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VENTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum temmure, 85 deg.; minimum, 57. Precipitation, TODAT'S WEATHER - Fair; northwest

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1904. PROPHECY THAT CAME TRUE.

"Troy was." Russia had a fleet in Oriental waters; today her naval ensign flies over a few limping stragglers. scattered along the harbors of an alien coast. The banner of the rising sun broom to his main truck as a sign that he has swept the seas of his enemies. Russia had no real chance of success upon the water. Her men are not sail-February, it was remarked in these that the blow would probably render the squadron inactive throughout the war. Nor did the Port Arthur ships accomplish anything. A dying eyes. few almiess and vaciliating sorties were made, indeed, but so little effect had they upon the enemy that Japanese transports continued to ply within easy

distance

Evidently the situation at Port Arthur was desperate, and Admiral Withpeft, now in an ocean grave, determined to attempt a junction with the Vladi- floor and kick his solicitous mother in vostok squadron, which should never have been separated from the command | him. And when Nicholas has risen to which he succeeded. Before a con- nightly to warm the milk about twice siderably superior force the Russian as often as he had to with little Stasia fleet was compelled to fly, and the and Madle, the carpet tacks upon the Port Arthur squadron is now a thing of floor and the chill night air taking the past. Apparently the three cruis- liberties with his person will make him ers of the Viadivostik squadron were on | forget his other troubles like Port Artheir way to join the Port Arthur vessels, when they were encountered by Alexis had been born a girl, the Japanese, who must have been reinforced by ships fresh from victory over Admiral Without. Thus both the young wife and his own ambitions Russian squadrons were defeated, and draw him from her side. There is one Russian sea-power in the Orient de- thing in this world second to the love Russian ships and their flight into neu- a daughter. From the time she puts tral ports, a new problem is presented her tiny hands in her father's and to the Japanese. China is a neutral anxiously wonders how she can earn power, and Japan is theoretically de- money to keep papa, to the day when

Chinese port. No doubt the Japanese, who have studiously refrained from any action that stay in the night of loss and shame. In might antagonize a neutral power, the latest novel of the hour you will would respect this theoretical barrier if | find the busy and battered man of the China were a military power and had a world, as he stands with his wife by the reputation for straightforward dealing. But China is not a military power, and author puts it, that there in the do-Japan is aware that Russia is very mestic sanctuary are the vital, ele-likely to violate her obligation to a mental things of life, and that all else neutral unless forestalled. There is no out in the world is artificial, visionary guarantee that a Russian ship, after and negligible; and in one of the oldcoaling and refitting in a Chinese port, would not slip out when opportunity offered. Therefore, the Japanese are bed scenes that ever rose before the hardly to blame for cutting out a Russian vessel that has sheltered herself in a Chinese port. The case of the insignificant gunboat Mandjur showed the vaciliation of the government at Pekin, and it is safe to say that an American or British Admiral in Togo's posttion would go after the enemy's ships in any port, with an amended version of Farragut's exclamation-"Dami

neutrality; go ahead." Such action is an insult to China, but then China is used to being insulted, and whether she likes it or not, "What is she going to do about it?" It is not enough for a neutral to ask respect; It must be commanded. When Russia, Sweden and Demark formed the "armed neutrality" with the object of obtaining respect for their commercial flage Great Britain in 1801, as one of the belligerents, sent Parker and Nelson to Copenhagen with instructions to take the Danish fleet. With the amputation of its mailed fist, the armed neutrality found life purposeless and died a sudden death. International laws, like clay pigeons, are made to be shot to pieces.

School is its possible bearing on parsponsibility and give their children over | such an unnatural state and she is ento the care of the state, which is now titled to it. expected to do almost anything for tinue in use and that boys be sent to

good demands the confinement of the domineering mouth. He carries a stout

boy under restraining influences. A few years ago it was proposed that the name of the Oregon State Insane Asylum be changed to Oregon State Hospital, the purpose being to dispel the sense of disgrace which some persons feel after having been confined at that institution. It was argued that people have an aversion to sending their mentally deranged relatives to that place, because of its name. There is doubtless some truth in this, and yet it will be clear to everyone that to change the name as proposed would be an invitation for persons everywhere to shift upon the state the burden of caring for those who, through age or other infirmity are unable to care for themscives.

The state insane asylum was established for the confinement and treatment of the mentally diseased whose malady renders them unfit to be at large. The work of the institution should be limited to the purpose for which it was founded, and not be extended to the maintenance of unfortunates who have no other resource than ungrateful or selfish relatives. At both the Reform School and the Asylum for the Insane, let us call a spade a spade and not try to deceive ourselves and others. The penitentiary serves its purpose quite as well as it would under ome such euphemism as the "asylum for retired speculators and those constitutionally indisposed to violent exer-

IN EXTENUATION OF GIRL BABIES Owing to the confusion of the moment and the desire for a successor to the

throne, the real merits of the situation in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Romanoff seem to have been overooked. It has been too readily taken for granted, we should say, that a boy baby is more desirable than a girl, and before young Alexis is a year old his fond parents are in a fair way to change their minds.

Public opinion in the United States has steadily tended for some years away from the old preference for boys toward a juster appreciation of the qualities of infantile femininity. The old regime was something due to superstition, influenced by Jewish tradition and cultivated by warlike rulers. China is the sublime and supreme embodiment of the ancient predilection and in obedience to it her annals are red with blood and black with crime. The fighting nations of Northern Europe have cherished the time-honored fallacy, and there is much in German and even English conjugal custom in keeping

with the savage ideal of barbarism. The experience of refined civilization. where life means something more than raids on rival tribes and the institution of a family vi et armis, has dispelled has proved itself a "meteor flag," and much of the old preference for boys Togo, like Van Tromp, might lash a and discovered the satisfaction that is potentially embodied in the birth of a little girl. Tired with the strenuosity of modern society, father and mother both realize at length that the boy ors. When Japan set the ball a-rolling is much harder to raise than a girl, he by torpedoing the Russian ships in their is much less use to them after he is fortified harbor of Port Arthur last raised, and in their declining years it is the daughter's hand and not the son's that leads them tenderly to the chimney corner or the shady spot on the midsummer porch, and lingers to close the

> Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff will learn many things in the eventful weeks and months that are before them. Whereas his sisters have dutifully endured to have their hair combed and suffered the pangs of teething with patience, this lusty young Czarovitch will howl all day and night, beat his head upon the the stomach when she essays to soothe thur and Liao Yang and wish that

The mother is proud to have a son but as time goes on the world and his With the dispersal of the of a mother, and that is the love of parred from taking offensive measures she receives the last farewell from tired against a Russian man-of-war in a eyes to worldly scenes, she is a joy, a comfort, an ornament in the day of power, a solace in the day of sorrow, a bedside of his sick boy, realizing as the mental things of life, and that all else est and grandest of English novels you shall find one of the sublimest death mind of man-where poor old John Sedley lay in solemn penitence, held by the hand of Amelia, sitting there and softly praying through her tears. Who can but echo the wish of Thackeray-"May you and I, friend, when our turn comes, have such company in our prayers!"

A WARNING AND AN OFFER, A timely warning to complaisant husbands is afforded in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bryning, of Kansas City, Because Mr.' Bryning was too everything she did, Mrs. Bryning has secured a divorce. "My husband had no ing over the strange reason for a divorce. "Whenever I asked for anything I always got it without question. There is no satisfaction in that kind of humdrum existence for me."

There are a great many husbands, especially in the Western part of the United States, who should take a lesson from the marital downfall of Mr. Bryning. In Europe, especially such masculine communities as Russia and Tur-A DISCOURAGER OF RESPONSIBILITY. key, uxoriousness is comparatively un-Another aspect of the proposal to known; but in our Western States, the change the name of the State Reform | wife is too often not only the head of | that scarlet fever-still a justly dreaded the family but the Whole Thing. The ental responsibility. If commitment to a logical result of aman's abdication of his State Industrial School instead of to a natural place is accurately shown in the Reform School shall carry with it no Bryning case, It is satisfactory neither cause of shame, will not a larger num- to the downtrodden man or the tyranher of parents be ready to shirk the re- | nous wife, She longs for freedom from

We hope that Mrs. Bryning will now everybody? With the disgrace removed, get the kind of a man she wants. There the parent could proudly announce to are several in this part of the country that show practically no diminution, his friends that his son is in attendance that would fill the bill. We have one in either in frequency or fatality, are at the State Industrial School. Far mind who, we have no doubt, would better it is that the present name con- make her contented and happy. He is a standing improvement in the treatment man of giant frame, beetling brows and of these diseases, each still "runs its that institution only when the efforts long, deep lines between the eyes and course"-mortality from the former for the people will not remove from

stick, which upon occasion he uses with precision and a heavy hand. Under his manly protection, Mrs. Bryning would never for one moment be deluded into the supposition that she was It. On receipts of 2 cents in stamps we will forward Mrs. Bryning the name of this model protector, guide and master, with a guarantee that she will never have to complain of him for being too kind and considerate.

PORTLAND IS NOT SO GREEN.

The ability and reasonableness of Mr. Schwerin's explanation of the Portland & Asiatic course in the matter of Japanese trade will probably put that topic in the category of closed incldents. It is certain that so long as Russia is able to enforce her ideas of contraband, shipments to Japan will be at the mercy of the Russian fleet, and this fact seems at length to have dawned upon the Puget Sound lines as well. If the expense of protecting the commerce of the port by war risks is deemed prohibitive, there is, of course an end of it, especially as some compromise has been arrived at in the promise of a vessel for Japan.

One contention of Mr. Schwerin's however, should not be permitted to pass without some fuller explanation and that is the dear old chestnut about the trans. Pacific service being operated at a loss. In support of his argument Mr. Schwerin states that the Portland & Asiatic line has lost since it was started \$309.411.26. Overlooking the fact that Mr. Schwerin caused quite a portion of this loss by his foolish war on the China Commercial, it is unfair to charge that amount up against Portland. The Portland & Asiatic Steam ship Company is operated in connection with the O. R. & Co. to protect the rail lines of that company, In the three years of its operation it has handled from Portland for the Orient 185,000 tons of flour. To quote Mr. Schwerin: "The trade of this port is a very small portion of the business done by the steamship line." This we believe to be an error, but will let It go, and add but 125,000 tons for the "larger part" of the business. Assuming that his figures on the losses of the line are correct, it would amount to about \$1 per ton. To produce this amount of flour would require 200,000 tons of wheat. The average rate collected by the O. R. & N. Co. on this wheat would be about \$3.50 per ton, or

\$700,000, for the rail haul to Portland. This is the situation which causes Portland to resent the Intimation that the Portland & Asiatic line is unable to take proper care of the freight offerings of its patrons, because it is losing too much money already. The O. R. & and Lewiston would hardly be able to show big dividends on the wheat which they pick up around Lewiston and deliver to the cars at Riparia, but they are still in busienss and in connection a profit for the system as a whole. Had Mr. Schwerin refrained from cutting rates at the very period when the Portland & Asiatic liners were crowded to their capacity, the vessels would have shown earnings of at least \$10,000 more per trip than was secured while that

costly war was raging. If the Portland & Asiatic line or some other line, under the patronage of the Harriman system, does not operate ships out of this port the wheat and flour trade of the Inland Empire will be diverted to a port where ships are obtainable. Principally by reason of Mr. Schwerin's action in cutting rates, the P. & A, is charged with a loss of \$1 per ton on the Oriental flour traffic. At its credit \$3.50 per ton for hauling this wheat or flour to tidewater. In other words, Mr. Harriman paid out of his Portland & Asiatic pocket a loss of \$185,000, and placed in his O. R. & N. pocket \$700,000, which he had collected for the rall haul of the business which caused the P. & A. loss,

Soft words butter no parsnips. The extent to which hypnotism has been invoked by the railroad system which nolds Portland and all Oregon in Its grasp may show some noteworthy achievements in recent months and years, but the business men of this city are rapidly coming out from under the spell. The extensions that have been announced but not built, the traffic rates in and out of Portland by rail and sea, promised but not put into effect-all these things have been accepted and gratitude has been expressed spread them out entrancingly in the air and bade us behold them. Among all these magical exhibits, none has held a higher place or seems destined to a loftier fall than the moonlight-on-the-lake delusion that the trans-Pacific steamship service is maintained at a loss from self-sacrificing impulses of altruistic philosophy.

FIGURES DISCREDITED. Dr. F. L. Wachenheim, of New York, criticises in detail, in a recent issue of the Medical Record, the methods by which vital statistics are collected and presented. The figures given under this head, he declares, are inaccurate, and the deductions from them farfetched and unreliable. He cites in proof of these deficiencies the ridiculously low figures in the American stabeing that most illegitimate births are not reported at all. After carefully noting the data upon which the mortality rate of large cities is based, Dr. Wachenheim concludes that up to the of his wife and acquiesced in present time all that can be said of the whole series of mortality tables as published is that they are plausible and backbone," said Mrs. Bryning, in talk- create an optimistic (occasionally pessimistic) impression, while of true scientific value they possess not the faint-

est trace. This criticism seems harsh and the conclusion fallacious. Looking about us, for example, we see that the death rate from diphtheria has greatly diminished in the past two decades; that the whooping cough-once the dread of mothers and the scourge of young children-has diminished in violence and in its period of duration; that measles intelligently treated is rarely fatal, and scourge-when treated according to simple, well-known sanitary methods, seldom results fatally or leaves behind, as formerly, enfeebled constitutions, deafness and other disastrous consequences

incident to the virulence of the disease and the injudicious use of drugs. The two common diseases, both now classed as preventable, both communicable but neither actively contagious, typhoid and consumption. Notwith-

the latter still claims its victim in a WORDS AND DEEDS ABOUT OREGON vast majority of cases, in its own time. Yet we know that the world moves in the direction of sanitary science and we still have faith to believe that in due time the sound and sage policy of prevention will prevail generally in regard to these maladies; that less attention will be given to remedial and more to protective measures in dealing with them; that men will grow in habits of personal cleanliness until expectoration upon the streets and in other public places will cease; that health authorities will increase in vigilance as they have in knowledge, making it impossible for typhoid to find breeding-places in cities and tuberculosis to lurk in the dust of the streets. Vital statistics may be misleading and maccurate, but common sense is a safe guide and cleanliness is its chief auxiliary when the matter of preventing disease is under consideration.

The people of Salem are to be congratulated upon the prospect of receiving in the near future a pure water supply for their homes. For many years the Capital City has felt the reproach incident to an unsatisfactory water supply, and several times in relatively recent years its citizens have een confronted with epidemics of disease due to this condition. Years ago, when water for all purposes was drawn from wells, many Salem homes were left desolate from the ravages of diphtheria. Typhold has had several innings, scoring heavily a number of times since then, and the only defense that could be made against it was by filtering and boiling the water in use in the homes of the city. During all of these later years the Board of Health has been active in urging protective methods, and to the intelligent co-operation of citizens in these efforts is due the fact that the city has been able, in the face of an impure water supply, to show during a considerable portion of each year a reasonably clean bill of health. Now we are told it is to have water as pure and clear as that supplied to Portland and Astoria. This is ndeed good news.

Judge Parker will not be a candidate for re-election because "no incumbent of the office should be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of any action taken by him might have upon his political fortunes." In other words, Judge Parker does not think the people are capable of fairly judging the public acts of an officer, or he expects his acts to be such as the people would not approve. If his re-election was within the power of the trusts he might not have recorded his declination thus early, but knowing N, steamers operating between Riparia that he cannot serve both the trusts and the people with satisfaction to both, he is not willing to submit his administration to the approval of the voters. As a matter of fact, the Judge is off in his reasoning. There is nothing with the rall lines contribute to making | that keeps a public officer closer to the line of duty than the hope of re-election. The man who has no hope or intention of coming again before the people is the one who can best afford to disregard the welfare of the masses in the interest of the classes.

> There were no bidders for the lands in the north half of the Grand Ronde reservation, which was offered for sale by the Government. This land had been burned over and is covered with the whitened trunks of trees which once stood in the midst of a dense forest of unsurpassed timber. A large proportion of the old tree trunks have already fallen and those now standing will last but a few years. These bare snags, rising out of a heavy growth of brush and fern, present a view not very inviting, it is true, yet there is little reason to doubt that in a very few years all that region will become valuable as grazing land. All through the Western slope of the Coast Range of mountains there is an abundance of moisture which keeps grass green and fresh after valley pastures have become dry. That the region west of the Coast Range of mountains is not so well known as it should be, is indicated by the large amount of good land still open

to settlement, Advices from Lebanon state that the short grain crop in Linn County will prevent the paper mills from securing enough straw to keep them in operation for the usual period, unless the farmers are paid very high prices for it. as one great Mahatma after another has Here is a condition of affairs which would seem to leave an opening for a paper mill east of the Cascade Mountains. The wheatgrowers of the Inland Empire have for the past two years sold considerable Eastern Oregon wheat to the Valley flour mills, and now the Valley papermakers might go over the mountains and buy the straw from which the wheat was threshed. In many localities in Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington there is a tendency to abandon the combined harvesters and return to the binders. This will insure plenty of straw in almost any locality in the wheat belt, and it will be much more valuable for papermaking purposes than for feed or fertilizer after it is burned.

-Flax experts from Belgium, who have been conducting experiments at Salem tistics of illegitimacy, the plain fact for the last three years and have raised and stored away a large quantity of flax, will erect a linen mill at a cost of \$100,000, "without asking for a dollar of subsidy." It is this latter information that is reassuring. When men with capital, who understand their business, are willing to put their own money into an enterprise, there is reason to have confidence in its success, The linen mill will undoubtedly pay from the start, and in the course of a few years we shall count the growing of flax for the fiber among our valued resources, ranking with hopgrowing as a distributor of wealth among a large number of people.

The report that Mrs. Maybrick had become a mental and physical wreck through her long imprisonment and the nervous strain that deferred hope of release had induced seems to have been without foundation. According to the latest report, she is "clearwitted and mildly robust." Her wish expressed in an interview given to the London Daily Chronicle "to die out of the memory of people on both sides of the Atlantic" is sufficient proof of her entire sanity,

Judge Parker regards the gold standard as irrevocably established, a condition brought about in spite of Judge Parker's influence twice, exerted in favor of the election of a free silve candidate for the Presidency, Yes, Judge, the gold standard is irrevocable, of parents have failed and the public on either side of the prominent nose and having decreased perhaps slightly while power the party that established it,

Chicago Inter Ocean. . William I. Marshall writes a long letter censuring, as historically inaccurate and politically unfair, the use of the Oregon case by the Inter Ocean to filustrate the persistence of Democratic blundering on expansion questions.

Nelther the Democrats nor Whigs," asserts Mr. Marshall, "ever 'opposed the acquisition of Oregon' be-cause it was so 'far,' or for any other reason." To support this assertion Mr. Marshail gives a long list of Democratic leaders who, at some time or other, spoke in favor of taking or keeping dregon. Lists of this kind are easy to compile

if words be regarded rather than deeds, or their absence, and if the date of ut-terance be concealed, thus making the speaker appear to show foresight what he really had was merely hindsight.

The case of Benton Illustrates the inter point. In the early 49s Benton could be described as a moderate expansionist. But in 1825 he showed so little perception of the course of empire that he said in a public speech:

The ridge of the Rocky Mountains may be named as a convenient, natural, and everianting boundary. Along this ridge the Western limits of the republic should be drawn, and the statue of the fabled god Terminus should be prected on its highest peak, never to be thrown

Benton's utterance of 1825 was typical of the attitude of the controlling forces of the Democratic party from the annexation of Florida to the nomination of Polk. Throughout this quarter century the Democratic position was that we had territory enough, and that there was no more on this continent worth having. Its spirit was that displayed by Jackson when he said:

It should be our policy to concentrate our concentrate our consulation and donline our frontier to proper nits until our country, in those limits, is filled with a dense population. The United States claimed Oregon by

right of Gray's discovery of the Columbia In 1792; of such title as France may have had, conveyed to us in 1803; Lewis' and Clark's explorations; actual settlement at Astoria in confirmed by the treaty of Ghent 1811 1814; of the cession by Spain of her claims in 1818, and finally, of the relin-quishment of Mexico of her claim in

The Democratic party held the Presidency continuously from 1800 to 1824, and from 1828 to 1840. It controlled both houses of Congress continuously from 1800 to 1838, and was not wholly caplaced by the Whigs during the Van Buren and Harrison-Tyler administrations. What were the acts of that party with reference to expansion to the Pa

In 1818, at the very time the Monroe administration was sanctioning son's highhanded proceedings in ida, it signed a treaty with England recognising Oregon as neutral or open ter-ritory for ten years, which treaty was renewed by the Jackson administration

The eloquent plea of Floyd of Virginla in 1820 for the occupation of Ore-gon fell on deaf ears. In 1834 the House passed a bill embodying Floyd's idea, but it failed in the Democratic Senate. senator Linn's similar bill of 1838 was also rejected. And all this time sucessive Democratic administrations took no steps to reinstate Mr. Astor and his associates in their rights at Astoria, solemnly confirmed to them by the treaty

At the very time that Marcus Whit man was floundering through the Wahsatch snowdrifts on his ride across the continent to plead with his Government to save Oregon from the grip of Engiand's Hudson's Bay Company, Senator McDuffie. a Democrat, was oppos-ing a bill for the occupation of Oregon with such arguments as this: There are 700 miles this side of the Rocky Mountains that are uninhabitable. . . I would not give a pinch of snuff for the whole (Oregon) territory. I wish the Rocky Mountains were an impassable barrier. . . I would not consent to expend \$5 to enable our

enulation to go there So effective was. Democratic opposition to Oregon that the Whig majority passed the bill in the Senate by only one

the House, It is true that the Democratic party against the relinquishment of American territory did not come from the Demo-crats, but from the Whig party when it nominated Henry Clay in 1832, and pro-tested against the surrender of a part of Maine, as proposed by the Van Buren

administration.
The change in the Democratic attitude is easily accounted for. While the party leaders slumbered the people had taken hold of the Oregon question. Marous Whitman's ride had attracted National attention, and the emigrants he Ted to Oregon in 1843 had proved popu-

Men and parties are finally judged not by words but by deeds. The deeds of the Democratic party up to 1844 prove it blundered then about Oregon as it is

blundering now about the Philippines. One of Few Able Democrats.

New York Mail (Rep.) The death of ex-Governor Robert Pattison, of Pennsylvania, would be ac-counted a severe blow to the National Democracy if the National Democracy had ever shown any capacity to make use of such exceptional men as he. He was an excellent example of American manhood. A lawyer and business man first-rate ability, he was willing to serve the people honestly and well when they called him. The Democratic party has no like him in Penneylvania and exceedingly few in the country.

Giving a Simple Explanation. Detroit Free Press. Summer boarder-What's the matter with these string beans? They taste like

so much wood. Farmer-This is a new variety I've just been cultivating. I read about them in a book written by a college professor that had never lived in the country.

The Conquering Images.

Unpublished war song of General Waltsbirsky,
In Town Topics,
"Ikons Omnia Vincunt."—Ivan Eunyoldvitch.
They may lick us on the land,
They may lick us on the sea;
But we'll make our final stand
When they think we're up a tree;
For we'll mobilize our Ikons. For we'll mobilise our Ikons, And they'll see where they will be! They may knock us into pl.

They may force us to retreat,
They may black our other eye,
They may bottle up our fleet;
But we'll mobilize our lkons,
And the foe will be our meat. You may think the Bear can't bite, And we don't know how to ecrap-In our majesty and might
We will sponge 'em off the map,
When we mobilize our Ikons
And annihilate the Jap.

We've been fooling up to now, But we know where we are at, And we've made an awful yow-(Keep your eye on Kuropat When we mobilize our Ikons And the popes go to the bat).

We will sprinkle on the Japa Holy water till they qual.
And we'll give 'em-well, jerhape,
We will make 'em sick and pale
When we mobilize our ikons,
For the heathen can't prevail,

When to Tokio we get, With our bureaucrats and Czar, We will make 'em ekip, you bet! They will get a nasty jar And our fixzing Samovan

THE GROWTH OF CITIES.

Chicago Tribune Twenty years ago the annual estimate of Chicago's population, based on the di-rectory figures, was paraded with much gusto. The recent announcement that the city has 2,241,000 people barely provokes comment. Some citizens possibly view with alarm instead of pride this rapid increase of urban population.
The growth of this city, if viewed with

alarm by many, is but an evidence of the worldwide movement from the rural districts to the urban centers. Germany and Emgiand are, in fact, more exercised over the growth of the large cities than is America. The question has there be-come a national one, and the discussion has enlisted the talents of eminent econ omists and public men. The party in Germany bases its fur argument on the alleged devitatining effect of city life on the national vigor. It contends that agriculture is the mainstay of the physical life of the Nation, and that it should be encouraged by means of higher tariffs. The lowering of the physical standards for recruits in the English army was said to be the neces sary result of the baleful influences of the large cities in weakening the race. Lon-don, once the pride of Samuel Johnson, who said that it provided for every human want, has been described by Lord Rose bery as "a tumor, an elephantiasis suck-ing into its gorged system half the life

and blood and bone of the rural districts."

Retween 1890 and 1900 the rural population of this country increased 9 per cent; the village population (towns of less than 8000), 25 per cent; the small city (8000 to 100,000). 27 per cent; the large city (100, 000 or more), 46½ per cent. While this would seem to show that the large city was receiving the largest number of recruits, yet there was developed in that decade a more encouraging tendency-viz: the drift of the manufacturing industry to the smaller centers of population Towns of 20,000 or less increased in th number of wageworkers and the value of

manufactured products to a greater de-gree than the large cities, Extremely high rents and the greater power of labor organizations in the large dties are the causes which work for the new movement. "Industrial towns" are being organized in Europe as well as America. Many of them are models of ex-America. Many of them are models of ex-cellence in the matter of health and attructiveness. The Garden City Associati England is attempting to organize use new "industrial towns" on a plan which will give to the municipality the in-crement in land values which the aggre

gation of population always brings. Transportation will doubtless settle the puestion of the "congestion" in large cities. The suburb will grow more attractive with cheap and rapid transit, and the suburb seems to be the summum bonum of human life. Transportation decity. It would seem that transportation is destined to solve the problems for which it is mostly responsible

NEED OF A HARMONIZER.

New York Tribune. The President's adversaries in the news-paper press ought to hold an experience meeting and enter in a gentlemen's agree-ment as to the proper line of attack. So long as they continue simultaneously to refute one another's arguments they will never make any progress. Possibly it is none of our business; but we really hate to see so much righteous wrath and con-troversial fervor going to waste. Only last Saturday the New York World published' a very solemn article, occupying nearly the whole of its editorial page, in which the President was sternly arraigned for truckling to organized capital. On the same day the New York Sun, at a smaller expenditure of space, but with similar typographical emphasis, denounced him for truckling to organized labor. In order that we may not be accused of making an invidious distinction, we supply herewith a fair sample of each of these powerful

From the New York World: Shall the action of the President in riddi shall the action of the Fresident in reaching himself of the one successful trust prosecutor in order to placate the corporations—in making his former private secretary and head of the Department of Commerce a campaign fund so-licitor from the very corporations he was appointed to "diligently investigate"-in appointing a railroad corporation official Secretary of the Navy and a political agent of the Southvote, and were unable to get it through the Navy, and a political agent of the South the House. ment to supervise and curb corporations (all reversed itself the very next year, and to aid his own campaign)-shall this "surrender in its platform of 1944 declared our title of the Rough Rider" be approved by the peo to Oregon "clear and unquestionable." However, the first platform declaration in politics and their controlling influence in against the relinquishment of American government be further enlarged and confirment of the confirment of t by continuing in power a party closely allied with them by the granting of special privileges in the tariff, by the election of corporation agents to Congress and to state offices, and through the reconstruction of the Cabinet to

meet their views?

From the New York Sun.

As for Mr. Boosevelt, he has placed himself frankly, fearlessly and unequivocally against the Constitution in gross and detail. He is not for the right of a man to sell his labo whom he will for such price as he is will to accept. He is against freedom of contract, He is on the side of the men who are every lar interest and illustrated public feel-ing. While the Whigs were fighting who entertain for it nothing but deriston and among themselves the Democrats final hatred. He has joined their organizations. espoused their creed, received their leaders a judged his dwelling and in his official residence; and deeds as President of the United States has welprove comed their delegates when they came to demand of him that he interfere in the government of a sovereign state in behalf of men, who were in open rebellion and dullaway against that state. There is no concealment or shuffling or evasion about Mr. Roosevelt. He, the student of the Constitution and of the laws that are founded on it, does this thing at this time, not because he is lawless or because he would like to see the Co. stroyed and with it vanish our liberties, but because he wants to get votes so that he will be elected President and take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

It is hardly probable that a conference looking to concert of action would result in a surrender on the part of either of these resolute champions, but we should suppose that their common detestation of the President might furnish the basis for a compromise. This ought to be a cam-paign of reason, in which neither the laoring man nor the capitalist should be in danger of "dilating with the wrong emotion.'

Growing Power of the Senate. Philadelphia Ledger.

There never was a time when the Ser did not seek to magnify its powers Having equal legislative authority, except for some nominal restrictions, with the House of Representatives, with less imme-diate accountability to the constituencies, and sharing, as it does, in some executive functions, the Senate has always had re opportunities to "curb" the co-ordinate branches than they had to curb it. This has not always been a disadvantage to the country.

The Golfer in Love.

Clinton Scollard, in Life. In the "foursome" some would fain Find nepenthe for their woe; Pollowing through shine or rain Where the "greens" like satin show; But I vote such sport as "slew"-Find it rather glum and grewsome; With a little maid I know I would play a quiet "twosome"!

In the "threesome" some maintain Lies excitement's gayest glow— Strife that mounts unto the brain Like the sparkling Veuve Clicquot; My opinion? Nay, not so! Noen or eve or morning dewsome With a little maid I know I would play a quiet "twosome"!

Baye of glory some would gain With grim "bogey" for their foe; (He's a bogey who's not slain Save one smite with canny blow!) Yet I hold this tame, and though My refrain seems trite, 'tis trueson With a little maid I know I would play a quiet "twosoms"!

Comradee all who golfing go Happiness-if you would view some With a little mald you know Heste and play a quiet "twospme" I

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Run a Map. Is there trouble with wire, Run a map.

It can't be wrong to fire in a map. Bum report?—well, never mind, War was certainly designed excuses we might find For a map.

Is the local rather light, Run a map. Put a cross for "latest fight" On the map. Very sky on city dope? There's no cause to worry, nope, Place your confidence and hope in a map.

Mukden make an inky blot your map; Show an army at each spot On your map; Crosses mark a "battle here," catter them both far and near-Empty spaces look so queer On a map.

Make a score of little squares On your map— Make a hundred—no one cares On a map, Each of them an army shows-Are they right?—there's no one knows As an expert's guess it goes On a map,

To impress the public's brain Run a map. Be sure there's nothing seems too plain On your map. Murder all the alphabet, X's, R's and Z's you get-

Then again it's easy to be daring with another fellow's ship.

When they're shaken up and set,

Portland people have entered upon another undertaking. A tombstone association has been formed.

Gromobol means the "thunderer." Plenty of thunder but little lightning seems to be the trouble with all the

Russian ships. A Chicago correspondent writes about the stage Irishman who "sings of Tipperary or some other seaport." As a seaport Tipperary ranks with Butte, Mont

A Salem correspondent says: "The Roaring Gimlet Gold Mining Company of Arizona has filed articles of incorporation in this state." What a bore!

Canada has an allen labor law aimed against Americans, and America has an alien labor law aimed against Canadians, If reciprocity in anti-reciprocal directions is thus an accomplished fact, what prevents it from coming into use in sensible directions?

Waldorf Astor's London publication, appears to have struck a novelty in having an insert of two souvenir pictorial postcards in each issue. The cards are perforated and can be detached easily without spolling the appearance of the magazine, which is one of the best published, so far as appearances go.

The Pail Mall Magazine, William

Grave news from the Far East. The Wai Wou Pou, or Chinese Foreign Office, remains silent in the Ryeshitelni incident,

O Wai Wou Pou, Please won't 'oo Say sumfin-do! Goo-goo, Wai Wou Pou, Not to coo; O Wai Wou Pou,

From a letter in the Pittsburg Dispatch: It is very gratifying to hear that the suggestion made in this column regarding the recall of Minister Leishman is about to be acted upon. A Cabinet meeting was called last night for the purpose of dealing with the subject, and the opinion expressed in this column was indorsed.

Scene-a Cabinet meeting. Enter Rooserelt and Hay. R.-What are we to do with Turkey, Hay?

H .- I notice that a correspondent of the Dispatch says we should recall Leish-

R.-That settles it; recall him right away. An exchange credits Joseph W. Folk

with this story: "Speed," said Mr. Folk, smiling, " is an excellent thing, a thing that will achieve wonders. I heard the other day of an Irishman, though, who expected too much of speed.

"This Irishman was a painter. Usually being paid by the hour, he worked rather slowly, but a friend one day found him nainting away like a steam engine. "The friend paused to investigate so

strange a matter. "'What's come over ye, McGuire?" he

said. 'It ain't like you to work that fast.' "Whist," said McGuire. 'Stand oot o' the way and don't sthop me. Of'm shtrivin' to get through before me paint gives out."

Got His Coffee Cold.

Rochester Heraid. Senator "Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, is a gentleman of the old school and his courtesy to women is never failing. Owing to this fact he recently had cold coffee served with his breakfast every morning for two weeks.

He was making a trip to the mountains

in the eastern part of the state and made his stopping-place a farmhouse at a re-mote point from the city. On the day of his arrival he was rather late for din-ner and the lady of the house apologized for the coffee, which at that time was lukewarm.

'Ch, do not mind it in the least, madam, said Senator Blackburn. "I really prefer my coffee cold, you know." It was served cold during the remainder of his stay of his stay.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Ollroy-Parsons is a liberal nort of fellow. He offered me a cigar just now. Butman—You didn't take it? Gliroy—No. Butman—Then how do you know whether it was liberality or merely malice?—Boston Transcript. Little Rodney-Papa, what is the difference between climate and weather? Mr. Wayout (of Dismaihurst-on-the-Bilnk)-Climate, my son,

is what a locality has when you are buying a home there, an wards. - Puck. and weather is what It has at "You may not believe it," said the Standard Oil magnate, "but I really do love the poor. I'm always glad to see them and to do what I can to add—" "To their numbers," interrupted

the man with the cold gray eye. "Yes, we all give you credit for that."-Catholic Standard and Times. "Here, young man," said the old lady, with fire in her eyes, "I've brung back this ther-mometer ye sold me." "What's the matter with it?" demanded the clerk. "It ain't re-

liable. One time ye look at it it esys of thing, and the next time it says another." Philadelphia Ledger. Eminent Specialist—Yes, madam, your husband is suffering from temporary aberration, due to overwork. It's quite a common occurrence. Wife—Yes, he insists that he's a millionaire. Eminent Specialist—And wants to pay me a couple of hundred pounds for my ad-vice. We'll have to humor him, you know.—

Pick-Me-Up. "There's mightly few people," said Farmer Corntoseel, "that knows what to do with a farm after they get one." "I have noticed that," answered the girl with frizze, "They always insist on filling the whole place up with curn and oats and things, when they might have such lovely reuple courte and gills. might have such lovely tennis courts and golf

links,"-Washington Star.