The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily, with Sunday, per year Bunday, per year The Weekly, 5 months The Weekly, 5 months Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday ex-cepted 15c

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday in-20e POSTAGE RATES. United States, Canada and Mexico to 14-page paper to 30-page paper to 44-page paper oreign rates, double,

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. (The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency)— New York; rooms 43-50, Tribune building. Chicago: Reems 510-512 Tribune building. The Oregonian does not buy peems or ories from individuals and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

KEPT ON SALE. Auditorium Annex; Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn street.

Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kendrick, 206-212 Seventeenth street, and Fruenuff Bros., 505 19th st.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co.,

Ninth and Walnut. Ninth and Walnut.
Los Angeles—B. F. Gardner, 259 South
Spring, and Harry Drapkin.
Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnston, 14th and Franklin st.

Third; L. Regelsburger, 217 First Avenue York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor Ogden-F. R. Godard and Myers & Harrop.

Omaha-Barkalow Bros, 1612 Parnham; Mageath Stationery Co., 1808 Farnam. Salt Lake-Sult Lake News Co., 77 West scond South street. "
St. Louis World's Pair News Co., Joseph

Copeland, Geo. L. Ackerman, newsboy, Eighth and Olive sts., and Excelsior News San Francisco J. R. Cooper Co., 746 Mar-ket, near Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry News Stand; Goldenith Bros., 236 L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel News Stand; W. Pitts, 1008 Market; Frank Scott, 80 llis; N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenson; Hotel St. Francis News Stand.

Washington, D. C.—Ebbitt House News

TESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem-perature, 73-deg.; minimum, 47. Precipitation,

TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness

THE BUGABOO OF "IMPERIALISM."

"Militarism," "executive usurpation," imperialism," are terms that, for more than one hundred years, have been used by the Democratic party as a chief part of its stock in trade. It was started by Jefferson, who asserted that the Administration of Washington was "fast galloping into a monarchy," and it has been kept up at recurring periods ever Yet the nearest approach we ever had to militarism in government was under the Administration of Andrew Jackson. When Lincoln was President this buncombe was the whole ammunition and ordnance of the Democratic arsenal. Through the war for restoration of the Union we were building up a military system which would destroy our liberties and forever dominate the country. Later, is was predicted that Grant would perpetuate himself in the Presidency, and empire would follow, after the Roman example, in our unhappy country. Roosevelt now, if elected, may be expected to assume the imperial purple. Our retention of the Philippines can have no other effect than to undermine the devotion of our people to republican ideals and give the horseback the opportunity which he is undoubtedly seeking.

Can it be that there is or ever has people who take stuff of this kind seriously? It is about the rottenest ragout ever served out in our politics. Jefferson, as the inventor of this dish, indeed, make much profit out of italbeit through vile slander of the men who had served the country on the battlefield while he was running away from the enemy in Virginia;-for the time was favorable to Jefferson's unscrupulous plan of politics. But it may be doubted whether anybody has been moved since then by the cry of 'militarism" and "monarchy."

But Jefferson's scheme of politics produced immense and lasting evil. It was this scheme of politics that set the Southern States in arms in 1860-61. The basis of Jefferson's scheme was assertion of sovereignty of individual states. He was afraid of "centralized govern-He wrote and caused to be adopted in Kentucky and Virginia, the Resolutions of 1798-99, which became the warrant for secession sixty years later. The doctrine was that if a state felt aggrieved at any act of the General Government such state might "Judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress." It was pretended that this extreme doctrine, on which no government on a federated plan could hold together, was necessary for protection of the states and their citizens against "usurpation," supported by "militarism." This doctrine had to be fought out, as it was fought to the death, on the battlefields

There is no danger, probably, that "militarism," the demagogic cry of 'executive usurpation" and "imperialism" will do a like mischief again. But it is well to keep in mind the history of what this mischievous figment has done, so as to see better, moreover, how contemptible the repetition of these inventions is now. There is no man of sense who doesn't know they are silly-even though repeated by the representatives of a great party.

FRANCE'S NEUTRALITY.

While America and Great Britain have more stringent regulations governing the use of their ports by belligerents, France, in permitting the ships of the Baltic squadron to make use of her harbors for coaling purposes, is not violating any recognized principle of international law. In the days of masts and vards coal was of no consequence to navies, and none of the nations had any rules in force regarding it, but during the Civil War the new condition of things induced Great Britain to frame regulations on the subject. These rules, which have been adopted by the United States, are that a belligerent's ship of war must obtain permission from the Government before coaling; she must not coal in the port more than once in three months, and must only take on board enough to carry her to the nearest home port. These rules, however, have no international character. They are simply individual methods of complying with the broad obligation of neu

France does not hold to such strin gent rules. Nesseis of the Russian Red | The Oregonian is not passing on the as to make it possible for present ship- | brickbat.

Sea squadron coaled more than once at Jiboutil, and the torpedo-boats of the Baltic fleet are finding convenient shelter in Cherbourg. So long as France affords Japan equal facilities there is no legitimate ground for protest. It will be remembered in this connection that France refused to allow Admiral Cer-

vera to coal at Martinique. JUDGE PARKER'S LOOSE STATEMENTS.

It was sitogether a proper thing to take notice, as the Administration has done, of the statements which Judge Parker has repeated, from irresponsible ources, about affairs in the Philippines, and to have refutation of them by Hon. Luke E. Wright, Civil Governor of the islands. Judge Parker has been presented to the country as a man of judicial mind, carefully trained in weighing evidence and facts. But in this case he has accepted and put forth as his own the allegations of an anonymous writer, evidently inflamed to the last degree of personal spite and partisan heat; and he commends this performance as the work of "a student of conditions in the islands," whose name is unknown, but whose character and motives may be judged from the diatribe which he has produced and which Judge Parker has made his own. It is a lamentable performance. Before the Administration had taken notice of it the press of the country-not merely the daily press, but the weekly journals. whose field is that of careful summary, -M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South comment and discussion, on a basis from which partisanship is excluded had dealt with it. Here is a portion of the comment of The Independent (New

York):
We regret that Judge Parker has relied upon "a student of conditions" in the idlands (name not given) for a misleading and extremely pessimistic description, some parts of which may have been approximately true at the height of the cholera epidemic, but are not at the present time. We regret also that he repeated the grossly incorrect assertion of his letter of acceptance that the cost of the islands to us has been \$500,000,000. He even adds to it the "sacrifice of over 200,000 lives." Servelary Taft showed some days ago that the cost, up to May, 1902, had not exceeded \$188,000,000, and that the annual cost of maintaining the troops there, in excess of maintaining the troops there, in excess of the cost of au cost of supporting them at home, is not re than \$5,000,000.

Criticism even more searching might be made. Not only has Judge Parker expended in the Philippines-for his partisan purpose at home-\$461,000,000 more than the United States Treasury has paid out or knows anything about, but he has "sacrificed" 77,559 more PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1904. American soldiers than have been sent to the Philippines altogether, or 194,476 re than the total casualties in the Philippines, including Filipinos reported

to the authorities. It is the first time, we believe, when a candidate for the Presidency has put forth statements so wild. If this is a specimen of the careful and conservative work we are to have in the affairs of Government when Judge Parker shall be President, we shall not know where we are at" after the first week. It is unusual for an Administration to notice campaign statements made by the opposition; but in this case it was entirely proper that Judge Parker "called down."

The Pacific Coast Lumber Manufac turers' Association has placed in circulation a call for moral support from the lumbermen who are in favor of dragging the "forty-cent-rate" problem into Washington politics. In a circular addressed to the lumber trade, Victor H. Beckman, secretary, says that as a political measure it will be a winner, because I have already enough pledges assure the control of the next Legislature by the lumbermen. This attempt to connect local state legislation with the question of interstate rates on lumber comes under the head of dess, and it is not en tirely clear that it is a proper matter to be dragged into a political fight which already possesses about all of the

unpleasant feature it will stand. If the rates demanded were effective only within the State of Washington the lumbermen could very properly ask for a reduction. They could do for the lumbermen what McCrosky and Anderson did for the wheat farmers-pass a maximum-rate bill. But what they are after is a forty-cent rate to the souri River. The Oregonian would like to see them get that rate, or a thirtycent rate, if it could be secured by fair and honorable means. But the advisability of dragging the matter into the Legislature as a club to be used in beating the railroads into line hardly appeals to the fair-minded man who believes in equal justice for corporations and men. A rate to be paid on lumber which is hauled through four or five states cannot legally be fixed by the Legislature of any one of these states. To prevent extortion in such cases, the Interstate Commerce Commission was created, and there is always a remedy in the courts.

The courts or the commission are the proper authorities to pass on the merits of this contention, and when the lumbermen ignore them and adopt the method with which they seem about to experiment, they offer a very plain answer to the question, "Why are the railroads always mixed up in Washington politics?"

Unfortunately for the people, nearly every Legislature not only in Washington but in other states has a number of bad men who consider their election an official permit to graft. Sometimes their victims are railroad companies, sometimes Senatorial candidates, and not infrequently they use their position to extort money from the promoters of measures which are solely for the public, and not individual gain. Now the high-minded members of the Legislature who are going to use their position as members to extort from the rallroads a forty-cent rate, would naturally object to being called grafters, and yet it is indistinct to the average layman how they are to accomplish the end sought unless they follow the methods of the fraternity which bears the odious

These men, and they are some of them good men, are expected to use their votes to get for themselves or their constituents all that is possible from the railroads, regardless of the legal aspects of the matter or the interests of the state as a whole. Representatives Jones, or Smith, or Brown, from east of the Cascade Mountains, may be over at Olympia with a very meritorious measure to help out the Agricultural College, build a wagon road over a mountain, or for any other equally worthy object. It will jar on his sensibilities to be informed that, while his measure is one for the general good of the state and is worthy of encouragement, he can secure no support from the lumbermen unless he agrees to stand in with them and exact a rate which they are apparently unable to secure by

merits of the forty-cent rate. We are ments to be maintained for an indefimable to determine how much of the nite period. It is not alone the Ameridepression in the lumber business is due to the rates demanded by the railroads and how much is due to the fact that ket, but the foreign grower as well, for the woods in Washington and Oregon are full of men for whom the railroads built sidetracks free of charge, and who porrowed money to build mills, bought their machinery on time, and contracted for stumpage at nominal rates payable after the lumber was sold. Our forests are being rapidly despotled by this latter class of lumber manufac turers, and, if their number were smaller, there would be a better demand, and perhaps higher prices. This phase of the matter, however, does not enter into the question of the propriety of the lumbermen adopting the methods of the ordinary legislative grafter or hold-up

SURGEON-FARMING. It is inconceivable that members of a ofession so honored in the world of science, so closely allied to the humanities and in tender, almost sacred, touch with the direct human need, should be guilty of entering the commission business for the extortion of double fees from the suffering, to the end that doctors unknown to science and of scant experience may find opportunity to profit at the expense of human misery and even of life itself. Yet we have it upon undoubted authority that this ndition of affairs exists, not only in the great competitive centers of population, like Chicago, but to a greater or less extent in our own city. Inquiry has developed this fact, and details are given which cause a shudder of apprehension and astonishment to pervade

The surgeon's knife was never before in the history of surgery used so freely as now. In the hands of the skillful, conscientious surgeon it is, or may becertainly it often has been-a blessing to mankind. On the contrary, if it is given by means of a commercial transction into the hands of unskilled, unscrupulous men, it may easily be an instrument of untold torture, unspeakable

outrage and criminal waste of life. But a few days ago a dispatch from Chicago told of the death in great agony of a woman who had been operated upon for some ordinary ill some months before. A post-mortem examination revealed the presence in her body of an instrument left there by the surgeon who had performed the operation and closed the wound. A case came to the knowledge of the writer a few months ago in this city wherein a patient had been operated upon by a surgeon evidently unused to such tasks. After months of suffering a yard or more of packing of some sort used in dressing the incision sloughed off and the patient barely escaped from the surgeon's knife with her life. It would interesting to know whether either or both of the surgeons (?) who were guilty of this inexcusable offense against suffering human creatures were "surgeon-farmers," in league with needy practitioners who took this means of increasing an income which

hey could not legitimately earn. Be this as it may, surgeon-farming is practiced in this city to a greater or less extent, and it is with this fact that we have to deal. Needless to say, our reputable, skillful and prominent surgeons condemn it in unqualified terms. It represents a transaction so conceless and so suggestive of the gravestabuses of confidence that it may be properly termed monstrous. According to the estimate of a physician and surgeon of high standing both in the ethics and practice of his profession, 25 per cent of all surgical cases sent to city from outside districts are under the ban.

The State Medical Society-an honored and honorable body-exists, or is supposed to exist, for a dual purpose Its prime object is to uphoid the dig-nity and honor of a profession that stands for science, for the alleviation of human suffering, for saving and prolonging human life, and for the broadest humanity. It is not to be supposed that this society is without means whereby it can compel its members to observe the ethics of the profession and conform to its rules. It is outspoken against quackery and stern in its denunciation of quacks. It is supposed to hold the key, under the law, to medical and surgical practice in Oregon. Since prominent members of this society acknowledge that the grave abuse of surgeon-farming exists in this city, is it too much to ask that the State Medical Society take the matter up and proceed to demonstrate its power to purify the quacks?

If the society has a valid reason for its existence beyond its mere routine work, here is a most excellent opportunity to prove it. This abuse exists. That fact is conceded. It will not suffice for physicians of prominence and standing in the community simply to deny all personal knowledge of it or to admit and deplore it. They can know and should know whether the statement that 25 per cent (or any other proportion) of surgical cases from the outside that are operated upon in this city are or are not farmed out to the lowest bidder. Having specific knowledge in the premises, the unworthy physicians from the outside and the unworthy local surgeons who engage with them in this traffic should be first exposed and then kicked out of the ranks. If the medical law so valiantly striven for by physicians and so generously enacted by legislators of the state is worth the effort that it has cost and the contention upon which it is based, it confers this power. The ethics of the profession demand that it be used to purify the profession and make good the contention that the law was demanded in the interest of suffering hu-

Russian wheat shipments last week eached a total of 5,375,000 bushels. The week previous they were 3,800,000 bushels, and for the weeks ending September 25 and October 6 they were 5,900,000 and 5,200,000 bushels, respectively. This enormous total of 20,296,000 bushels for the four weeks was more than suffi-cient to offset the shortage in shipments from the United States and to a certain extent explains the indifference of the European market to the sky rockety action of the Chicago market. So long as record-breaking shipments of wheat continue to pour out of the land of the Czar, there will be small hope of the European buyers advance ing prices. Russian wheat supplies have always been one of the uncertain factors in the world's wheat market, but they have never before swelled into such proportions as they have been steadily showing since the opening of navigation last Spring. there a large surplus of old-crop wheat coming out of Russia, but the returns from this year's harvest were so large

can farmer who is profiting by the active bull campaign in the Chicago marunder normal conditions it would be impossible for Russia to market such a

large amount of wheat without causing a slump in the price. The Albany (Oregon) Democrat says: "The Republican press and politicians have already counted their chickens, and with the Associated Press back of them, the outside indications may be that way, but during the Cleveland campaigns just as strong claims were made just before election, and, you

can't most always sometimes tell." The Associated Press has made no predictions. It is not "back" of any party, and it serves as many Democratic as Republican newspapers. It has telegraphed the "claim" of each of the party committees, but has shown no bias towards either party. It doesn't telegraph what such newspapers as the New York Herald, Sun and World say, nor any of the "estimates" or "opinions" from various sources that appear in The Oregonian. These are all special reports; and The Oregonian has not allowed such as it has presented to be ne-sided. It has taken them from all sources-Republican. Democratic and Independent. These reports seem to show that Roosevelt will be elected, whereof The Oregonian would be glad, But it would not wish to hold out the idea that he will be elected, if he is not to be. For if he is not to be, it would prefer to know beforehand, and certainly would publish all matter it might get that pointed that way. It could find

to satisfaction either in deceiving or

in being deceived. An Echo (Or.) dispatch notes the sale of several quarter sections of land in that viclinty at \$2000 each, an advance of about 600 per cent over the figures. ruling four years ago. This rapid increase is due to the enormous crops of wheat which were turned off on the light lands this season. The fertility of these lands, when sufficient moisture is in evidence, is simply wonderful, and when irrigation becomes more general on lands of this character \$2000 per quarter section will seem much more insignificant than \$300 per quarter section appeared a few years ago. The theory that the climate is changing and there is less liability of drouth than in former years is not substantiated, and, while we may well be thankful for "light-land years" like the present, it is on irrigation that we must eventually depend for permanent prosperity in the localities where there is a deficiency

of moisture. The "Oregon," as the famous Columbia was known when Bryant delighted the world with his immortal "Thanatopsis," is now hearing sounds that are foreign indeed to "its own dashing." Contractors are at work with drills and powder clearing the Three-Mile Rapids so that boats can enter the Big Eddy without difficulty. The open-river project seems to have assumed a more definite shape than ever before and unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered, it will not be many months before the magnificent peaches of the Upper Columbia will float large numbers of steamers and barges carrying at least a portion of the vast traffic of the Inland Empire to tidewater over a highway which is open to all comers. The completion of the canal will not be accomplished for a long time, but the assistance of the Portage Road will be available comparatively soon.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer on Sunday contained a half-page illustration, reproduced from The Oregonian, of the Lewis and Clark Exposition attention given to the Fair enterprise by the Seattle paper means much. It appears probable that the Legislature will make an adequate appropriation and that the state will be fully repre-sented here in 1905. It cannot well afford to do otherwise. California manifests the most lively interest in the Fair, and Californians and California industries and California arts will be everywhere in evidence. Idaho, Utah, Montana and other Western States will not overlook their opportunitiese. Naturally. Washington will see to it that it

Judge Parker, in his talk about affairs in the Philippines, has shown simply that he doesn't know what he is talking about. Till his nomination for the Presidency he probably never paid any attention to public affairs, and the exigencies of his present political situation are so extreme that he takes up and makes his own the vaporings of an anonymous and irresponsible correspondent. Possibly that "student of conditions," in order to get the notoriety it would afford him, will now make himself known. But perhaps again he may not; for if his name were given the country might explode with laughter, to the further confusion of the Democratic campaign managers

Now that woman has invaded so many of the fields formerly sacred to man, it is interesting to note a man's triumph in a field usually considered the exclusive domain of woman. Ver-gil Krell, the baby awarded first prize in the contest at the St. Louis Exposition, was brought up entirely under the care of his father, his mother being an invalld from the time of his birth. Father Krell is proud of his success, and has been describing his methods to a reporter. Despite one man's success in this line, it is not likely that woman will be ousted from this particular work by a sudden inrush of men.

Hull, the home port of the fishing fleet fired upon by the Russian warships, is the headquarters of the North Sea fishing industry, the most import-ant around the British Isles. Some idea of the magnitude of the business may be obtained from the recently published Board of Trade returns for the first six months of 1904, which show the value of the catch for that period to

Judge Parker rebukes Government officials for the part they seem to be taking in politics. He bases all his own hopes on the part that Tammany officials of New York City are actually taking in his behalf. Everything is wrong, you know, when "the other fellow" does it.

The betting on Roosevelt in New York is now 10 to 2%. That's a straw about the size of the "big stick."

A Russian at sea is as dangerous to mbetants as a woman with a

ESOPUS AND MANILA. That Judge Parker Doesn't Know What He is Talking About.

New York Sun.
The Memphis Commercial-Appeal
(Dem.) refrains from mentioning names when it discusses imperialism and the Philippines. It is supporting Judge Parker heartily in his campaign for President, and yet it is moved to say: Those distinguished blatherskites who have been a-blathering about Filipino independence and corollary inantities claim to be helping to lect Judge Purker.

Governor Luke E. Wright's words carry weight in the South. The Governor is an old resident of Memphis. The Commercial-Appeal remarks: Governor Wright, who is on the ground and who knows, informed this Government that all these declarations were being translated and published in Tagal newspapers, and that they was having a doinding and deleterious effect

he natives on the natives.

Now comes the report that the old agitators and professional patriots who have been in enforced retirement and whose heachman are the headhunters and bandits from the mountains and the holo men from the hamboo thickets in holding. the valley have come forth and purpose holding

public independence meetings in Manila. If Judge Parker's figures of the cost of the Philippines are translated, the Filipines will be in danger of setting an exaggerated value upon themselves. What will be the effect on the Ameri-can voters if the Parker campaign "blatherskites" succeed in "a-blathering" the Filipinos into another uprising? The Memphis idea is given thus: If these flery exhorters arouse their halfed fellows to disorder and rapine by their perfervid utterances, and if the task of gov-erning the talands is rendered more difficult and expensive, our home-bred Tagal-Americans will find that they are supporting Judge Parker

This country is engaged in the solution of one This country is engaged in the solution of one of the most difficult problems that ever confronted a civilized people, and it is bending every energy to solve it wisely. Every word uttered calculated to embarrams it will be resented by the spirit of the Nation, which stands -"right or wrong; our country

All things considered, it is difficult to say which is the more admirable—the patriotism of the Commercial-Appeal or its delicacy in dealing with the campaign utterances of Mr. Parker.

AUBURN HAS A REV. MR RADER He Attacked Colorado Women, and Was Called Down.

Kansas City Star. AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—When Wil-liam J. Herbison, a Presbyterian preach-er, was quoted here as saying that Denver women voters came only from the worst districts in the city, rode to the polls in carriages provided by politicians and repeated from four to 20 times, the reverend gentleman had trouble on his polls in carriages provided by politicians and repeated from four to 30 times, the reverend gentleman had trouble on his hands. The Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the Woman's Suffrage Association, said the statement was untrue.

Of the entire number up to that time only 36

of the Woman's Suffrage Association, said the statement was untrue.

"If all the clergymen of this country had the same kind of common sense that saloonkeepers have, the ballot would be in the hands of their flocks, as today it is in the hands of the saloonkeepers flocks," she said in a meeting of suffragists, now in session here. "The misstatement by this man is an insuit to the women of Denver, Fifty-two per cent of the votes cast in the last Presidential election in Denver were cast by women. election in Denver were cast by women This is about the proportion of men and women citizens. Do all the women of Denver come from the Red Light district? The minister says those women repeated. There must be a weak set of men in Den-ver to allow it."

No Change Wanted.

New York Globe, Oct. 18. • Speaking yesterday of the political situ Speaking yesterday of the pointing attra-ation, Judge Herrick, the Democratic can-didate for Governor, said that early in the present year he thought President Rooseveit would be nominated and de-cisively beaten, adding:

But soon after Spring there came a change in the collical atmosphere which no one can explain but those who have long experience in politics, and probably no one but those can feel. I cannot describe the eensation, but it was plain that large interests which had been against the administration had experienced enough pressure to be turned the other way, and are apparently in favorable of the other way.

Andrew Carnegie, as he was boarding a steamer at Liverpool on Saturday to sall for New York, said to a World corre-

I hope Roosevelt will win. I intend votin for him and doing all I can to assist him I am against jingoism and the policy of ex-pansion, but am convinced that Republican rule is best for the country. American in-dustries have prospered so greatly and com-petition is so severe that industrial interests need a President who inspires commercial con-

Both these utterances say the same thing, though in slightly different ways.

The business interests of the country have decided, as Judge Herrick says, "in favor of another four years of Republi-can Administration," and they have so decided for the reason given by Mr. Car-negie, because they "need a President who inspires commercial confidence." pleases Judge Herrick to say that they have so decided because "pressure has been applied to them," and he in careless enough to say that it was applied in the Spring, or in advance of Roosevelt's nom-ination. What was that "pressure"? Sim-ply a conviction that any change from the Governmental policies of the past eight years would cause uncertainty and bring incalculable harm to the commercial interests of the land.

Even Bets on Higgins.

cial to the St. Louis Globe-Dem NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—For the first time in the campaign, even money was wagered this afternoon in Wall street on the Governorship. Heretofore the odds have been against Higgins. Today a bet have been against Higgins. Today a bet of \$1000 even on Higgins was closed by Bunnell & Buchanan with J. L. McCormack. This bet attracted wide attention and was looked upon as significant. Wassermann Bros, bet \$5000 to \$2500 with Marshall Spader & Co. that Roosevelt will carry New York State. They also offered to bet \$2000 even that Roosevelt and the state of the sta will get 30,000 more votes than Parker in New York State. Quantities of Roosevelt ey were offering at the rate of \$1000

Betting in New York.

New York Sun, Oct. 20. Four years ago today the betting on the Presidential election was 4 to 1 on Mc-Kinley, and more money was offered in Wall street at those odds than there were takers. Now, nearly three weeks before the election of November 8, the odds or-fered on Roosevelt are the same.

He Talked at Random. St. Paul Pioneer Press, Judge Parker picked up a hot penny when he was induced to take hold of the Philippines issue. He might have known better and he would have known better if he had known anything about what we have been doing in the Philip-

Just Punishment. New York Tribu A violin player witnessed a lively street-fight in Park not long ago, and began to play in order to soothe the two com-batants. It had the opposite effect, how-ever, for one of the fighters drew a knife

No Ambition That Way.

Washington Star.

"Haven't you any ambition to work as your father did at your age?"

"Certainly not." answered the gilded youth. "If I were to work what would have been the use of father's working?"

WHY JAPAN IS VICTORIOUS,

New York Sun. The report of the American medical offier who has observed and studied the Japanese medical and sanitary measures in the military hospitals of Japan and in the fleid in Manchuria goes farther in accounting for the Japanese victories over the Russians than has been reached any comparison of the tactical skill of the

two combatants.

The great, the consummate superiority of the Japanese Major Seaman shows to be in their employment of measures for the prevention of disease among their troops. Never in the history of war has a nation approached Japan in the method-ical and effectual use of science as an ally in war. The wars waged by the largest and most civilized states of the West have been bungling and wasteful and barbarous enterprises as compared with that Japan is now carrying on.

The great loss in war, as everybody knows, has always been by disease. Japan, according to Major Seaman, has eliminated disease almost wholly. This war is in a country of which he speaks as "notoriously unhealthy," yet so perfect have been the sanitary precautions of the Japanese that "the loss from pre-ventable disease in the first six months of the conflict will be but a fraction of

1 per cent."
Under such circumstances is ble that Japan can be defeated by an enemy which suffers losses from preventable disease equal to those which have been the rule in wars, or, at a low average, of four by disease to one by

A Japanese officer quoted by Major Seaman made no vain boast when he asserted that by this practical elimination of disease in a campaign a Japanese army of 500,000 men is made equal to

2,000,000 Russians.

Read Major Séaman's description of the methods first introduced into war by the Japanese: The medical officer is omnipresent. You will

The medical officer is commispersent. Four win find him in countiess places where in an American or British army he has no place. He is as much at the front as in the rear. He is with the first excreen of scouts with his microscope and chemicals, testing and labeling wells so the army to follow shall drink no contaminated water. When the scouts reach a lower inated water. When the scouts reach a town inated water. When the scouts reach a town he immediately institutes a thorough examination of its sanitary condition, and if contagion or infection is found he quarantines and places a guard around the dangerous district. Notices are posted so the approaching column is warned and no soldiers are billeted where danger exists. Microscopio blood tests are made in all fever cases, and bacteriological experts, fully equipped form out of the staff of every dis-

cases, and bacteriorigical experts, fully equipped, form part of the staff of every di-visional headquarters. The medical officer is also found in camp, lecturing the man on sanitation and the hun-dred and one details of personal hygiene—how to cook, to eat, and when not to drink, to bathe, and even to the direction of the paring had died.

Japan is showing to the world of civ ilization for the first time how to wage war under civilized conditions. It has destroyed the great enemy in is not the hostile army, with its engines of alaughter, but the lurking disease which crowds hospitals, embarrasses movements and decimates forces.

Looking After Convalescents.

Brooklyn Eagle. In looking out for the healing of patients authorities have been too apt to spend money and use the most scientific appliances on the buildings without con-suiting the needs of convalencents. Modern medicine takes into account not only the body but also the soul and the in-timate connection between these. Cheer-fulness is a part of the treatment of today and recovery from allments is assured when patients can leave their cots. Treatment of convalencents is a part of the physician's scheme. It is rec-ognized that views from a window of a hospital looking on blank walls or on dispiriting surroundings affect recovery Hopefulness is repressed; gloom is en

Where the Victory Perched.

ouraged.

Chicago Tribune. A dispute had arisen in the Ferguson

Mr. Ferguson wished to invite Aunt Abigail to come and spend the Winter at his house. His wife objected. "She's a vinegary old maid," said Mrs. Ferguson, "and I don't want her here. We've got enough to do to support our-selves, without having another mouth to

"I'm able to look out for that. I want you to understand, Laura, that I'm the breadwinner for this family, and I say "And I want you to understand, George

Ferguson, that I'm the breadmaker for this family, and I say she shan't!" Aunt Abigail didn't come.

Rudyard Kipling. The strength of twice three thou That seek the single goal; The line that holds the rending course, The hate that swings the whole; The stripped hulls, slinking through the gloom, At gaze and gone again— The Brides of Death that wait the groom— The Choosers of the Slain!

Offshore where cea and skyline blend In rain, the daylight dies; The sullen, shouldering swells attend Night and our sacrifice. Adown the etricken capes no flare No mark on spit or bar-Girdled and desperate we dare The blindfold game of war.

Nearer the up-flung beams that spell The council of our foca; Clearer the barking guns that tell Their scattered flank to close. Sheer to the trap they crowd their way From ports for this unbarred. Quiet, and count our laden prey, The convoy and her guard!

On shoal with scarce a foot below On snoar with scale throng.

Hidden and hushed we watch them throw
Their anxious lights along.
Not here, not here, your danger lies—
(Stare hard, O hooded cynel)
Save where the dazed rock-pigeons rice The lit cliffs give no sign,

Therefore—to break the rest ye seek,
The Narrow Seas to clear—
Hark to the stren's whimpering shriek—
The driven death is here!
Look to your van a league away—
What midnight terror stays
The bulk that checks against the spray
Her crackling tope ablase? Hit, and hard hit! The blow went b

The muffled, knocking stroke—
The steam that overruns the foam—
The feam that chins to smoke—
The smoke that clokes the deep ahell—
The deep that chokes her thross
Till, streaked with ash and sleeked with oil.
The lukewarm whirlpools close!

A shadow down the sickened wave Long since her slayer fled:
But hear their chattering quick-free rave Astern, abeam, shead!
Panic that shells the drifting spar-Loud waste with none to check-Mad feer that rakes a scornful star Or sweeps a consort's dock!

Now, while their silly smoke hangs thick, Now ere their wits they find. Lay in and lance them to the quick-Our gallted whates are hind! Good litck to those that see the end, Good-bye to those that drown-For each his chinne as chance shall send-And God for all! Shut down!

That serve the one command:
The hand that beaves the headlong force,
The hate that backs the hand:
The doom-bolt in the darkness freed.
The mine that splits the mails;
The white-hot wake, the 'wildering speed—
The Choosers of the Slain!

NOTE AND COMMENT,

Telegrams of Tomorrow. ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 26 .- Twenty-three fishing-boats were sunk today by the Baltic fleet, which put in here this afternoon, mistaking the port for Saigon. Admiral Jokervensky apologized, saying he had taken the boats to be hostile torpedo craft.

ST. JOHNS, Or., Oct. 26 .- As the first mate of the drydock was taking a reef in the binnacle during the first dog watch today he heard a shell whistle past his head. Looking down the river he was herrified to see the Baltic fleet bringing every gun to bear upon him Hastily taking off his shirt, he waved it in the air as a signal of peace, whereupon the ships ceased firing. Admiral Jokervensky subsequently explained that he mistook the drydock for a Japanese submarine boat. After asking the mate to point out the shortest road to Vladivostok, the Admiral withdrew his fleet.

MORRISON-STREET BRIDGE, Oct. 26. -The captain of the bridge reports that the Baltic fleet shelled his conning tower for 20 minutes today. It is believed the Russians took the bridge for a Japanese warship undergoing re-

TILLAMOOK, Or., Oct. 26 -Tillamook lighthouse is a thing of the past. It was blown to pieces by the Baltic fleet today, Admiral Jokervensky explained that he mistook the light for a Japanese signal.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 26.-Half of this city lies in ruins as the result of a bombardment by the Baltic fleet, which appeared in the Columbia this morning. Admiral Jokervensky extended an apology to the Mayor, explaining that he took the city to be Yokohama. On discovering his mistake, the Russian Admiral sailed in the direction of Skamokawa, which he evidently thinks is Tokio.

CORK, Oct. 26 .- The Baltic fleet today opened fire on Ireland, After firing 990 shells, of which three struck the shore, Admiral Jokervensky explained that he mistook the island for a Jananese cruiser.

The Russian ice-breaker Ermak has left the Baltic fleet and put back to Copenhagen. She won't out much ice there.

We hope the Russian Admiralty didn't fall to supply Admiral Rojest vensky with a bunch of lithographed apology blanks

Accuracy is a terrible handicap to a man that wants to "view with alarm," as Judge Parker shows by his speech on the Philippines.

According to a news agency, says the Kobe Herald, the "Japanese General Issimo" is distinguishing himself in the war in the Far East.

In a brief proclamation the Ione Proclaimer proclaims that it is proud of its name. Maybe it's a finer name than the lone lots would have been, but t is not up to Irrigon Oregon Irrigator form.

Claude Huston's house is ready for the coming of Spring birds. He may catch one,— Liberty Notes in Ione Proclaimer.

We've read somewhere that in vain is the net spread in the sight of an ordinary bird, but Spring birds may be different.

In the Kobe Herald we notice a letter written by a Japanese soldier to an English woman in Japan. The writer concludes by saying:

Please remember, that though I will die, Nippon Telloku (Great Japan) should have vic-tory and honour. Youth who unfear death. HIRO YAMAMOTO. Yamamoto appears to have added a good word to the language by coining

the verb "unfeur." Now and then it is the observer's delightful duty to chronicle something new in the way of wedding notices, something different from the stereotyped announcements. Seldom does one come across anything equal to this burst of passionate elequence from the

Tracy City (Tenn.) Times: Prof. Lewis Rollings and Mins Pearl Cox. after several months of heart-to-heart conversation on the perfumed sweet ave-love, passed under the roseate Archi Hymen, where soul meets soul on wa-centatio feelings.

A correspondent writes: In your list of rhymeless words, window was overlooked. You mention month as rhymeless. On a wager some years ago a friend of mine made this rhyme-

I saw a soldier on a horse; November was the month; I saw his saber thrown Away and his gun thrown away also.

The list given did not purport to contain all the rhymeless words, but only mentioned a few with the sound of "u' as in but. Silver, orange and other words stump the rhymester, try he never so hard. There is one quatrain which has rhymes for both month and orange. It runs:

From the Indus to the Bhorenge Came the Rajah in a month, Eating now and then an orange Counting all the way his grunth. The Bhorenge, it may be explained, is a river in India, and the grunth is an Indian sacred book of some kind.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

WEX. J.

"I could support Parker with a good deal more enthusiasm," said the northern Illi-nois editor, "If his front name was Jollet instead of Alton."—Chicago Tribune. "When you say that a thing is 'well enough as it is,' what do you mean, father?"

"That you thing it ought to be improved at once, but that you're too lazy to fix it."—Brooklyn Life. Aunt Hannah—Have you told any one of your engagement to Mr. Sweeter? Edith—No: I haven't told a soul—except Bessie Miller, who thought he was going to ask

her.-Boston Transcript. McQueery—Hasher's comic opera had its premiere performance last night, eh? You were there, of course, Crittick—Oh, yes. Mc-Querry—Was any of the music new? Crit-tick—Yes, at one time.—Philadelphia Press. Hi Tragedy—How did you like Iowa? Lowe Comedy—Well, there was one town there I'll never forget. We were simply carried away with it. "You don't say?" "Yes, a cy-

done arrived an hour after we did." adelphia Press. Gwilliams-I haven't seen anything in papers intely about Wedgeley, the greaf football player of a few seasons ago. Is he dead? Edint—Dead! No. He's more terrible than ever. He drives a racing automobile

now.-Chicago Tribune. Tramp-It is needless to ask the question madam. You know what I want. Lady-Yes, I know what I want. Lady— only one bar of soap in the house, and the servant is using it. Come again some other time.—Glasgow News.

"What people are always sire of finding the biggest fish near their coast?" "Give it up." The English, because they can al-ways find Wales." "Oh pehaw! Wales Isn't whates." "No, you stupid. But don't the English always drop their h's?"—Cleveland