# The Oregonian

### ntered at the Postoffice at Portland, Ot nd-class matter

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES	
By mail (postage prepaid in advance	)
Daily, with Sunday, per month	\$8
Daily, with Sunday excepted, per year	1.0
Daily, with Sunday, per year	3.0
Sunday, per years	2.0
The Weekly, per year A	1.5
The Weekly, 8 months	
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday ez-	35
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday in-	
shuded	30

#### POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexic to 14-page paper to 50-page paper to 44-page paper oreign rates, double.

#### EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.

(The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency)-few York; rooms 45-50, Tribune building, hicago: Rooms 510-512 Tribune building. The Oregonian does not buy poems of tories from individuals and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to without solicitation. No stainps should inclosed for this purpose

## KEPT ON SALE.

Chicago — Auditorium Annex; Postoffice News Co., 175 Dearborn street. Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend-

ick, 906-912 Seventeenth street, and Fros-uff Bros., 605 16th st. Kanaas City, Mo.-Bicksecker Cigar Co.,

Ninth and Walnut. Los Angeles-H. F. Gardnar, 289 South

Spring, and Harry Drapkin, 'Oukland, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, 14th and

Minneapolis-M. J. Kavanangh, 50 South Chird; L. Regelsburger, 217 First Avenue

South New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor

Outen-F. R. Godard and Myers & Harrop Omaha-Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam Magasth Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam. Salt Lake-Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Second South street,

St. Louis-World's Fair News Co., Joseph Copeland, Geo, L. Ackerman, newsboy Eighth and Olive sts., and Excelsior News Co San Francisco-J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Mar-ket, near Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, News Stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel News Stand; Pitts, 1008 Market; Frank Scott, 80 N. Whenthey, 83 Stevenson; Hotel St. cis News Stand Washington, D. C .- Ebbitt House News

Stand. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER--Maximum tem perature, 61 deg.; minimum, 45. Precipitation

TODAT'S WEATHER - Fair: northwest

## PORTLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1964

## THE SLAUGHTER IN MANCHURIA

He was a poet of very gentle nature, yet a close observer and profound thinker, who said that "armies arrayed for mutual slaughter" were "God's most dreaded instruments for working out a pure intent." "Yea," continued the "carnage is God's daughter." poet. With the carnage in the battles of Manchuria-could he witness it-the maker of such "three-piled hyperboles" certainly would be satisfied. Some detail of the reports of losses in the awful struggle between the Russians and Japanese about the Shakhe River is now coming forth to the knowledge of the world. The Japanese, who remained in possession of the vast field of battle. extending over a front of more than twenty miles, report that they have buried 10,550 Russian dead; and it is supposed the Russians succeeded in removing not a few. The number of wounded is matter of conjecture; but It is found that with modern arms it is greater, in proportion to those actually killed, than in former times; for the modern rifle, with its small bullet at high velocity, makes a clean cut, and greater numbers than formerly are but slightly wounded. The Japanese estimate the total casualties of the Russians in this battle, which continued several days, at 60,000; but they make no report upon their own losses, nor permit any information to be sent out about them. This policy is pursued chiefly with the purpose of withholding information from their enemies, of

directly on herself. Russia will not quit, and Japan therefore must fight. So the news of the next general slaughter is awaited-shocking as it is to the mild philanthropists of the world's peace commissions to see dogged war pristling his angry crest and snarling in the gentle eyes of peace, in so fierce fashion.

## AT LARGE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Startling news is presented this morning, in the report of the attack made by the Russian naval force from the Baltic on an English fishing fleet off Hull, on the northeast coast of England, in the North Sea. It was doubtless a result of blundering stupidity. but it is an astounding piece of news The only possible way of accounting for it is on the supposition that the Rus-sian Captains supposed these fishing smacks to be Japanese gunboats or tor petio-boats, lying in whit for the Russian fleet. But stupidity so dense would be a wonder indeed.

It becomes highly interesting to know what the British government will think about it, or what action it will take. On the only possible supposition, name ly, that the Russians thought the fishing boats Japanese vessels, the consequence follows that Great Britain may notify Russia that her naval officers are too ignorant or too stupid to be permitted at large on the high seas; when might follow action vigorous and decisive by the naval forces of Great Britain. The fact is that England is the nat

ural ally of Japan and ought to protect Japan. It is England's most effective way of checking Russia. That England will be drawn into this war has been from the first widely believed. The most probable way is through Russia's a number of people. inconsiderate action. When she lets loose her Baltic fleet, after the manner of Spanish knight-errantry, to attack everything on the high sea, as Don Quixote made war on windmills, carriers and flocks of sheep, trouble likely to ensue. It is an offence with-

out a recent parallel, The time has arrived, anyway, when Russin should get a check; and the fight that Japan is putting up is England's fight as well as her own

Russian warships have stopped comnerce from our own Pacific ports to the Orient. They have held up British erchantmen in the Mediterranean Now they attack British fishing vessels in the North Sea. And now, the question is whether Russian war vessels should be allowed to run at large, anywhere. It is for Great Britain to act. If our Government should remonstrate against any outrage, we should have an appeal from the leathern lungs of our "peace sheaks," who\*want our nose pulled, against the "big stick." But, if we elect Parker, we can cheerfully accept any indignity and humbly ask for more treatment of the same kind. The need of this country is invertebrates in its affairs. Let us have no naval force. It will only get us into trouble; and it

## HARD LOT OF THE PREACHER.

rall about expenses.

causes Judge Parker and his party to

How many of those who sat in the news of Oregon churches yesterday ealized the magnitude of the task set by the congregations for the men who ng occupied the pulpits? Take a moment's time this morning to think it over. Possibly half of the people who went to church found the sermons "dry," and ing in the air. there were thousands who stayed away from church because in the past they have found the ministers uninteresting. Because the sermons were in many instances dull they were not condemned as unprofitable, but the hearers re-turned to their homes with a feeling answered. that the sermons were not what the ought to have been. Exceptionally good sermons or lectures upon religious topics were recalled, and there was a longing for just such an intellectual and spiritual treat every week. Why, then, is it that the sermon heard day is less interesting than the average member of the congregation would like? stration. But, plain as it is, it was In the first place, if the sermon was overlooked by the Government about a dull, the fault lies largely with the congregation, After working hard all requiring that all Government supplies through the week, giving undivided attention to business or to the affairs of the household, the men and women who knowledge that there was an insuffifill the pews found themselves on Saturday night tired, perhaps to the point of exhaustion. An attempt to get an extra hour's sleep on Sunday morning only makes it necessary to hurry that much faster to get ready for church on time, and when at last the family is comfortably settled down in a pew, all are ready to take a needed rest. The light steals faintly through stainedglass windows, and the ventilation is not the best. The excessive quiet, the semi-darkness, and all the conditionsand surroundings are anything but stimulating in their effect. Even the er at Portland for the same service. singing is left almost entirely to the choir, and the average member of the congregation assumes a passive state of mind. What an audience is this for a law went into effect have all been by public speaker to address? There is foreign steamers. The law was framed none of that active anticipation which up and put through largely for the purinspires a speaker and puts him in touch with his audience. At what a disadvantage is the preacher as compared with other public speak- superior facilities over any other port The lecturer who travels over the ers. country has two or three addresses upon which he has put months and perhaps years of study in preparation. The minister must prepare not less than a hundred sermons in a year. The lecturer comes to talk upon some new subject or to discuss an old one in some new and striking manner. The preacher must tell the old, old story, but tell it in some new way without being so novel in his methods as to arouse criticism. The lecturer may resort to humor at intervals in order to revive the spirits of a tiring audience, but the preacher must held an advantage in available supplies not say anything that will cause a ripple of laughter. By a flight of eloquence the lecturer can call forth a storm of applause which not only encourages him but brings back the attention of any whose thoughts may be wander-However eloquent the preacher ing. and however warmly the congregation may approve of his utterances, custom will not permit any demonstration except a fervent "amen," in which only or two are bold enough to indulge. The lecturer speaks to an audience responsive to his every effort, while the preacher sees before him only the solemn faces of men and women who carefully conceal any emotion his apfrom the absurd law is the transportapeals may have aroused. The desire for novelty is one which the preacher may not gratify? He may doubt some of the old-established teachings of his church, but he must keep his doubt to himself. He may not beprising. lieve that the universe was created in six days of twenty-four hours each, or that the sun stood still at the command of Joshus, or that Jonah lived in the to retire; while Japan sees that she belly of a whale, but he must not spend his time breaking down or explaining be slowly strangled by the pressure of away the Bible stories which have been strated quite conclusively that there is Russia on China and Cores, and then accepted on faith these many centuries. an insufficient amount of American ton- him with a kicking strap.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1904.

Perhaps the people do not believe these things and do not expect him to believe them, but they do not want him to say in the pulpif. A constructive, not a destructive, sermon is what is wanted, and the preacher who makes a practice of telling his people what he does not believe soon finds their faith in him

and his religion rapidly waning. The dryness of a sermon depends upor e point of view. Those indifferent in matters of religion who go to church to be enlightened upon great social problems of the day, or who expect to be entertained, are likely to be disapinted. Those who go seeking spiritual guidance in the worship of God will find what they seek if the occupant of

the pulpit is truly preaching the Gospel. Among such there is no demand for ovelty or rhetorical display, but when the service is over they return to their omes filled with a joy which passeth the understanding of those less devout. But congregations are made up of all kinds of people, and a much larger proportion of churchgoers are of a highly ducated class who listen to the words of reason rather than to those of authority. A larger proportion of the

people are not satisfied with the relteration of the old, old story and they freely riticise a sermon which they do not approve. It may be said, therefore, that view of all the limitations and conditions with which the pulpit is surrounded, a hard task has been set for the ninister of the Gospel. In the larger churches, where fair salaries bring the est preachers, there is little complaint of dryness of sermons, but there is little wonder that in the average church. where the speaker must address an audience of necessity unresponsive, the sermons are uninteresting to so large

ANSWER AND REFUTATION.

Since Judge Parker had given the sanction of his name as a candidate for the Presidency to a violent tirade against the administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands, and the alleged consequences thereof, it was altogether proper for the National Administration refer the allegations to Governor Wright at Manila, and to request from him a report thereon. The correspond-

ence is published this morning. It is strange, indeed, that a man in Judge Parker's position should take vio lent statements from no responsible quarter and make them his own. The answer of Governor Wright is conclusive. The allegations have no foundation. They come from irresponsible sources, supplied to meet a partisan demand.

Governor Wright, who refutes them is a lifelong Democrat. He is a native of Tennessee, was Attorney-General of that state eight years, and before that time was a prominent member of the Memphis bar; his wife is a daughter of Admiral Semmes, of the Confederate Navy; he had three sons in the Spanish War, and holds the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton College. Through, the service of his sons in the Army ho came into service in the Philippines.

where he has lived since 1900. His servce on the Philippine Commission, of which he is now the head, has been of highest value. When he speaks of Phillppine affairs he knows what he is talkabout. Of course Judge Parker and the anonymous partisan slanderer, whom Judge Parker, for partisan purses, repeats, do not. They are talk

This is pittful business all round; but the refutation is made necessary by the Democratic candidate's reckless statement. A candidate for the Presidency ought to be above expedients so cheap. But cheap lies sometimes have to

## DEARLY-BOUGHT EXPERIENCE.

A good demand and a shortage in the supply will always result in increase in values on any commodity that is bought and sold. This is an eco

#### nage to handle the Government husialone, except at exorbitant rates. As this business is only an insignifican fraction of the commercial traffic that is carried on between the Philippines and the United States, the futility of handling the business in American ships exclusively can be easily understood The Government is already breaking

its own laws by shipping from the Atlantic seaboard in foreign bottoms, and this confession of inability to comply with such a law should have the effec of causing the instant repeal of the law, which will soon be hampering our Phil ippine trade by placing it at the mercy of an American shipping combine.

#### A WITNESS WHO KNOWS. Archbishop Harty, of Manila, who

has returned to that city after an extensive tour of the remote provinces within his jurisdiction, makes this statement: I was impressed during my journeyings by th

of American institutions among the OCTOMINE. ares of the people, the general harpiness, the urity of persons and property, and the si-macy of order and justice. I believe that for divine guidance the beneficent rule of series is desined utilization to place the tests. Christian Malay race on a moral and polit plane that as yet has never been attained by an Oriental people. This task that the Amer-icans have assumed they cannot shirk or aban-don. This work that Governor Tatt to Ampi-ciously began and that Governor Wright con-tinues must be carried to a triumphant con-clusion.

This statement accords with that of every actual observer. The archbishop has been almost a year in the islands, and has visited nearly all of them. He knows more of the condition of the people, of the progress they have made and of the benefits conferred on them by American rule than Judge Parker.

Richard Olney or any other political theorist and partisan who never has seen them. He speaks of the "general happiness, the security of persons and property, and the supremacy of order and justice" in the islands, where they were unknown before. That does not accord with Judge Parker's description of the state of affairs. But that, as the Chicago Tribune says, is because the

Judge deals in fiction and the archbishop in fact.

Archbishop Glennon, of the Catholic diocese of St. Louis, in a circular letter recently issued, strongly protests against the enactment of a law to provide free text-books to the children of the public schools. He regards such a law as extravagant because all unessary taxation is extravagant; inequitable because it does not apply to all children who are being educated, and dangerous because it is another step toward socialism, implying as a logical sequence the giving later on of free clothes and free food. The archbishop submits that such an order of things might be proper for a penitentiary, but not for a free people, especially whose antecedents have made for the building up of a healthy individuality. This presentment against the tendency to paternalism in government a strong one, but it is not new. The clamor for "free" things has frequently drowned but has never answered it. In point of fact, nothing in this world is "free" except air. The public utilities which pass under that head make significant showing in the expense accounts of the state, county or city, as the case may be, as often as such accounts are audited, while the constant effort to increase the list plainly demonstrates a growth that is away from individualism and toward paternalism.

The Lewis and Clark Fair will be open Sundays. So much is absolutely settled. But the management has wise ly endeavored to formulate a plan for admitting the public within the Fair gates that will be acceptable to all reasonable persons, who regard Sunday either as a day of rest or of worship. Machinery will be stopped. Exhibi buildings will be closed, except the Fine Arts and similar structures. There will be religious services, and preachers and other publc speakers of note will be invited to participate. Any further effort to defeat Sunday opening will undoubtedly be futile, and it might as well cease. If we are to refuse to permit the public to view quietly on Sunday beauties of the Exposition, then w the shall be justified in closing our public parks, stopping our street-cars, tying up our river boats and requiring every one to fold his hands and remain indoors,

## OUR FEARFUL FRIENDS.

### Kansas City Star-Time

The New York Herald is, first of all, s ment is the "extravagance" of McKinley ive, newspaper. It has distinguished itself as an especially reliable forecaster of elections. The Herald can see nothing but a Roosevelt victory in the coming cor test, and it comes out frankly and makes the admission in spite of the fact that it ditures in Cleveland's last term over Har has been doing its best to bring about the rison's term was \$25,500,000. As the Nation election of Parker. This candor is comendable, but the reasons assigned for the "one-wayness" of things is just a little

The Herald thinks that the prospects of Roosevelt's success are due to the fact that the country is prosperous and that the people are afraid to make a change. It intimates that it is hard to arouse the

rate of increase was \$23,250,000, or \$1,750, of less than the Democratic rate. Take another comparison insisted upon by Judge Parker: The Democratic appro-priations for the three fiscal years ending on June 39, 1997, aside from those for the proper degree of fear concerning Roose-veit's "imperialism," but consoles itself with the hope that the President's election may be a blessing in disguise. This paper rather hopes to see the "big stick" wielded so ferocionaly that foreign complications may soon result to open the eyes of the country to the true character of the Presion June 25, 1951, aside from inose for the Army and Navy, averaged 4275,000,000 an-nually. The Republican appropriations for the threa fiscal years ending June 20, 1304, aside from those for the Army and Navy, averaged \$200,000,000 annually. The averdont.

Once in a while-once in a long whilethere is a glimmering suspicion that some real good soul has actually gone wrong on the subject of Roosevelt's ambitions-that there is a real fear in some timid breast that Roosevelt hopes to make a monarchy of this republic, plant himself on a throne wage war against every weak nation and bring about an era of carnage generally. But it is somewhat surprising to find evi dence of this dismal foreboding in the of-fice of the New York Heraid. But possibly Mr. Bennett does not personally experionce the apprehension that is mani-festing itself in his editorial sanctum. It would be sad to think that Mr. Bennett is really under the impression that his days as a citizen are numbered and that he must soon become a subject.

## The Army Bugaboo.

Indianapolis News. 'Mr. Bryan in all his speeches has much to say about the standing Army and militarism and all that, as though the country were in immediate dange from the strong arm of power. Bu party when it was in power. what a flimsy basis he has on which to build his alarmist tirade! By law of Congress, to which at the time of its adoption there was no serious opposi-BRITISH REGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE tion from any source, our regular Army was fixed at a minimum of 50,000 mer

in round numbers. The Army has been reduced to this minimum as the need for many men in the Philippines disappeared. Our population is some eighty millions. We have thus one soldier to every 1350 of our people! Can any sen-sible man believe that there is any danger in that?

of American roads. In round numbers the length of the lines in the United States is ten times that of the British systems. danger in that? Our regular Army is not so great proportionately as it has been in for-mer decades, when its numbers were smaller. It is absolutely inconsiderable The greater extent of track gives mor when one thinks of the vast expanse of our territory and the enormou of our coast line. The regulars us extent ating explanations inadequate. ating explanations inadequate. One American passenger was killed last year to every 2,000,000 carried. The mortal-ity in the United Kingdom was one to every 45,000,000. In the United States one passenger out of 55,000 was injured. in Great Britain and Ireland, one out of 1,500, 000. The natural difficulties of operation cannot explain these figures. A very large proportion of American accidents. are hardly more than a trained nucleus for an army should occasion for the resort to arms arise-which heaven Their numbers hardly afford it men decently to man our forbid. sufficient\_ many forts and military stations. In the great mass of our population they are so few and so widely scattered that we venture to say that hardly one in a thousand of our people has ever seen

a United States "regular." All this talk about the building of forts near the cities and the maintenance of a vast regular army to op press and overawe honest sons of toll and make it easier for capital to grind them in the dust is the most tiresome of demagogic "rot."

## Don't Be a Fool, Judge.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The Hon. Alton B. Parker's chief ar The Hon, Alton B. Parker's chief ar-gument against his opponent-the ar-gument in which he seems to take the most serious interest-is that Theodore Boosevelt is somehow or other "sub-verting the Constitution" and must be stopped lest he become a "tyrant" or an "Emperor" or something else very dangerous to the rest of us. When the average American hears or reads about Judge Parker's fears he

reads about Judge Parker's fears he that the laws which limit the recovery of more than a few thousand dollars' damlooks at Theodore Roosevelt to whether he also should be scared. He looks to see what there is in Theodore Roosevelt different from himself about which he should be alarmed or afraid. And what does he see? . A man who has grown up and been

cheaper to install proper safety devices. cated as are

## **ARE REPUBLICANS SPENDTHRIFTS?**

Chicago Inter Ocean

but seven years of National growth, was \$25,000,000-still less than the Democratic

Democrats will contend that military

can safely charge its rival with all the

Kansas City Star.

tunities for accidents.

As Senator Allison rightly

Judge Parker's chief campaign

#### The Russian Admiralty would suffer from ennul were it not for the job of reversing prize-court decisions.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

American manufacturers of submarine boats are getting most of the good blown by the III wind from Manchuria.

Chauncey Depew has written an article "Humor as a Hindrance to a Public Career." What does he know about it?

rison's term was \$25,500.000. As the Nation was at peace, this may be taken as the normal increase required by the country's growth. It was the rate of increase es-tablished by the Democratic party. Aside from those for the Army and Navy, the expenditures of Cleveland's last term averaged \$25,500.000 annually. On the same basis those of McKinley's first term averaged \$28,750.000. The average annual rate of increase was \$21,250.000 or \$1,750. In default of the sea scrpent we have a ea lion righting with and killing an octopus off the Californian coast. However, If is only at sea that the octonus gets the vorst of it, so Standard Oil need not be downcast.

Recently two French Deputies met. One hissed the other, who promptly slapped No. 1 with his umbrella. This is distressingly un-Bok-like, and calls for the severest condemnation of the Ladles' Home urnal

Down in the mountains of South Caroina is a hamlet called Rock, There age annual rate of increase, after not four "Mountain Giri" is the correspondent of the Pickens Sentinel-Journal, and she takes her pen in hand to say: "Several people were disappointed at Mount Tabor expenditures should not be omitted from these comparisons. To include them would be manifestly unfair. At least four of the last Sunday evening, as the pastor did not come." We wouldn't mind betting that no one under the age of 21 years was seven McKinley-Roosevelt years have been years of war. The war with Spain, with its consequences, was not brought about by either party. It was forced upon this Nation by the acts of Spain. among the disappointed people.

King Peter of Servia one usually pic tures as a heavy-jowled, beetle-browed said, the uffian, but photographs taken at his stion of expenditures is not a partisan coronation show a pleasant, inoffensiveone. In Congress Democrats have been no less eager than Republicans to spend the people's money. Neither party can claim a monopoly of "economy." Neither oking man, greatly overshadowed by a perfectly monstrous crown almost as high as a stenographer's pompadour. In fact, after seeing these plotures, one feels sorry for King Peter, who has the appearince of wishing to drop his 'crown and

extravagance." But the Republican party can and does But the Republican party can and for challenge comparison of the records, for these prove that the Republican party in the last seven years has kept the rate of increase in National expenditures below that regarded as right by the Democratio tell every one to call him Pete. Dr. Minot J. Savage thinks that America and Great Britain should combine to

maintain the peace of the planet, and in order to be successful in this task they should have strong armies and navies. Grand picture. Uncle Sam and John Bull to the rest of the world: "We're all for peace, and if you venture to doubt our Kansas City Star. In the United Kingdom last year 25 pas-engers were killed and 769 were injured by the operation of trains. In the United States 250 were killed and 823 were 'inintentions we'll pound you into submission with our armies and navies." In other words, if there's any scrapping to red. This enormous disparity is ac-unted for in part by the greater mileage be done, lat us jump in and do it our aslyes-it's too scarce now to be wasted on a lot of Slavs and Japanese.

Venus, she of the broken arms, and the liscus-thrower have been ignomi banished from all buildings controlled by But a comparison on another basis shows a difference in favor of the British roads so excessive as to make all extenuthe School Board of Gloucester, Mass. Poor Venus; she has been gazing unabashed upon the world these many centuries, and the discus-thrower has been making his cast with never a thought of sweaters, but Gloucester has cried: "To the basement with the baggage and her trouserless fellow." Naked Truth had better fie low in her well, or the School Board of Gloucester will send the hussy packing with her classical companions large proportion of American accidents.

as every intelligent person knows, are the result, not of unexpected cataclysms, but of preventable causes. The inference is unavoltable that American rallroad man-It is a pleasure to turn from the conemplation of General Kuropatkin and others of the Czar's subjects in Manchuria. agement is not up to the British standard. The New York Journal of Commerce recently sent out a circular letter of into the study of the Countess Cassini, who ntinues to occupy so much attention. We learn that the "sprightly Russian has quiry to representative railroad men repossibility of preventing acclamazed even the ultra-fashionable by the dents. Mr. J. J. Hill, the only one to re-ply, answers that the difficulty of enforclength of her trains and the great size of her hat." She has no use, it is said, ing discipline among employes and the for "trotters," which appears to be the carelessness of the men, "will not be pre-vented until those who are responsible through criminal neglect are punished popular name just now for rainy-day skirts. Russia has some cause for con gratulation left. If she does not amaze This statement doubtless contains truth. the Japanese, it is almost as great a Still it is based on the unsound assumpthing to amaze the ultra-fashionable of tion that the railroad companies them-selves are doing all in their power to prevent accidents, a contention which the British figures themselves show to be un-New York and Washington, and the swaying hats of the Counters Cassini may yet become an orifiamme to her fel-

> Editors-frequently do their work under difficulty. The editor of the Macoupin County (III) Argus, for example, writes: While scribbling this we notice a young lady and gent of Chesterfield spooning on the - main thoroughtare, and we have ghts that are not

with the Ten Commandments." That ref-

erence to "scribbling" will not deceive

any one into believing that an editor's

duties are so light that all he has to do

is sit at the window of his office and

scribble burning articles on the iniquity

# and Roosevelt as compared with Cieveland. Senator Allison, at South Bend, Ind., on Friday proved that Judge Par-ker is ignorant of the facts. The average annual increase of expen-

rate.

jured.

garding the

oriminally.

true.

which they might take advantage; and also possibly with a view of avoiding distress or consternation at home. On their side the Russians pursue a policy much the same. As to their own losses they give out no specific figures; and since they have not held the fields of battle they can only guess what the Japanese losses have been. They say, owever, these losses must have as great or nearly as great as their own-a conclusion probable enough, since the Japanese in most of the fighting were the assailants.

It is probable, therefore, that the casualties in both armies at this battle were 100,000, perhaps more. There has been nothing like it since the "Battle of the Nations," at Leipsic, in October, 1813, when the Allies lost 54,000 men, and the French 42,000 killed and wounded and \$0,000 prisoners. These losses, as those of the recent battle, were the result of several days' continuous struggle. The most terrible of all contests of a single day was that of Borodino, in September, 1812, when the killed and wounded of the two armies reached a total of 90,000 some estimates as high as 100,000about equally divided between the French and Russians. The losses of the present war, therefore, are not with out parallel: but they have not been equalled since the days of Napoleon, At Gravelotte the German killed were 4500 and the wounded over 29,000. The French loss in this severest battle of the latest war between Germany and France was similar. At our Gettysburg the Federal killed numbered 3063; the Confederate killed, 3803. The number of wounded in the two armies approximated 40,000. These were heavy losses, for a battle in which not more than 150,000 men participated. In the recent struggle at Shakhe River the combatants were probably more than twice as many.

But, great as has been the slaughter in these battles between Japanese and Russians, more desperate struggles, with greater losses, are likely to ensue. On neither side has the supreme effort yet been made. Every energy has been employed to the utmost to strengthen the position of either army and to bring up reinforcements. The armies now facing each other can number hardly less than 400,000, and may exceed 500,000 men. On both sides there is a spirit of desperate courage, and a fatalistic tenacity. The men go into battle dittle troubled with the thought whether they are to come out of it or not. Russia has thrown herself into a position which she feels bound by her history and her pretensions to maintain at any cost; and Japan has staked her existence on her effort to check her adversary, Such a situation, from which neither party can recede without surrender of its place in the world of nations, is a bitter satire on the propositions of a Peace Congress. Russia indeed has no just right to be in Manchuria; but she is there, and her pride will not permit her must push Russia out of Manchuria or

self-evident that it requires no dem year ago when a foolish law was passed to be shipped by sea must go forward in American bottoms. With a full cient amount of American tonnage available to prevent a corner and exorbitant prices, this law was passed and partially enforced. Now comes Quartermaster-General Humphrey with a letter to the Secretary of War complaining that the law "operates to the disadvantage of the Government and is prov-ing unwise legislation." He complains that, in order to comply with the law, he was compelled to pay 60 cents per thousand feet more on lumber to a Seattle transportation line than he would have had to pay a foreign steam-On the Atlantic Coast the law has been ignored, and shipments made from New York to the Philippines since the law went into effect have all been by pose of alding the Boston Steamship Company, which was operating steamships out of Senttle. Portland, having on the Pacific Coast for providing lumber, forage and other supplies most needed by the Government in the Phillppines, was securing a larger share of the business than was pleasing to the Seattle men, and this advantage in our favor could not be overcome except by the passage of such a law as is now making trouble for the Government. Previous to the passage of the law, our shippers had the world to draw on for tonnage supplies and were accordingly on even terms, with Seattle and na regarding transportation, and of the commodities most needed across the Pacific. When the passage of the law gave the Boston company a monopoly of the traffic, Portland was speedily put out of the running and has since been unable to secure any of the business which should rightfully come to this port. The Quartermaster-General is complaining because the exorbitant charges he has been forced to pay are rapidly exhausting the funds vided for such purposes each fiscal year. Producers are also suffering a loss through being forced to send their products to market by a roundabout route, and the only party to the transaction who is deriving any benefits

monopoly. All of this was forecasted by The Oregonian before the law was passed, and the results are not in the least sur-The experience, however, might serve as a warning against the carrying out of the policy to restrict trade with our overses dependencies by extending our coastwise laws to cover trade with the Philippines. The experience of the Government has demon-

The barbers of this city, after solemn deliberation, have decided that a man may be lawfully shaved in all shops up to 10 o'clock P. M., provided he is willing to pay 10 cents additional for the service between 8 and 10 o'clock. The condescension shown is sublime, and the penalty passed upon late shavers is not grievous. But above all, "trouble" that has come to be such a significant element in labor matters is averted,

In his dotage General Miles writer about "the perils of militarism and of imperialism." But where would the country be, what would General Miles be, if it and he had had no more spirit formerly than he has now? It is a case of paresis of spirit, mind and conscience -pitiable because General Miles doesn't know that in his present state and present time of life he would best preserve his reputation by maintaining silence.

Perhaps the Russian fleet, in sinking the fishing vessels, went on the theory. learned by recent terrible experience that the smaller and more despised the enemy, the greater the danger to the Russians.

Now we can see why Tom Taggart finds a losing Presidential campaign worth while. Parker's cause may go to ruin, but he hopes to save Indiana. And if he does save it, Taggart wants to be Senator.

-----

The probabilities are that the Russians-Admirals, Captains, sailors and all-were never on the sea before, and so they naturally supposed that the first vensels they met were Japanese.

The Russians have simply profited by experience. This time they determined fire on an enemy who could not fire back.

#### History of a Colt. Atchison Globe.

Bill Langan has a steel-gray colf that he believes is threatened with speed. Next thing: Bill will buy a sulky, and drive the colt around the racetrack every Sunday morning. Then he will hire a nan to "train" the colt at the track. Then he will enter it at races, and lose his money. Then he will throw away the knee' pads, and hitch the colt to the grocery wagon with a mule, where he belongs. The colt has been pampered so much that it is already necessary to drive

boys, who has worked and made money and spent it, served his country in was and taken part in its civic life, sough public office and got it, married and had children, and is bringing them up-all just as other Americans do yery amusements are those of millions of Americans-in a word, a man who has done, is doing, and is, just what other Americans have done, are doing and are. And seeing and knowing these things

the average American knows that The odore Roosevelt is no more capable of, "subverting the Constitution" than he himself is—that to Theodore Roosevelt the idea of becoming a "tyrant" or an "Emperor" is just as unthinkable as it to himself.

Judge, don't be a fool!

## As to Theological Seminaries.

New York Post. President Harper, in bringing a railing accusation against theological seminaries, lays himself open to an obvious retort. They have not, he says, solved "a single religious problem of any importance in 50 years." "Very well," one can imagine a vertexer of theology reciving with cusyears." "Very well," one can imagine a professor of theology, replying with cus-tomary sweetness: "then why didn't you solve some when you yourself were a prominent professor in a seminary?" We are not set for the defense of theological education, which is too often open to the reproach of Horace Bushnell, that it is not only behind the times, but behind all times. Yet we have but scant sympathy with the idea that fussy lectures and cor-respondence about "religious problems." ndence about "religious proble

and walks through thhe slums, and tabu-lations of church attendance, and hasty sippings from the Pierian spring of sci-ence, will make students understand all systeries. Indeed, we suspect that, if a ir test could be made, it would be found in test could be made. that theological courses in universities, such as President Harper proposes at Chi-cago, raise a great many more specters in the guise of religious problems than they can possibly lay.

### Byron in Greece.

Byron in Greece. Manchester Guardian. From his childhood Byron longed to dis-tinguish himself in real life; one of dis-boyish dreams was that some day he would raise a regiment of horsemen in black armot, to be known as Byron's Blacks, with which he would raid king-doms and turn the tide of battle. Robert Louis Stevenson had a similar aspiration, but pictured himself riding out of a devas-tated valley at the head of his command. S00 sahers strong; he also took more pride in his part in the affairs at Samoa than in all the books with which he delighted the world. He would quite have appreciated Byron's reply to a gentleman who re-Byron's reply to a gentleman Byron's reply to a genteman who re-marked on the gratification which he must have derived from the "classical remains and recollections" of the Greek Islands. "You quite mistake me," answered By-ron. "I have no positical humbug about me; I am too old for that. Ideas of that sort are confined to rhyme."

## Only a Small Police Force.

Baltimore American. In all the talk of National disarm In all the talk of National disarma-ment this is the only country that practi-cally disarms. As Mr. Hay pointed out in his address to the peace delegates at Bos-ton, "We have brought away from the East 55,060 soldiers whose work was done, and have sent them back to fields of peaceful activity." Considering the size of our country and its population, our pres-ent army, is only a small National police force. force

The frequency of disastrous accidents is rapidly convincing the people of the necessity of making it more expensive for railroads to harm their passengers than or them to make the expenditures essential to the protection of trains

## Would They Surrender It?

even by force of American arms if neces-

sary. For a moralist and a constitutionalist

there is no middle ground that we can

in a fair, legal and honorable way, or

What does he think of the idea of the

Nation's profiting for all future time by a transaction which is declared to be in-

. The River Time.

Benjamin F. Taylor.

As it runs through the realm of tears, With a faultiess rhythm and a musical rhyms, And a broader sweep and a surge sublims, As it blends with the orean of years.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the River Time,

How the Winters are drifting like flakes

all over again.

famous?

The Journal of Commerce points out

ages for the loss of one life provide an in-

centive to the railroad management to take chances. If exemplary damages were recoverable the companies would find it

New York Sun. If there is truth and if there is force of the trusts. No, the editor was in all probability tearing his hair in the effort in the Democratic criticism of President Roosevelt's doings on the Isthmus of Panama, in the National interest for the to think up an argument that would finally squelch the opposition candidate for dogentcher, when his eye fell upon the sake of an American canal there is only young lady and gent of Chesterfield and one honorable course for that party and his overtaut temper gave way. That the its candidate to take.

gent should be spooning while he-the editor-wreatled with the great problems That is to demand squarely the undoing of what has been done by Mr. Bobaevelt and Mr. Hay; the withdrawal of our Government from the canal strip; the of statecraft was too much, and then came the surging thoughts that were not abrogation of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty; the annulment of the recognition of Panama's independence; the adoption of immediate and effective measures to in harmony with the Ten Commandments. Just which were most disrupted, the editor omits to state, unluckily for the restore Panama to the Republic of Co-lombia, against the will of Panama, and curious.

low-subjects.

WEX. J.

## OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"Funny that Gramercy always speaks his wife as his better half." "Why so?" cause she's his third."-Town Topics.

discern. Either the present situation with regard to the interoceanic canal was reached by Mr. Rooseveit's Administration "I want some live beets," said the young housewife, "Live bests!" schoed the grocery-man. "Yes," she replied. "My husband says to go back to the beginning and begin he has no use for dead ones."-Chicago Daily News. What does Mr. Parker think of the idea of holding on to property our title to which is declared to be fraudulent?

Mrs. Pall-Have you given anything to charity this year? Mrs. Mall-Yes, I have just sold all of my old clothes to my washwoman for almost nothing .- Detroit Free Press.

Bunaby-They speak of Mulby's negative virtues. What are they? Dawson-They're some-thing I don't like. He slways may no when you want to berrow anything of him.-Boston Transcript.

Cane to Umbrella-I hear you were out in a nard storm. flow did you get through? Um-brella-Ch. I stood up under it all right, but when it was over I simply collapsed.-Detroit Free Press.

First Horse—And they give ribbons as prizes at the horse shows? Second Horse— Yes, First Horse—Well, I'd rather have something particularly five in the line oats.-Exchange. Little Willie-Say, pa, is the pen mightjer

than the sword? Pa-So some people claim, my son. Little Willie-Then why don't the Bussians arm themselves with fountain pens?--Minneapolis Times.

Blinks-A New York inspector has just broken a record. Jinks-What did he do? Discovered that an excursion steamer was unsafe before it burned with all on board. -Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Mrs. Oldun-There was a time, Thomas when you used to chuck me under the chin sometimes. But you don't do it now. Mr. Oldun-Yes, my love, but you didn't have so many chins then.-London Tif-Bits.

It was at the Kentucky husking bee. suppose it's considered linky to go the red ear?" vestured the tourist. "Not always, pard," warned the lanky youth. "If you go kiesing the wrong girl it's mighty unlucky." --Chicago News.

"I am told the farmers of the West are rolling in wealth." "They were until the United States Agricultural Experimental Bureau pointed out in an exhaustive builetin that woulth which has been rolled in doesn't burn so readily."--Puck

Maiden Lady-It is very good of you, sir, to give me your seat. Pat C'Brady-Not Manden Lady-it is very and the probability of the give me your seal. Part C'Brady-Not at all, mum. It's a dooty we owe to the sex. Some folks only do it when a woman is young and pretty: but I says the sex. Pat, and not the individual.-Comic Cuta.

and the Summers. like birds between, And the years in the sheaf-so they con they go. On the river's breast, with its ebb and its flor

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago, And we bury our treasures there; There are brows of beauty, and bosoms anow; There are heaps of dust-

There are fragments of song that nobody sings There are parts of an infant's prayer; There's a lute unswept, and a harp withou

As it glides in the shadow and shen. There's a magical tele up the River Time, Where the softest of airs are playing: There's a cloudiese sky and a tropini clime, And a song as sweet as a vesper chime, And the Junce with the roses are straying.

There are trinkets and treases of hair.

strings; There are broken vows, and places of rings, And the garments our loved used to wear.

There are hands that are waved, when the

fairy shore By the mirage is lifted in 'air; And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent

roar, reet voices we heard in the days gone before, When the wind down the river was fair.

-oh, we loved them sol

Ob, remembered for ays be that blessed isis, All the day of our life till night: And when evening glows with its beautiful mulls, And our even are closing in slumbers awhile, May that Greenwood of souls be in sight!