

The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Ore., as Second-Class Matter, May 22, 1881.

REVIEWED SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Daily, with Sunday, per month, \$1.50; Daily, with Sunday, per year, \$15.00; Sunday, per year, \$5.00; The Weekly, per year, \$3.00; Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 15c; Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included, 20c.

POSTAGE: United States, Canada and Mexico—10 to 14-page paper, 10c; 15 to 20-page paper, 12c; 21 to 24-page paper, 15c; 25 to 44-page paper, 20c; Foreign rates double.

The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot take to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be enclosed for this purpose.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICES: (The E. C. Beckwith Special Agency)—New York: Rooms 48-49, Tribuna Building; Chicago: Rooms 510-512 Tribune Building.

KEPT ON SALE: News—Additions: Postoffice News Co., 217 Dearborn street; Deaver—Julius Black, Hamilton & Kendall, 905-912 Seventh street; Kansas City—Hickesacker Clear Co., Ninth and Walnut; Los Angeles—B. F. Gardner, 259 South Spring and Harry Drapkin; Minneapolis—W. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third; St. Louis—Hagelstader, 317 First Avenue South; New York City—L. Jones & Co., Astor House; Omaha—Barkley Bros., 1612 Farnam; St. Paul—McLaughlin Bros., 210 South 14th; St. Paul—St. Paul Printing Co., 1208 Farnam; St. Paul—Oklahoma City, Frank Rice, 105 Broadway; Salt Lake—Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second South street; St. Louis—Worth Fair News Co., Louisiana News Co., and Joseph Copeland; San Francisco—J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market; St. Paul—Palmer Hotel; St. Paul—Ferry News Stand, Goldsmith Bros., 238 State; St. Paul—L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel; St. Paul—F. W. Pitt, 1008 Market; St. Paul—Frank Scott, 80 First; St. Paul—Wheatley, 83 Stevenson; Hotel Francis News Stand; Washington, D. C.—E. D. Brinkman, Fourth and Pacific Ave., N. W.; Ebbitt House News Stand.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER: Maximum temperature, 78 deg.; minimum, 47. Precipitation, none.

TODAY'S WEATHER: Partly cloudy and occasionally threatening; westerly winds.

FOOTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904.

IT HAS "NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE."

If a man is an ass, the probability is that he was born that way, and it isn't his fault. Be kind, therefore, to those of little understanding. The possibility is that they are doing as well as they can.

A new man, of whose antecedents Oregon seems to know nothing, is writing in the Astorian. He tells us that the argument that Oregon should give a heavy Republican majority because Oregon's election is the first to be held in the country and such result would be encouraging in other states, and thereby be of great assistance to the party in the coming National election, is "highly ridiculous." Also that "there is nothing of National significance in the Oregon election," because "the people are called upon merely to choose good men, and if the nominees of the Republicans in the various counties are deserving of support The Oregonian is disgracing them by setting up the plea for support of the ticket on the ground that a rousing majority would help President Roosevelt."

This reasoning introduces a new type of paranoia. Of course the nominees of the Republican party are worthy of support, and will be supported because they are worthy. But over and above this, it will be a great advantage to the Republican party of the country, and to President Roosevelt, if the Republicans of Oregon will take the pains to get the full vote out, and produce the largest possible majority. Should the majority fall low, the result everywhere would be a bad omen for the President and for the party; and there can be no more than one man in Oregon, of any party, who doesn't know it.

President Roosevelt is a party man, votes the ticket of his party, and sustains his party in all proper ways, to the extent of his power. The notion that it would be of no assistance to him, or no gratification to him, to hear of a great Republican majority in Oregon in June, because "there is nothing of National significance," has the originality and brilliancy of mud.

If President Roosevelt lived in Oregon he would come home to this election and vote the ticket, straight through. He is that kind of man. For an indication of his quality, take this from his book, "American Ideals":

"We have a right to ask that those with whom we associate... shall be themselves good Americans in heart and spirit; but if they are really good Americans in heart and spirit, that is all we have any right to expect of them. All that can rightly be asked of our political associates is that they shall be honest men, good Americans, and substantially in accord with their political ideas."

On these principles all Republicans should come out on election day and vote their party ticket. For this election HAS "National significance."

LET DETECTION BE EXPOSED. Some things are really marvels of disingenuous and uncanonid dullness. Here now is Rev. G. L. Tufts, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, telling us that the league, in its support of the (misnamed) local option bill, is not striving for prohibition! That is not the object at all. The league's raison d'etre is probably botanical study, or something of that kind.

"We maintain," says Mr. Tufts, "that not a single saloon will be closed as a result of the vote in June." And we then to suppose that Mr. Tufts and his league are working without aim or purpose? But it is simply a scheme of deception.

The country precincts that want prohibition have it now. The law prohibits for them, by compelling the person who wants a license to get a petition signed by a majority of the actual voters of his precinct. Under the proposed law prohibition would be weaker in the country precincts than now. For many would vote secretly for a saloon who would not openly put their names to a petition for one.

The main objection, it is not avowed. It is subtle, secret, deceptive. The main object is to enable the country precincts, which have no saloons, never mind, do not vote, to force prohibition on the county towns. Thus, in the name of local option, the county towns are to be deprived of local option by the vote of the rural precincts.

The prohibitionists, all of whom are supporting the scheme, know this well enough; and that is the reason why they are supporting it. It is not honest

on their part, to disavow the intent and purpose of the act they propose. "Enactment of the prohibition law will begin between the rural precincts and the towns, in every county. It is intended to take away from the towns their right of local option, by the country vote. If the people of Oregon want prohibition they should vote for this bill. If not, a vote against it is a vote against the prohibition which it intends." In any event, let shams, deceptions, subterfuges and fallacies be thrown out.

CUBA AND OUR SUGAR PROBLEM.

The Department of Agriculture's annual report on the sugar-beet crop comes out almost simultaneously with the announcement of Cuba's gain in trade under reciprocity. It is possible, therefore, to set the increases in beet production over against the Oxnard production which reciprocity with Cuba would ruin for the people. The report shows that the number of sugar-beet factories has grown from 23 in 1903 to 36 in 1904, with output in proportion. Meanwhile Cuba sold us in three months under reciprocity \$23,000,000 as against \$12,000,000 last year. The gain was mostly in sugar and tobacco, and was expected.

When we remember that Hawaiian sugar came in free without appreciable effect on best sugar, there is little ground to fear that Cuban sugar under the moderate reduction of 20 per cent from Dingley rates would seriously affect our domestic production today with our largely increased market. The difficulties with best sugar in this country are not those of the tariff, but are principally the labor problem and the precariousness of supply. Our farmers do not relish the menial labor of beet culture, and factories cannot operate to the best advantage unless their raw product is steadily available about up to the capacity of the plant. At the La Grande (Oregon) factory and environs Japanese help has been satisfactorily imported, and where these people can be had it will doubtless solve the labor problem.

The sugar situation in the United States is easy of apprehension and measurably steadfast. That is, our imports do not vary greatly from 4,000,000, 600 tons a year. Put into tons, we consume annually some 2,500,000 tons, of which all but 500,000 we import. Our cane product is stationary at 232,000 tons in 1901, 236,000 in 1902, and 233,000 in 1903. Maple sugar stood at about 5000 tons for ten years. The growth of beet sugar has been uniform under all tariff laws, and not likely in any reasonable prospect to be an important factor in the market. The steady rise of this industry is as follows, in tons: 1888.....1,040,1896.....40,000; 1890.....1,050,1897.....42,000; 1891.....1,060,1898.....44,000; 1892.....1,070,1899.....46,000; 1893.....1,080,1900.....48,000; 1894.....1,090,1901.....50,000; 1895.....1,100,1902.....52,000; 1896.....1,110,1903.....54,000; 1897.....1,120,1904.....56,000.

Even with its rapid growth, our beet sugar is seen, therefore, to supply today only one-tenth of the domestic demand; and while these 247,000 tons have been growing up from nothing, our National consumption of sugar has increased over 1,600,000 tons a year and from 66 to 71 pounds per capita. We have also increased from 350,000 to 550,000 tons a year from Hawaii, 65,000 to 85,000 from Porto Rico and 30,000 tons from the Philippines. Our sales to Cuba have increased under reciprocity from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 for the three months reported on by Secretary Cortelyou's experts. That is, the balance of trade against us in Cuba's favor has grown from \$7,000,000 to \$16,700,000. A poor, debtless, as Cuba is, she must expect for a long time to support a "favorable balance of trade" as the price of getting out of debt. The more prosperous she is, the better for our producers who sell to her, and we can help her along, it appears, without serious injury to either our sugar or our tobacco. The action of President Roosevelt in obtaining this act of justice to Cuba will be one of the things history will hold greatly to his credit.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT PUZZLE.

The May Government crop report, which for the past fortnight has been worked to the limit in an attempt to bull the wheat market, is, like most of its predecessors, fully as useful and important as the fifth wheel on a wagon. Out of the bewildering maze of percentages, acreage figures and prophecies tangible results which may mean something or anything are as difficult or impossible to secure as is the correct solution of the problem regarding the origin of the limit in an attempt to bull the wheat market, is, like most of its predecessors, fully as useful and important as the fifth wheel on a wagon. Out of the bewildering maze of percentages, acreage figures and prophecies tangible results which may mean something or anything are as difficult or impossible to secure as is the correct solution of the problem regarding the origin of the limit in an attempt to bull the wheat market, is, like most of its predecessors, fully as useful and important as the fifth wheel on a wagon.

JAPAN'S CLOCKWORK CAMPAIGN.

"War," says a military writer, "has no rules, but many principles." The slogan embodies a truth, although the philosophy of war might be further simplified by reducing the many principles to two—Prepare, and Strike Home. It is upon these basic principles that the Japanese have acted throughout the war. They have completed their preparations in patience, and when they have struck they have struck home. As at the Yalu, so at Kinchow. Patient when patience is required, and impetuous when action demands it, the Japanese are conducting a clockwork campaign and showing to the world that the blaze which swept over the Chinese stubble in '95 will shrivel stouter opposition. As to Japanese preparedness, no comment is necessary. Their steady progress over vast territories is sufficient proof. As to their dash, the Chinese war showed that. Three columns, closing on Ping Yang from different points at the same moment, swept into the fortified town with irresistible force. Thirty-one days after the second army is landed on the Liao Tung Peninsula it surges up and over Port Arthur the impregnable. In the present war a more stubborn foe than the Chinese is driven from the Yalu, and the Japanese soldiers swarm up Nan Shan Hill in the face of artillery and rifle fire, with what loss is not yet known, but certainly heavy.

A year or two ago, when columns of British soldiers were advancing against and receding from hills held by a handful of Boers, we heard that there could never again be a General foolish enough to have his men exterminated by making a frontal attack. We also heard that the bayonet, the traditional arm of the British infantry, was a useless instrument. We were told that armies attacking a strong position must outnumber the defenders ten to one. The bayonet was used at the Yalu, Kuroki did not shrink from a frontal attack, nor did the General commanding at Kinchow, where 50,000 Japanese, it is estimated, dislodged 20,000 Russians from a position of natural strength, fortified and provided with modern artillery. War has no rules, and few principles. The Japanese have no abandoned Spionkops, nor do they cross Tugela for the purpose of recrossing them tomorrow. Kinchow is within twenty-five miles of Port Arthur, and the Japanese will soon have the fortress invested in earnest. There can be no doubt that they will capture it or force the defenders to capitulate after a siege. In any event, Port Arthur is now safely isolated. The Japanese can proceed with their main plan of campaign. They are said to be fortifying Feng Wang Cheng, the admirably situated headquarters that fell to them like a ripe plum. Many observers believe that Kuroki's intention is to cut off Kuropatkin's retreat by getting a force north of Mukden, while inducing the main Russian body to remain at Liao Yang by affecting inability to move forward from Feng Wang Cheng. Such a move would be in keeping with the grand scale on which the Japanese strategy has been conceived, and if Kuroki can force a decisive battle at Liao Yang he is likely to give Russian power in the Far East its coup de grace, as the Japanese forces are being augmented from Takushan.

est. There can be no doubt that they will capture it or force the defenders to capitulate after a siege. In any event, Port Arthur is now safely isolated. The Japanese can proceed with their main plan of campaign. They are said to be fortifying Feng Wang Cheng, the admirably situated headquarters that fell to them like a ripe plum. Many observers believe that Kuroki's intention is to cut off Kuropatkin's retreat by getting a force north of Mukden, while inducing the main Russian body to remain at Liao Yang by affecting inability to move forward from Feng Wang Cheng. Such a move would be in keeping with the grand scale on which the Japanese strategy has been conceived, and if Kuroki can force a decisive battle at Liao Yang he is likely to give Russian power in the Far East its coup de grace, as the Japanese forces are being augmented from Takushan.

EFFICIENCY OF AMERICAN LABOR.

Some people believe that the industrial progress of the United States is primarily due to the policy of protection. Others are persuaded that our success in manufactures is accomplished rather in spite than by reason of our high tariffs. Perhaps neither of these contentions is wholly right, but if one of them is right, or if both are wrong, there is no possibility of withdrawing the protective tariff from our industrial system. No one would think of explaining British manufactures without reference to free raw materials; and no one can explain American manufactures without reference to protection.

WHAT IS RUDYARD KIPPLING'S PLACE IN THE LITERATURE OF TODAY?

How many of his readers and admirers are able to make correct answer? Haldane MacFall, an English critic of fine taste, calls him the poet of the soldier, the sailor, the frontiersman and all others of adventurous blood; declares him to be Britain's most original and vigorous artist, and a very master of the moods and emotions of men. But Mr. MacFall sees also the faults of Kipling, whose strength and weakness are most charmingly set forth in a pen and ink portrait published in the Sunday Oregonian tomorrow. It commends itself to every one who has read Kipling in poetry or prose.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO FROM SHORT RESIDENCE IN OREGON OR OTHER CAUSE ARE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH THE NOMINEES FOR SHERIFF, THE OREGONIAN WOULD SAY THAT MR. STOTT, THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE, IS A MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS, OF REPUTABLE LIFE AND CONSIDERABLE PROPERTY INTERESTS—IN EVERY WAY DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE AS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE IMPORTANT OFFICE.

WILL HEAR NO MORE APPEALS

President and Moody Will Back Up Annapolis Medical Board. WASHINGTON, May 27.—Several matters of importance were considered at the Cabinet meeting today. It was decided, on the suggestion of Secretary Moody, that hereafter neither the President nor the Navy Department would entertain appeals from applicants for admission to the Naval Academy as at Annapolis from the decision of the Medical Examining Board. Heretofore, it has been a practice of such applicants as were declared by the Medical Board to be physically disqualified to carry their cases to the President or the Navy Department in the hope of having the decision of the board overruled.

CRAMP ON AID TO SHIPPING.

Noted Builder Says Differential Duties Will Revive Commerce. PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The closing session of the Merchant Marine Commission was held today in the rooms of the Board of Trade. Edwin S. Cramp, vice-president of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, declared himself in favor of differential duties as a means of reviving commerce. He said that would probably do greater benefit than discriminating bounties. The former would be more lasting and permanent, though naturally of a slower growth. These views were incorporated in a statement filed with the commission.

FILES CHARGES AGAINST LEMLY

Seaman Asserts That Noted Naval Officer is Guilty of Falsehood. WASHINGTON, May 27.—George F. Ormsby, attorney for John Smith, formerly a seaman in the United States Navy, today filed with the Secretary of the Navy formal charges against Judge Adm. Gen. Lemly. He asked that the officer be tried by the general court-martial on charges of "falsehood and culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty."

DEFAMATION OF PORTLAND, LYING ABOUT PORTLAND—CARRIED ON THROUGH THE VICIOUS HABITS OF MEN WHO DRAW THEIR SUPPORT FROM PORTLAND GOING TO STEEL THAT DOWN FOR CERTAIN.

The time is not distant when it will cease to be profitable to those who carry it on.

RUSSIA BUYS SHIPS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 27.—A cruiser now approaching completion at a private yard in England has been sold to a French agent, representing the Russian Navy, who has purchased in England a number of fast cargo vessels, which will be altered so as to enable them to be used as transports.

OREGON'S MESSAGE.

Viewed From the Standpoint of Eastern Oregon. Pendleton Tribune. With wool at the prevailing high prices there should be no question about the loyalty of the sheepmen to the Republican party. To save themselves a shudder from the thought that the Democrats would some day perpetrate the Wilson act again they should vote the Republican ticket in every spot, and if the law permitted should travel all election day from polling place to polling place and vote 'er straight every time.

COME TO VIEW AMERICA.

Philippines Sent by Government Arrive in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The steamer Siberia, which arrived today from the Orient, via Manila and Honolulu, carried a number of prominent people, notable among them being 50 Filipinos chosen on a basis of observation by the Philippine Commissioners. They will visit the St. Louis Exposition and also inspect many parts of the country, the object of their trip being chiefly educational. The party includes Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, Benito Legarde and Joseph R. De Lururians, Chief Justice Arellano and others as well known. These representatives of the native population of the islands were met down the bay by a delegation of leading citizens on the Government pier. Among the party were United States Senators Perkins and Bard, and members of the principal commercial organizations of the city who extended a cordial welcome to the visitors.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"Mush and certified, please." No more baseball in the streets! Well may the kids ask what the streets are for.

Presumably milk and certified milk will bear the same relation to one another as fresh eggs and warranted fresh eggs.

The "original Holy Roller" is said to be in custody at Oregon City. The trouble is that the original wasn't locked up before any copies were made.

It is quite refreshing to hear of churches uniting, as the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches have done. The usual thing is dis-uniting.

From three to four hundred men are reported to hunt the municipal employment office in Seattle in a vain search for jobs. What do the guys expect, after the unofficial census has been taken?

"He also criticized Judge Parker's silence." That is the concluding sentence in a report of Bryan's latest speech.

We are all fond of criticizing that which we cannot comprehend.

A Magistrate in North London recently decided that a man going to the dentist is justified in getting drunk only in the case of a dentist that does not provide gas. "Painless" methods have made less progress in England than here, but if a person may legally get a jag on in the effort to acquire Dutch courage every man arrested for drunkenness will have a ready excuse.

When we read that a crowd of ignorant Londoners had spoiled the pleasure of a princeling by following him in open-mouthed wonder, we lay another offense at the door of the ill-bred English, and deprecate their silliness. When Miss Roosevelt is almost crushed against the wheels of her carriage by a seething mob of women and men in St. Louis, it makes us rub our eyes and wonder if it will ever be necessary to establish an official order of princesses in this country for the distraction of the crowd.

Advertising for a wife is usually considered a modern method of putting one's head into the noose, but such is not the case. A man named Corlier advertised for an "affectionate wife" in 1837, and received 35 replies to his few lines in a London paper. He married one of the women that answered his ad, and was living with her when he was arrested for the murder of a girl whose body had been discovered buried in a barn. The case aroused great interest, being known as the Red Barr Mystery. Corlier was hanged before a great crowd, and the hangman's rope was in great demand at 35 an inch.

Women are frequently accused of wearing things sent to them "on suspicion." It is not a bad thing that one is caught, as was the case in an incident reported by the New York papers. A woman had a costly hat sent home on trial. She wore it at a fashionable wedding and returned it the next day, saying it did not suit. The milliner was not without experience, and bluntly asked, "Didn't you wear this hat at the Blank wedding yesterday?" Surprised, the woman owned up, but asked how the milliner guessed. That wily person quietly showed a couple of stray grains of rice out of the folds of lace on the hat.

The great luncheon, which was to be the principal achievement of the Board of Lady Managers at St. Louis, was a splendid success if the number of guests that appeared is an indication. Seven hundred invitations were sent out, and at the 10 o'clock hour 270 women were assembled at the hall, ready for the first scramble at the tables. Invited guests and those that thought they should have been invited were hopelessly mixed up in the jam, and the crowd waited for hours in the hope of getting in on the grub. The Board of Lady Managers should rejoice that their hospitality is so much appreciated by visitors.

CONSCRIPTION AS ONLY MEANS

British Commission Reports on Way to Raise Home-Defense Army. LONDON, May 27.—The report of the royal commission on the volunteer militia forces practically recommends conscription as the only means of providing a home defense army adequate for the protection of the country in the absence of partial absence of the regular troops. The commissioners are of the opinion that the principles adopted by all the other great European states must be largely adopted by Great Britain, and that it is the duty of every able-bodied citizen to be trained for national defense. They point out that the necessary training would involve a period of continuous service with the colors, and that the instruction body of specially educated and highly trained officers, and they consider that one year of such continuous training would suffice with a few weeks' attendance at the maneuvers for a year or two of military drill.

SATOLLI OFF FOR AMERICA.

Prelate Not Coming on Mission, but Merely for Pleasure Trip. ROME, May 27.—Cardinal Satolli left here today on a visit to America. Cardinal Satolli is accompanied by his cousin, Father Ercole; his private secretary, Father Luigi; and a second secretary, Father Luigi. There were gathered at the railway station to bid him good-bye many high prelates and dignitaries. Count Santucci, Cardinal Satolli's apostolic legate and the permanent secretary of the American College in Rome, were also present. Cardinal Satolli repeated that he was not charged with any mission, adding: "I am going attracted to the United States by pleasant remembrances of my sojourn there. I have many good friends in America, so that I anticipate great pleasure in revisiting the noble country where I pursued such an important part of my career, and where the people give the whole world such an example of fraternity, all harmonizing without distinction of religion."

NEARLY 700 MEN WERE LOST.

Official Figures on Hattusa and Yoshino Disasters. TOKIO, May 28, 10 A. M.—Revised figures show that 61 noncommissioned officers and 37 bluejackets were killed and drowned, seven officers, 13 noncommissioned officers and bluejackets slightly wounded, and 12 bluejackets seriously wounded in the sinking of the Japanese battleship Hattusa by a mine off Port Arthur on May 15.

SOON NO BAN ON AERIAL TORPEDOES.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The attention of the military and naval experts here, who have been closely following developments in the war, has been attracted to the fact that on July 29 the prohibition imposed by the Hague Conference upon the discharge of aerial torpedoes from balloons or flying machines will expire by limitation. Consequently, a new field is now open to the inventor of flying machines and dirigible balloons, which may now enter the field of warfare without violating the rules of war.

RUSSIA BUYS SHIPS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 27.—A cruiser now approaching completion at a private yard in England has been sold to a French agent, representing the Russian Navy, who has purchased in England a number of fast cargo vessels, which will be altered so as to enable them to be used as transports.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

She is marriage a failure? Ho-ko; they don't make failure nowadays—they take bankruptcy—Little Inter Moulder. "Is the new man a good speller?" "I should like to see him spell the word 'unclaimed' in a Russian village."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Enthusiastic cheerfulness often passes for talent. A hot sausage is not more nutritious than a cold sausage, but it is more highly thought of.—Puck.

"Did Alkali like the tenderfoot eat his words?" "No; the tenderfoot turned out to be one of those fellows who would rather fight than eat."—Chicago Journal.

"My wife is trying to get into society." "Ah! I suppose it keeps her busy." "Yes, but not so busy as it keeps me trying not to get into debt."—Philadelphia Press.

Paw (finishing up a story)—And so I washed my hands of the whole business. Little Willie (interestedly)—Did somebody send you from the bank to get the foot of the tree? The Philosopher—"Do you mean humor in this life?" "Well, comparatively—yes. That is, there is more humor in it than there is in getting out of it, so I conclude it to be a joke."—Though sometimes, I must confess, I laugh when I really do not see the point.—Detroit Free Press.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

"Mush and certified, please." No more baseball in the streets! Well may the kids ask what the streets are for.

Presumably milk and certified milk will bear the same relation to one another as fresh eggs and warranted fresh eggs.

The "original Holy Roller" is said to be in custody at Oregon City. The trouble is that the original wasn't locked up before any copies were made.

It is quite refreshing to hear of churches uniting, as the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches have done. The usual thing is dis-uniting.

From three to four hundred men are reported to hunt the municipal employment office in Seattle in a vain search for jobs. What do the guys expect, after the unofficial census has been taken?

"He also criticized Judge Parker's silence." That is the concluding sentence in a report of Bryan's latest speech.

We are all fond of criticizing that which we cannot comprehend.

A Magistrate in North London recently decided that a man going to the dentist is justified in getting drunk only in the case of a dentist that does not provide gas. "Painless" methods have made less progress in England than here, but if a person may legally get a jag on in the effort to acquire Dutch courage every man arrested for drunkenness will have a ready excuse.

When we read that a crowd of ignorant Londoners had spoiled the pleasure of a princeling by following him in open-mouthed wonder, we lay another offense at the door of the ill-bred English, and deprecate their silliness. When Miss Roosevelt is almost crushed against the wheels of her carriage by a seething mob of women and men in St. Louis, it makes us rub our eyes and wonder if it will ever be necessary to establish an official order of princesses in this country for the distraction of the crowd.

Advertising for a wife is usually considered a modern method of putting one's head into the noose, but such is not the case. A man named Corlier advertised for an "affectionate wife" in 1837, and received 35 replies to his few lines in a London paper. He married one of the women that answered his ad, and was living with her when he was arrested for the murder of a girl whose body had been discovered buried in a barn. The case aroused great interest, being known as the Red Barr Mystery. Corlier was hanged before a great crowd, and the hangman's rope was in great demand at 35 an inch.

Women are frequently accused of wearing things sent to them "on suspicion." It is not a bad thing that one is caught, as was the case in an incident reported by the New York papers. A woman had a costly hat sent home on trial. She wore it at a fashionable wedding and returned it the next day, saying it did not suit. The milliner was not without experience, and bluntly asked, "Didn't you wear this hat at the Blank wedding yesterday?" Surprised, the woman owned up, but asked how the milliner guessed. That wily person quietly showed a couple of stray grains of rice out of the folds of lace on the hat.

The great luncheon, which was to be the principal achievement of the Board of Lady Managers at St. Louis, was a splendid success if the number of guests that appeared is an indication. Seven hundred invitations were sent out, and at the 10 o'clock hour 270 women were assembled at the hall, ready for the first scramble at the tables. Invited guests and those that thought they should have been invited were hopelessly mixed up in the jam, and the crowd waited for hours in the hope of getting in on the grub. The Board of Lady Managers should rejoice that their hospitality is so much appreciated by visitors.

CONSCRIPTION AS ONLY MEANS

British Commission Reports on Way to Raise Home-Defense Army. LONDON, May 27.—The report of the royal commission on the volunteer militia forces practically recommends conscription as the only means of providing a home defense army adequate for the protection of the country in the absence of partial absence of the regular troops. The commissioners are of the opinion that the principles adopted by all the other great European states must be largely adopted by Great Britain, and that it is the duty of every able-bodied citizen to be trained for national defense. They point out that the necessary training would involve a period of continuous service with the colors, and that the instruction body of specially educated and highly trained officers, and they consider that one year of such continuous training would suffice with a few weeks' attendance at the maneuvers for a year or two of military drill.

SATOLLI OFF FOR AMERICA.

Prelate Not Coming on Mission, but Merely for Pleasure Trip. ROME, May 27.—Cardinal Satolli left here today on a visit to America. Cardinal Satolli is accompanied by his cousin, Father Ercole; his private secretary, Father Luigi; and a second secretary, Father Luigi. There were gathered at the railway station to bid him good-bye many high prelates and dignitaries. Count Santucci, Cardinal Satolli's apostolic legate and the permanent secretary of the American College in Rome, were also present. Cardinal Satolli repeated that he was not charged with any mission, adding: "I am going attracted to the United States by pleasant remembrances of my sojourn there. I have many good friends in America, so that I anticipate great pleasure in revisiting the noble country where I pursued such an important part of my career, and where the people give the whole world such an example of fraternity, all harmonizing without distinction of religion."

NEARLY 700 MEN WERE LOST.

Official Figures on Hattusa and Yoshino Disasters. TOKIO, May 28, 10 A. M.—Revised figures show that 61 noncommissioned officers and 37 bluejackets were killed and drowned, seven officers, 13 noncommissioned officers and bluejackets slightly wounded, and 12 bluejackets seriously wounded in the sinking of the Japanese battleship Hattusa by a mine off Port Arthur on May 15.

SOON NO BAN ON AERIAL TORPEDOES.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The attention of the military and naval experts here, who have been closely following developments in the war, has been attracted to the fact that on July 29 the prohibition imposed by the Hague Conference upon the discharge of aerial torpedoes from balloons or flying machines will expire by limitation. Consequently, a new field is now open to the inventor of flying machines and dirigible balloons, which may now enter the field of warfare without violating the rules of war.

RUSSIA BUYS SHIPS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 27.—A cruiser now approaching completion at a private yard in England has been sold to a French agent, representing the Russian Navy, who has purchased in England a number of fast cargo vessels, which will be altered so as to enable them to be used as transports.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

She is marriage a failure? Ho-ko; they don't make failure nowadays—they take bankruptcy—Little Inter Moulder. "Is the new man a good speller?" "I should like to see him spell the word 'unclaimed' in a Russian village."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Enthusiastic cheerfulness often passes for talent. A hot sausage is not more nutritious than a cold sausage, but it is more highly thought of.—Puck.

"Did Alkali like the tenderfoot eat his words?" "No; the tenderfoot turned out to be one of those fellows who would rather fight than eat."—Chicago Journal.

"My wife is trying to get into society." "Ah! I suppose it keeps her busy." "Yes, but not so busy as it keeps me trying not to get into debt."—Philadelphia Press.

Paw (finishing up a story)—And so I washed my hands of the whole business. Little Willie (interestedly)—Did somebody send you from the bank to get the foot of the tree? The Philosopher—"Do you mean humor in this life?" "Well, comparatively—yes. That is, there is more humor in it than there is in getting out of it, so I conclude it to be a joke."—Though sometimes, I must confess, I laugh when I really do not see the point.—Detroit Free Press.

Assigned to Duty at Valdes. WASHINGTON, May 27.—Lieutenant T. G. Emmons, who has been assigned to special duty at Valdes, Alaska, where he will study the natives of that region and gather information for the Bureau of Ethnology.