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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem 53 deg.; minimum, 36. TODAY'S WEATHER-Pair and warmer.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904. GOVERNOR M'BEIDE'S COQUETRY.

The overwhelming victory of the anti-McBride forces in the primaries of Thurston and Klickitat Counties on Tuesday, together with the defeat of the Republican Mayor in Tacoma because he was avowedly a McBride man, will come as a surprise to many of the Governor's friends. Tremendous efforts have been put forth in Thurston County for the past two years to frame up a McBride machine, and the poor showing made at the primaries there will have a depressing effect in other parts of the state. But it is not alone west of the mountains that the anti-McBride sentiment seems on the increase, but in Whitman, the stronghold of McBrideism in Eastern Washington, the antis on the County Central Committee have turned down the McBride programme for two conventions and have more than a fighting chance to win out at the primaries. Chelan County Republicans, while not unappreciative of the fish hatchery which the Governor gave them at the expense of localities that actually needed it refused to fight the railroads until they had one to fight, and defeated rival.

These results show a decided change in sentiment in various parts of the the Japanese should once possess that state, and it is altogether probable that the act of the Governor in "flirting" he has in the past so bitterly decounced is largely responsible for the defection from his ranks. All sorts of wild rumors have been in circulation regarding the meeting of the Governor with George Stevenson, the chief representative of the 'railroad interests in the state. Mr. Stevenson denies that there has been any deal between him and the Governor. In this denial the Governor acquiesces, but his denial is not explicit enough fully to cover the situation. He says: "I have made no deal with the Northern Pacific or the D. R. & N. Co." He is strangely silent regarding the Great Northern.

For days we have been informed by

the McBride ticket.

the McBride papers on Puget Sound and east of the mountains that there has been a split in the railroad forces and that Mr. Stevenson has declined to work with the Great Northern. It is an open secret that Stevenson's warm personal and political friend, Dr. J. J. Smith, was forced out of the race for Governor by Great Northern-Piles influence. There is but little more secreey in the reported declaration of Mr. Piles that he wished to go down to the state convention with a solid delegation unpledged for any other purpose but to be traded to the limit with, for the purpose of securing Senatorial prestige for Piles. The "limit" mentioned, in view of recent developments and declarations, would seem to be the swapping of a railroad county's delegates to be used in nominating a presumably anti-railroad man for Governor. Stevenson denies that he has made a deal with the Governor, and his denial is corroborated by the solid anti-McBride delegations that are coming out of the counties where he has the most influence.

Governor McBride, the other parts to the alleged deal, is less fortunate in allaying suspicion. So long as Dr. Smith was so prominent a candidate in King County, the Governor made a hot fight against him, and had planned to carry the war right into Smith's own district. This crusade could be interpreted on the surface to mean that he regarded Smith as a formidable antagonist who must be got out of the way. King County is overwhelmingly a railroad county, and Smith was always a railroad man. Every one knows that the railroads working together could have kept Smith or any other candidate they chose to name on the ticket. They could also have prevented McBride from having the clear field which he now has in King County. It is thus evident that railroad influence was en listed by McBride to kill off Smith. The Governor says that he has made no deal with the Northern Pacific or the O. R. & N. Co. These roads are thus eliminated from the fight, but how about the Great Northern? There is no secret that this road has been aiding Piles in his campaign wherever possible, and in no possible way could they aid him so much as by sidetracking Smith and giving Sam Piles a solid delegation to be traded off for the purpose of furthering the mutual interests

of McBride and Piles. The eagerness of McBride to secure any kind of support, railroad or otherwould be thoroughly consistent with his record on the railway commission bill, the identical bill he now desires being a bad bill when Rogers had nese neutrality shall be respected when the mere hunt of the gallant quarry cess.

dinary good measure when the appointing power was vested in Henry McBride. His anxiety to rush into the camp of his former enemies cannot do otherwise than cause suspicion, and this suspicion has already reached a stage where rumors are affoat that the Great Northern might be asked to recommend two of the three members of the commission. This will not be very cheerful news for the farmers east of the mountains, and it is not altogether probable, in view of the present strained relations between the Hill-Harriman systems, that it will be satisfactory to the roads which will have no part in recommending the commissioners. If one-half of the apparently well-founded rumors now in circulation can be believed, it appears that the Great Northern has been placed in bad light with the other railroads, and at the same time has placed Governor McBride in an equally bad light with his constituents. Neither of the parties seem to have played fair with their constituents, and the results of such political double-crossing are not difficult to forecast.

RUSSIA'S ACTION AT NIU CHWANG. Russia's reported action at Niu Chwang in seizing the dispatch-boat Fawan and arresting the Japanese servants of the American news correspondents has a harsh look at this distance, but it must not be forgotten that only within a few weeks a Japanese servant suffered to remain in Port Arthur because she was a favorite with the Russian officers stole a set of very valuable war maps from the army engineers and escaped with them to Pekin, from where she was forwarded to Tokio, where she delivered her booty to the Japanese War Office. In war time the Russians are naturally in a frame of mind to suspect every Japanese coming into Russian territory, which Niu Chwang is today by virtue of warlike occupation, of being a spy in disguise. It was a most indiscreet act for the American news dispatchboat to venture into this port of Russian Manchuria with any Japanese on board, for these correspondents knew that practically, if not technically, Russian martial law would be enforced.

The dispatch-boat found martial law already proclaimed, as they had a right to expect to find it. The indiscreet action of this American dispatch-boat has naturally been followed by the military arrest of the Japanese, for the vessel on its arrival found that martial law had already been proclaimed by Viceroy Alexieff. After this proclamation, which appropriated territory in which Consuls representing treaty powers have been residing under exequature issued by the Pekin government, these foreign Consuls po no other powers than would be theirs in a Russian town placed temporarily under martial law. Russia's action in this matter is not open to criticism, for when both Russia and Japan agreed to respect China's neutrality and administrative entity they expressly excepted from the operation of the agreement Manchuria as being likely to become a theater of war. This American news dispatch-boat took great chances of trouble when it landed at a port which might at any moment be placed under Russian martial law, and it has no reason to be surprised at the unpleasant situation it found on its ar-

No wonder that Russia is anxious about the safety of Niu Chwang, for if port the Russian right flank in Manchuria would be pierced and Port Arwith the railroad representatives whom | thur substantially isolated. Not only would the railroad which skirts the coast around to Niu cut, but the Japanese at Niu Chwang would only be about 100 miles from Wiju, on the Corean side of the Yalu estuary, on which the main Japanese army is now advancing to capture. Russia, of course, could not afford to lose Niu Chwang, for in that event she could not hope to dispute the passage of the Yalu River, but would have to retreat on Mukden. The strategic value of Niu Chwang is so great that the proclamation of martial law by the Russian military authorities was an indispensable preliminary to an effective defense. It was an act of military necessity on part of the Russian milltary authorities that was likely to be enforced at any moment, and the American correspondents knew this, or at least ought to have known it, and have really no reason to complain that they were arrested and

roughly treated. The presence of Japanese servants the Russian prejudice against all Englishmen and Americans, as presumably sympathetic with Japan, explains the whole affair. In war time rude justice and sometimes very rude injustice is sure to be wrought. Murat Halstead in his famous letter describing the battle of Gravelotte in the Franco-German campaign of 1870 tells how he barely escaped being shot for a French spy by a party of German soldiers. Nothing but the arrival of a German subaltern officer who could read some thing of his papers saved his life. During our own Civil War similar acts of rude military justice or injustice were wrought on both sides. Absolutely innocent men were arrested by telegraph order from Secretary Seward or Secretary Stanton and confined for months in Fort Lafayette or in Federal jalls in the various states. A poor, harmless country doctor of good character was arrested in a small New England village and confined for months in jail because he was a political crank who openly declared his sympathy with Calhoun's rather than Webster's construction of the Constitution and defended the "right" of the South to secede. Ex-United States Senator Edmunds made an earnest appeal to the Government for this man'

release, and finally obtained it. The arbitrary arrest and confinement of General Charles P. Stone, to the utter ruin of an able and loyal soldier's career, is another case in point. The order from General Halleck to put Jefferson Davis in irons is another illustration of the stupid and barbarous acts that are wrought under martial law in times of exceptional civil emergency and deep commotion. Such instances of passionate or ignorant acts of injustice were not infrequent in our Civil War on both sides; they are sure to happen in all wars, and in the case of the American news dispatch-boat the indiscretion of its authorities can fairly be said to have invited trouble. The port was likely to be found under martial law, and if it were found in this situation, what happened was inevitable, as things generally go in war time. Inasmuch as Secretary Hay his stience had already accepted the qualification made by Russia and Japan of the principle that Chi-

the appointing power, but an extraor- they excepted from China's administrative entity any part of Manchuria occupied by one of the belligerents or likely to become a theater of war, the correspondents are very lucky Consul Miller's importunity availed as much for them as it did.

REAL RACIAL FEELINGS.

While the very name of the possibility that is referred to by the crossroads strategists as the "yellow peril" gives it an exaggerated aspect, it seems im possible to deny that the yellow races of mankind are animated by something of the spirit that animates the white races Let an American abroad find a quarre between a Russian and a Japanese and he will side with the white man. There is an instinctive distrust of the colored races, or at least an instinctive inclination to hold them a less than kin and not much more than kind, in all white races. It is but reasonable to suppose that the same feelings, however care fully repressed, abide in the hearts of the colored races, although these feelings may never flower into action.

The feeling is one that is to a large extent lost in national issues. With the evidences of sympathy with Japan in her present conflict before one, it is obvious that two, at least, of the great "white" nations are gladdened by news of an Asiatic nation's victories. Similarly the Japanese may cheer for Great Britain, a pledged ally, and the United States, which they are inclined to class as a potential ally, but in the individual Japanese heart it is likely that there would be small sorrow were an Asiatio race to defeat either of these powers Confirmation of this idea is found in several significant incidents reported by the Kobe Chronicle, which recalls, at the same time, the predictions made by several authorities that should Japan suffer a serious reverse the populace would revenge itself upon the aliens in the country. As it is, the victories reported have caused a change in the demeanor of the working classes. An English lady, walking in the street with her child, after the news of the victory at Port Arthur had been nublished, was greeted with insulting language by a coolie, who slapped the child in the face. Ladies and children in a carriage have been made the target for orange peel. Foreigners have been stoned. "But it is not in isolated incidents that the change is so noticeable as in the general demeanor of the uneducated classes," says the Chronicle.

The general demeanor of the uneducated classes in any cor ry is apt to be offensive toward memoers of a hostile nation or members of a nation in open sympathy with an enemy, but were Italy, say, at war with Spain, one would not expect to find Italian crowds hooting stray Swedes or Russians. The Chronicle considers the explanation of the present feeling in Japan to be that when a nation goes to war, the tribal instincts naturally reassert themselves. with the result that among the less educated every one who is outside the tribal pale is for the time being looked upon with repugnance or disdain as a possible enemy." The Chronicle should have gone further. The educated classes usually have the same feelings in national matters as have the uneducated, but they conceal them better when policy requires. The nations are one in these matters. The Chronicle should have said that among all classes every one who is outside the racial pale is looked upon with repugnance.

MILT MILLER'S LATEST. In his address at the Jeffersonian banquet at Salem on Monday evening Senator M. A. Miller, of Linn County, told his fellow-Democrats how he proposes to nail Republican candidates for the Legislature to the cross. It was kind of the Senator to give fair warn ing, for forewarned is forearmed. The Republican aspirants for seats in the halls of legislation will be ready to answer his demands for a statement of their position. It is Governor Chamberlain's veto of the amendment to the Australian ballot law that will be called to the attention of candidates. That measure proposed to amend the law so that, by making one mark on the ballot, a man can vote a straight party ticket. The bill was passed in the interest of the dominant party, for with such a ballot in use there would be fewer "scratches" and consequently less probability of the loss of one or two candidates. In other words, the encouragement of "straight" voting makes it easier for a fairly strong ticket to carry one or two weak men

through the fight safely. Under such a law George E. Cham berlain would never have been elected Governor of a state so strongly Republican as this. The hope of the minority party is in the chance of electing a few candidates where the members of the majority party are not entirely satisfied and will scratch their ticket The bill passed both houses of the legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor. The veto measure will come up at the regular session, and the question will be, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor?" The Sage of Lebanon proposes to get in his deadly work by asking candidates for the Legislature how they will vote when this question is placed before them. He thinks, evidently, that any answer a Republican can make will cost him votes, and that a Democrat may thereby win. Time will tell. The question is one that is sure to be presented before the Legislature, and Senator Miller, along with all other citizens, has a right to ask candidates how they will vote on the question if they are sent to Salem to make laws.

THE GREATEST BATTLE MONTH The greatest battle month of the Civil War, measured by the importance of its anniversaries, is April. On April 12, 1861, the Confederates opened fire on Fort Sumter; on April 6 and 7, 1862, was fought the great and fateful battle of Shiloh; on April 24, 1862, Farragut ran the fire of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which forced the surrender of New Orleans. On April 16, 1863, Commodor Porter with his ironclad fleet and transports ran the fire of the Vicksburg batteries and assured the success of Grant's famous campaign. The month of April, 1865, was crowded with great events. Sheridan, with 10,000 cavalry nd 12,000 infantry, struck at Lee's right and rear, and on April 1, 1865, bit off his right flank under Pickett at Five Forks. His lines had been stretched so thin that they had broken at last. The next morning at daylight, April 2, general assault was made all along the lines before Petersburg. The Sixth Corps, 14,000 strong, and but 700 yards distant from the enemy, carried the

works in its front for half a mile. This success decided the fate of the

that, crippled and bleeding at every SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS pore, resolutely faced its pursuers when overtaken, like a wounded stag standing bravely at bay. On April the Confederate rearguard was crushed and captured after a most heroic resistance at Sallor's Creek. April 8 Sheridan's cavalry blocked the path of Lee's retreat at Appomattox Station. A rapid night march brought up the infantry of the Fifth and Twentyfourth Corps to Sheridan's support, and at daylight April 9 Lee found himself vith the road barred to Lynchburg by Sheridan with 10,000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry, while Meade with 20,000 infantry of the Second and Sixth Corps was pressing his rear. Without food, without artillery, without hope of rescue, Lee was obliged to surrender.

On April 26 came the surrender of

Joe Johnston's army, which had been

preceded by the victorious raid of Gen-

Wilson, who, with 15,000 cavalry, had captured Selma, Ala., April 2; West Point, Ga., and Columbus, Ga. April 16. The forts defending Mobile fell April 9. Surely April, 1865, was a memorable month of battle crowded with disaster for the Confederates, who, as they manfully said, "lost everything but honor." All the eminent leaders in the last great campaign are dead save Generals Schofield, Howard, Merritt, Miles and Wilson, of the Union Army, and Generals Bate. Fitz Hugh Lee and Wheeler, of the Confederates All these tremendous events of our Civil War were closed only thirty-nine years ago, and yet today United States Senator Foraker, of Ohio, who was a Lieutenant in Sherman's army in Sherman's last battle at Bentonville, N. C. March 20, 1865, is trying hard to have Congress pass a law providing for the marking of the graves of 20,000 Confederate soldiers who died in the hands of the United States Government as prisoners of war, thus carrying out a project which was indorsed by the ex-Confederate soldiers at their gathering at Memphis on Memorial day of 1901. Surely the hopes of Grant, the hopes of Lee, the prayers of Johnston and the benedictions of Wade Hampton have been justified when we find an ex-Union soldier pleading from his seat in the United States Senate to have Congress order the marking of the graves of Confederate prisoners of war. not? It was a terrible war; there were many men fell in that war; there was much heroism on both sides, and the memory of it is a title and heritage of respect to the children of the generation that fought this great conflict to its fateful conclusion. tor Foraker as a gallant soldier knows that the Confederates were most gallant men in battle, and he would not leave a single Confederate grave unmarked within our lines. It is only doffing cap to gallant foes.

Of the various differences between Great Britain and France that have now been settled, the most important, from the French point of view at least is that of Morocco. From the cabled terms of agreement it appears that France will now be enabled to proceed with her long-cherished designs of extending to the Atlantic Coast her already great possessions on the Mediterranean littoral, and in Central North Africa. That is to say, she may carry out these designs without interference from Great Britain; how she will progress with the tribes of Morocco is quite another matter. Great Britain has her mind relieved of the nightmare of an African Gibraltar frowning across the straits at her own, and it is not to be doubted that she has obtained pledges of an open door for her commerce. The settlement of the "French shore" question in Newfoundland has removed an irritating thorn from the side of the British Empire. ne French were given fishing rights by treaty and also right to maintain fish-curing establishments on the shore. Gradually these rights were extended until they became practically territorial and the cause of constant friction Three or four British men-of-war were employed on patrol duties during each fishing season, and their commanders acted as magistrates in settling the many disputes that arose. As many decisions were against the Newfoundland people, the spectacle was presented of British ships upholding French against colonial fishermen in demands that the people of Newfoundland, and those of Great Britain that had considered the matter, deemed unjust, in that the intention of the treaty had been abandoned for the letter.

One million dollars' worth of real estate sold, building permits issued for nearly \$500,000 worth of new structures, and nearly two miles of cement side walk laid, are some of the interesting Portland statistics for the month of March. All this was accomplished under decidedly unfavorable weather conditions, and building on all sides is under full swing nearly six weeks earlier than usual. As a matter of fact, there has been no let-up in the activity in building throughout the Winter. Despite the large number of new dwellings, rooming-houses and business structures that are continually being finished, a steady stream of tenants appear, and the supply has not yet caught up with the demand. With such an excellent showing made under such adverse circumstances, we may expect a much greater proportionate increase as soon as the weather settles and the mills can turn out dry lumber. Portlanders will wake up some morning in the not very distant future and find a big city here.

Every now and then there is a disussion concerning the American National anthem. The Navy Department recently made the "Star-Spangled Banper" the official air, but it is popular custom that in the long run makes a song the Nation's own. It is idle, therefore, for writers to point out that this or that is the "logical" National song. There is no logic in such matters, any more than in love. The Baltimore American in a recent editorial presents the claims of the "Star-Spangled Banner" with considerable force, remarking with justice that the words are "singularly illustrative of the patriotism of the people and the institutions of the country." The American concludes by saying that, in addition to this, "to those whose ears are attuned to music, there is in the air a reflection of the American character and spirit." If this be the case, it must be admitted that the composer, who gave the air to a drinking song, must have been a person of great foresight.

Our editorial suggestion yesterday that all members of the House who were friendly to the Lewis and Clark bill were on hand at Monday's vote is set aside by the telegraphic statement from Washington to the contrary efday, and that night Lee abandoned his | fect. This forms an added reason for lines. The rest of the campaign was confidence in the bill's ultimate suc-

Soap and a Towel, Please. Salem Statesman. Speaking about clean journalism what an ideal paper would be the prodct of a partnership between Mr. of the Hillsboro Independent, and Mr

Moody Not Yet Buried.

Boise Statesman It is said that ex-Representative Malcolm Moody is giving Williamson a lively race in the Second District of Oregon for the Congressional nomination. It was suposed that the Mitchell influence in the fortland delegation would be sufficient to insure Williamson's renomination, but Moody is still a lively competitor.

> No Need to Advertise. Gold Hill News.

Raphael Chartraw Messnes, better nown as "Roxy," made Medford a business visit Saturday. A false report has been circulated about town, regarding floxy advertising for a wife in the Far East, and that the lady came Sunday and went to get married. Just as if we saven't plenty of good and pretty girls right here in Oregon. If goasip mongers would mind their own business and leave others alone, they would reap the good seeds they sow.

#### Educated Them Too Well.

Prineville Review. Mr. Williamson is to be congratulated open having so distinguished an enemy a The Oregonian. It would pay him to re-imburse that paper to boost for Mr. Moody right along, for it is a fact well known that its editor has defeated more men for office by fighting for them than any machine or political combination in the state. The Oregonian works for or a sinst a candidate as its chief's per-sonal interests dictate, and while the paper is read everywhere as a superior production in typography, its readers in ist upon the prerogative of thinking for selves. It has educated the mas Oregon up to a point where its ince is superfluous and its political opinmuch waste paper, except as a means of whiling away a tedious hour.

#### The Best Ever.

Toledo Leader. Our Eastern friends are kindly asked to bear in mind the fact that the greatest attractions at the Lewis and Clark Fair to be held at Portland in 1965 will be will be great-so great that many visitors will not be able to see it—the glorious said: "Well, yes; what is it?" climate and scenery will afford the real "You may excuse the jur enjoyment. Steamboat rides up and down the beautiful Williamette and Columbia Rivers, trips through the famous Willamette Valley, down to Yaquina Bay and the grand old Pacific Ocean—these are side shows which will eclipse the Fair itself and cost the visitor so little extra that he will feel that he is being treated as an old friend. It is not extravagance or buncombe to assert that these features alone are destined to stamp the Lewis and Clark Fair as the most enjoyable, if not the greatest in area and size of exhibit, ever held in America. Of course you are coming, but we give you fair warning that the visit is apt to affect you like a dose of the fabled lotus.

### Spring Poem in Prose.

Oregon City Courier.

It is a glorious thing to see the sun once nore. These beautiful days are but the promise of that which is to come. We have had the Winter of our discontent and we are now to have the Summer of the full fruition of all our hopes. There is no more beautiful land on all this earth than of life are barred. As we look around us today, the first of April, and see our snowcapped mountains pushing their white faces into the sky, we can but rejoice that we live in a land where the good Lord has sown the prodigies of nature with such a lavish hand. All Winter long the fields of the Williamette Valley have been car-peted with green and while it has rained leged fraud or undue influence" in this some it has come in gentle showers which have done much good and no harm. ful season the Valley has known and us be thankful for the promise and live

# Boys in Ball and Chain.

Walla Walla Statesman. In order to maintain the disgrace of beng the only city in the United States that marches boys under 16 years of age in clanking chains through the main streets o be worked on the public roads, this ounty now hires a team and driver at \$4 a day and a guard at \$3 a day to get 50 cents worth of work a day out of two motherless boys who robbed some sheepherder's camp of a little bacon and hard tack. Aside from the moral aspects of the case and the manifest tendency of such of these wayward youths, the county is losing money on the deal. It is reported that much of the time of the boys has been occupied in cutting down trees along the public roads to be hauled to the house of the guard who acts as their overseer. Talk of the crueities depicted in "Uncle Tom's Cabin!" They are only fiction that Tom's Cabin!" They are only fiction that proved highly profitable to the author, Harriet Reecher Stowe, but in the case of those two boys paraded through Main street every morning and back again at night with ball and chain attachments we have the real article.

# Keep Fruit Clean.

Watsonville, Cal., Pajaronian. In the editorial printed recently in the Portland Oregonian, and subsequently cop-led in the Pajaronian, wherein the former paper sharply criticised the action of the orchardists of Pajaro Valley in favoring a continuance of the practice of marketing wormy apples, the Orchardists' Association was blamed for such action. Th Oregonian's stand as to the danger of such a practice was well taken and should be upheld by every paper which is sincerely atriving to foster one of this Coast's greatest industries, but it was mistaken as to who voted against the resolution to petition the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco to stop the sale of wormy and scaly apples in the markets of that city. The Orchardists' Association passed the resolution by a decisive vote, but finally onsented to reconsider the matter and allow every orchard owner and manager in the Valley to vote on the question, each acre to constitute one vote. suit was that the resolution was defeated by apple-growers who are not members of the association. The association has storand still stands for progressive methods.

#### Cattle Losses by Storm. Klamath Falls Express.

Klamath County has passed through seven weeks of continuous storm, and at a time when some sunshine and warmth should have prevailed. Usually grass is up and cattle on the range by the middle of March or earlier. At this time there is no grass, and because of hay shortage among a large number of stockmen, stock is perishing-a 25 per cent loss is anticipated. Outside cattlemen were early last Fall in the buying of hay for the feeding of their beef cattle, which worked to the disadvantage of home stockmen. The number of outside cattle fed in the county furing the Pall and Winter was probably who art thou, so fast adrift? In the neighborhood of 5000 head. But I am be they call Old Care. Klamath County is not alone in the matter of losses by storm. Elsewhere from many quarters of the globe come reports of storms and damaging floods. In Euof storms and damaging floods. In Eu- in a bowl Care may not be-rope inundations have entailed great loss. In a bowl Care may not be. in the United States the property loss by Storm, flood and prairie fire will run into No. in charmed how we swim. the millions of dollars. Klamath County is the least unfortunate of the many sections that have suffered in consequence o the unusual storms that in scope have world-wide.

#### RUSSIA AT NIU CHWANG.

New York Times We have no grievance whatever agains Russia on this ground. It is doubtless true that the commerce of the port has been brought to a standstill, and that subjects of neutral nations remain there at their own risk. But that is a risk that Wash, of the Polk County Itemizer? they necessarily assume by remaining upon the scene of military operations. actual or potential. It is incredibly reorted that the German government anxious to know the intentions of our own at this Juncture. Our Consul at Niu Chwang, if he had a primer of international law in his possession, could have said that we would follow the precedents. These are clear and unbroken. Our doc trine and the doctrine of international law as stated by Mr. Seward, is that "the subjects of foreign powers domiciled in a country in a state of war are not entitled to greater privileges or immunities than the other inhabitants of the district." So long as the subjects of one neutral nation are treated like those of any other, have no cause for complaint. This state ment of perfectly elementary facts exofficial announcement from London that the British government has no intention of protesting against the ac-tion of the Russian commander. It equally disposes of the twaddle which a our esteemed contemporaries have shown a disposition to talk about the "insuit to the American flag" involved in the removal of it by the order of the Russian commander at Niu Chwang from the prem ises for which the occupants, being either

#### Bryan and the People.

actual or pretended American citizens.

had thought to secure special protection

by holsting it. The incident is simply an

incident of war, concerning which there is no occasion whatever for the citizens

of neutral nations to give way to emo

Chicago Chronicle. The other day when the court at Nev Haven ruled emphatically that the scaled etter method of disposing of estates for the benefit of philanthropic lecturers not in harmony with the laws of state, Mr. Bryan, taking leave of the \$50,000 which he expected to secure with-out anybody knowing about it, and yet mindful that bonor still remained, dressed the court and received replies

"Your Honor," said Mr. Bryan, "I would like say something."
"There is no question to be answered," curt-

ly answered Judge Gager.
"But, Your Honor, may I be permitted to ask you a question?" insisted Mr. Bryan.
Judge Gager hesitated a moment, and then

"You may excuse the jury. Your Honor, while I ask the question, if you wish."
"Well, if it involves the removal of the jury I reconsider and decline to hear the question

entd the Judge. "But, Your Honor-" insisted Mr. Bryan.
"I decline to hear you," snapped the britted Judge. "This is a court of law, Mr. ated Judge. Bryan, and I am not here to be interrugated."
"We would like, in view of the position the court takes." said Mr. Bryan's attorney. "to know whether the decision excluding these ger eral parts was arrived at without

"I don't want to hear from you on the sub pect," shouted Judge Gager.

Mr. Bryan was on his feet eager to put in a word, when his counsel leaned over and shoved

him unceremoniously into his seat.

"The ruling made by this court," went on the Judge, "was explicit and after careful deliberation, following closely the law. The dedeion excludes any further discussion of thes

letterm." It will be noted that Mr. Bryan feared that the judgment of the court had been reached with some reference to the question of "alleged fraud or undue influ ence." He had been kicked out of this Oregon of ours when the sun shines and the Summer comes. It is a paradise from which many of the ills and troubles the Judge was legal, but inconsiderate. acter to carry with him. The reply of the Judge was legal, but inconsiderate. He would not discuss the matter. He would not be interrogated. He pro-nounced the case closed and nothing was left to Mr. Bryan but the uncertainties of an appeal.

Can it be possible that anybody on earth who knows Mr. Bryan will believe

matter? Certainly not.

#### Free-Trade View of Beet Sugar. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Willet & Gray's Sugar Trade Journal New York Press to ask why the other gives statistics of beet-sugar production candidates should not be described in the for the year 1903. There were in operation 53 factories, an increase of 11 over the preceding year. The total production was 208,135 tons, an increase of 12.672. The production is confined to 12 states. This is a good deal of sugar, but when we consider that the annual co in round numbers is about 1,560,600 tons, we see that it falls very far short of supplying the needs of the country, being, in fact, about 8 per cent of the total con-sumption. It has been figured out that the total product is not much over 25 per cent of the consumption of the states in which it is produced and that the whole product would be insufficient to supply the demand of the single state of New York. Our people consume about 71 pounds of sugar per head of population. The tariff on it is somewhat less than cents a pound, and it yields to Freasury some \$47,000,000, but it nearly twice that sum to the amount ould by the consumer. In other words, the protective feature of the tariff adds \$40, 000,000 to the profits of the producers. Of this, however, the beet-sugar men get only a fraction, as the cane sugar produced at home, including Hawaii, forms a large part of the supply. How ever, sugar is a good revenue article, and It is not easy to dispense with it in tariff for revenue, though the differenti to the trust in refined sugar could well be spared and would save the consumers good deal of money.

# The Two-Thirds Rule.

Philadelphia Record. In view of the extensive and unusually active effort to make outright purchase of delegates to the next Democratic National Convention, with a view to the mischievous utilization of the standing two-thirds rule, it is now conceded to be important that instructions shall be voted for candidates whom the party might hope to elect if they should be nominated. If, however, there should arise objection to instructions for candidates every State Convention should nevertheless instruct its delegates to vote solidly against the further application of the two-thirds rule It is not Democratic. It is dangerous. It has not worked to advantage. Let the majority rule.

# A Strong Man.

Columbia (S. C.) State.
"Is Judge Parker a strong man?" inulres an exchange. Undoubtedly, Not quires an exchange. one of the tasks of Hercules can compare with his recent accomplishment; he has withstood the rush of a thousand jou ists for an "expression," and has foiled enterprise of the most enterprising press.

Thomas Love Peace Seamen three! What men be ye? Gotham's three wise men we be. Whither in your bowl so free? To rake the moon from out the The bowl goes trim. The moon doth shir And our ballast is old wine— And your ballast is old wine.

Wherefore so? 'Tim Jove's decree

No: in charmed bowl we swim, What the charm that floats the bowl? Water may not pass the brim. The bowl goes trim. The moon and our hallast is old wine.

And your ballast is old wine.

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

If Country Editors Told the Truth-A lot of fool young people calling themseives the Bugtown Dramatic Society gave a performance of "Ten Days in a Dope Joint" last night in the barn sometimes known as the Bugtown Opera-House Some of the girls would better be helping their mothers wash the dishes and mind the baby than be lallygagging around with fool fellows and long-tailed dresses. The boys taking part in the alleged performance look like a flock of sissies, and we wouldn't give one of them a job feeding press. Quite a crowd paid two bits head in the hopes of seeing the "actors" make fools of thems-ives, and looked at that way the show was sure worth the money. Tillie Topnor was the Duchess of St. Germans, and if real dookesses are anything like she looked last night we don't wonder the foreign dooks come here to marry American heiresses. Bowlegged Bill Stumps acted the villain, and he was a comic sight in tights. He forgot all his words and tried to get off the gags he had been using in the drugstore for the last three years. They were finnes. Polly Grabbit looked all right the first act when she wore a mask, but she was a fright in the second, and her sallow complexion showed through the red paint which was

#### LATEST ON THE WAR. Important Cable Message From the Jiji Skamokawura's Special Correspondent at Wiju.

put on like she was painting her pep's

matic Society is to quit acting and go to

barn.

work.

Our advice to the Bugtown Dra-

At the Front, April 1.-I have dated this Wilu, but I am not there. I cannot say that I am anywhere, lest the enemy abouit learn my plans. Since joining the forces, I have been investigating the theory that buttermilk is good for the complexion. I have come to the conclusion that it is, but can find nothing to indicate whether it should be used internal-

ly or externally.

LATER.—I have just learned important news from General Shampooshimpo. He does not believe that bee stings are good for rheumatism but he declares his unaiterable conviction that the moon is made of yellow journals. TOMORROW.—Tokio will be thrown into

spasms of joy when the Jiji Skamokawura announces on the authority of a high army officer that the canary has 43 different notes. I am sending this in cipher, lest the information should leak out in transmission.

#### The Browns' Loss.

Tony Wachtel, the manager of the Davenport Elevator, of this place, and the eagle-eyed pitcher for the Melvin Red Rirds, has come to the conclusion that Iowa is good enough for him, and has given up the notion of going West,-Melvin (Iowa) Argus.

Hearst seems to be a good bet-coppered.

Half a loaf is better than an out-and-

One swallow doesn't make a Spring, but it tells you Summer's coming when it's

Placke did better than was expected. He got into the second round with Klid McCoy. Life in Chicago has resumed its normal

ourse: Another murderous strike is in DECEMBER. The Tiliamook Independent prints a chapter from the Bible, under the heading,

NEWS, TO SOME PEOPLE. Railroad employes in Panama are on strike. That Caesarean section seems to have brought forth a precocious infant.

The spectacle of union labor drugged at the chariot wheels of Hearst's political machine can delight only those who desire the downfall of union labor.—Wall Street Journal.

How grievously the Journal must be weeping. said Bryan of Parker. This moves the

same succinct way, and to give these examples: Judge Parker-?

Grover Cleveland-f W. J. Bryan !--- ! 11 Willy Hearst-\$

John Davidson indulges in this quaint

offection: If you look at a map, you feel certain that England will hold together as long as its counties are so securely dovetailed; but, on the other hand, when you look at the rectangular divisions of Australia and the United States, you wonder how long it is to last-this juggling trick whereby these cubes are held to-gether in the air. Take a look at a colored map, and see how well meetised into each other the English counties are.

The New York Globe notices that the Japanese papers print practically no war news, owing to the strict government regulations (which were recently described in The Oregonian). Such topics as "Mrs. Maybrick in Prison," "The Dutch in Formosa" and "The Strange Properties of Radium" are dealt with at length, but not a word is said concerning the movements of the army or the navy. It is certainly pretty hard luck on a citizen to pick up his morning paper and read something like this:

# OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Mr. Hopkins-Hunt up Japan on the map Louisa. Mrs. Hopkins—No; wait till Jissing gets home—that's what we pay his school bills for.—Indianapolis Journal. "Mamma," asked small Florimay, "does a awyer know everything?" "No. dear," re-illed her mother, "but he thinks you think

e does."--Cincinnati Enquirer. Polly Pinktights-That new prima donna is the scrappiest thing I over saw. Fanny Foot-lights-Naturally. She used to sing in a church choir.—Philadelphia Record.

The Senator's wife. The life of a diplomat must be a hard one. Just look at the rings inder your friend's eyes. The Senator-Yes. those are diplomatic circles, dear. - Youkers

Mrs. Newliwed—I want to get some salad Design—Tex. ma'am. How many heads? Mrs. Newliwed—Oh, goodness: I thought you took he head off. I just want plain a Nicken salad. -Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Fortune, you know, knocks at every man's door once." "That explains it." "Explains what?" "How we came to miss her. Why in thunder doesn't abe ring the lett? We never pay any attention to knocks."—Pittsburg Post. Judge-You admit you santbagged the man. Have you any excuse? Prisonee-Yes, your honor. Do canding wux me own property, and J. P. Morgan says a man has de right ter do wot he picases wit' his own property.

"He's had a fortune left to him sublenty He has actually got more money now than he knows what to do with." "Never mind; there are certain people who will be analous to meet him now, and after that he'll know more."— Kennebec Journal.

"Women always look for a chance to spend money," he observed, tritiably. "Whanever they goen a newspaper they begin to study the advertisements," "Well, Charley," dear." the advertisements." answered young Mrs. Torkin, "that is much safer than studying the horserace entries." Washington Star.

"Why is the council summoned?" asked the Emperor of Cures. "In order that we may be prepared for any emergency," answered the Prime Minister. "We are getting ready to change the name of our country from The Land of the Muraing Caim' to The Land of the Cold Gray Dawn of the Morning After." -Washington Star.