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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1904

SOCIALISM NEXT?

It is not imagined, even by most enthusiastic Republicans, that the extra-ordinary power they have evinced in the recent contest will remain uncontested. The human mind is turning incessantly, from one object of interest to another. Whether anything can be done with the Democratic party or through it is metter of uncertainty; but it is certain that the Socialists believe they are to have the next turn at the leadership of the opposition to the now powerful Republican party. Between cialists and Populists there is much in common; and the radical element of the Democratic party has much in common with both. Able leadership may bring all these forces together; and It might attract, moreover, a considerable body of those who recently have acted with the Republicans.

Mr. Bryan has laid out a programme

scarcely distinguishable in its main features from Socialism. Mr. Bryan is an extraordinary man. He has an immense following in the Democratic party, and his affinities with the doctrines of Boclalism and Populism are such that he can scarcely fall, through the effort of "reorganization" which he again. Prohis are sly, very. They has announced, to bring these forces to-fooled local optionists with a prohibigether. No other man stands in this tion law and will play similar tricks if to the Republican party will be under sly.
the leadership of Bryan. Then it will When Prohis offered a so-called local-

will accept for a trial at the polls the the sight of every person with half programme of the party that approxiof opposition. We may look, therefore, ing kindness and be true to their "dry" for a spirited effort from this quarter in the contests to come. It may be ripe dain that liquor is the dark beverage of by 1906 for the supreme struggle.

It would nationalize or "socialize" all e instruments of production-lands, railroads, manufacturing plants, stores, egraphs, telephones, mines, buildings (at least or especially such as pay rent), machinery and tools, and the whole line entalities used in production; and it would have society or government take care of the distribution on what it calls an equitable plan. In short, it would equalize conditions and

makes no sort of difference, has no weight at all, with its advocates. They "local option" law. force. They will not grow to a majority, but they will be a factor in our politics, and may come to hold a balance of power. Then by "plumping" in a body for a candidate for the Presidency they might elect him.

dallsts resent the idea that they want all property seized by society and owned by its members in common or divided equally between them. But Jacob Rils, loyal friend and enthusias- their policy would some to the same tic admirer of President Roosevelt Bromhall's Corn Trade News, basing its thing. It would forbid the future use of property as a private source of in-It would leave the man the soon wear out. It would leave him his bedding, which might jast a little tion of the state. It would leave a fam-

as it certainly is. And in other parties ents that are playing continually into their hands-on the one

The theory of Socialism is that each should have apportioned to him the produce of his own labor; which is an practicable theory, because it is absolutely impossible to ascertain how much of the value of the common prod-uce each individual has produced, especially as, even in the social state, this would be the result not only of personal labor and personal intelligence, but also of the means of production belonging to the collective body and of the belp afforded by nature.

Lemplate with pleasure or approval.

Attention has already been called to the fact that Russia was offering wheat ito American millers, duty paid, at but a few cents more than the price in children, he goes on to say what at which the American wheat was selling. Since that time there has been lity which should be admitted.

Then as soon as you put a premium on to allow to each what he is actually scattered to the winds the spirit of the no further charm for the masses. The demand for equality will not be satisfied with actual equality, based on merit. It wants to make the willing and the strong carry the unwilling and the weak. Never in this way will the world get ahead, nor even hold the ground it has already won.

OREGON KNOWS LESSON, TOO.

Also, members of Congress from other states than Oregon have learned that President Roosevelt has a mind of his own in making appointments. "Rec-ommendations" from honorable Sena-tors and Representatives do not alone constitute a candidate's fitness in the eyes of the President. It may make many a heart sche, but that's the fact. Recently A. P. Gardner, Representative from the Sixth Massachusetts District, claimed the "privilege" of naming the next Postmaster at Haverhill. The incumbent, Mr. Pinkham, was not of the night of Mr. Gardner; therefore Mr. Gardner wished to put in nother man as Pinkham's successor But the President reappointed Pinkham, much to the displeasure of Gardner, and wrote a letter to the discom-fited Representative which is published in another column of this page.

"I never knowingly nominate a candidate didate whom I think unfit," said the President in the letter, "and the question of unfitness I regard as one to be

determined by my own judgment. . . . Repeatedly I have refused to nominate, at the request of some Senator, a man to succeed some public servant whom I regarded as markedly superior to his successor. . . . In scores of of the right kind." The statement in cases I have been obliged to disregard each case is instinct with prudence, the recommendations of Congressmen patriotism and common sense. for all kinds of reasons."

Oregon can present several examples of the President's independent "judgment." If it were not painful to reopen closed incidents, the President's refusal to accept the "delegation's" choice for Receiver at La Grande might be called up from the morbid past; also the President's failure to ratify a Senator's recmendations for land officers at The Dalles: also for District Attorney at Portland.

The last-named case may not be fairly cited, however, since the delegation did not have to recommend Mr. Hall to have him reappointed. The "delegation" had studied the President long enough to know that a "disagreement" of its own members would leave the way open for Roosevelt to follow his own "judgment" and hoare them the unpleasant duty of recommending some one else than Mr. Hall. Percy Kelly and Judge Moreland may "sore," but the Senators may suffer less from the wrath of both than from that of one had the other been appointed. The moral of which is that if a "dele-

gation" would keep a good man in, let it "disagree," and the President will save it from hungry outsiders. But it is hoped that Mr. Hall will not pluck so much courage from the incident as to be forgetful of that fealty which is professed by Colonel Dunne, I. L. Pat-terson and John W. Minto.

PROBIS TRY IT AGAIN.

Prohis used Anti-Saloon Leaguers as stool pigeons in the June election, cut them cold in the election two weeks ago, and, now that the leaguers can be of new service, are warming up to them position or possesses such power. To given another chance. Beware of Pro-all appearance the general opposition bis; like Joey Bagstock, they're devilish

be as strenuous once more as it was in option bill, which they themselves had 1896. It is a division and a contest of drafted for the sole purpose of furtherparties to be dreaded; because it will ing their prohibition designs, benevoemphasize class contests in our politics. lent indeed they must have been to The Socialists will not insist at once give local option to the Anti-Saloon their whole programme. But they League brethren. And it has come to an eye that Prohls were not benevonates it. So with the other elements lent. How could they bestow such lovdeities? Doth not their holy creed orhell and its sale a sin? Why, then, con-Socialism-what is its central idea? done the traffic in counties and repro-

bate it in precincts of counties? Prohis have kept the covenant with their conscience and turned neither to the right hand nor to the left. If they have fooled any class of citizens, still they have kept the faith, for the dupes are Gentiles, who are not deserving of the truth until they join the elect. In this case the elect are party Prohis, not simple prohibitionists, mind you, and their high priests are such as I. H.

"ENOUGH OF THEM, AND OF THE RIGHT KIND."

The address of President Roosevelt upon the occasion of the dedication of Carroll Hall building and the 119th anniversary of Barracks Church, Washington, last Sunday, gives an insight into the characteristics which have led into the phenomenal success of the man, to the phenomenal success of the man, crop, with a continuation of present conditions, will be the largest on record. though he is, has not said more in a estimates on data received to Novemthick volume of character delineation of his subject than was revealed by the surplus for the year ending July 31, clothes upon his back, which would President himself unostentatiously and 1905, at 26,000,000 unconsciously of the elements of with 80,000,000 bushels for the precedstrength, of justice, of courage and of individual responsibility for which means of obtaining more, except of the his name and influence stand heavy regulation kind, made under the direction responsibility is the foundation lows: dation upon which good citizenship rests; lack of it is a menace to public dation upon which good citizenship rests; lack of it is a menace to public morals and to the individual strength it is astonishing that this effort to narrow human life to one type, and that the poorest, should have any support at all. It would be useless for any one to make effort, for he would have nothing to gain for himself, and nothing to leave to descendants. It might seem unnecessary to speak seriously of such a scheme; but the Socialists boast that their vote is growing, as it certainly is. And in other parties women that children should not be brought into the world inadvisedly—that is to say, without regard to the possibility of giving them the physical side monopolistic greed, on the other a stamina and ordinary advantages in may yet pour out of the Czar's ports partisanship that thinks only of presequently of giving them the physical tree as that of loss, the surplus that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as that or loss, the surplus that the physical tree as right. In this view the large family is not always the great blessing to soci- European values to still lower levels ety that is implied in the general terms in which the President has approved of large families, nor is child-life under admit of American prices being kept up large families, nor is child-life under admit of American prices being kept up to fancy figures on the grounds that chronic iii health a condition which thoughtful, sympathetic people can conmands of home consumption.

ents and to the country. He wants to see "enough of them and of the right kind." From this sentiment there can be no dissent. Too many of them and not of the right kind is the proposition against which prudence and humanity are in intelligent revolt. The two sets of qualities that enter into the development of good citizenship the President designates as "strength and sweetness"-strength, which gives the man power to hold his own, and amiability, which enables him to be courageous in times of trial. That the future of the country depends upon the children of today is a saying both trite and true. Into this statement quality must be placed above quantity. Whether a chfid will prove a benefit to his cour try or not depends very largely upon the way in which he is brought up. So says the President, and so say we, all

John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States-a saplent states man of his day, with a long look toward the future, includes in a list of "wants" expressed in rhyme the following:

And as Time's car incessant runs, and fortune fills my store, I want of daughters and of sous From eight to half a score,

by the Engineer Department, was sub-mitted in evidence of faulty construc-But the direct issue raised by the property-owners was ignored by

cided. With such encouragement to slippery or slipshed street work, of which this is but a single example, on the surface, in the very face of protesting propertyowners who were taxed to pay for it, it is little wonder that specifications in the contract for work deep under ground should be flagrantly and shame; lessly violated. The only way to prevent frauds of this kind is to make all concerned in the work responsible and then hold them responsible. This applies to courts that may be called upon to pass upon contested work, the City Engineer's Department, the street committee and the contractors, in in-

the court, and the case is still unde-

To palter with the plain proposition that requires public work to be done strictly in accordance with the speci-fications of the contract is to encourage

DECLINING WHEAT MARKET.

ing in fractions, but is slumping from 1 to 3 cents per day. The close yes-terday was nearly 10 cents per bushel under the high point reached last month, and the situation from a built standpoint is far from pleasing. The "American Visible" was reported yesterday at 32,399,000 bushels, an increase of 2.097,000 bushels over the previous week, and of more than 4,000,000 bushels over the total for the same date last year. The enormous Russian shipments of the week previous were not repeated, but the output from the Russian ports still Added 5,488,000 bushels to the "World's Shipments," which reached a total of 9,937,000 bushels. American shipments were, of course, insignificant in comparison with those of former years, or of other countries which are usually in the same exporting class as this country.

As the season continues to drift around to where the early shipments of another big Argentine crop will fill in with the enormous Russian shipments which are still coming out, the prospect for a maintenance of present high can hardly be considered as bright as they were a few weeks ago, Conditions in the Argentine are reporting season. The same authority offers some explanation for the continued heavy shipments from Russia as fol-

We find that Russia has been credited with

tive as that of 1892, the surplus that sions that it is almost certain to force

ore of a decline abroad than there has been in America, and we are near-ing the point where it will be possible for Russia and the Argentine to take advantage of the strong market that has been created, partly by natural conditions and partly by some very skillful manipulation. Another thirty days will enable the trade to get a fairly accurate line on the Argentine crop, and, if it meets with no misfortune in the meantime, the world will see much lower prices than are now being paid for the premier cereal.

S. H. Piles, railroad attorney, officially identified with the Great Northern, and candidate for United States Senator in Washington, is now eloquent for a railroad commission. Senator Foster, friend of the Northern Pacific, is understood to be fairly palpitating with fear that the wrongs of the people will never be righted until there is a railroad commission. All the Republican leaders who viewed with great alarm a few months since the radical policies and o'erwhelming ambition of Governor Mc-Bride, now have seen a great light, and are red-hot for a commission. What a beauty in the way of railroad commis-What a

ble object is in a fair way to be attained.

The Tacoma Ledger takes it for granted that the President will attend the Lewis and Clark Fair, and urges the people of that city to invite him over there, "to make an expedition to Paradise Valley, the Camp of the Clouds and the summit of Mount Tacoma," the same being Tacoma's euphemism for Mount Rainier. Any additional inducement that may be offered Mr. Roosevelt to come will be heartily supported in Portland.

General Balashoff, of the Port Arthur garrison, in one sentence accuses Japs of violating the rules of civilized warfare and in the next declares he has hardly time to eat and sleep. A war is indeed barbaric, if a begilded, bespan-

FITNESS ALWAYS GOVERNS.

Boston Transcript. Washington, Nov. 14.—The publi Washington, Nov. H.—Ine publication of Representative Gardner's letter regarding the Haverhill postoffice, in which his disagreement with Attorney-General Moody was expressed, has occasioned the Administration some embarrassment. From other parts of the country requests have been sent to the President on the assumption that his position was like that

other parts of the country requests have been sent to the President on the assumption that his position was like that of the referee between Cabinet officers and Congressmen, and in other cases of disputed authority regarding appointments. The President desires to check this idea at once, and to that end consents to having made public his reply to Mr. Gardner, which expresses his position. It reads as follows:

White House, Washington, Oct. 28, 1804.—My Dear Congressman: I have received your letter concerning the appointment of a Postmaster at Haverill, where Attorney-General Moody, your predecessor, who has served in my Cabinet successively as Secretary of the Navy and now as Attorney-General, has recommended that the present incumbent be reappointed; this present incumbent being a man affinited by every one to have the character and capacity which, fit him for the place, and believing, from all I can find out, entirely astisfactory to the people of Haverill. He was appointed by Fræddent McKinley, at the suggestion of Mr. Moody, then Congressman from that district.

Tou speak of your "privilege of naming the Haverill Postmaster." In your letter to Mr. Moody you asy, "It is not a parallel case in

and fortune filts my store.

I want of daughters and of some
Prom sight to haif a score.

I want of daughters and of some
Prom sight to haif a score.

I want of the girls be chasted and fair,
The borg alt wise and brave.

The note of prudence that is sounded in the second line of the above stanat in as a refreshing and clear as when it was sounded away back in a past century, while the desire for the promotion of individual happiness and good citizenship through the realization of the hopes of paternity is reflected in the concluding lines. Direct, forceful, comprehensive, President Roosevelt covers much the same ground in the words:

"I want to see enough of children and of the right kind." The statement in each case is instinct with pradence, patriotism and common sense.

THE SQUECE OF THE TROUBLE.

Perhaps if fraudulent contractors for street work had gotten the proper rebuike from courts and Council committees in the past when surface work calling for screened gravel, which in no case should be more than four inches in diameter, the past when surface work calling for screened gravel, which in no case should be more than four inches in diameter, be past when surface work calling for screened gravel, which in no case should be more than four inches in diameter, the contractor of Tanner-Creek sewer would have been more careful in complying with the terms of his contractive of rook (much of which was at no deven eighteen inches in diameter), the contractor of Tanner-Creek sewer would have been more careful in complying with the terms of his contractive of rook in the street as a case in joint. Payment upon this street was accepted to some structed of rook (much of which was contested by a number of property-owners, and such soild proof of france creek sewer would have been more careful in complying with the terms of his cook graving from the proper contract of rook (much of which was contested by a number of property-owners, and such soild proof of france creek sever would have been more careful in the structur

soon will go back to Esopus. But the lonely law office he has taken is probably a blind. It may be supposed he has powerful patrons. This, however, may be set down for certainty: Either he will turn up as a trust attorney or go back to Esopus and take cases in the country courts. As he is only an ordinary man, the latter is most probable.

The special sewer committee of the City Council will hereafter hold public resisions in its investigation of the Tanable committee evidently sees it. It is due to the committee to say that The Oregonian has no doubt that its purpose from the first has been to ascertain all the facts about this most shameful affair, and to fix the responsibility where it belongs. That desiration, it will be object is in a fair way to be attained in the congressman is merely a matter of custom, which can be followed with advantage to the community, and, therefore, to the party. But this is a mere custom, and I have never hesitated for a moment to deviate from it whenever circumstances arease that satisfied of the committee evidently sees it. It is due to the committee to say that The Oregonian has no doubt that its purpose from the first has been to ascertain all the facts about this most shameful affair, and to fix the responsibility where it belongs. That desiration is in a fair way to be attained.

Holding in mind that the recommendation of the Congressman is merely a matter of custom, living the proposed succession. It is also the commendation of the congressman is merely a matter of custom, living the proposed succession.

Holding in mind that the recommendation of the Congressman is merely a matter of cus-tom. I wish to point out to you that it is also the custom to pay heed to the wishes not only of Cabinet officers, but even of Senators of the opposite party, and occasionally to the wishes of Congressmen of the opposite party, in the case of nominations to office in their own towns. In such cases I have sometimes nominated the man requested by a Democratic own towns. In such cases, noninated the man requested by a Democratic Benator, for instance (always provided I regarded him as fit for the position); and even where I have not done this I have generally consulted him about the man whom I did appears. That I should consult one of the mempoint. That I should consult one of the mem-bers of my own Cabinet in reference to the Postmaster of his own city ought to go with-

out eaying.

After carefully considering all the circumstances. I feel that the wise and proper thing is to nominate Mr. Pinkham to succeed himself. I intend to nominate him because he is a thoroughly fit man, who has been an excellent Postmatter, who is of good standing in the community, whose retention in office will undoubtedly be agreeable to the bulk of the parrons of the office, and whose appointment is saked for by the Attorney-General, himself asked for by the Attorney-General, himself citizen of Haverhill, who, when in Congress your predecessor, secured the appointment this man to office by President McKinley.

ESSENCE OF THE QUESTION. Solid South and Its Negro Popula-

tion. Chicago Tribune.
The following table gives the negro population in 1900 of the Southern states which have given Judge Parker solid electoral votes and the number of Repreentatives in Congress and Presidential electors which each of those states has

ecause of that population. 650,804 907,680 624,400 782,821 480,243 620,722

7,471,333 Totals .. Because 7,471.333 blacks live in the twelve states which voted for Parker those states have 161 Representatives in Congress instead of sixty-three, and were enabled to
give Judge Parker the larger instead of
the smaller number of electoral votes.
But the South will not permit those to

With be and yo be, yo be,
With be and yo be, ye be! whom it owes so much political or governmental strength to vote for represen-tatives or electors. It takes the ground that they are half within and half without the body politic-within it when repre-

the body points—within it when reports
sentatives are to be "apportioned among
the several states," but without it when
national elections are held.
At by-elections, at elections where antiliquor laws are voted on, Southerners
often have solicited negro votes. Prominent colored clergymen and educators

often have solicited negro votes. Prominent colored clergymen and educators have been urged to take the platform and plead with their people in behalf of prohibition. When national or state elections are held the negro is warned to keep away from the ballot box.

This position is illogical, unconstitutional, unfair. It cannot be defended in the arena of reason. But indefensible as it is, the great majority of the Northern people are at this time ready to accept the altuation, unfair to them as it is—on one condition. They do not wish to be accused of stirring up sectional strife. They have heard enough of the "race issue" in the last thirty years and are weary of it. They have none but the kindliest feelings towards their Southern brethren and wish to live in peace with them, even if they have to sacrifice logic and a little political power to do it.

That one condition is that the solid South shall dissolve—that it shall cease being sectional in national and state politics.

being sectional in national and state pol-ltics. Since 1876 it has voted persistently for the candidate of one party, no matte what the doctrines of that party happened to be. It has been for flat money, for free silver-for every yellow dog of an ism which has been espoused by the po-litical organization which it has followed blindly and stubbornly.

Sectionalism provokes sectionalism. The sectional attitude of the South necessarily

has its reflex effect. Whatever solidity there is in the North is of Southern mak-ing. The Southern method of counting negroes for one purpose and not allowing them to be counted for another is all the more irritating because it is always for the benefit of one and the same party. All the North asks of the South is that its unwholesome political solidarity shall end and that Southerners shall divide on end and that Southerners shall divide on economic and other national issues as Northern men do. When the Southern states cease to be a unit on national questions the North will recognize the signs of a healthy political life, and will overlook the overrepresentation of that part of the union.

There will be no legislation which the South can call unfriendly, and it will be let alone in the actilement of its local.

let alone in the settlement of its local problems if it will begin to think for tia-if politically instead of allowing the national convention of one party to tell it what it shall believe and for whom it

If the South shall keep on its old way then assuredly the day will come when the North, unmoved by protests or threats, will put an end to the anomalous position of the blacks of the South. It will say that if they are not to vote they must not be counted as a part of the basis of representation. That will be logical, constitutional and equitable.

WHAT ZEMSTVO IS AND DOES.

(From the work of D. McKenzie Wallace, an

The Russian peasant family is a sort of primitive association in which the members have nearly all things in common. The village may be roughly described as a primitive association on a on the filmsiest grounds or on none at all. larger scale

Between these two social units there

The second of the well
second in the second of the secon

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A Baltic Fleet Chantey.

A jolly tar am I.
And I sing yo ho, yo ho.
As over the waves we fly.
Yo ho, yo ho, yo ho.
Or Russian, or Prussian, or Finnish, or Dutch.
In a song you mustn't neglect the touch
Of he and yo ho, yo ho! sail in the Baltic fleet, And I sing yo ho, yo ho, in the teeth of the huming sleet,

To ho, yo ho, yo he.
For cruising I'm boosing and hitting the can
Which is what will bring cheerily out of a man
A ho and yo ho, yo ho: I sail in the Baltic fleet, And I sing yo bo, yo ho,
And here we are out in Crete,
Yo ho, yo ho, yo ho,
And I'm heatin' a Cretan who's smaller than

A jolly tar am L

So I sail in the Baltic fleet And I sing yo ho, yo ho,
And we shoot at whatever we meet,
Yo ho, yo ho, yo ho,
A whale or a sallor, a skift or a smack,
Duet accomplishes Just something we know that can never hit

back, With he and ye he, ye he!

Not one mouth to puff the cigarette? Another "lull in the fighting." How is t that we never hear of a "lull" in anything but fighting?

The Japanese are driving the Russians out of their trenches with stink-bombs. Now we know why they bought so many

As to the failure of the torpedo-boat in the present war, has anyone noticed steamship owners rushing to offer their vessels as blockade-runners?

It was an ancient saying that "all Cretans are Hars." Therefore news from

Canea requires to be censured by Truth before it is ready for swallowing. Exclusive of teachers, three women (out of perhaps 20,000) have registered for the school election in Seattle. And yet there

are scoffers who declare that women are

not naturally anxious to mix in politics America may get the log-book of one Columbus, who made a voyage to this country before the war. Probably the most important entries are something like

this: Tuesday-Sorry I discovered America, but can't lose it now. In future will look

More or less reflection is likely to be caused in many minds by the case of the New York man who hanged himself yesterday because his dinner was not ready. His action, in the first place, was hasty, because there is no conclusive evidence that our meals in the next world will be served more punctually than our meals in this. Apart from this consideration one cannot commend this self-immolated martyr. What he should have done was to hang the cook.

Are we threatened with a recondescence of Pat Crowe? Some Chicago man thinks he has seen him, and the police of Mexico City think they may see him. Pat Crowe "has went" and should be let stay gone, otherwise we shall be having telegrams from every hamlet in the country an-nouncing that the efficient Town Marshal has the kidnapper in custody.

Oh, please pack up and go, Pat Crowe; And when you've gone, we pray, fitar away.

After several reports of her foundering had been circulated, the Krooniand arrived safely in New York. It seems alkind to their source, but in the rare instances where the originator of such distressing stories becomes known a spe-cially-devised punishment should be dealt out. No other story can cause such deep

With the same disregard of carnage as Between these two social units there are many points of analogy. In both there are common interests and common responsibilities. In both there is a principal personage, who is in a certain sense ruler within, and representative as regards the butside world, in the one case dailed the head of the household, and in the other the village elder. In both the authority is limited; in the one case by the adult members of the family thur, the Japanese students press home posted at a recent are extincting in roads.

No visitor who is mad or intexteated is allowed to enter in; if any person found in shall be claimed to retire. No person is allowed to carry in with himself any purcel, umbrella, stick and the like kind, except his purse, and is strictly forbidden to take within himself dog, or the same kind of beasts. Visitor is requested to take care of himself from thisely.