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perature, 45 deg.; minimum, 39. Precipitation, 0.17 inch. TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers; southerly

wittde.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

THE PROTEST OF IGNORANCE.

The protost of United States Senat Bacon against the acceptance of the statue of Frederick the Great, tendered by Emperor William, on the ground that the great Prussian King "was not in sympathy with American institu-tions," is utterly absurd. The statue is to stand in the grounds of the War College, with other statues of famous soldiers, among whom President Roose velt has suggested that of Hannibal, whom Napoleon at St. Helena named as the greatest soldier of antiquity. Naon at the same time described Frederick the Great as the greatest soldier dern Europe, saying that his victory of Leuthen, where with only 30,000 men he completely defeated 80,000 Austrians, placed Frederick in the first rank of great soldiers. Among other statues it is suggested that those of Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden; Tur-, and perhaps that of Wellington or Marlborough, might be placed in the War College grounds. It is clear that the acceptance of the statue of Frederick the Great no more implies our sympathy with his absolutism than the presence of a statue of Alexander or Caesar would American sympathy with their modes of government.

Frederick's statue is simply offered to us by Emperor William as the statue a very great soldier, and from the Prusisan standpoint a man of heroic patriotism, who successfully defended his country for seven years against the combined invasion of Austria, France, and fairly strangled Mr. Bristow? Russia and Sweden. Frederick is one of Where those restrictions with which dispatches report a Japanese force at the most illustrious names in the his- the cowardly Payne was to encumber tory of the evolution of the art of war. the inquiry itself and the subsequent Yalu'and the railroad.

tillery and conceptration of its fire at a from the south and southwest will aicritical point, as at Friedland against the Russians, Napoleon expanded the art of war beyond the limits of Freder-ick. Macaulay, in his estimate of Frederick, thinks it may be doubted whether an equal portion of the life of Hannibal, Caesar or Napoleon will bear comparison with what Frederick did during the last months of 1757. In the middle of June'of that year he

had been fearfully defeated at Kolin by the Austrians under Marshal Daun; his English allies were defeated by the French, and in November his capital was in the hands of the Austrians. thirty days he extricated himself. He defeated the French at Rosbach, though he was outnumbered two to one. He turned on the Austrians \$0,000 strong

and defeated them at Leuthen a month after Rosbach, with 40,000 men. This was the battle that Napoleon called a masterpiece; it is today the proudest ame on the roll of Prussian fame. And the statue of this man, one of the world's greatest men in the field of war, a man who is described as "an example unrivaled in history of what capacity and resolution can effect against the greatest superiority of power and the utmost splite of fortune," is to be re-jected on the plea that he was not "in

sympathy with American institutions." His statue is only offered and accepted as that of a great soldier, just as that of Goethe, or Schiller, or Wagner, might be offered as great names in art. Cen tral Park, in New York, the people's park, is full of statues of eminent men who had no sympathy with our institu tions, from Shakespeare down to Walter Scott.

intrusted to Republican hands.

circumspect neutrality.

PURSUED BY FATE.

kets in a pretty good stream. In the face of these figures, which are believed to be approximately correct, it would seem that the chances for any further advance of consequence under existing circumstances must be accomplished almost exclusively by manipulation. For

such manipulation the May option in Chicago offers the most alluring induce ments, and with a rampant bullish feeling pervading the country, inducing farmers to hold for Leiter prices, it is not improbable that a corner could be worked in May.

Beyond that month the outlook is less promising, and if the American crop for 1964 maintains its good condition the foreigners who are at present dumping their cheap wheat on the Liverpoo market will have their judgment vindicated by lower prices abroad. In this connection the fact should not be lost sight of that the American markets are still several cents above the Liverpool parity, and that we must eventually seek a market with the Europeans for some of our wheat. If it is not sold in the remaining few months of the current cereal year, it will drag over into pext season, and go foreign with the 1904 crop, which just at present promuses to be sufficiently large for the good of prices, without any added weight be ing placed on it.

ready be pouring into the primary man

ON FAMILIAR GROUND. Evidence that the Japanese military vements are proceeding largely on

the lines so signally successful in 1894 gives the campaign in Manchuria most impressive and significant interest. 'Prussian precision" was the admiring

nment of the London Spectator in The most melancholy aspect of the 1894 on the Japanese movements Bristow report and its incident debate their war with China. It may be added in the House is the extremity in which that "Irish dash" was joined to "Prusit puts the Democratic party. The true and rightful duty of every high-minded sian precision" when the occasion demanded. The Japanese swept through Corea and southeastern Manchuria In and conscientious Democrat (we understand there are no others) is to find out 1894, and they are therefore campaigning over familiar ground in their pres what the Republican party is doing or will be compelled to do and espouse its ent war. The advantage of exact and opposite. It is according to this rule personal knowledge of the topography that Democrats who were for Panama when the Administration seemed comis immense, and to this is added the inspiration of former victories on the nitted to Nicaragua became Nicaragua same ground.

partisans as soon as the Administra-tion took up Panama. It is according The conditions that confronted Japan n her war with China were much to this rule that Democrats abandoned same as those that confront her today. their traditional stand for honest money China had more troops and had open and their traditional policy of expanland communications. Japan was able tion as soon as honest money became to land her troops from transports Republican doctrine and expansion was practically without interruption. The Japanese invasion of Corea was care-But on the postal inquiry the country fully planned, and the programme, to is in imminent peril of never finding out the true Democratic view of the use a familiar phrase, was carried out without a hitch. Troops were poured Bristow report. When numbers of the leading Republicans in the House arise into the country, and the Chinese fell back upon the fortified city of Ping to huri invectives at anything, it must Yang. The Japanese advanced upon be inexpressibly painful for Democratic the place, and on the night of Septemmembers to sit still and not respond in ber 15 carried it by assault. Three colenthusiastic praise of that very thing. umns attacked at the same moment. The Republican rage is due, they are one of them crossing a pass so narro sure, to infamous motives which every that the men had to march several miles in single file. Three weeks later true man must denounce. But in this the Japanese captured Wiju, on the Corean side of the Yalu. They met use to' defend the Bristow report, which is the object of Republican rage, would only be to indorse the operations of a Republican Cabinet officer and inwith little resistance in crossing the river, and then marched northwest cidentally the Republican Administraupon Mukden. In the present Instan tion. Hence there is presented the de-pressing spectacle of Democrats unable the Japanese have occupied Ping Yang without having to fight. They are now to rebuke either the atrocity of Repubevidently preparing for an advanc-over the road they traversed in 1894. lican investigations or the nefarious ness of the Republicans accused. This The Russians are said to be in ford is a claim on sympathy which must long the Manchurian side of the Yalu break even the bounds of sedate and and along the railway from Mukden to Liso-Yang. The railway runs, roughly Another moral of this episode is the beaking, south from Mukden obligation put upon those severely crit-Liao Yang, and the Yalu River is alical organs of public opinion that have ost parallel, 150 miles to the east, The been moved to anticipatory condemna-Chinese in 1894 occupied almost extion of the laxity of the Postoffice Deactly the same positions as the Ruspartment's investigation. Where are sians, and the Japanese drove them the strings of Republican trepidation back steadily by a straightforward

> Fengwangcheng, which lies between the The town is situated on the best road that passes through the Corean frontier, so that the Japanese have at asy march to Antung, at the mouth of the Yalu. The advanced Russian force is thus placed between two fires. Reports concerning the Japanese troops at this point, however, are contradic tory, and it has not been revealed whether Fengwangcheng has been ocsupled in force or not. It is improbable that the Russians would abandon such an Important strategic point without fierce struggle. In the war of 1894 a second Japanes force was landed west of the Liao Tung Peninsula. This body, under General Oyama, marched down the peninsula upon Port Arthur, which was aptured by assault. While nothing has escaped the Japanese censorship that throws any light on their plan of campaign, it is evident that they are repeating their forward movement in rea, and have probably landed troops at the base of the Liao Tung Peninsula, either to take the Russians along the Yalu in the rear or to isolate Port

movement. In the present case the

Japanese seem to have prepared a sur-

prise for the Russians, for the latest

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

prosperity is directly traceable to ralloud enterprise and activity. The fact that the railroads have profited largely themselves as a result of this enterprise does not lessen the friendliness which is feit for them by some of the largest ommercial interests in the state. Raliroad influence was pouring thousands of settlers into Washington years be-fore it could be enlisted in behalf of Railroad influence established Oregon. from a Wasihngton port the first pernament steamship line to the Orient north of San Francisco, and raliroad influence gave Washington lumbermen access to the Eastern markets years before the Oregon mills were granted a rate which would admit them to the new markets beyond the Rockies.

This explains why practically all of Western Washington does not take kindly to any serious fight against the rallroads and why practically every anti-railroad measure that came before the last Washington Begisiature was killed. In Eastern Washington, where the railroads have been less fair in their treatment of the people, there is a strong anti-railroad sentiment; but, as was shown at the last state convention, anti-railroad sentiment does not accessarily mean McBride sentiment McBride had previously fought against a railroad commission bill that placed the appointing power in the hands of Governor Rogers, and some of the antirailroad people of today will fight against a bill that will place similar ower in the hands of Governor Mc-Bride. The defeat of Ballinger at Se attle would have been a victory of farreaching importance for the McBride faction, for it would have rallied to their forces the wavering contingent that is ever ready to drift to the tors. By failing to defeat him the Mc-Bride-Preston combination has dis played a weakness which will render it very difficult for the Governor again to make as good a showing of power as he displayed when he forced his celebrated commission plank in the last Washington state platform. As to the effect of the kniftng done

Ballinger by Preston, the latter gentle-man could probably make a very accurate forecast. The Preston influence knifed John Wooding in the south district in King County two years ago, thereby electing a Democrat. To even up the score the south district members of the Legislature failed to line up for Preston for Senator. Now Preston is credited with some more knifing, all of which is water on the Democratic wheel, but which will bring Preston no nearer to the United States Senate, and may prevent Governor McBride's continunnee in office.

The battleship Iowa recently blew off the muzzles of two of her guns while engaged in target practice. The public would have passed this mishap, as it has passed others of the same kind, both on the Iowa and other ships, as a inatter of course, but for the fact, as brought out by the Army and Navy urnal, that the Iowa's guns were built out of forgings which had been rejected by three boards of officers after careful examinations. This is the second time that the Iowa's guns have been crippled in a way that in a naval engagement would have been fatal to the further effectiveness of the ship, and yet they are practically new, having never been fired in war except a few times in the battle of Santiago. The disclosure in regard to the material used in their construction brings out several interesting and important questions. Are there any more such guns on our battleships? Has it been the custom to pass material over the judgment of ordnance officers? If so, from whom does the push or pull that makes this possible come? If this statement is true; it is clear that some one in au-thority has perpetrated a swindle upon the Government. The Army and Navy Journal speaks further of "depression among both officers and men who have

to deal with the big guns of the Navy. This depression is easily accounted for,

ONE REPUBLICAN DANGER.

St. Paul Ploneer Pre

St. Faul Piomeer Press. The only possible danger to the pros-pect of continued Republican ascendency in the executive and legislative depart-ments of the Government lies in the atti-tude of the Republican "stand-patters" in Congress, who would postpone the slight-est concessions in the way of tariff revi-sion or reciprocity "until after election:" when, they anticipate, they may without danger fintly refuse any concessions what-ever. As says the independent: Here is the most inviting field for Demo-

Here is the most inviting field for Demo-cratic effort. With the slight but quite per-ceptible decline from a period of holsterous speculative prosperity these questions now attract the attention of thoughtful men. The cost of living is high, but wages are no longer rising. In some industries they have cost of living is nigh, but rears here have longer rising. In some industries they have failen. Great combinations that keep prices high at home and sell at much lower prices abroad are now objects of popular enmity and attack. There is a growing demand for a revision of that tariff which enables them thus to discriminate against those who much high profitable projection.

them thus to discriminate against those who gave them highly profitable protection. Up to the present time the new publicity laws aimed at great manufacturing corpora-tions have been of no account. Mr. Roose-velt's suit against the railroad merger com-mends to the public his courage and fidelity, but the masses desire that manufacturing the masses desire that manufacturing but the masses desire that manufacturing combinations shall be subjected to restraint. The president's argument that small com-petitors of great combinations would be ruised, ore would suffer more than the com-binations themselves, by a reduction of tariff duties affecting the products is not generally approved. Upon various phases of these questions concerning the tariff and what are commonly called the trusts the Democratic party, wisely led, could make a very formida-ble campaign. The result of it could not be clearly foreseen. learly foreseen.

clearly foreseen. The "stand-pat" element in the Repub-lican party no doubt contains a great number of sincere admirers of President Roosevelt. They think that nothing more than his renomination is needed to enable them to meet successfully any such Dem-ocratic attack as that indicated by the Independent. Outle likely, this is true. ocratic attack as that indicated by the independent. Quite likely, this is true, so far as the Presidency is concerned. But the House of Representatives is also at stake. Congressmen will find their con-stituents inclined to make tariff revision-after the manner of General Hancockvery much a "local issue." Communities whose industries have been blighted, busi-ness men who have found the doors of opsortunity closed against them, citizens whose incomes have failed to afford the wonted comfortable existence, through the operations of the trusts, may feel inclined to vote against the "stand-pat" Congressmen at the same time that they vote for President Roosevelt becausewhatever errors of concession he may have made to the ultra tariff element of his party for the sake of harmony-they believe him the right man in the right

Jaco The extortions of the meat trust, the paper trust, and of the score or more other "bad" trusts, have been so fully ex-

posed that a fallure by Congress to with-draw whatever support these have in the tariff may be taken by the people as a dereliction in duty; as stamping with in-sincerity the pronouncements of Republi-can platforms against trust domination and as weakening the whole argument for protection. The protection sentiment of the country is strong, but it is not strong enough to support monstrous abuses of the ordinarily beneficent protective prin-

Reciprocity with Canada, too-a thing which the stand-patters would deny along with all other legislation touching in any way the fetich of the Dingley tariff-ia omething which has commended itself so strongly to popular approval—especially in the states along the border, from Maine to Washington—that it is apt to have no little influence on the vote for Congress-

It will require a change of only 16 votes to transfer the control of the House of Representatives to the Democratic party. The margin is small enough to give a great deal of emphasis to the warning of the Independent that upon these questions independent that upon these questions the Democratic party may make "a very formidable weakness." The weakness of any Presidential candidate likely to be put forward by that party would only moderately affect the voting on Congressional

Is Free Trade at Hand?

New York Times. Spring comes slowly up this way,

but free trade, we judge, is almost upon us. We are forced to this alarm-ing conclusion by perusal of the colthe American Protective Tariff League. The leading article in the current is-sue of the Economist is entitled "The Part Editorial Brains" The Economist is entitled to the start of the st our conte mporary, the Am mist has them. Some of the mightiest protectionist intellects in this Repubmuch as a peace-keeping man looks upon a quarrel between two of his neighbors, both of whom he regards as his friends and wants to keep as his friends. Amedilic are enlisted in the service of that paper. Its editors are devoted to the cause they espouse. They burn with fervent loyalty to the principle of high and higher duties on imports. They know the whole range of protectionist argument, syllogism, sug-gestion and demonstration. In contro-versy with free traders they are in-vulnerable, and in the Dingtey tackie altogether irresistible. Yet they conof the world that she should, but there is no reason why they should rave against Russia as a despoil butcher. Some may hope Russia will win, and think it better that she should; but they have no excuse tent themselves and evidently to content their readers with such ar-guments as this, which was evoked, we admit it with pain and humilitation. by an attempt of the Times to re-prove Senator Lodge for saying that the panic of 1893 was due to the Wil-non tariff bill: othed relations. Our duty is to keep those The people of the United States are not to be tooled by subterfuge or evasion. They know perfectly well that the panic of 1868 was caused by the election of a free-trade Adminmatter which of them wins. Buch views, we believe, have been growing since the outbreak of the war, and now prevail generally throughout the land. It is to be caused by the election of a free-trade Admin-istration, and Congress pledged to repeal the McKinley tariff. They know, moreover, that the effects and the duration of the pasinge and operations of the Wilson-Gorman tariff. How well they knew these things was shown by the election of William McKinley.in 1896 and again in 1900. expected that they will be maintained to the end. How They Do It in England. Case and Comment. The simple, lucid style in which a law-A gem like that should have its

MR. WILLIAMS' TARIFF POEM.

Springfield Republican, The solid men of Boston will read with particular interest what the Democratic leader of the House said on Tuesday re-garding the speech of Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, at their banquet December 16. He had been called to the Hub to show New English that the success of Cham-beriain's programme in England would do us no harm. The statesman from Wiscon-sin discharged this duty by telling some good stories, and winding up with a stump speech of the bounding Western sort. If was from this part of Senator Quarles' eloquence that Mr. Williams took the fol-lowing quotation:

lowing quotation:

Let no fear of foreign frowns, no temptati to experiment in the field of legislation, lead to surrender the greatest heritage of American statesmanship-that is, protection. Did ever think if every inhabitant of China sh place an order for one cotton shirt, we hav mills enough to fill the order in a year? Did you

Having secured this nugget and text-and it is not unfairly taken, either-Mr. Williams continued: Now, in connection with this speech, I found

this morning the advance sheets of a great postical epic-a great Republican epic; and I propose to read it to the House. This is the way it reads:

(God, save the Tariff)--(God, save the Tariff)--With the bankers and merchants to sit him *Gowm*. To feast and speak and win renown, (Watch out for the Sacred Tariff.)

Senator Quaries rose up and spoke-(Heaven guard the Tariff.)-Suld the Chamberiain scheme was a kind joke, Which need not alarm the American folk (So long as they loved the Tariff.)

He begged them remember the Chinaman

(Stand fast for the Tariff.) And the trade of the Orient, rich as dirt, Which Chamberlain couldn't possibly hurt (Bow low to the Goldan Tariff.)

"The greatest heritage," says he (Ginsses round to the Tarin.) "Of American statesmanhip must be Protection; on this we will all agree.' (Hurrah for the Giorious Tarin.) must be

"In England," quoth Quarles, with a

The segment scorn-(Three cheers for the Tariff.) "The staple food of the poor is corn. We own it all, just as sure as you're born." (Thanks be to our Hallowed Turiff.)

On corn no Ministry duties dare lay"-(Here's to the Tariff.) "So there's really no reason to feel dismay; In fact, we should all of us grow very gay' (If finz wasn't taxed by the Tariff).

His well-bred hearers suppressed their grins

(Grins may be named in the Tariff.) In Boston bad manners are rated as sins Still, under the board, there was kicking

shins, ("Tis treason to kick on the Tariff.)

Thus Senator Quaries won a measureless fame. (Sing hey! for the Tariff.) And great is the glory attached to his name For breaking up Chamberlain's had little game (By the aid of the Splendid Tariff.)

Fast and wide has the story spread

(Chant praise to the Tariff.) (Chant praise to the Tariff.) How a Senator. learned and wise, has said That the English use maize for their dail bread. (Shout, shout for a Higher Tariff.)

Then this epic at the close breaks into an

anthem; it becomes a poem in rhythm as well as in thought. These are the last lines: . The Tariff, the Tariff, inviolate, Grand; it has saved from destruction our dear native

iand; " It has summoned the sumshine, the rain and

the snow; It has made the fields fruitful and caused

wheat to grow; It has saved us from bankruptcy, fighting and

anaris, But the best of its bleasings is Senato Quaries!

Amid the shouts of laughter which greeted the conclusion of this, Mr. Daizell earnestly asked whether "my friend from Mississippi is not the author of that poem?

poem? "The man who wrote this poem," said Mr. Williams, "has adopted a nom de plume, and when the geutleman from Pennsylvanfa hears that nom de plume he will know that it cannot be I. The nom de plume is 'Lusty Lyre.'" (Great laugh-ter.) Mr. Williams, "has adopted a nom de plume, and when the gentleman from Pennsylvanfa hears that nom de plume he will know that it cannot be I. The nom de plume is 'Lusty Lyre.'" (Great laugh-ter.) Japanese Partisanship Subsidy. New York Tribune. There is, too, a change in view, and in tone in this country. We do not mean that those who at first alded with Japan are going over to the Russian aide, or that the friends of Russia are now shouting for Japan. What we do mean is that

NOTE AND COMMENT. One Way to Health.

A young consumptive who came out to this country with but one lung is now greatly improved in health and has three lungs. He married the other two .- Forsyth (Mont.) Times.

O Springfield, O.

"Only pretty Fanny's way," says Rosebery of Balfour.

"War in the Eat" is the heading over a patent medicine ad,

There is no truth in the report that the New York Evening Post will support Hearst.

Radium jumped \$4,200,000 a pound in two days. How the shorts must have been squeezed!

Tillamook growls at being shut off from the news. Some places don't know when they're lucky.

How is it that a bottle of poison is always kept on the same shelf as the medicine bottle? Albany supplies the latest instance.

An official is accused of selling French naval secrets to Japan. A far more sensible move would be for France to get hold of some Japanese naval secrets.

There is an old story about a literary

coman who told her husband she was

epiled hubby, "but tell me, what are

"Craps," exclaimed Judge Sears. "What

Some thrifty inhabitant of Santo Domin-

go proposes to dig up the bones of one

Christopher Columbus and exhibit them at the St. Louis Exposition. As a con-

sideration, this worthy Santo Dominican

expects a mere triffe of \$100,000. St. Louis

will want something more modern for such

J. J. Calvey, a clerk at the Auditorium Hotel,

J. Larver, a clork at the Auditorium Hotel, found a purse containing almost \$3000, and when he returned it to Bainbridge Colby, a New York lawyer, he received a reward of \$1. "I think I'll send this on to the \$1. Louis Exposition," said the clork, and held up the \$1 bill. And an hour later it was on the way to \$1. Louis.-Chicago Inter Ocean. "You have been and the set of the set of the set."

Virtue is its own, and often not its lone,

Elwin Markham says that one of his

iterary friends started a hennery last

Spring on Staten Island, according to the

New York Times. He didn't know a

thing about the business, but he set a

couple of hens and in good time had two

large broods of chickens. He was very

proud of them, but in a week or two they

bor to look at them and to offer advice.

They were skinny birds, apparently with

the neighbor, after a brief survey.

"What do you feed them on?" asked

"Feed?" responded the novelist, as

though he didn't hear aright. "Why, I

don't feed them at all, I thought the

mother hens had enough milk for them."

A. H. B. sends a clipping from the Peo-

ple's Journal, a publication that cheers

the canny people of Aberdeen. The paper

has collected a number of "advertisement

ambiguities," part of the list being given

Wanted, a horse to do the work of a country

Wanted, an organist, and a lad to blow the

Gentleman wants shooting.

Our ples cannot be approached. Tea and coffee inside Mrs. Brown.

Then he called in a neigh

going to attend a lecture on Keats. "Yes,"

Keats?

are craps?"

a sum as that.

reward.

began to die.

out an

here:

who fell in battle at Mantinea, 362 B. and battle tactics; that is, he made war seem to be in evidence; and yet there is a matter of scientific skill and brains in the movement and formation of have seen the error of their predictions troops, intsend of being won by mere and now will acknowledge the injustice weight of numbers and ferocity of fighting. The tactics of Alexander were doubtiess based upon the fundamental principles of Enaminondas, by which New insinuations and prophecies of evil war was made an art through which a comparatively small number of highly trained soldiers were enabled through tactical skill to defeat vast masses of gallant but untrained men. The Greeks had discipline and an inferior kind of battle inclics before the days of Epaminondas, as is shown by the victories of Marathon and Plataca and the ous "retreat of the ten thousand," but Epamlmondus was the first General of antiquity to so enlarge and improve the science of war in the matter of strategy and tactics that he was able to defeat Sparta, the military state of Greece, with the Thebans, whom the Spartans had held in contempt.

Epaminondas is therefore held to be the great fundamental thinker and reformer in the art of war in ancient times. He was a revolutionary thinker and executive, and, outside of the use he made of the Macedonian phalanx, Alexander's fundamental tactics were of Epaminondas. Napoleon deemed Hannibal the greatest military thinker and executive after Epaminondas because he took the most worthless raw material, men of all races, colors and religions, mere mercenaries, and by drill and discipline set them up into saidiers with which he was able to whip the best-drilled and disciplined troops of the ancient world, even as Epaminondas had set up his Thebans into an army that were able to defeat the Spartans, whose sole business in life was military training and the pursuit of oming down to the history of modern Europe, Napoleon ranked the great soldlers of history by the difficulties they had to overcome in point of numbers and the abliity of the enemy's leader, and, measured by this test, Na poleon deemed Frederick the greatest ddier of modern history.

Gastavus Adolphus was a great soldier, who made memorable changes in tactics, as Maurice of Nassau had before him; Cromwell was never beater in battle; neither was Mariborough; but ade no changes in the art of war. they m while Frederick was not only a great soldier in the sense of military leadership against overpowering numbers, but he reformed and changed the battle tactics of his 'day so that they were accepted as the standard tactics by all the great military nations of Europe until Napoleon's day, and Napoleon's most important change consisted in his concentration of artillery fire at the critical points of attack. Frederick ms to have made as admirable use of his cavalry under Seydlitz as Napo-

Themilitary text-books describe Epam- | report? Where the signs of weaknes ondas, the famous Greek General, which President Roosevelt himself was to manifest as soon as the investigators as the founder of modern strategy began to get busy? None of these, alns, no sign that any of these hostile critics of the charge. Will any of them say that Roosevelt, Payne and the rest were falsely suspected? Not they. claim their attention.

and conscious guilt that so strongly hound Messrs. Conrad and Bonaparte

AMERICAN WHEAT RESERVES.

The Bureau of Statistics of the De partment of Agriculture in its March report places the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 at 182,600,000 bushels, or about 21 per cent of the crop of 1903, compared with 14% per cent of the previous crop in farmers' hands on a corresponding date last year. Comparatively speaking, these figures might seem bullish when they are considered along with those of last year, but an analysis of the sltuntion has a tendency to extract some Arthur.

of the strength which they would seem to indicate. The figures of the Agricultural Department cannot always be relied on, but in this case, by taking the figures on the crop at the department's estimate of 638,000,000 bushels and their figures on reserves at 132,600,000 bushels, the effect of any discrepancy on the situation as a whole would be nullified. Assuming these figures on reserves in farmers' hands to be correct, it is apparent that there is an "invisible supply" of wheat of pretty good proportions somewhere in the country The exports, flour included, to March 1 were 109,000,000 bushels. The consumption at the rate of five bushels per capita, which is slightly higher than the ratio used by the Government, would account for a total for the eight months since the opening of the cereal season or 266,400,000 bushels. The visible supply last Monday was reported at slightly under 35,000,000 bushels, making a total, including stocks reported in farmers' hands, already accounted for of 534,000,000 bushels. As the crop of 1902 was 635,000.000 bushels, there is appar-

ently an invisible supply, exclusive of a carry-over from the previous season, of 104,000,000 bushels. This amount, together with the visible supply of 35,000,-000 bushels and the 132,600,000 bushels reported in farmers' hands, shows stocks on March 1 to be 270,000,000 bushels. From these stocks home consump-tion will require 133,000,000 bushels, and Spring seeding approximately 20,000,000 bushels, leaving a total for shipment to July 1, exclusive of former carryover stocks, of 117,600,000 bushels. If shipments should continue for the

remainder of the season at the same ratio as for the eight months prior to March 1, 50,000,000 bushels more will go out as wheat and flour, leaving a total of 67,000,000 bushels in addition to the carry-over from 1992, which will be on hand. This amount will be on hand but in the rapid assembling of his ar- July I, and by that time new wheat large share of its development and 5,400,000, and Chinese Turkestan, 425,000.

M'BRIDE ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

The signal failure of the McBride forces to beat Ballinger, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Seattle, to gether with Campbell's two-to-one tory in the Tacoma primaries, and the defeat of the McBride two-convention pian, seemingly show that the power of the chief of the anti-railroad forces in Washington is waning. These humiliating defeats, following so closely on each other, would indicate that the Washingtonians are losing their confi-

dence in the chief executive and his policies. Mayor Campbell, of Tacoma, will undoubtedly be subjected to the same kind of knifing that the McBride-Preston men gave Mayor Ballinger, of Seattle; but, even should they be successful in Campbell's case, this will not improve the Governor's chances for re-election.

It has been pretty thoroughly dem strated that all anti-railroad men are not McBride men-a fact that was noticeable though unheeded at the state convention at Tacoma two years ago, when the McBride commission was inserted in the party platform much against the wishes of a of anti-railroad men. Harold Preston was defeated for United States S because he linked his political fortunes with McBride and stood on an antirailroad platform while posing as a Senatorial candidate from a city and county which may be said to owe its very existence to the railroads which both Preston and McBride were so savagely fighting. His attitude brought no

strength to the McBride con bill, and the McBride aid to Preston alienated other and more valuable usistance from the railroad faction

w no one can tell when a gun made of "condemned material" may blow its muzzle off in target practice. An answer to the above questions is imperative, especially since it is proposed to spend a large amount next year for naval construction. ----

The swelling floods that are now turn bling seaward from all over the Pa-clific Northwest emphasize the necesslty for some storage system which will prevent this waste of water. Not only does it spread havoe in its path, as it races seaward, but it robs the soll of that in which it will stand in great need before the "Fall rains" are with us again. The removal of timber which formerly sheltcred deep ravines in which snow remained nearly all Summer has been a great contributing factor in causing these Spring floods, and in many localities where this natural protection has been removed something should be done to remedy the damage. The vast arid plains cast of the Cascade Mountains are rich in agricultural possibilities if water could only be secured for them, and if the water which is now rushing to the ocean could be only

nartially controlled or stored it would add millions to the wealth of the state. This is a matter which some day will become of very grave concern, and a satisfactory solution of the problem will be of inestimable value to the entire Pacific Northwest.

A correspondent of the New York Sun olds that the larger number of cases of grip, colds and pneumonia are to a arge extent caused by excessively heated rooms and offices. Steam and spondent thinks that heat gives life to the germs of grip, 'diphtheria and pulmonary diseases. The percentage of disease was far less in the old-fash-lored houses with open strate for the reause of protection than are here. oned houses with open grate fires. He concludes by saying: "Just so long as we live in superheated rooms, so long we shall be laid up as we are with all sorts of lung and throat troubles." In

our judgment, if floors were bare, as they are in hospitals, of carpets in both ns and corridors, there would be far less throat diseases.

"Regular" Republicans and "Inde pendent" Republicans are advertising their own respective merits in the columns of this newspaper. It is due to the public to announce that such adverilsements are paid for at full space rates, and that they can be readily distinguished from true news articles by the appended name of each Republican contingent.

A native paper is authority for the statement that China's population, as calculated during the last imperial cen-sus, is 423,447,825. Of this enormous The State of Washington occupies a unique position in political history in the West, for the reason that such a large share of in discussion of the state of the

mate. He it is, taken from the same number of the Economist;

number of the Economist: Although the population of dreat Britain has increased largely in the last 30 years, yet she will about \$110,000,000 worth of goods a year loss to foreign countries than she did 30 years ago, while her imports have increased in the same period more than \$800,000,000 a year, which is nearly a net loss of \$1,000,000,000 a year, or \$165 for each adult male in England. Ireland, Scotland and Wales. defendant really; he is the plaintiff-there is a counter claim, but you would not understand that-yes or no?" Wit-

ward by its chief organ.

New York Press. The latest figures show that more steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world. The first steel pen was made just 160 years ago. A single firm today manu-factures 50,000,000 annually, using seven and one-half tons of fine sheet steel each work of 2000 occurate is a successful to a

Sir Walter Scott. Proud Maisis is in the wood, Walking so early: Sweet Robin sits on the bush, Singing so rarely.

Tell me, thou bonny bird, When shall I marry me?" -"When six braw gentlemen

"Who makes the bridal bed, Birdle, say truly !" -- "The gray-headed secton That delves the grave duly.

"The glowworm o'er grave and stone Shall light thes stoady: The owl from the stoepfe sing, "Welcome, proud lady: "

for us to grow hot over or to take sides in, but rather one for us to look upon words, "European Loafer.

Our wide-awake British friends, says the Chicago Post, are felicitating themselves on the appearance of a magazine which is called the Rapid Review, which cans should remain Americans, and not make themselves billind partisans of any foreign country. Some may hope Japan which is called the Rapid Review, which is descrived as an anthology of periodical literature with the purpose of giving the reader a quick and authoritative impression of what is going on in the world. It has seemed to us for some time that a publication of this scope might in a measure fill a long-felt want, and we are for shricking that the Japanese are pagan barbarians. Both Japan and Russia are great civilized nations, with which we have close diplomatic, commercial and urday Review contributed to his paper in urday Review contributed to his paper in the form of an editorial from Paris a relations unimpaired, and so to act that all through the war each of them will re-gard America as a friend, and will con-tinue to do so after the war is over, no enlightening the enger British public cor cerning the marvelous workings of this wonderful instrument. Now seem that if affairs in the British Islands have progressed to that stage where the pianola is the subject of interesting magazine discussion, it is nearly time for the establishment of some such advanced journal as the Rapid Review. Of course the Review must not be too rapid; British yer may question a witness is illustrated conservatism must draw the line some yer may question a witness is illustrated by the following verbatim fragment from the English law courts, as reported by the St. James Gazette: King's Counsel (examining witness)-"Did you-I know you did not, but I am bound to put it to you-on the 25th-it was not the 25th real-iy; it was the 24th-it is a mistake in my brief-see the defendant-be is not the defendant really: be is the phenetic.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Mrs. Gudething-I suppose most of the Pris-overs are brought here by had company-Guard-OB, awful, mum! They're usually so-companied by a police captain or a ward deective .- Judge.

Bolitor of the Weekly Howl-What on earth is the trouble out there? Office Roy-Why, there's a lot of married feliers wot's goin' for kill you fee printlin' as article about "How to Strengthen & Woman's Voice."-Come Cuts.

Tommy-Ma, what's a stepmother? Tommy's Mamma-Why, if I should die and father should marry again, the lady would be a simp-mother. Tommy-Oh, I see. You'd step down and out, and she'd step in.-Chicago Daily News

News, Ethel--Why were you is such a hirry about proposing to Jack Poorman' Mande -Well, you see, I got a the that his wealthy ant, who is very sick, had remembered him is her will to the extent of half a million.--Chicago News. Mrs. Brown-How did you find out that Jonos' wife belougs to our sawing oirsis? We thought our membership list was a secret. Brown-Basily shough. I've noticed that her huthand fusices his suspenders with a string.--Chicago News. The Circus Trust has decided to abolian

Rarmas City World. "Tripleta," and Willie Winkletop with a very knowing air," alywary come to nor fami-lies. 12's when God asnda them a whole like of samples to pick from and they have's enough moment to pay the expressmant to take invo of 'em back."=Lappinocti's.

New York Press. The following lines were written 75 years ago by a resident of New York: The tide of immigration still forse fast; Millions of souls remove their bodies corporste bia's shores will be o'erstocked at last Coh Columbia's shores will be o'erviced at last. And Yankess must support them by a pauper rate. And we continue to oppose immigration just as our grandfathers opposed it then -and impatiently await the day when it will stop of its own accord, which it isn't going to do.

"Antis" Even Then.

ness-"What!"

Gold.

Thomas Hood. Goldi Goldi Goldi Goldi Bright and yellow, hard and cold, Molicen. graven, hammered, and rolled; Heavy to get, and light to hold; Hoarded, hartered, hought, and sold, Stullen, horrowed, squandered, doled; Spurned by the young, but hugged by the To the very verge of the chuchyard monto Frice of many a crime untold.

Goldi Goldi Goldi Goldi Good or bad a thousandfoldi How widsly its symplex vary-To save-do ruin-to curse-to bless-As even its minied coins express. Now stanty'd with the image of Gos Bess And now at a Bicoly Mr

Most Steel in Pens

week, or 78,000,000 pounds in a year. Proud Maisie.

Hickward shall carry ye."