The Oregonian

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perature, 82 degrees; minimum temperature, 55 degrees. Precipitation, none. TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair, northwesterly winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party of socialism puts up its head. It has a candidate for the Presidency-who will receive votes not a His manifesto comes out with that of other candidates, after the usual form, His vote will probably equal that received by the Prohibition candidate, and it may be much greater; for the idea is a growing one, and will continue doubtless to grow, up to certain limits. It is theoretical, with many, who think intensely, yet narrowly; and in the minds of many others it associated with sentimental and senti-religious notions. In Christianity itself there is a strong element of the doctrines of Socialism, and texts of the teaching of Jesus are forced constantly into use for support of Socialistic

It is worth while to inquire what idea It is that underlies this action. The Social Democratic ideal, to which we are supposed to be tending, is a condition of society in which all should possess everything in common, and no one anything for himself. The state is to be the social body; the state all in all. Socialism demands a democratic state terests of universal freedom and equality of all. As little labor as possible, with opportunities for study and recreation for all; the equal distribution of all arduous and unavoidable work, and all to take their turn at gathering the garbage and cleaning the boots. Therewith as much enjoyment as possible, but equal enjoyment for all; and either no champagne for anybody, or an equal share for everybody. Such is the logic, such to be the result. The means and instruments of production are to be in the hands of the state; government is to control and direct industry in all fields of production; private capital is no longer to exist, but capital is to be nationalized, and "collectivism" is to take the place of individual initiative and effort. Is all this absurd? To the Socialist it seems no more absurd than Prohibition seems to the Prohibitionist. Each has his way with his ideal. The kernel, the central idea, of the

genuine historical Socialism, the Socialism which has a growing power in many countries of the Old World, and is putting up its claims in the New, is the leveling down of the whole face of society after the pattern of a universal collectivism established in the name of freedom and equality, especially the latter. It would be servitude, however, not freedom; for freedom, with equality of conditions, has never yet been found possible in the world. Nor could it exist in the Socialist state; for what is impossible for all time is an improvised democratic and exclusively collective production, without firm hands to govern it, and without immediate individual responsibility on the part of the participators. To enforce all this there must be authority, and that authority must work with rigor and vigor. Then where is your boasted freedom and equality? In a Socialist state all would be slaves. But since this is not thinkable, there can be no Socialist

sinte. If government is to take charge of labor and direct production, it must decide for the worker what he is to do. and he would have to take the job assigned him, whether he liked it or not. What other despotism could equal this? Again, if government is to take care of all the people and provide for them, it must, as every thinker from Plato to John Stuart Mill, and later, has shown, have superintendence and direction of bringing into the world those whom it must provide for. All family arrangements must be under superintendence of government. Against this necessary consequence of their own principles the Socialists themselves would be among the first to rebel. But no Socialist thinks it out. He is a theorist, hobby-

ist, or dreamer. But, constituted as human beings are, there is a certain proportion of individuals in a state of soclety like that of the modern industrial world, who will give themselves up to these vagaries. The number, however, is not likely to pass a not be surprising to find in November that the Socialist candidate for the Presidency had received more votes in the country at farge than had been cast for all parties in our Pacific States.

that private production is the evil of Industrial society, and that collective production, under direction of the state, s the only substitute or remedy for it. In effect, it is the philosophy of holding that the short and effective way of abating an evil, actual, possible or imaginary, is simply to pull down the house. Socialism would do it.

BUSSIA'S INVINCIBLE STRATEGY.

The crushing news is received from Lino Yang that the Russians again scored a hit over the Japanese by retreating across the Taits River in accordance with a prearranged programme, and that the professedly impregnable fort of Anshanshan has been abandoned in the face of the enemy without a blow struck in its defense, to the infinite discomfiture and discredit of the Japanese, who had been confidently counting on a battle.

The advantages which these opera tions secure to the Russians are apparent to the dullest comprehension. the case of the Liao Yang retreat the 10,000 or more Russians that have been put hors du combat by the three days' fighting are now removed where they cannot become the prey of hostile bullets. By putting themselves that much nearer St. Petersburg, moreover, the Russians have put the Japanese under the serious disadvantage of having to go that much farther after them. In case the Russian communications have actually been cut to the north of Lino Yang, the astuteness of the Russians in suffering this impediment to their retreat can only call for admiration, inasmuch as the added labors imposed upon the Japs by the necessity of surrounding and annihilating General Kuropatkin's command will inflict upon Kuroki a tremendous hardship.

There is one aspect of this daring and terrifying Russian strategy which has been ignored in current military criticism so far as we have observed, and that is its expression in the naval arm. The Russian Admirals who have sagaclously permitted their ships to be sunk or captured have not in reality suffered defeat, but are entitled to the paim of victory; for only think what pains and inconvenience the Japs have been put to in the necessity of taking charge of the captured vessels and caring for the crews of the lost ones. As long as the Rurik was affoat it was a source of danger to the Russian cause; but the ment it sank beneath the waves the real sufferer was Japan, inasmuch as she was by that much reduced in the possibilities of future triumphs. The very moment that there is not another Russian ship of war afloat St. Petersburg can shake its head in proud derision at the Japanese, who have thus been put in the dire and humiliating position of a power without the possi-

bility of a naval victory. This view of war, that the faster you retreat and the more you can set the foe to gnashing his teeth at your unexpected evacuation of an important fortress, the better for you and the worse for him, is one that has not received the consideration which is its due from military science. It will be necessary, in consistency, for the Russians to revise their view of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, which thus becomes one of the most brilliant exploits on record. The new theory is not original with Russia, however, for it has long been applied by such redoubt able warriors as the New York Evening Post to the Philippine Islands, and to all other naval and coaling stations, on the ground that the more such bases we have the more trouble it is to look after them.

The antis also hold, as we understand production, pure and simple, in the in- them, that the smaller the Army the more efficient it is, and the only of increasing the Navy is to cripple our sea power by requiring more men and money to keep it going. Measured by anti-imperialist standards, Russia is clearly in the ascendant, and it is difficult to see any limit to the height of military prowess she may attain. It is almost a pity she did not bethink herself to give up Manchurla without striking a blow, and thus achieve the stunning coup long advocated by the antis as to our own attitude toward the Philippines.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY AT ITS BEST.

It is the laudable ambition of Mr. James H. Eckels to attract to the Democratic party all the conservative and respectable element that he can induce to share his views. To this end he labors in the party councils on behalf of sanity and against wild-eyed populism. To this end he tries to help along every decent Democrat and put a tack in the tire of every unworthy one. He thinks it is better to have two parties dominated by wise and well-meaning men than to have one party all wisdom and the other all irresponsibility. This is Mr. Eckels' privilege-more, it is his duty. He is doing the country good

service as well as his party. No man who looks back to 1896 and recalls the dread and shame of those trying times and the humiliation to which we were subject in the eyes of the world, in the desperation of our struggle to assert common honesty and the most elementary truths of finance, can fail to be thankful that the campaign of 1904 is pitched on higher ground, or withhold credit for the determination with which Gold Democrats like Mr. Eckels have undertaken the reorganization of their party, so that it is once more respectable to be known as a Democrat. How infinitely better it is to be discussing questions about which men may honestly differ than to be engaged in a life and death combat with shameless repudiation and brazen popu-

lism! In one way this change is better for the Democratic party, and in another way it is not. For eight years nebody has had the chance to devote serious study to the comparative merits of the two great parties with each at its best. We have been obliged for the nonce to treat Republican as a mere synonym for safety and Democrat as a cuphemism for danger. There was no time to talk about the tariff, let alone the general tendencies of the two parties. Many a man, in fact, began to persuade himself that but for the financial issue he would be a Democrat. Now there is chance to study the general principles and tendencies of the Democratic party. It may be doubted whether the party will fare much better under this investigation than the other.

Such a searching inquiry as Secretary Shaw is conducting into the respective characters of the two parties, each at certain proportional limit. Yet it would its best, is not calculated to inspire any thinking man with the idea that the Democratic party at its best is much safer as a guide than the Democratic party at its worst. How thick is this

of the South from Bryan, how much of a panic would it take to overpower conservatism once more and drag it at the charlot wheels of flat money and free riot? More vital still, is the century-old policy of protection, after all its apparent results, to be dismissed recklessly as "robbery of the many for the benefit of the few"? May there not be some mistake here, which thinking men will hesitate to swallow, remembering as they do the plain facts of 1893-1897?

A CREATURE TO LOATHE.

Sudden death is not the appropriate ot of a young scoundrel like the one caught by three nervy Portland men on Willamette Heights Thursday night, It is better for him to meet for a time the looks of detestation which every observer should cast upon him. In this case the wretch has incurred the deep enmity of the police officers and the street-car employes, who feel outraged at present and past indignities and violence toward them and their fellows. It is unfortunate that this bitter feeling does not always prevail against this type of scamp and that it is not more

generally shared by the public. Every man who expresses admiration for the nerve and daring of the murderous highwayman and every woman who casts admiring glances toward him or sends flowers or missives to him in jail are accomplices in his It is not money alone these wretches seek, but the sensation they create and the reputation for nerve and daring which is too often by popular account accredited to them. would be much less of this sort of thing if the moral sense of the people would only assert itself so as to make the criminal classes understand that in the mind of every manly man and womanly woman they are only fit to despise and

If robbery were the only crime of the street-car highwayman, he could be viewed with less animosity. But he is always a murderer at heart and the most despicable sort of a murderer at that; for he neither stands up in a fair fight, as does the Southern duelist or Northern gambler, nor does he have the excuse of gratifying a bitter feud as the vendetta has, or the Kentucky mountaineer or the ordinary enraged assassin. This man takes up arms agains innocent persons who have never wronged him, upon whom he has no claim and whom he offers violence and wrong without an equal show for their lives and without any provocation whatever.

Officer Nelson, Conductor Johnson and Motorman Bingham deserve the plaudits of every right-minded person. Their plucky struggle in the face of deadly danger was a struggle on behalf of every unarmed man and timid woman and innocent child in the City of Portland; for it is the despicability of crimes like this that their indirect effects are of so great possible misery. We all know what nervous shocks will sometimes do to sick men, delicate vomen and timid children. The blight these unfeeling brutes sometimes cast over innocent lives is nothing to them; but they should be made to feel that universal humanity they are looked upon precisely as we look upon a snake and infinitely below the wretch who steals upon his enemy in the dark and stabs him in the back.

WHEAT CROP OF 1984 In accordance with its usual custom

The Oregonian today submits its annual estimate of the wheat crop of the three states-Oregon, Washington and Idaho. As is explained in the detailed article printed in another column, absolute accuracy is impossible in any estimate printed before the crop The figures given, however, have been compiled from data secured from the best authorities in the trade, and from the results of personal observation by experienced correspondents. The fact that the territory directly tributary to Portland this year has a larger crop than it harvested in 1901 has created a tendency to overestimate the entire crop of the Pacific Northwest. The three states in 1901 produced 46,600,-000 bushels of wheat, or 1,500,000 bushels more than is now indicated for the 1904 crop, but Puget Sound had the best crop in her territory in 1901, while this year the best yield is in Portland territory, and there is directly tributary to the O. R. & N. Co. fully a million bush. els more than there was in 1901, when the entire crop was much larger.

In round numbers the crop this year is 10,000,000 bushels greater than it was last year, and, owing to the higher prices prevailing, it will bring into the country nearly \$19,000,000 more than was realized for the 1903 crop. In spite of poor crops in the Big Bend country, the Grand Ronde and Willamette Valley, the entire Pacific Northwest has never before harvested a wheat crop which will sell for as much money as can be secured for that now coming on the market. The millions which it will distribute will spread prosperity all over the Inland Empire, and will not only insure an indefinite period of good times, but will be the means of greatly increasing the wheat acreage and improving the system of farming.

With wheat 75 cents per bushel and running forty to fifty bushels to the acre, as it has in a number of localities in Oregon and Washington, the allurements of diversified farming will be temporarily forgotten, and next year we may expect the largest acreage that has ever been sown to wheat. Perhaps the most striking feature of the crop now being harvested is the remarkable yields which have been reported from the light lands which until a few years ago were regarded as almost worthless. Best results from these light lands cannot be secured without very favorable climatic conditions, but there is a growing belief that good farming will lessen the liability of such failures as a number of years ago put these lands in such bad repute. The area of choice land that can be depended on to turn off good crops year after year is becoming restricted, but there are still immense tracts of this light land which is so far superior to the lands which are farmed for wheat in California that under favorable circumstances it can increase the output of the three states to the extent of several million bush-

Favorable climatic conditions were responsible for an immense yield of wheat along the O. R. & N. lines, and in addition to the increased business thus secured the company this season made a raid into Northern Pacific territory by extending the Washtucna branch from Kahlotus to Connell, Conservative estimates place Wash. the additional yield thus brought into Portland territory at 500,000 bushels and the new land susceptible to wheat-

will produce such a vast sum of money that the premier cereal, as a wealth producer, easily outclasses in importance every other industry in the three states. Wheat has always been the greatest factor in our commercial life, and its prestige was never greater than in this year of wonderful crops and high prices.

LET US SUPPOSE.

It is beyond doubt that had our Government, under direction of the Republican party, let the Philippine Islands the Democratic party would be roaring about it and appealing to the country to rebuke and reject a party that had been so recreant to its trust and so regardless of the honor, the dignity and the material interests of the United States. And on this basis it would expect to carry the electiondoubtless would carry it.

But the Republican party did not take this course. Its Administration at Washington retained the islands for the United States-adding to title by conquest, title by purchase and posses sion, precisely as in the case of the territory acquired from Mexico, at the close of the Mexican War. Louisiana wholly by purchase; but Jefferson, then President, had no inclination whatever to extend the Constitution over the territory. He set up there a government more absolute and oilgarchical than that established later in the Philippines. For acquisition of Lousiana Jefferson did not claim express constitutional power, but fell back upon the implied power necessarily incident to the nature of the government itself. The same right existed as to Oregon, Florida, Texas, California, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Telands

Nor was Jefferson's idea limited to the acquisition of contiguous territory. When asked by President Monroe his opinion about the matter out of which "Doctrine" that goes by Monroe's name was born, Jefferson wrote: "We have first to ask ourselves a question. Do we wish to acquire to our confederacy any one or more of the Spanish provinces? I candidly confess that I have ever looked upon Cuba as the most interesting addition to our system

Many years must yet clapse before final policy as to the Philippines can be determined. But the islands will never be abandoned by the United States, Had the McKinley-Roosevelt Administrations granted them the "independence" for which the present platform of the Democratic party speaks, that platform would carry a very different tone; and it may well be doubted whether the Republican party could stand against the storm. A godsend indeed to the Democratic party it would be, had the Republican party let the Philippines go.

The war between workingmen and employers in the building trades in New York is without the usual basis in grievances. The men are not demanding shorter hours, higher wages or better conditions, nor are employers seeking to lengthen hours, curtail wages or trying to inaugurate the "open shop." It seems to be, as far as unprejudiced observers are able to see, industrial war for the sake of war-a contest waged for pelf or merely from habit, or perhaps to keep the great cauldron of discontent seething and boiling. The spirit of Sam Parks seems to be redivivus-an unquiet, intermeddling ghost that will not down. Each side has its hand out for all that may fall in the way of "graft." Neither deserves nor receives sympathy

The indications are that the troubles of J. E. Courtney, Superintendent of the Multnomah County Poor Farm, will soon be over, and that those of D. D. Jackson will, in that capacity, begin. Sympathy which is centered upon the inmates of this institution is misplaced. It should at once be transferred to the governing powers, who must reckon periodically with the taxpayers on the score of economy, with the County Commissioners on the score of efficiency, and with politicians on general principles as interpreted by the exigencles of politics. However, since there are always men who are anxious to get into this sweatbox, it is no use to waste sympathy upon one when he begins to perspire freely under pressure.

An American officer who served seven years in the secret service of the Czar and has recently returned to his home in New York contributes to The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow a striking letter vividly picturing the ramifications of nihilism in Russia and the personality of the most dangerous anarchist of Europe. While the writer, Lieutenant Arthur M. Nyles, views the situation from one standpoint and sees for the near future an uprising that shall startle the world, every word he says is interesting. He has been a close observer.

One would say, offhand, that little if any human interest attaches to a barnyard owl However, it depends not so much on the bird as upon the man who has studied and photographed the farmer's friend. In The Sunday Orego. nian tomorrow William L. Finley and Herman T. Bohiman, who are developing as naturalists, tell of owls in Oregon in a style that will interest every natural boy who reads their story, whether he be 14 years old or 50.

In another column on this page appears an interesting letter to the New York Sun on the subject of dairy cows at the St. Louis Exposition. The topic is one that will certainly interest all our stock and farming readers. Such a display and such a contest should certainly be provided at the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

The Postoffice is most accurate and unfailing as a business barometer. When, therefore, it is stated that the receipts of the Portland Postoffice for the month of August, just ended, were 14 per cent greater than those of August, 1903, an intelligent public knows just what the statement means.

A woman who is old enough to know better has brought humiliation upon an nored name in this community by making a silly marriage. The story, except for names and dates, is not new. So wags the world.

Sheriff Word continues to wield the "new broom." At its last whisk some fees that he might have pocketed unchallenged were swept into the county *reasury. Good.

PERFIDY THE BASIS OF CONFIDENCE. for all parties in our Pacific States, veneer of safety and sanity which Mr. The movement is a protest of a class who scarcely know what they want; but their inspiration is an idea, vague the saddle, how permanent the divorce the high prices at which it is selling mult sail vold.—President Roosevelt, some and the saddle, how permanent the divorce the high prices at which it is selling mult sail vold.—President Roosevelt, some state of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as multi-sail to the sail of the secretly.

Our opposition, all sail of the sail of the secretly, according to their several temperaments, amount next year if favorable conditions exist. This big wheat crop and the saidle, how permanent the divorce that high prices at which it is selling multi-sail and rold.—President Roosevelt,

DAIRY COWS AT ST. LOUIS.

Letter in the New York Sun. Your St. Louis correspondent finds difulty in discovering educational material at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. That which amuses seldom educates, yet it is the catchy items of exhibition that make a fair popular if it reaches popularity. Ten persons go there to be amused to one who seeks instruction in any particular theme. Only when amusement deepens into interests and in-duces a study of practical application does any educational process occur. The very abundance of novelty at a World's Fair defeats everything beyond the first stage of the educational process by diverting at-tention rapidly from one theme to an-

Among the thousands of novelties, all seeming to be there for the sole purpose of furnishing amusement, there unique feature that offers next ent, there is amusement to the visitor; in fact, upon which the visitor is estopped from vent-ing his idle curiosity. It would appear malous that such a feature should find a place upon a World's Fair ground, where all else seems especially designed to invite investigation; yet this particu lar demonstration involves a rivalry that is of exceeding interest elsewhere, and its reported progress is anxiously awaited by great numbers of persons in almos every state in the Union. It has direct participants located in many states exending from New England to Oregon This is the great dairy con between cows of various thorough bred breeds to determine which breed and which particular cows among the severa breeds can perform certain dairy achieve ments at the greatest profit. This contest began June 16, and is to last 120 days. It is therefore a little more than half accomplished. Every cow's food is weighed and charged to her account at uniform rates that were established in advance. The manager may feed each separate cow as he sees fit, but whatever she eats must stand against the cost of her prod-Once the food is placed before her she must pay for it, and whatever she re-jects she loses. Great skill is exercised in eeding each cow up to her safe capacity without overdoing it and cloying The constituent parts of the mi each a separate fixed value. Of these the

"butter fat" is the most important valuable, and the "solids not fat" next. A combined mechanical and chemical test quickly determines these from each milking of each cow, and her day's yield is credited to her by the inspector While these cows are variously owned all over the country, each breed has separate quarters and works as the repre tative team of its respective breed. The Exposition recognizes various National Exposition recognizes breed associations, to which it assigns privileges. Each of these associations ap-points its expert manager, feeders and caretakers, and decides which cows among those offered shall be selected for contest. Owners having fine cows contest. Owners having fine cows are exceedingly anxious to have their herds represented in the contest. The fame of of these contesting cows is already notsed abroad in dairy and breeding cir cles, and excitement is running high.

The visitor to the Fair finds little satis-

faction in the dairy barns. He has heard of this or that cow from his state and wants to see her. He finds himself railed off at some distance from her, but an atendant points her out, very likely lying lown and chewing her cud, while electrical fans are blowing the fies away from her and mitigating the effects of the heatvisitor is quite crestfallen when he finds himself debarred from poking with his cane or umbrella to make her "git up and stan' 'round." But such treatnent is found to interfere with her func tional duties, and the owners and supporters of her breed have too much at stake to permit such familiarities. So the vis-itor has to be content with inquiring after her relative position on the scorecard the best he can do for his thirst for excitement. Later there will be show ring es, where specimens of the different preeds will be judged on points for prize "Of all things, a cow race, and the ows going to sleep!" was the comment of one woman who could not understand it all. But it is a nip and tuck race, just the same, and bears all the requisites of a capital sport, in which even the betting operations. Many a hordowner would give \$5000 to be able to place a winning cow of his own breeding in the contest. Many another would be willing to pay a like sum for a cow that could win in his name and go back into his herd as a breeding factor. It only needs a sweepstakes system on similar lines to de-velop a racing breed of dairy cows of enormous blood value to the country for grading up the common stock to a greater

The first contest of this kind was established at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, in which the Jerseys won the leading dairy honors. The next curred at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, in which a Guernsey cow cook the cake, much to the chagrin of th Jersey breeders, who were resting on their Chicago laurels and were caught napping. The event gave the Guernseys great pres-tige, but aroused the Jersey breeders to renewed activity in the present Fair. Whether resting on their laurels or frightened off, or for whatever cause, the Guernseys have falled to compete at St. Louis, and neither the Devons, Ayrshires nor Dutch Beited seem to have faced the starter. The fight is between four breeds, viz.: Jersey, Holstein-Friesian, Brown Swiss and Shorthorn. The competition embraces different classified tasks, as the making of milk butter, cheers and making of milk, butter, cheese and their by-products. Classes A (butter fat) and B (all solids) are purely dairy tests, but class C is a dual purpose class relating to beef and dairy products combined, and the competing cows are credited or debited, as the case may be, with the value of their change in weight. The Shorthorns do not compete in class A, nor the Jerseys nor Brown Swiss is class From the present outlook classes A and B are anybody's race, with perhaps the greater confidence on the part of the backers of the Jersey. Her supporters claim that with her small size and consequent less food cost she is turning out as much butter fat (the most valuable con-tent), and so nearly as much milk in gross as cows twice her weight that she cannot fail to show the best profit when her accounts are balanced. But, as in a horse race, many things may happen be-tween the half-way post and the finish. Doubtless the only reason why such a demonstration ever found life upon World's Fair grounds, and never any-where else, is the difficulty and expense of carrying out the competition

any other auspices, owing to jealousy be-tween breeds. At a World's Fair a challenge by one upon the others to cor and show up is almost compulsory. As an exhibit the demonstration has little drawing power at the gate, yet it has its educational features and is more talked about in after years than many features more assentional at the times. more sensational at the time. HARK COMSTOCK.

Robust Mosquitoes Down in Texas.

Springfield, Mass., Republican. It begins to look as if Texas were to take the mosquito challenge cup away from New Jersey, which has held it against all comers for years. It has just been necessary to shut down the branch railroad between the two Texas towns of Sabine and Beaumont because the insects made it impossible for sec-tion hands and brakemen to do any work. The officials of the road doubted work. The officials of the road doubted the statements of the men, and so they visited the scene to make a test for them selves. The road was closed within an hour of the end of the inspection trip.

Modern Gold for Old-Time Iron.

Philadelphia Record.
Some Armada relics, which have been recovered from the bottom of the sea, were sold the other day at a London auc-

A breech-loading cannon, with wad and ball still in position, brought £5; coins realized from 2s to 4s a pair; stone cannon balls brought something under £1 £1 apiece, and two iron shot sold for £3.

RULE BRITANNIA!

PORTLAND, Sept. 2-(To the Editor.)-From the beginnings of history British di-plomacy has attained its ends. Sometimes results were not visible until long afterward perhaps many years, but always at the end of the line there it was. There is but one Mistress of the Seas-Britannia, and when darkness shall end the day of time night will fold its sable wings on the domi nant dame. So there can be but one Island empire, maugre the number of seas.

Yet the Little Brown Man in the Pacific on the opposite side of the globe, had his ambitions. He was waking from the sleep of ages and the first to greet his vision was the-to him-parallel, what Britain was to the Atlantic he would be in his ocean. Thus be became Diplomacy's Object. And the training of centuries turned its finesse to him. He was confined and must expand His Island limits were small. Where would his young men go and yet be loyal subjects? There was the mainland. Ab, yes, but lo, the Bear!

The Bear! Never a smile on Diplomacy's face. Yet the smile was there, for wasn't the Bear an old acquaintance and were not the conflicts glistening marks down the dec ades of the past? No trap for him. He is foxy, wise. Still there is a brown balt he knows not of. And the Little Brown Manwhat of him? Diplomacy has been tersely called the Art of Lying. A promise made is a promise to be broken if need be or kept if of profit. But the novice in world power had not yet attained the knowing degree of discernment. To him 2 plus 2 equaled 4not 3 or 5, as his juggling fair-skinned friend of the other ocean would make it seem. Bear meat made good balt. He took time for readying; may be five years, not more than ten. Always at his elbow, Diplomacy.

The sting of the hornet put an end to hibernation and the conflict was on. The Bear held the mainland and for years had been improving it. He had come across the Pacific to our shores for countless loads of material with which to build his cities and towns and railroads. His gold kept our mills and men at work. His was the advance of civilization with the iron horse in the lead-not Diplomacy's prayerbook and gin bottle. For all that Diplomacy's Hornet said "Scat!" and his answer, straigh in the air on his hind legs, was "Woot! carnage began, and is yet.

There will be one end. Diplomacy see it and now and again turns to smile. By erce of superior weight the Bear must win, but so exhausted and resourceless as to stay put for years. The Little Brown Man, he who would expand, who is lesing his young men by the thousand, whose insune fanat-icism impels them into the jaws of Death— he will have nothing to expand for a genera-His fittest are dead, and but the lame, the blind and the halt will rem There can be no assimilation of the bathess yellow cousin with the over-cleanly brown one of the opposite sex, and the re-habilitation will be slow. Not for a third of century will the serenity be ruffled. After that, who knows?

And the Mistress of the Seas, whose handmaiden is Diplomacy, will again gather up the lines and say all is well. In passing, it is just to remark that Great indeed is Britain. Rule Britannia! DIPLOMAT.

IS THIS THE GAME OF HILL?

PULLMAN, Wash., Aug. 30.-(To the Editor.) Undoubtedly the St. Louis Convention made serious mistake in nominating a man as old s Mr. Davis. Just as certainly was Mr. Davis' age counted as one of his chief advantages by the clique that presented his name in the closing hours of the convention. To assume that he was nominated solely on acc of his great wealth, or because record, is to assume that the New Yorkers who worked the gold brick scheme on the convention in the matter of the platform are men entirely free from guile. David B. Hill has ligations to him. The papers now announce that Mr. Hill is booked for Secretary of State, and the bookmaker might find a after the Vice-President. Is it possible that there can be any one so trusting as that Mr. Hill, when he, as he did, secured Mr. Davis' nomination, did not take into consideration the life insurance tables as to the probability of Mr. Davis surviving until 1999 that every act is honest, but in this case there seems to be room for no other conclusion. It is in line with the rest of the work of the Hill crowd at St. Louis. If Mr. Bryan and his friends vote for Parker they will at the same time vote for their friend David B. Hill to succeed him in case of his death as President. That man is blind who cannot p this act of Hill.

Wise Action of Intelligent Men.

Cleveland Leader. No more intelligent body of men who rork with their hands exists than the international Typographical Union. It is pleasant, therefore, to learn that at a re-cent meeting this body, by an overwhelming majority, declined resolutely to sub-scribe to the heresy that membership in union precludes military service to the flag of the country that makes the union and its purposes possible. While we need not have expected any other action on the part of these intelligent men, none the less is the Nation constrained to con-gratulate them upon the force and method of their declaration in favor of the flag we all love.

Splitting the Hyphenated Vote.

Providence Journal.

It is well that the Irish-American vote should not remain the property of any one political organization. In fact, there ought not to be any Irish-American vote. Like other hyphenated political entities, it tends to keep alive race distinctions which ought to be obliterated. Thoughtful Irishmen have ob-served with deep dissatisfaction a tendency which, if it has not encouraged, has done nothing to check corruption. This is not because one race is more corrupt than another, but because any large mass of voters who can be moved en bloc naturally fall into the hands of the bosses.

Gas'away, a Fervid Pome. Crawford T. Ruff in Montgomery Advertiser, Oh! Gas'away lives near the land of cotton, His name will never be forgotten, Gas'away, Gas'away, Gas'away in West Virginia. Then I wish I was Mister Davis, Gas'away, Gas'away, In the Davis land I'll take my stand To live and vote for Davis, Gar'away, Gas'away,

In the great convention that Gas'away w. "born in. Early on one Sunday mornin' Gas'away, Gas'away, Gas'away in West Virginia.

Then I wish I was Mister Davis, Hooray, for Gas'away, In the Gas'away band I'll take my stand

Gas'away in West Virginia.

To work and vote for Davis, Gas'away, Gas'away, Gas'away of West Virginis. Mr. Davis is wedded to True Democracy Together they'll weed out all hypocrisy, Gas'away, Gas'away, Gas'away in West Virginia. Then I wish I was Mister Davis

Hooray, for Gas'away, In the Davis band I'll take my stand, To work and vote for Davis, Gas'away, Gas'away, Gas'away of West Virginia. Then hoe it down and ecratch your

Then noe it down and scratch your grav To Gas'away's band I'm bound to travel, Hooray, for Gas'away, Gas'away of West Virginia. Oh! I wish I was Mister Gas'away, Hooray, I say, In the Davis band I'll take my stand, To work and vote for Gas'away.

Hoeray, for Gas'away. Gas away of West Virginia.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A hairbrush in the hands of a woman nay be as dangerous a weapon as a hat-

The outlook for the boy highwayman ndustry in Portland is a trifle discouraging.

Parker's visit to St. Louis, Mo., will give the "Show Me" Club a great chance o acquire a star recruit.

As a little diversion from Liao Yang, Rusian ships continue to find Japanese mines with the usual result.

About one more "clever strategical retreat" by General Kuropatkin will put the Russians out of business.

Couldn't Charlie Frohman make a pot of money out of Princess Louise if he ould get her to star in "East Lynne?"

Tokio thinks Port Arthur will fall about the last of September and we guess there's nothing else for the Rus-

Incidentally, it may be hoped that the St. Louis reception committee will show Candidate Parker the identical spot where the Democracy discovered the gold standard.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 2.-Hon. T. A. Watson, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Tom: It's a dern sight more important to me to know whether I am going to get a chance to dine at the White House myself than to answer your fool questions about Booker Washington. Yours, A. B. P.

French translators are to make another attempt to turn Shakespeare's "King Lear" into their language. This the third attempt, will be undertaken by Pierre Loti, a noted author. French translations of the English poet since the days of Voltaire have never proved successful, being either burlesques, rank perversions or too literal renderings of the original.

Mrs. Tom Thumb, made famous by Barnum, is still alive, at the age of 65. She has a regular turn in a midget theater at Coney Island and is driven home each evening in the identical coach presented to Tom Thumb in 1884 by King Edward, then Prince of Wales. She is very religlous and a member of the Actors' Church Alliance and of the Woman's Aid Society. She is also a Daughter of the American Revolution,

Fife Widener, the 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, of Philadelphia, celebrated her third birthday in Newport by giving a garden party and uncheon. Her grandfather, P. A. B. Widener, the millionaire traction magnate of Philadelphia, presented the little child with a check for \$500,000, but she was more interested in a big birthday cake, on which blazed three tiny candles, and gifts from Masters Cornelius and Alfred Vanderbilt, George Widener and other infant swains.

A movement is on foot in Boston for the erection of some kind of memorial to Willam Billings, America's first musical composer, who was born in that city October , 1765. By trade he was a tanner, an eccentric and uncouth character, deformed in person and blind in one eye. His music always had a spice of patriotism, and the strains he wrote were immensely popular in the early days of the Republic for he began composing while a mere boy. He died in Boston, September 26, 1800, and his is probably one of the unmarked graves on Boston Common,

When Ellhu Root arrived in New York should Parker be elected. The Secretary of state is in line for the Presidential succession porters, and one of them asked him if it were true that he would accept the no nation for Governor of New York. The reporter referred to Senator Platt's speech of a fortnight before. Mr. Root smiled. bility of Mr. Davis surviving until 1908 if "Now, really, you would not come to me elected. It is unfortunate that one has to to prove any statement that Senator Platt look for unworthy motives and cannot assume might make would you." "Would you." might make, would you?" "Would you accept the nomination?" "Did you ever hear the story of the reporter that met Mr. Lamont in an elevator in the State, War and Navy building at Washington and said, 'Mr. Lamont, will you take the nomination for Governor this year?" 'Have you the authority to offer it?" returned the Secretary."

> Another test case of woman's rights has been brought up in Wilkesbarre in the arraignment of Miss Maud Kocher, charged with uttering two swear words, says the Chicago Post, Miss Kocher claimed that she had just as much right to swear as is given to man, especially as she exercised this freedom of speech in her own house. The Judge, however, thought differently, and fined her 67 cents, from which we may argue a flat rate of three swears for a dollar. Miss Kocher has appealed the case and will fight it bitterly. Morally we must oppose Miss Kocher, but Copstitutionally we think she is right. If a woman is to be fined 67 cents-three for a dollar-every time she uses two swear words in her own house, and not very alarming swear words at that, what ex cuse shall be made for a man under simihar conditions, and how can be ever hope to preserve his dignity and run his house. hold successfully if the measure he metes is meted out to him again? A wife once cured her husband of swearing at home by repeating his oaths as fast as he delivered em, and they lived happily ever after. Shall woman, then, be deprived of one of ner greatest reformatory influences?

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Citizen-Show me some tan shoes, please Pacetious Clerk-Omelet, mustard or sunburst? -Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, Made any proposals yet, Mamie" "No. I aven't had any chance. All the boys seem to travel in gangs just now."-Philadelphia In-

Knicker-I remember that night. The wind was biting- Bocker-I never knew that the wind could bite. Knicker-Sure. I reckon you never heard of the teeth of a gale .- Chicago "She is the most inconsistent woman I ever

saw." "But, you know, it is a woman's privilege to change her mind." "Of course it is. That is what is expected. But this girl never does."—New York Press. His Usefulness Discovered at Last.-Friend-Say. Brief, how did you acquire that proud, haughty air that you always spring on the jury? Lawyer-Oh, I got all the fine points from the office boy.—Chicago News.

Sharpe-The Egyptian eigarette is a late creation. The ancient Egyptians didn't smoke cigarettes. Whealton-Of course not. If they had they wouldn't have boasted enough sense to build the pyramids.—Chicago News.

"I suppose, Miss Auburn," said Mr. Kidder,
"you are what might be termed a strawberry
blonde." "Not necessarily, Mr. Kidder," rebionde." "Not necessarily, Mr. Kidder," re-piled the Titianesque beauty, "I'll even take vanilla or water los if there's nothing size."-Exchange.

Frugal Youth-Shall we order a clam chow-der, Miss Pimmle? They make them so good here that you can't tell them from diamond-backed terrapin. Artiess Maiden-I think I could, Mr. Clusman. Let's order both of them, and see,-Chloago Record-Herald.

"You," said the stranger, "I used to edit a paper in the West, but I got my right hand caught in the press one day and it crippled my fingers so I had to give up." "Couldn't write any more, ch?" "Oh! that wasn't it, but one of them was my trigger finger."-Philadelphia