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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and slightly

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904.

THE DRAMA IN THE ORIENT.

Pressure of Japan on Manchuria dis covers the weakness of Russia; not the weakness of Russia as a world power, but her weakness upon her longextended line from the Baltic to the Sea of Japan, Russia took advantage of the situation, upon conclusion of peace between Japan and China, in 1895, to force Japan out of Manchuria. Germany and France, to their dishonor, had co-operated with Russia in this endeavor. It had been the purpose of Japan, in her war with China, to rescue Corea from Chinese domination; and to make it secure, Japan insisted on inclusion of the southern shoreline of Manchuria. But Russia here stepped in, and getting Germany and France to back her, she insisted that Japan should abandon her claim; and then arrangement was made with China for Russian possession of the Liao Tung Peninsula, including Port Arthur. In such conditions Japan was compelled to submit for the present and to bide her time. But she was aware that Russian ascendancy in Manchuria would mean, in a few years, complete absorption of Manchuria by Russia and subjugation moreover of Cores to Russian designs; which further would mean exclusion of Japan from the continent, and within a few years would complete the Russian purpose of stran-

gling the island empire.

It is for nothing less than her life, therefore, that Japan is fighting now. In course of time, after her advent into Manchuria, Russia virtually set up claim of title to the country and began to fortify Port Arthur and other places in it. The Boxer troubles in China gave excuse for further Russian extorted consent for construction of a branch of the Russian-Siberian Railroad from north to south through Manchuria to Port Arthur. These aggressions were veiled as far as possible with the duplicity characteristic of Russian diplomacy; but they did not deceive Japan. The object of Russia was to establish herself there, for control of the countries on the Vellow Son and on the Sea of Japan. Japan could not but keenly realize that such policy threatened her with virtual extinction; and when Russia refused to give assurances or guarantees that she would retire, Japan resolved to strike before Russia could have time to build up her power and to concentrate her great resources upon the theater of action.

A single line of new railroad, many thousands of miles in length, and poorly constructed, is the sole connection of the head and heart of Russia with this distant field of her operations in Eastern Asia. Japan, having command of the sea, has been able to throw heavy bodies of troops into Corea and Manchuria, while the forces of Russia, so far from their base, are too small to cope with those which Japan is rapidly bringing to the theater of the war. At sea the Russian squadrons cannot meet | formerly president of the Northern Pathose of Japan, and the little island empire is everywhere gaining advantage over an adversary which, powerful as undoubtedly she is in the Tamily of European nations, has no means of bringing her power to bear upon the situation to which she is committed in but a short time when a strike was Eastern Asia, Her forces, therefore, are compelled to retire before those of Japan. Her warships are cooped up; her soldiers, though brave, are too few to meet the crithusiasm and greater numbers of the Japanese; the Siberian Railroad is wholly unequal to the demands upon it and cannot carry men and supplies fast enough to meet the emergency; the Japanese display both skill and valor in combat which give lessons to nations which have supposed themselves to possess a racial superiority; Port Arthur is isolated completely, will be taken in the rear by the Japanese armles, and must soon fall; the principal bodies of the Russian troops are retreating northward. and to all appearance Japan will soon be in undisputed possession of all Southern Manchuria, as she is already of all Corea. Once in possession, it will probably be impossible to dislodge her. It looks now as if Russia would be unable to get her forces up to the scene of conflict in time to obtain the result she requires. The object of Japan is not aggression on her own part, but prevention of the absorption of Man-churia and Corea by Russia; and it must be admitted that her way to success now seems very sure. The Russians are fighters, as of old; no doubt of that. But the smallness of their fighting force in Manchuria has been shown to the world; as doubtless it was known

from the beginning to Japan. Should Japan prove completely suc-

new themes of speculation as to the future of the countries of Eastern Asia. Who can guess what it may be under the direction of an ambitious and virile power like Japan? The material in those countries upon which the leadership of Japan might work with effect is limitless. A new force may be coming into the world which may largely transform it. "Lux ex Oriente" may yet be more than a phrase, a senti-ment, or a product of the imaginative

mind. It astonishes the world what Japan has done and is doing. The general sympathy of the world is with her, because she is a small power, struggling against one of the greatest. It is apparent, moreover, to all who study the situation that her only alternatives were war, or national extinction and irtual effacement, in the Orient.

#### THE BANCOR OF THE RENEGADE

When the unbeliever turns convert he is the most strenuous mourner on the bench. When the class leader turns infidel he is the ne plus ultra of implety. And so in politics there is no man quite so abandoned in his denun-ciation of old companions in arms as he who has lately transferred his allegiance from lifelong friends to inveterate foes. How vehement'y Teller at tacks his old home in the Republican party! How unsleepingly did false Sextus conspire for the subjugation of Rome! How acute the cunning and bold the prowess of George Monk, once he had been fired with the resolve to betray Parliament into the hands of Charles II! All which reflections are suggested by the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Olympia. It reflects the views of George Turner, once Republican, then Silver Republican, then Fusionist, and now Democrat. It breathes in every line the rancor of the renegade. It is more violently and unreasoningly abusive than any oid-line Democrat would have invented. For example:

The Nation is administered with extrava-gance, and its departments are honey-combed with corruption; it is being embrolled in the contentions and controversies of the Old World; its domestic affairs are controlled Old world, its domestic affairs are controlled by the oligarchy of wealth, which insists on laying contributions on all other classes, while exempting itself from the just burdens of government, and it has been made to fol-lew in the footsteps of the tyramical gov-ernments of Europe in the attempt to estab-lish an unrepublican colonial system abroad.

In all these wild and whirling generalities there are two specific charges. One is that we are "embroiled in the contentions and controversies of the Old World." We are not embrolled in the contentions and controversies of the Old World, but that we are not is no credit to the Democratic party. That party forced President McKinley Into the war with Spain and then hampered its successful prosecution and grumbled at the territory it left on our hands. That we were not embroiled with Great Britain in 1894 over Venezuela, or in 1900 over South Africa, is no fault of the Democratic party. But we have stood by the Jews of Kishinef and the Armenians in Turkey and the open door in China, and the isthmian canal in Panama, without any embroilment or difficulty, whether with Russia, France Turkey, Great Britain or any other power. We are on friendly terms with every foreign power, even with Co-lombia, whose Minister has just been accredited to us again. This condition has been maintained through the able diplomacy of our State Department and often against the unwise agitation of the Democrats in both houses of Congress.

The other specific charge in this platform is that we have been "made to follow in the footsteps of the tyrannical governments of Europe in the attempt to establish an unrepublican colonial system abroad." In another plank there is a demand for the "cessation of militarism, imperialism and colonialism as presented by the Philippine policy of the Republican party. What do the Democrats of Washington mean by an abandonment of our unrepublican colonial system? They can only mean to echo, in disguised form, the demand of "asti-imperialism" for our withdrawal from the Philippines. Then why don't they say so in a manly way? Because they know that the proudest hopes of the State of Washington for commercial advance-ment lie in the direction of Pacific Ocean commerce, in which our posses sion of the Philippines is the principal component factor. What the Democrats of Washington propose is so dis asteful to the voters of their state that they have to disguise it with the sugar-coated phrases of anti-imperialism. It is a vain resort; for the voters are not so easily beguiled.

MELLEN ON LABOR UNIONISM. A man who has risen from the ranks of railroad brakemen to be presiden of two such great railroads as the Northern Pacific and the New York, New Haven & Hartford is certainly remarkably well qualified by actual experience as employe and employer to speak intelligently on the labor question. Such a man is Charles S. Mellen cific, one of the greatest roads in the West, from which he resigned to accepthe presidency of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, an Eastern prop erty of similar importance. Mr. Mellen had been in charge of his new office called by the boiler-makers, machinists and car-workers. The demands made were for a reduction in the hours from ten to nine per day, and an in-crease in the pay. As the East is less prosperous at this time than the West, the latter part of the demand was refused, although the men were prom-

ised a nine-hour day. The offer was refused, and in conse quence the railroad company has been compelled to fight an expensive strike. One of the features of the strike was an address made by Mr. Mellen to the Workingmen's Free Reading-Room As sociation of New Haven. Discussing the matter from the standpoint of a man who was at that moment very much embarrassed by the action of the labor unions. Mr. Mellen was naturally disinclined to praise those organizations very highly, but he expressed the belief that they had come to stay, and thought they were capable of good, providing they were rightly directed. He contended that they were not rightly directed, and that under the present system they "tend to the dis couragement of individual effort and reduce men to a part of a machine."

Mr. Mellen told the men that the labor unions had done more than any other force to drive capital into powerful combinations and the formation of trusts, and that by their submission to hot-headed leaders ultimate disaster would result. He advised those who had families and a slight reserve fund cessful, as it now seems probable she to join the unions, but to take a hand

said: "Your apathy is the opportunity of the demagogue, the anarchist, the floater who has nothing to lose." Under present management he asserted that labor unions "help the lame, the incompetent and the weary at the expense of the really competent, thus preventing the best men from getting on and up," While labor unionism as now handled was the particular grievance against which Mr. Mellen argued, he was fair enough to tell his audience that some of the blame for labor troubles in many cases should be charged against the employers themselves, where men in authority were not infre quently unreasonable and arbitrary. He told them that the effort to get for a thing more than it is worth is not con-fined to workingmen, but it could never succeed, except temporarily, be-cause "the cost of maintaining an artificial market is greater than the profit in it." It is not improbable that Mr. Mellen might have had his ancient enemy, James J. Hill, in mind when he d the foregoing admirable com mercial maxim with the statement that some gentlemen interested in high finance are just beginning to realize The address throughout was an earnest, unaffected appeal to the independence and manhood of the workingman, and will do vastly more good than the violent abuse that is heaped on labor unionism by some employers.

STRIFE IN PEACEFUL BAYONNE. Toil and trouble must be accounted man's natural lot; and yet there are spots whence one could fondly trust no sounds of strife might ever swell. Such a spot is Bayonne, a moment's ride, more or less, from the crush and noise of lower Manhattan Island. Thither, if one should fare forth on a midsummer Sunday, he would take no memories of the babel he left behind; but there by the peaceful flowing Hackensack and Passaic, under drooping trees and cheered by garden flowers, he should find, among sweet-voiced women and lovely children, a restoration of his lost youth and a balm for the ills of six strenuous days ahead.

Yet as the serpent entered Eden, so strife has found lodgings at Bayonne; for the dispatches say that certain married men of that charming suburb's high society have formed an antisucher club, whose avowed purpose is nothing less than the eradication of the progressive euchre habit among their better halves of the gentler sex. The programme of the new and militant and unchivalric organization includes, we are informed, a campaign of hostile operations against enchre clubs; enforced by harrowing tales of the experiences of husbands who have to stay up till all hours, tending baby while mamma contests for prizes at the

We could support the anti-euchro club with some enthusiasm if it had confined its purview to the legitimate and praiseworthy endeavor to supplant enchre by some study more worthy the attention of reasoning beings—as, for example, coon-can or seven-up. The evil of cards is not in the cards them selves, but in the base uses to which they are sometimes put, as, for example, the dispiriting solemnity of whist. the ear-splitting concomitants of pit or the nerve-racking suspense of cinch. Among all these abominations nothing is perhaps more reprehensible than the monstrosity called cuchre, which is fitted to the acumen of the kindergarten, and in its possibilities of cheating positively immoral. The facility with which a skillful dealer can provide herself with two red bowers preliminary to turning up a red trump constitutes one of the most seductive menaces to domestic sanctity. On moral and religlous grounds, therefore, euchre is to be viewed with alarm; but the Bayonne proposals are of a different order and indefensible.

Why should not a man walk the floor with the baby till 2 A. M., the right angle and proper velocity and while mamma is winning the the metal must be of the right consistbooby prize at a euchre party, with as good grace as she walks the floor while he is banqueting a visiting railroad magnate or playing poker at the club? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Whose is without sin, cast the first stone, etc. Have the twenty-one members of the Bayonne married men's club established a clear record in this matter, entitling them to speak in tones of censure? We trow not. We doubt not that all of them enjoy very delectable lunch hours over on Manhattan Island, or that some of them are unavoidably detained all night in New York more often than necessary, thus becoming accessories before the fact to the offense of the euchre party. When a man chooses to live ten miles from his work he takes terrible chances that there will be omething doing in his long absences Perhaps euchre is the least of the evils he is entitled to look for on his nightly return. At any rate, we must maintain the equality of the sexes. The next thing we shall hear of Bayonne benedicks objecting to wifey's enjoying a small cold bottle and a large hot bird with a male admirer not themselves.

# WHERE CIVILIZATION IS NEEDED.

President Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, in an address before the Educational Conference, recently held in Birmingham, Ala., presented ably and specifically the educational needs of the white mountaineers who inhabit Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, West Virginia and North Carolina, Northern Georgia and some districts of Alabama.

In the earnest consideration of the negro problem from an educational standpoint, the condition of the ignorant whites of the sections noted has been practically ignored. To the illitthat prevails among this class President Dabney attributes in a large legree the family feuds which have left a trail of blood on many mountain passes and unnumbered graves upon many lonely hillsides. In his view the schoolhouse and the teacher are antidotes for the shooting habit, which has long maintained a very high death rate in what is otherwise a section specially conducive to the longevity of its inhabitants. He declares that these people are generous and hospitable and quite as well worth educating and reclaiming to civilization as any class of

illiterates in the country. These views coincide with those of General Howard as lately expressed after a tour of observation through these mountainous regions. They are also in consonance with those of the leaders of the Salvation Army-those advance guards of civilization among the ignorant and the lowly-and are entitled to more than the passing notice

of educators and humanitarians. These people, though densely ignorant in everything but mountain lore and neighborhood happenings, are not in any sense aliens. On the contrary, may, there will be opened to the world In their management. To this class he | they are American to the core though | time is everything.

orn and bred in isolation. Their ancestors were soldiers and heroes in the War of the Revolution, and some of them, at least, were loyal to the Union in the Civil War. Primitive conditions, including isolation, intermarriage and lack of industrial development, have made them ciannish; ignorance of the world beyond their line of vision has unduly exalted in their minds the importance of neighborhood events and of their individual relation thereto. Briefly, these people possess qualities in the way of loyalty, independence, generosity and hospitality that, with a widened view, would count immensely for good citizenship

In general terms they need to be educated. This does not apply exclusively to what is taught in schools, but extends over the various phases of industrial life. They are unaccustomed to work with their hands, except in the rudest forms of labor. They know lit-tle or nothing of accumulative effort. Their needs, as viewed from the standpoint of life which they occupy, are few and easily supplied; the want habit has not been cultivated. A little suffices, and that little is readily compassed. Where the educational process should begin and just how it should be pursued does not appear with the first sentment of their conditions and environment. But that suitable steps should be taken at once to rectify the conditions of semi-barbarism in which considerable number of citizens of the United States dwell, in a wide, romantic and delightful section of the country, is a fact that is beyond dispute. When witnesses like General O. O. Howard and President Charles W. Dabney bear testimony to conditions of ignorance and savage unrest that prevall in these mountain regions of the South, and earnestly declare that education is the only remedy for them, the case may well be regarded as closed for the affirmative, since all of the evidence that intelligence demands has given. It is a disgrace to our civilization that a majority of the white people over so large an area of the Republic should not only be densely ignorant, but that they should habitually indulge in private vengeance as exemplified in the continual recurrence of feuds that are marked by hatred and savagery as unreasoning as that with which the Indians met the vanguard of civilization when it first entered these mountain wilds. Missionary effort, of the industrial and educational rather than the ecclesiastical type, is, according to competent judges of prevailing conditions, what is needed to reclaim these native-born sons and daughters of America to civilization.

Major G. E. Caukin found the other day among his Army relics the photograph of two bullets that had met each other in midair during the incessant firing before Petersburg, Va., in November, 1864, and become completely swedged into a single missile. This swedged Union and Confederate bullet was picked up in the Federal lines near Fort Stedman by Brevet Major J. C. Farwell commanding the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and given by him to the officer of a Massachusetts regiment who afterwards sent photographs of the bullet to Major Farwell and Major Caukin. This blending of bullets in midair is a very rare occurrence Another bullet of identical character was found by a soldier of a New Hamp-shire regiment in Griffin's brigade of General Potter's division, Ninth Army Corps, before Petersburg in 1864. Maio of the Seventeenth Vermont, offered the soldier \$5 for the curiosity, but he refused to part with it for that price. In the military museum at Dresden there is preserved as a precious relic two cannon balls that met in midair during one of Napoleon's battles of 1813 and became swedged into one by contact. When we remember that the bullets thus meeting must strike at just ency to permit of the bullets becoming welded into one, it is easy to see that Major Caukin holds the picture of a rare curiosity of warfare.

It may be hoped that the complaint nade against the superintendent of the county poor farm will be staken up speedily by the proper authorities and sifted to the bottom. The public has been for some time vexed by tales, intermittently told, of mismanagement, abuse and oppression out there, and it will be well to make an end of them in the only just and satisfactory way. The taxpayers of Multnomah County do not want to feed paupers upon luxuries or maintain those who are able to work in utter idleness. Neither do they wish paupers to be insufficiently fed or made to work when sick or physically unable to do so. There is a way to adjust these matters, but first it is necessary to get at the facts in the premises. It may be assumed that these are no likely to be gleaned from ex parte statements. Let the tryout be made before the County Court, in order that the unseemly and tiresome rumble "over the hills from the poorhouse"

Lane County is well advertised in an anniversary edition issued by the Eugene Register. Sixty-four pages of letter-press and illustrations are devoted to the history, the resources and the industries of the county, the edition being in fact a valuable record of progress from the founding of Eugene. The illustrations are numerous and are of unusual historical interest

If you wish to vote for Roosevelt, in June the ticket of the party which stands for him and for which he stands. This is the way to support him, in an effective way. Make the majority big in June. Oregon should start it with twenty thousand. Such report will be heard and felt all over the United States.

Political economists who have urged from the first that the trust problem would solve itself find comfort in the fact that within a month more than twenty large commercial trusts have quit paying dividends and gone into bankruptcy.

Russia, in fighting Japan, is too far

from her "base," as Napoleon was in

1812. In such conditions the battle is not to the strong. It is to those who are on the field of action at the critical A favorite trick in jiu jitsu is to benumb an opponent by pressing on an artery. The Japanese army has now

got its thumb on the railway, Port Ar-

Had Japan waited ten years, Russia would have swallowed her. But Japan didn't wait; and in emergent condition

thur's sole artery.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

The News, So-Called. Mono Observer, The Wasco News always quotes its name when referring to itself. That's proper punctuation, which its able and distinguished attorney editors understand,

as its pages never contain news.

Zounds, Man, Brace Up A Lebanon man took two shots at some pigeons bothering the wheat on his place, but missed everything. A woman, Mrs. I. M. Hale took the gun and killed three at the first shot and two at the second. The man can vote, the woman

Unlucky in Politics, Lucky in Love. Albany Democrat.

Albany Democrat.

I. T. Harris, who was defeated for nomination on the Republican ticket in this district, and J. E. Lathrop defeated for the Democratic nomination in the Second District, immediately got married. One way to drown one's sorrow

Alaska Democrats for Parker. Juneau (Alaska) Record-Miner. Parker buttons are already being worn by a number of the leading Democrats. It is a foregone conclusion that he will receive the Democratic nomination, and the contest is now between "his honor" and "the rough rider."

Should Heartly Join.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
Portland has dedicated the sites of the
cost prominent buildings of the Lewis most prominent buildings of the Lewis and Clark Exposition with fitting and im-pressive ceremonies. From now until the opening day the whole Facilic North-west should join in hearty efforts to as-sure the unqualified success of the un-

#### They Don't Seem To.

Astoria Astorian. If the contending interests in the Far East experience as much difficulty in crossing the Yalu as the Portjand base-ball players experience in crossing the home plate, there will be mighty little loing on the banks of the placid stream which has been set down as one soon to flow red with blood.

#### Trials of Rural Journalism.

Paisley Post.
A fine large table used to write on and a fine large table used to write on and to fold papers on was stolen out of the office of the Post one day this week. As the table did not belong to us, and as we had never paid any rent for it, and as the owner came and took it right from under our eyes, we suppose nothing can be

#### Yaquina's Strong Alliance.

Elk City Vim.
The C. & E. scores one more knock-out on Yaquina Bay. But, gentlemen, the Almighty has set limitations beyond which you cannot go. You cannot pull up our splendid bay and harbor. You cannot ball out the great Pacific Ocean. With them left the future of Lincoln County is as-sured. The good time coming may be long postponed, but it will surely come.

#### What Beer Owes to Woman.

Independence Enterprise neasure are making up for the shortag of men in training hops. Besides the diversion and remuneration afforded, it is a healthful exercise and when the prospective good crop is harvested the men may have the satisfaction of feeling their labor contributed to its productio

# Kicked a Wildcat to Death.

Nyssa Progress.

Jack Glasscock was prowling around through his sagebrush forest the other day, when he encountered a wild and feroclous bobeat. He vociferously yelled for a gun, but being unable to attract the attention of any of his neighbors, and being e-termined to have the scalp of that cat by fair means or foul, he finally conceived the plan of tying a loaded quirt to the end of a hitch-rope. A judicious swing of the rope gave a solar-plexus blow to the animal, and then Jack got mad and closed in and kicked it to death. Nyssa Progress.

Lebanon Criterion. Remember it was the desire of the peo ole that the Lewis and Clark appropriation bill was passed by the Legislature and the belief was then, and is now, that the Fair would be a big advertisement for the state and that as an investment It would repay the state for every dollar expended. Governor Chamberlain was an enthusiastic supporter of the bill, as was all of the leading men of the state, both Democrats and Republicans. Any attempt on the part of the Democrats to make campaign thunder out of the Fair appropriation should fall flat,

# How to Kill Hawks.

Roseburg Review,
L. C. Hill, of Wardton, who was in
town today, tells us of a novel means of
destroying chicken hawks which is being
employed there. In the feed prepared for 40 or 50 chickens is mixed one-half a tea-spoonful of tincture of nux vomics. This poison does not affect the chickens, so it is asserted, but in turn does kill the hawk which makes a meal of one. Such ood carried by the parent bird to young awks while still in the nest also kills hem. Hawks have been causing great havoc among the young chickens in that neighborhood, but are now being ma-terially thinned out by this method.

# An Untiring Worker.

The Dalles Chronicle.
The record of Mr. Williamson for his five months in Congress is very encourag-ing. He has introduced 11 public bills and five private ones. Among the former are some very important measures, such as the relief bill for the Sherman County settlers, the Lewis and Clark appropriation, increasing pensions of Indian War vet-orans and other desirable legislation. It will be difficult to show a better record than this by any member Oregon ever had in the lower house of Congress, during the first few months of his incum-bency. Mr. Williamson is an untiring worker, and is developing strength as a legislator. His success is not measured by the nets he has rewarded with Federal tments, but by the passage of acts stituents in general.

# Sure Road to Unpopularity.

Enterprise Democrat,
A Stayton man named Trotter is in serious trouble for assaulting and otherwise abusing his wife, and for this and other reasons nearly all his neighbors are "down on him." The only excuse made for him is that he has been rendered in a measure incanse in consequence of littica. measure insane in consequence of litiga-tion with the City of Stayton. Looking into local papers for a further explana-tion, a common story is found. This man did a good business in a little town and prospered, but when the city wanted to open a street, and to do so required six inches off one of his lots, he "kicked" and "bucked" and "went to law," although the town offered him an equal lot. He carried the case to the Supreme Court, has spent several hundred dollars, got the ill will of nearly all his neighbors, took his spite out on his wife, who left him, and the prospects are good for Trotter trotting to a jail or the asylum. And all because the town in which he lived and had prospered wanted a little of his land, the taking of which would have probably done red, but when the city wanted to taking of which would have probably done him no harm whatever. There are such men in every town; 'tis pfly they can't sill be kept out in the woods or mountains, or

#### THE CODE NAPOLEON.

New York Tribune. "I shall go down to posterity," said Na-oleon Bonaparte, "with my code in my hand." He believed that prophecy would be fulfilled, and he well deserved that it abouid be. He esteemed his code above all his victories, from Toulon to Ligny. and we are not sure that he overesti-mated it. It easily outranks all other modern codes, even the Landrecht or Frederick the Great. We were reviewing not long ago a history of the Napoleonic reform of civil administration in parts of reform of civil administration in parts of Germany, and showed how great and beneficent was his work there, largely through the imposition of his civil code. Such, too, was the effect of the code in France, and in Belgium, Italy, Greece and elsewhere, where it was adopted. That one work entities him to a rank in constructive statesmanship comparable with that which the world has long accorded to him as a military conqueror.

Yet through the unjust irony of fate his prophecy has been unfulfilled. He is remembered for almost everything else more than for his code. When the "Napoleonic revival" sprang up a few years

more than for his code. When the "Napoleonic revival" sprang up a few years ago, in society, in dress, in literature and on the stage, every other feature of his life and works was recalled, exploited, eulogized, but the great code was all but ignored. Even this year men are speaking more of the centonary of his accumption of the imperial crown than of the centenary of the code; though his crown, and his nephew's, and all crowns in France, have long since been thrown down forever, while the code, despite all changes, still endures as the foundation of French jurisprudence, of French civil rights and organization, and, in a larger measure than we often think, of the neasure than we often think, of the French state itself.

For the supreme service of the code was the unification of France on the basis of a common system of law and administraa common system of law and administra-tion of justice. Before it, even with the "ordonnances" of Louis XIV and XV, multiplicity rivaling chaos prevailed. There were "droits ecrits" and "droits stumes" in endless variety according to place and interpretation. Legal pro-cedure was uncertain and expensive ev-erywhere, and there was no pretense at uniformity. That which was legal in one province was filegal in another. But Naroleon cho. Napoleon changed all this. He made his code uniform, for all parts and places, and he made the procedure comparatively simple and inexpensive; so that for the simple and inexpensive; so that for the first time in the history of France jus-tice was obtainable by all men on equal terms. The service thus rendered the cause of national unity was and is simply insatimable.

There have, of course, been changes in There have, of course, been changes in the code. For more than 40 years it stood substantially unaltered. Then the adoption of universal suffrage in 1848-destroyed the monopoly of power which the property-owning classes had enjoyed under the code, and made the proletariat for the first time a power in the state. In 1864 another change occurred, when the right of workingmen to strike was rec-ognized. The third came 20 years later, in the legalizing of workingmen's and "collective contracts;" and this was followed by others, giving women civil rights comparable with those of men. Doubliess other changes will be made; some for good and perhaps some for evil. Nevertheless, the framework and foundation of the civil code still remain largely as Napoleon designed them. Above all, the uniformity and unity of law and practice, and consequent uniformity of the ce, and consequent unification of the French people, remain unimpaired. In these things is Napoleon's not least worthy if not most recognized memorial.

### An Ideal Candidate.

Baltimore Herald. In the Saturday Evening Post the Hon Champ Clark launches the Presidential boom of his old friend and neighbor, the Rt, Hon. Francis Marion Cockrell, of Missourt. This is a time of wholesale booming, and every favorite son, from Roose-veit and Parker down to Hearst and Hon. Tom L. Johnson, has his booms and boom-ers. But the Hon. Clark insists that the claims of the Hon. Cockrell overshadaw those of all other candidates, great and small; and certainly when they are set forth in cold type it seems so.

Stripped of verbiage, these are the rea-sons advanced by the Hon. Clark to prove that the sturdy old Missourian should follow in the footsteps of Washington, Lin-coln and the Hon. Grover Cleveland.

oka lika Uncla Sam

He fit all through the war and never did urrender.

He shamed and routed the military oligarchy by proving that a shotgun is mo effective in battle than a magazine rifle He is the champion apple-cater of the United States.

He never casts mud upon his enemies He does not patronize the Senate can-vasback duck and turtle-soup bar. He has an eagle-beak nose He remembers faces 19 years. He has a campaign warwhoop so loud

that on one occasion it scared the catfish

in the Missouri River. He is a Southerner and a gentleman. In soher truth, the Hon. Clark seems to have made out a good case. Judge Parker may be more polished and Mr. Gorman may be more subtle than this rugged old Missourian, but where, in either party. is there a more thoroughgoing American?
And where, in all the earth, is there a
more honest, upright, conscientious and
lovable old man? He is 89 years young. says the Hon. Clark—a chisi in value. Lee in war, a Lincoln in peace and a John Hancock in patriotism. If the Democratic National Convention should happen to the South, let it consider well give ear to the South, let it consider well the claims of the Hon. Francis Marion Cockrell.

#### Mr. Hill's Services. New York Times.

David B. Hill does not suffer very acute-ly, we imagine, because of any unfairness of political opponents. It is not for his ease and comfort of mind, therefore, but in simple justice that we again point out his very great service to the Democratic party in this year 1904. While other leaders were ruminating or conferring, he set up a flagpole and raised a banner with a name on it. He saw the dominant importance of New York, not only in the actual campaign, but in the preliminary canvass for a candidate. He determined in his own mind that New York dught to In his own mind that New York Cugnit to present the name of Judge Parker, that he had strength and availability above any other New York Democrat upon whom attention could be concentrated.

Does anybody dispute the soundness of Constitution. whom attention could be concentrated. Does anybody dispute the soundness of his judgment as to that? His judgment has been vindicated and his acts justified by the course of events. The Democracy of New York has sanctioned his proced-ures. Nor is that all. By his early beginning of the work of organization and by his presentation of the name of a can-didate, the party not only in New York, but throughout the Union, has been kept together, encouraged and confirmed in its resolutions of safety and sanity. The progress of the Bryan-Hearst conspiracy against a return to wisdom has been checked. Nothing else would so effectually have put a stop to that dreadful march back into the realms of death.

# Caim After the Storm.

Louisville Times, Judge Parker's reputation for conserva-tism and his undoubted possession of a high order of ability will command for him the respect and report of the inde-pendent voter in the country at large, as will the regularity of his party record that of the Democrat who insists on a candidate who voted straight in 1896 and 1900. His judicial temperament offers a welcome relief from the strenuous irre-sponsibility and self-centered ambition of 2 1900. His judicial temperament offers a welcome relief from the strenuous frresponsibility and self-centered ambition of Mr. Roosevelt. He is to the party and the country the hope and prospect of a calm after the storm.

Young Mr. Freshy (to his tutor)—Will you tell me something of the Reign of Terror? You know all about it, I believe. Absent-did the country the hope and prospect of a calm after the storm.

# NOTE AND COMMENT,

After the Yalu. It was a Summer evening,
Old One Lung's work was done,
And he before his hovel's door
Was sitting in the sun;
And by him sported on the sed
His little grunchild Hop Sing Tod.

She saw her brother Suey Chop Roll something hard and round, Which he beside the Yalu stream In playing there had found; He came to sak what he had found That was so heavy, smooth and round

Old One Lung took it from the boy,
Who stood expectant by;
And then the old man shook his head,
And with a natural eigh,
"A Russian breech-block "its," said he,
"Was lost in their great victory," "It was the Russians," One Lung cried,

"Who put the Japs to rout;
But why they left their guns behind
I could not well make out.
But Kurvyatkin said," quoth he,
"That 'twas a Russian victory.

They say it was a shocking sight After the field was won;
For many thousand Russians there
Lay rotting in the sun;
But things like that, you know, must be
After a Russian victory,

"Great praise brave Kuropatkin won, His fame was spread abroad."
"Why, 'twas a very bad deteat!"
Sald little Hop Sing Tod.
"Nay, nay, my little gir," quoth he,
"It was a Russian victory. "And everybody praised the man
Who left the Japs on top,"
"But what did Russia gain by it?"
Quoth little Suey Choo,
"Why, that I cannot tell," quoth be,
"But 'twas a Russian victory."

Wifey sits for a photograph, but hubby as to stand for it.

On one thing both Russia and Japan agree, and that is the necessity for rais

Man's most important dress concessions to Summer are such that you can't see them, but woman seems an entirely different creature at different seasons

The Russian admiral at Port Arthur has been ordered not to take his ships outside on any account. That is an order that is certain to be carried out to the letter.

#### Tied Up a Font.

Kawaihaunulokahoupoekane, an 18-year-old Hawailan boy, died yesterday.—Honolulu Comtercial, Poor fellow, he didn't even live a year for each letter in his name.

The Dowager Empresa of China will sit or a photograph, so that the teeming millions may worship her picture. Fortunately, in posing for an image it is ot necessary to look pleasant.

The story of women disguised as men fighting in the Japanese army is so threadbare that some enterprising resident of Shanghai should send out a story that half the Russian troops are men disguised as women.

But however effectual the sample bottle, the sample joke, and the sample shudder, I can show you a yet more excellent device, says the Atlantic Monthly. Depreclate your wares. Learn from the Tennessee innkeeper who described his establishment as "not the largest hotel in the burg; not newly furnished throughout; no free 'bus to trains; not the best grub the market affords; but simply clean peds and good food; 25 cents a sleep, 25 cents an eat. Toothpicks and ice water thrown in. Try us! Pay up! And if not satisfied keep mum." Or emulate the New Jersey husbandman who declared: "Owing to ill-health, I will sell one blush raspherry cow, aged eight years. She is of undaunted courage and gives milk freely. To a man who does not fear leath in any form, she would be a great boon. I would rather sell her to a nonresident of the county."

It is the season of fish stories, and the oozy bed as the Summer resorts begin to rub the winter sleep out of their eyes. A few days ago we alluded to this daring Southern fisherman who beat a whale with a boathook. Now comes a different sort of story from East Belvidere (N. J.) This story tells of shooting shad on the wing. Henry Brint is the name of the gunner. He went out fishing when the trout season opened, but returned without a fish. As he was entering his house he saw a large hawk flying close to the ground and coming in his direction. Brint rushed into the house, got his shotgun, and gave the hawk both barrels. On reaching the dead bird, Brint saw something flopping about on the ground. It was a five-pound shad, just brought from the Delaware River, four miles off. Can't Oregon produce a story that will eclipse these Eastern tales as effectually as a royal chinook eclipses a codfish?

# OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

WEX. J.

Cora-She didn't tell him that she has been engaged before? Dora-Oh, no. She's keeping that quiet for strategic reasons,-Judge, "How's your daughter getting on now?" "Oh, fine, She's busy at Beethoven's works." "Where's that at? What do they make?"-Cleveland Leader. Manager-How long have you been on

the stage? Applicant—Seventeen years.
Manager—And do you still hope to become
an actor?—Chicago Daily News. Husband-in-Walting-I must take you to see the woman lightning-change artist at the Halls. Wife-Is she good? Husband-Great!

She puts on her hat in less than 15 mi -- Punch. Jorkins-Drugged and robbed! Why don't you have some action taken in the matter? Johson-I can't. I suppose the fellow had my permission. You see, he was my doctor.—New

Rind Friend-Did you tell the girl that you were willing to die for her? Rejected Sultor-Yes. Kind Friend-What did she say? Rejected Sultor-Told me to consider myself a dead one.-Philadelphia Telegraph.

"Tes," he said, "I studied in a college of pharmacy and now I am reading The Bar-tender's Guide." "What's your object?" "Why, I expect to get a lob as drug clerk in a prohibition district."-Chicago Even-

ing Post, "My old man threatens to cut down my allowance if I don't study more." "What a slily idea!" "Yes, isn't it? He doesn't seem to appreciate the fact that my text-books last me twice as long as anybody else's."—

Harper's Barst.
O'Roarke (who is being lowered down a well) -Hold on, Oi want to come up agin. Finnegan-An' what phor? O'Rourke-None av your binness. If you don't stop littin' me down Oi'll cut th' rope. Columbus Despatch.

Naggus-What are you going to do with

the hero and heroise of that magazine story you're running now? Marry them? Borus —Certainly. They'll be married in the last chapter, Naggus-I'm glad of it! It will serve them right!—Chicago Tribune. Young Mr. Freshly (to his tutor)—Will you