lock the door and shake hands with himself at having thus early come to a settlement with a woman whose affections are of the wandering order

La grippe and kindred aliments in dent to the sudden changes of tem perature and the general severity of the weather in New York caused the death list for the last week in February to reach 1797. This mortality, appalling as it is, does not complete the tale of suffering of the week covered. The hospitals were crowded and the tenements were full of people in various stages of pulmonary troubles, ranging from the "bad cold" to pneumonia Many of these cases have already gonupon the list of the dead for the first week in March and new ones have taken their places, and still Winter loosens his key grip on the great metropolis only to take a new hold. While there is a general impression that February did not treat the people of Oregon with the consideration that they had from long acquaintance a right to expect, comparison with the February weather dealt out on the Atlantic Coast in nearly the same latitude should make even the chronic growler dismiss the indictment for "wretched weather" against our February as not warranted by the facts.

On February 22, two weeks after the lablishment, the Bultimore News resumed publication on its own plant, without having missed a single issue The new plant includes all the machin cry and supplies formerly used by the Philadelphia Times, and it is installed what was a few days ago a foundry, which was rapidly converted into fully equipped newspaper office. If all the citizens set about repairing the damage done by the fire in the same energetic manner as the News, Balti-more should soon replace the over-

### THE VOICE OF NEW YORK.

New York Times. New York Times.

The Honorable John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, who was named by the Democrats of the Ohio Legislature as their candidate for the United States Senate against Senator Hanna last month, tells the New York correspondent of The Cleveland Pisin Dealer that the Democrats of his state are waiting for som-sign from New York. At the same tim-he describes a condition of the Demo The French have been singularly essful in their administration of cratic mind that exists generally through out the country, as current reports show. We quote from our Cleveland contem-porary's report:

porary's report:

It is recognised everywhere that without New York we cannot succeed, and the conclusion is general that the New York Democrats ought to know better than any other men in the country who would make the strongest candidate in their state.

It would clarify the political atmosphere greatly if the New York leaders could hold an early convention and instruct for some candiearly convention and instruct for some candi date. If they do not do so the delegates of other states are likely to meet with extremely other states are likely to meet with extremely indefinite notions as to what should be done, and then, acting in haste or under the in-fluence of momentary enthusiasm, make an-other of those mistakes so common in the po-litical history of our country, by mominating some man who cannot command the conserva-tive vote of the Eastern States, which will death the electric

ecide the election. If the question, Who would be the strongest candidate? were asked of a multitude of New York Democrats today, we think a very large majority of them would answer Grover Cleveland. Not all of the Democrats who express this opinion would say that they thought Mr. Cleveland could be nominated; they would not agree that it would be wise or considerate to force the ex-President to reconsider his expressed determination not to run for the office. The prevailing belief to which we refer is that if Mr. Cleveland were nominated he would ge a larger vote than any other candidate who could be named. He is not merely the type of man, but is himself the very man a great part, probably a majority of the American people would be well content to have in the White House dur-ing the next Presidential term. He is the embodiment of the political virtues for which a country somewhat weary of dis uleting adventures is yearning.

## Demoralizing Newspapers.

C. W. Post, president Association of American Advertisers, in an address to the Buckeye Press Association I have in mind a certain vellow four

nal whose owner is a demagogue and grandstand player of the most dangerous type. He panders to the lower ele-ments in humanity. If a labor union strikes he immediately arraigns all em-ployers so villainously that his partly educated readers begin to hate em-ployers, good and bad. His first act is to villify the man who pays out the money to work people and flatter the workman, even after he becomes a vio lent lawbreaker and eriminal. Thus for his own supposed gain, he arrays employe against employer-a direct tendency toward anarchy, and he does this for the purpose of gaining sub-scribers, so that he can charge heavy prices to the advertisers. The penny that he gets for the paper does not yield a profit. The support of his en-terprise comes from the advertiser, yet he is using every means in his power to create a sentiment against the em-ploying class, that will, if continued to its ultimatum, break down ever form of law and order in this country It is time the advertiser ceased paying money out to an anarchist to us for the destruction of business and of law. I wish to protest most earnestly against the continued payment of money by employers to this class of publishers. One great aim of the hon-est press is to bring into closer har-mony the workman and the employe who should both act as a unit and not as opposing forces, each seeking the other's destruction. Let the editorial columns of the newspapers ring with fair, just utterances that will make clear to employer and employe the need of continued and steady ope ration of our industrial enterprises. It is not a true policy for the editorial end of a newspaper to condemn uni-versally employers and pander to em-ployes, simply in an effort to build up circulation. That sort of policy is sur to bring ruin as sin is sure to bring its reward. Just in porportion as a news paper lowers its character and repu tation for fairness and integrity, just in that proportion it lowers its stand-ing and value to the readers.

# Why He Was Not Promoted.

He watched the clock He was always grumbling. He was always behindhand. He had no iron in his blood. He was willing, but unfitted. He didn't believe himself. He saked too many questions. He was stung by a had look. His stock excuse was, "I forgot. He wasn't ready for the next sten

He learned nothing from his He felt that he was above his posi-

He chose his friends among his in He was content to be a second-rate He never dared act on his own judg He did not think it worth while to

He tried to make his "bluff" take ability. He thought he must take amusementvery evening.

Familiarity with slipshod methods aralyzed his ideal. He thought it was very clever to use coarse and profane language.

He was ashamed of his parents be-ause they were old-fashioned.

He imitated the habit of men who ould stand more than he could. He did not learn that the best part his salary was, not in his pay

California Will Make Good. Los Angeles Herald. Los Angeles County should do herself ustice in the Lewis and Clark Centen-nial to be held next year at Portland, This section never falls in be stirring itself when it means the w

velope.

fighters.

Probably Intended as a Joke Kansas City Star.

General Frederick Funston has believed all along that the abbreviated
stature of the Japs would enhance enther than impair their efficiency as

The Light of Other Days. Oft in the stilly night . Oft in the stilly night.

Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me:
The smiles, the tears
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The syes that shope.

The eyes that shone, Now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken!
Thus in the stilly night
Fre slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

When I remember all The friends so link'd together I've seen around me fall Like leaves in wintry weather, Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one
Who treads alone
force beaugust hall deserted,
Whose lights are fied,
Whose garianax dead,
And all but he departed!
Thus in the stilly night
for simmber's chain has bound me,
Sed Memory brings the light
Of other days around me,

### WHERE SYMPATHY BELONGS.

W. D. Howells in Harper's Weekly. We must think more than twice whether we side with Japan or Russia in the actual ontest: our sympathies may have a conequence which we shall always regret mless we apply them with the greatest consible caution. The situation seems to be that Russia

which has already swallowed Manchuria ias been turning her surfeit-strained eyes toward Cores, which Japan has long beer preparing for deglutition. The fact is that Corea no more belongs to Japan than Manchuria belongs to Russia; but it may be said that Japan needs Corea more than Russia needs Manchuria. This is the view urged by those who sympathize with a hungry robber rather than a glutted rob-ber, and they have naturally a good deal to say for themselves. In spite of all they have to say for themselves, however, I does not appear that the Coreans have any greater wish to be eaten by the Jap-anese than the Manchurians had to be anese than the Manchurians had to be eaten by Russia; but we may safely leave those unreasonable populations out of the count. Our affair is solely with the two aggressors, how we shall apply our all but all-powerful sympathies. The fact that the Coreans are said to hate the Japanese with the hate of a helpless nation for a strong one may be admitted without affecting the fact that Japan suswithout affecting the fact that Japan sus pects Russia of ultimate designs upon Corea; and still less can it swar us in view of the brilliant victory for the Jap-anese following the surprise of the Russian warships in Port Arthur.

On whom, then, shall we turn our backs!
On the plucky little Japs, whom we ourselves liberated to international self-consciousness, and who have just struck a deadly blow at an enemy ignorant of the existence of war, or on our ancient and faithful allies, the Russians, who are sup-posed to have stood our tacit friends in the midst of explicit fees, and who would, for all we know, have come to our defense if we had needed them? We have here a duty to fulfil as well as a pleasure to in-dulge. It would be delightful to give a se rein to our emotions in either direc tion, but would it be right? Ours is a re-public which has added to its responsi-bilities the despotic government of a peo-ple, bought at \$2 a head, who bate us; it on which has just hastened to profit by the dismemberment of a union in South America, and its citizens cannot be too careful in casting their sympathics be too careful in casting their sympathies for one side or the other in all pending difficulties. Upon the whole, would not it be best to wait for the end of the war, and then give our sympathy to the victor? That is what other world powers do, and it must be allowed that there is a logic in the accomplished fafet which comes with almost the authority of inspiration. But if we cannot wait, if we must do sympathing with sympathing which if we

But if we cannot wait, if we must do something with sympathies which, if we bottle them up in our bosoms may threaten us with explosive violence, why should not we give them where they are certain to do no harm if they do no good? Why should not we offer them in what seems to be a war of statesmen to the poor common men on both sides who must fight the statesmen's war for them, to be torn with shot and shell, transfixed with bayonets have down with sabers, drowned onets, hewn down with sabers, drowned in sinking ships, blown into the air by bursting magazines, or scalded to death in the steam of the torpedo cruisers? do not find myself, after all, so greatly concerned in behalf of the knot of able aristocrats who hold the destinies of Japan in their grasp, as in behalf of the asants snatched from their rice fields, to feed the fires of a ruthless ambition not different in quality from any last of em-pire that the sad earth has known. The ectacle of the Czar imploring the aid of heaven and invoking the patriotism of his slavish subjects for the defense of Rus-sian honor has no majesty for me; though I think that of all living men his case is most pitiable in that he must look from the bloody gulf of war yawning before him, back to that heavenly height where lately he stood for universal peace. More impressive to me are the hordes of muxhiks torn from their villages in the snows, and sent, blind and dumb, to die in battles of which they cannot even im-agine the cause. More even than to the on men on either side, I think our all but all-powerful sympathies should be offered to the poor common wives and poor common children whom they leave behind them in the swamps or in the snows, to continue alone the hard strug-gle for life for which the husbands' and fathers' strength hardly sufficied. To them no victory can give back their dead in battles, or undo their widowhood and orphanhood. What will it matter to the phanhood. What will it matter to the Japanese private whether the Mikado and his cabinet secure Corea or not? What can it profit the mushik that the Czar keeps Manchuria? Yet to these only, it seems to me that in the very delicate balance of the Eastern question can we safely offer our sympathies.

An Old Friend of Ours. Brooklyn Eagle An advertisement was printed yesterday upon one of the financial pages of this paper announcing future pub-lications of a series of articles in the New York Commercial reflecting upon F. Augustus Heinze. This advertise-ment was inserted without reference to the editorial supervision of this paper and was inadvertantly admitted into the advertising columns. While the advertising contains. While the advertisement appears to contain ex-pressions of opinion upon certain ar-ticles which the Commercial asserts it proposes to print, the Eagle has no knowledge on the subject. The Eagle had no intention whatever of charging Mr. Heinze with any of the offenses specified in the advertisement of the New York Commercial. Furthermore, we understand that Mr. Heinze is taking active steps to have the parties re-sponsible for the objectionable publi-cation in the New York Commercial York Commercial prosecuted criminally.

# Well, What of It?

New York Evening Post. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—To the Editor.)—On November 9, 1857, the following three questions were submitted to a vote of the people of Oregon, and received the following vote: "Do you vote for the Constitution?" Yes, 7195; no. 3195.

"Do you vote for slavery in Oregon? Yes, 2645; no, 7727.
"Do you vote for free negroes in Oregon?" Yes, 1081; no, 8040.

egon?" Yes, 1081; no, 8040.

By the negative vote on the last question, section 25, of Article I (bill of rights) of the Constitution was adopted. It expressly denies to free negroes or mulattoes the right to "come, reside, or be within this state." or hold any real estate, or make any contracts, or maintain any suit there-

This section remains in the Orego Constitution, though abrogated by the 14th amendment. ROBERT R. REED.

# Contentment.

Joshua Sylvester.

I weigh not fortune's frown or smile:
I for not much in earthly joys;
I seek not state, I reck not style;
I am not fond of fancy's toys; rest so pleased with what I have wish no more, no more I crave.

I quake not at the thunder's crack; I quare not the transfer of war;
I swough not at the news of wrack;
I shrink not at a blazing star;
I fear not loss, I hope not gain,
I envy none, I none disdain.

I see ambition never pleased;
I see some Tantals starved in store;
I see gold's dropsy stidom eased;
I see even Midas gape for more;

ugh's a feast, content is growned

I feign not friendship where I hair; I fawn not on the great (10, chow); I prize, I prime a mean estate— Neither too lofty nor too low! This, this is all my choine, my choor A mind content, a constitute creat,

I neither want nor yet abound

### NOTE AND COMMENT,

A fashion paper predicts a red Summer. So far as the Orient is concerned, the paper is probably right.

Mr. Ham, treasurer of a Boston church me, got away with \$14,000. He wasn't such a ham after all. Albany is to have a brass band this

ummer, and her citizens will do more dowing about the town than ever. In yesterday's paper situations are advertised for by "tray arm waitresses."

Here is a chance for the beauty doctor, surely. Gambling is a thing of the past in Salem, but residents of that city should cheer up. The trip to Portland is not a

long one. The New York World remarks that Perry Heath had two friends-Senator Hanna and the statute of limitations. And Hanna is dead.

The gune go a-booming, bing-hang.

Round the city that's known as Ping Yang.

They're firing as fast

As the raindrops slip past,

Or as fast as a girl can sling slang.

Carnegie meets with great obstacles in his attempts to impoverish himself. The civil engineers have refused to accept the gift of a million-dollar building. Haughty body of men! So poor Andy has to bear the burden of his million unaided by the engineering associations.

Two Seattle boys, aged 10, recently held up and robbed another boy, aged 6. To begin training at a tender age is good, both for the majority and the minority. The majority will learn to be accomp robbers and the minority will learn to "give up without squealing."

Courtland, which is situated, appropriately enough, in Kansas, has a basketball club, of which the members are all married women. How awkward it will be for one of the players to get a black eye in the course of a game with the Wichita Wingless Angels or the Topeka Trilbies She will never be able to persuade her friends that she can lick her husband with impunity.

It is a pleasure to pay a laggard tribute to the fancies of some of the writers who described our blaze, says the Baltimore Herald. It was an opportunity and we are glad to say that at least a few rose to it well. We shall leave out of the list the artist who had the waves of fire sweeping up Washington's monument and olistering the feet of the immortal George. We prefer to thank those gentlemen who wrote on burning paper. The first of these was a Philadelphia man, who telegraphed to the North American that the sheet on which he was performing was being scorched, but now we find that David Graham Phillips, who came down to describe the fire for Collier's Weekly, was just as enterprising as the gentleman from the City of Scrapple, for Mr. Phillips

"The newspaper men, with the fire still ten blocks away, were tolling with the windows wide, with the sweat streaming from their faces as if it were midsummer under the equator. And sparks in showers borne on that flery hot wind came in and descended upon the very paper on which they were writing, again and again set-

ting it on fire." Let us be charitable. Let us pardon the equator and the open windows and even the scorched paper-but that "again and again" is a triffle too much.

Still, we must remember that Mr. Phillips is a novelist.

In Brooklyn young women are employed during the Summer afternoons to teach the school children how to play games, The girls have to pass an examination be fore they can obtain a license, and a taxpayer, in a letter to the Eagle, refers to the last list of questions as apparently "intended for applicants for positions as dealers at Canfield's." Here are the ques

OTTER CAMPS

Time, 1% hours. Candidate's numb 1. (a) Mention all the pieces used in a game

of chess.

(b) State how they may be moved.

(c) Draw a diagram and indicate the pieces of two players in a game, and make two opening moves on each side. (20,)

2. In chess, when is a king said to be "in check"? When a king is in danger, what may a player do? If the things mentioned by you are all impossible, what happens? (18,)

3. (a) Describe briefly four card games suitable for use in a playground. (20,)

(b) What things are to be guarded against in the playing of such games in a playground? (6,)

(5.) 4. How would you organize game clubs in your playground? What is the value of prop-erly organized game clube? (15.)
5. What plans would you make for-

(a) The distribution of games,

(b) The playing of games,
(c) Inciting an interest for games,
(d) The collection of games,
(e) The record of games played during one on? (25.) It will be seen that no mention is made

of graps, one of the most popular and one of the quietest games for children of from 6 to 8. And then imagine the ringaround-a-rosy players having to stop every now and then to enter their scores in some record, which would be used at the end of the season as the basis of statistical report by the teacher.

# OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

He-I think I am a fool! She-Well, dear, you told me it was a wife's duty to agree with her husband.—Yonkers Statesman. Biffins—He labeled that box "dry goods." Niffins—What was in it? Miffins—A bound volume of the Congressional Record.-Baltimore News. "What is wit, anyway?" "Well, a good

many people seem to have the idea that will is the knack of making one person unconfortable in the presence of others."—Chicago Post.

"Have you ever been in South Dakota!"
se asked. "No, sir," she indignantly resilled. "My husband was killed by being
nistaken for a deer in Michigan."—Chicago
iscord-Horaid. be asked.

"Judging from the price of eggs, every her must thing she is laying golden ones," said Snooper. "And I am one of the goese that buye the golden eggs," answered flwayinck.— Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Gushington-Newrox (examining por-trait)—Why. It's just like "out Mrs. Rouge-Potter—I'm so glad you think so. Mrs. Gushington-Newrox—Oh. yes: why just see how naturally the face is painted!— Puck.

Mrs. Nuritch—I want to got a pair of awell white gloves to wear to a ball. Clerk —Yes'm. How long do you want them? Mrs. Nuritch—See here, young man, I ain't taikin' about centin' 'em. I want to buy 'em.—Philadelphia Press.

mr.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Strongmind—I really believe that I am at last beginning to make an impression upon the public. Mr. S.—Have the papers praised your last lecture? Mrs. S.—No; but today I heard you mentioned as "the husband of Mrs. Strongmind."—New York Washir.

York Weekly.

The woman was doing her shopping. The counterjumper handed her a package and she slewly turned away. "Do I need anything clest" she absenting the same lawn, "antend the clerk. "Don't you think you will need sums bose!"—Princoton Tiger. York Weekly.