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PORTLAND FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1904.

VOTE OF THE MINOR PARTIES.

Just what proportion of the 600,000 votes cast in the late election for Eugene V. Debs represents an actual gain for socialism and what proportion is merely a negative Democratic protest against Parker and plutocracy we shall never know. But the figures afford a curious study. Take the returns from Illinois, for example:

1900. 897,985 503,161 17,690 9,687 1,141 607,130 464,623 9,795 64,530

Here we find that the socialist vote has increased nearly seven-fold since 1900, while at the same time the Probibitionists have about doubled and the Populists have increased nearly sixfold. There is an active Socialist propaganda in Chicago, and it is fair to suppose that the accessions are in large art real gains; but it is to be noticed that the other minor parties also gained Why? No intelligent observer of conditions will say that the prohibi tion movement is stronger throughout the United States than four years ago; and the remarkable personality of Watson, and the sympathy and enthusiasm he excited, rather than the principles he advocates, undenbicdly were main factors in preventing entirely the disap-

pearance of the Populist cause.

The total Roosevelt vote in Illinois represents a republican gain of 5 per cent over McKinley in 1903, 3 per cent over 1896. The total for all candidates was less than in either year. The significant feature of the returns was a loss for Parker of 35 per cent from 1900. What became of the Democrats? Unquestionably some voted direct for Roosevelt, some for low, and others remained at home. The consequence was that the Roosevelt plurality reached the astonishing total

Take Oregon: The Roosevelt vote shows an actual increase of \$3 per cent over 1900 and 25 per cent over 1896; while the Parker vote shows a loss of 50 per cent from 1900 and 62 per cent from 1896. The Socialists increased about five-fold over 1900, but, singularly enough, they cast less than 2000 votes more than in 1902. The Prohibitionists gained about 50 per cent over 1909, but lost nearly 40 per cent over 1902. The Republican candidate gained more than 30 per cent over the record-breaking Republican aggregate of 1902. It may be roughly said that this 30 per cent represents President Roosevelt's personal popularity, and that it is likewise in part concrete expression of Democratic dissatisfaction with Parker. Other elements of Democratic discontent appear in the vote for the minor candidates, and in the heavy Democratic falling off.

The total vote for Debs in the United States is about 600,000, against 100,000 four years ago. The greatest proportionate gains have been in Milwaukee, Wis the Socialist center. There in 1900 the total was 4458, in 1902 10,704, and in 1904 18,120. Four or five Assemblymen and one State Senator were elected in Wisconsin, In Wisconsin, California, Missourl Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania the Socialist vote exceeds 30,000 each, while in darkest Mississippi it is 20,000. In Massachusetts the Socialists fell off, probably owing to the Douglas

In 1900 the Prohibitionists had 208,000; now they have increased to about 300,-600. Watson had about 23,000 in his own state (Georgia), but his total throughout the country will not be greatly in excess of 100,000.

Not the least grateful of the many who gave thanks yesterday undoubtedly were the survivors of the crew of the dismasted, waterlogged sch Webfoot, which was towed into Astoria Wednesday evening. The experience of this ancient lumber drogher presented new elements that are not noticeable in nearly all of these tragedies of Sitting costly around the fireside and listening to the wind whistling free and the rain beating against the window pane, we have a passing thought that "this is a bad night for men at sea," but there it ends. Stories like that of the Webfoot crew are told so frequently that we accept them in a sense as inevitable and al most commonplace. Out of all seaports have sailed ships that never returned. and into all of these ports have drifted battered wrecks half-manned by starving crews whose drawn and hagfeatures reflected the terrible strain of staring death in the face for hours and days. The commerce of the world demands ships, and there must be

other calling does death seem ever when they drift beyond the sky line and vanish into that land of mystery—the sea. The survivors of the Webfoot have cause for Thanksgiving, but somewhere out on the ocean or in its depths are three of their companions, and some-where on shore are loved ones walting their return. Truly the sea is pitiless, even when the wind and waves are low, but when the November gales sweep over it and death rides the wave thanks indeed are due from those who escape its fury.

ME, SCHWERIN'S FRIEND CARKER. Among the immortal pen pictures drawn by the late Charles Dickens was ne of a gentleman who at all times and under all circumstances would argue with the greatest perversity that black was white and white was black. On individual. Dickens bestowed the name Carker. The original Carker long ago passed on to that land where points of this nature cannot be argued, but he has imitators. One of them enlivens the editorial page of the Tacoma Ledger with statements regarding Portland hich contain the same amount of truth that was carried in the original Carker's contention that black was white and vice versa. Taking for a text The Oregonian's comment on the Schwerin policy which permitted ships to leave Portland in ballast at the same time cargo was being sent by rail to rival ports, Mr. Carker, of the Ledger, states that "it is hardly fair to blame Mr. Schwerin for Portland's fallure as a scaport," and that "if Portland possessed anything like the natural advantages and terminal facilities which are to be found at Tacoma, together with an open route to the sea, there would be some ground to expect Mr. Schwerin

to handle the traffic from Portland." Mr. Carker, of the Ledger, also states that Mr. Schwerin told the Portlanders that his steamship line was a "losing venture," and that the traffic will seek natural and profitable channels. By a line of reasoning as jucid and clear as that employed by the Hatter whom Alice found in Wonderland explaining problems to the March Hare, Mr. Carker, of Tacoma, decides that-

Portland will, sooner or later, be forced to admit that in competition with Tacoma she cannot hope to handle more than a small share of the trans-Pacific traffic. San Francisco and Tacoma by the process of satural selection and through superior adventages, have become the leading seaports of the Pacific Coast, and will continue to enjoy their distinction in this respect.

It is a commercial axiom known and ecognized wherever ships float that the ship will always go as close to the cargo as possible, instead of having the cargo carried any farther by land than is absolutely necessary. This fact makes Tacoma, and not Neah Bay, the principal shipping port on Puget Sound, and Portland, and not Astoria, the principal shipping point on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. Philadelphia, New Orleans, Manchester and a large number of other similarly situated ports in different parts of the world offer further examples of the recognition of this great commercial law. The "process of natural selection" which made Tacoma a seaport is not yet forgotten. To be sure, some of the manipulators of the "process" escaped the pententiary by committing suicide, but their deeds in connection with robbing the stockholders of a railroad in order to boom a townsite are still fresh in the minds of a great many people.

Portland's "route to the sea" is satisfactory and it is steadily improving Over that route have been dispatched big cargoes of flour and lumber than have ever been shipped from any other port in the world, Tacoma, Seattle and San Francisco not excepted. Portland is not blaming Mr. Schwerin for "failure as a seaport" because this city was never farther away from fallure than it is at the present time. The one particular grievance that we have against Mr. Schwerin is that he will not provide shippers with steamer space Debs, some for Watson, some for Swal- when they have freight to ship. Educated in that old Huntington where it was taken for granted that nothing could get away without paying coll to the octopus, Mr. Schwerin finds difficulty in adjusting himself to conditions which obtain in that free country lying north of the California line. Portland shippers will not pay toll to the Pacific Mail simply because they are not given a satisfactory service out of Portland, but they may temporarily be forced to ship a few flour cargoes by way of Puget Sound, or to charter tramp steamers to handle their busi-

This is only temporary, however, and eventually Mr. Schwerin will quit dreaming and give Portland the kind of a steamship service that was promised us by Mr. Harriman: If he fails to do so his "waking may be pain." Portland is too big, rich and powerful and has too much steamship traffic originating in her exclusive territory to permit this present farce of a steamship service being carried too far. The line will never cease being a "losing venture" until it is conducted on business principles, and not on a narrow, contracted California pian.

CHARTEH CHANGES TO BE FEW.

The present charter of the City of Portland has been in operation not quite two years. It is an elaborate body of law, and pretentious for a city of 125,000 inhabitants. As its framers were many men of many minds, so it is a mixture of varied ingredients. It has not reduced burdens of taxation, though must be said that the government of Portland has been one of the least expensive in the United States. The cherished wish of the charter framersnamely, that political cliques should be panished from municipal departmentshas not been realized. Nor has the charter kept city affairs free from the taint of scandal.

However, the instrument has probably worked as well as any other could have done; perhaps better in many respects. Tonight several amenda will be proposed at a conference of the framers, and the legislators from this ounty. It has been agreed that the changes shall be few and of minor character such as for reducing the cost of advertising special assessments; for requiring deposits of city funds to safekuarded by security bond; for improving several streets in a given district simultaneously; and for facilitating grant of franchises for street rall-

way connections and short extensions Little else than this is likely to be proposed, for it is the common agreement that the charter needs few alterations, and, so far as known, there is no disposition in the legislative delegation to go beyond this sentiment. The principle of referendum, established two and one-half years ago, when the people ratified the charter at the polls, should be adhered to in cases of radical amendmen to operate them, but in few if any ments, and the plan to make the the hotelkeeper for increased patronage; price.

heavy importance; in fact, the difference will be nothing either way, for the amendments proposed are sustained with such unanimity that they would certainly be ratified at the polls. This is the common-sense view of the mat delegation to decide whether rigid aderence to referendum in all cases better safeguard the instrument in future.

ELIMINATION OF CITY GRAFT.

No public work scandal of the Tan the City of Galveston, Tex., under the inistration which has been running that prosperous Southern city since it emerged from the shadow of ruln which owed in the wake of the great flood of 1900. The ideal city government, for which we have all longed, is that by which the public business is transacted by the same inflexible business rules that govern commercial transactions. Under such a government merit, and not a political pull, would be the cre-dentials that would secure for the City Engineer a job, and that efficial would select his suffordinates—not because they were misfits in other walks of life and had to be taken care of, but because they were qualified for the posi-tion and could earn the salary paid. It required a tidal wave which prac-

the old spoils system and bring this ideal government into existence in the Texas city, and, were it not for the appalling loss of life, it might well be said that the change was worth a large portion of the cost. Galves'on, before the awful cataciyam, like nearly all of our American cities, was run by politiclans, and from all accounts there was the same old system of graft in nearly all avenues of public work. But the storm broke and the havoc was so nearly complete that when the work of reconstruction began any attempt at grafting would have been so nearly like robbing the dead that the political spoilsmen all remained under cover. At the critical moment, when the future of Galveston was trembling in the balance, five patriotic business men stepped to the front and assumed the burden of rebuilding the city and handling what little remained of the machinery of government.

It was a patriotic duty, and the political belief of the five men who formed this impromptu relief and reorganization commission cut no figure in their work. Four years have passed since the business men succeeded the politicians in conducting public affairs for Galveston, and the results attained have been remarkable. The commission consists of a president and four members, each member being charged with specific duties, the president being the controlling power in the regulation of each department. The operating expenses of Galveston under the new regime are now \$100,000 per year less than they were under the old system of ward politics, and the money that comes into the hands of the five business men is being expended as it should be ex-

There is no huge graft to be divided among robbing sewer contractors, nor to be used in buying up thieving city officials. Every dollar raised for street and other improvements is expended to the best possible advantage, because the men who are disbursing it are business men influenced solely by patriotic motives for the welfare of the city. Of urse the personnel of the con has much to do with the results attained, and five corrupt men would naturally make a poorer showing, but even then there would be advantages ver the old ward system when a much larger number of officials, each fighting for distinct privileges and improvements in his own ward, could not show as good results for the city as a whole.

The size of the Galveston commission also serves as a check on open rascality, for with the city government in the hands of but five men, each charged leaving the bunghole open, with responsibility not to any particular ward, but to the whole city, they could be much easier held in check. No perfect system of city government has vet been discovered, but the experience of Galveston has demonstrated that scandals of the Tanner-Creek nature would be impossible under such a system, and also that the man who received a dollar from the city would be obliged to render an equivalent for that

THE TRANKSGIVING SPIRIT.

Formerly Thanksgiving day was de voutly and piously "observed"; now it is energetically and more or less joyously "celebrated." Each method was in accordance with the spirit and development of the times, hence both may be accepted as the correct method,

We regard with reverence and adniration the procession which history and tradition present of the entire famlly in the old Plymouth clad in Sunday best, moving breakfastless and decorously to church to return thanks to the Giver of All Good, in long prayers, longer sermon and sonorous hymn and psalm-singing. But it must be confessed that our spirits rise somewhat even at this chrono logical distance as we observe these deyout and thankful people, later in the day, supplementing their rigid devotions by feasting bountifully upon the best that the land afforded. Who shall say that there was not as much expression of true thankfulness in the feast as in the gospel service, or in the decorous family greetings around the festal board, as in the plous glances heavenward during the sermon, or the devout attitude during the long prayer in which hands were clasped tightly over

empty stomachs? Regarding the old-time observances of Thanksgiving with reverence, shall we not regard with admiration the celebration of the day that has grown with the Nation's growth into an expression of more comprehensive thankfulness? football player is the embodiment of thankfulness. Though in his case it may take the form of being thankful that he is alive and possessed of lusty strength and opportunity it is thankfulness still. Riders in special Thanksgiving races start out with a jubilant spirit that is the very essenof thankfulness. Those who are fortunate enough to pass through the possibilities of danger unscathed return with an added degree of thankfulness; those less fortunate would be ingrates, indeed,

caped with their lives from what easily might have been fatal injuries. And so along the whole line. tired housewife presiding at the family feast is thankful that dinner is ready and that it meets her expectations, children are thankful for a day on which school does not keep; the shopgirl for a day on which the store closes;

did they not feel thankful that they es

the minister for an opportunity to ex-hort his people to acts of charity and humanity; the poor for a day that brings plenty to their tables; women school teachers for a day in which they can sew on buttons, darn stockings and read the latest magazines; men school teachers for a day in which they can escape the routine of school life and cheer on the rooters in the football game; the editor for a topic upon which it is easy to write; the newspaper reporter for the grist that the occasio

brings to his mill. All depends upon the point of view. But looking over the wide range one must conclude that though the old spirit of thanksgiving that pervaded the Puritan colonies in the years when plenty was new to them and freedon from Indian wars and religious oppression was taken as a direct gift from God given in answer to their supplications, has been superseded by change, thankfulness still abides with the American people and finds expression in

Could old thanksgiving services be revived there are few who would enjoy But the multitude goes out to meet the new Thanksgiving day gladly -thankful for its coming-thankful for its pleasures, each from his or her own point of view-and finally thankful for its passing. And who shall say that the quality of this modern spirit of thankas expressed throughout the length and breadth of the land on our atest yesterday was not equal in serity, in charity, in humanity and in gratitude to that of the Thanksgiving spirit of the far-away yesterdays of the New World?

All of the world has been wondering over the enormous shipments of wheat that have been coming out of Russia for several months. Week after week they have exceeded all previous records for a corresponding period, and in the past fortnight have reached the enormous total of more than 13,000,000 bushels. Some explanation of these conditions is found in the following extract from a Berlin letter in a New York pa-

ing for food, and the flood of men who se turn from the cities to which they had wan-dered in search of work, to their native vil-lages, has turned hunger into starvation. In East Russia, only two months after the harrest, peasants are eating roots, birchbark and weeds, and a handful of rotten grain mixed with six handfuls of potatoes, acorn-chopped grass and bark is now Russia recipe for making bread.

It is apparent from this that these normous shipments are being made at the expense of the Russian people, who are in actual need of bread themselves The great portion of Russia's wheat is owned by the nobility, and the serfs who grew it for them are now forced to starve while the rich owners take advantage of the high prices and flood the European markets with supplies which are sadly needed at home.

The steamship Main, which arrived at New York yesterday, brought steerage passengers. . Considering that the cut rates have ceased and the emigrant season is usually supposed to be over before this time, it is apparent that there is an unusual longing on the part of Europeans to reach the land of the free. The continued large arrivals of steerage passengers from the Old World do not argue well for future of the American laborer in the large cities of the East, or, for that matter, in the West. Most of this labor comes from congested centers in Europe, where the candidate for a position is not looked over very carefully for the union brand. There it has always been a case of long hours and low wages, and to such people the shorter ours and greater pay, even if it is slightly below the union schedule, can-not but appeal powerfully to them when they reach this country. From a labor standpoint, closing our gates to the Chi nese and leaving them open to all kinds of European offscourings savors somewhat of stopping a leak at the vent and

Berlin and Paris bankers are reported to have made all arrangements for financing \$260,000,000 of Russian treasury bonds bearing 5 per cent interest. Of the amount named the Germans are expected to take \$100,000,000 and the French the remainder. As the French have already invested a good many millions in Russian securities, their financial interest in the success of the Czar in the Far East is becoming quite important. Russia could continue to back up from the shores of the Pacific for a number of miles beyond the border of the territory which the Japanese desire and still retain considerable prestige as one of the big powers of the world amply able to meet her obligations. At the same time, when she is assuming these obligations at the rate of \$260,-000,000 at a haul, her financial backers may be excused for displaying an interest in Russian success that is something more than impartial and unpreju-

A British ship which salled from Hamburg for Portland in December, 1963, did not reach Astoria until yesterday. Her master probably took advantage of the day and was duly thankful that he reached port before 1905. Drake, Cabrillo, Juan de Fuca and the rest of the old-timers who sailed around the Horn several hundred years ag used to make better time than this with the diminutive boxes that passed for ships in those old days. In justice to the master of the Holt Hill, which is the name of this successful candidate for long-passage honors, it might be stated that Drake and his fellow navigators were not obliged to put in on the way for repairs. This might have been due to the fact that there were no known places where repairs could be made.

The psychological causes of prohibiion in the several towns and counties that went dry November 8 are easy to find. In every case they came from indecency and lawlessness of gamblers and saloon-keepers. The lesson will have a wholesome effect. Public sentiment will not be affronted in future as it has been at Condon, Corvallis, Mc-Minnville, Tillamook and Marshfield and North Bend.

If Oregon militia boys shall go to China to organize the Empresa Tai An's army, that lady will find them stalwart, handsome set, and gallant with the ladies. Evidently the Empress has heard the fame of the Oregon boys.

Maybe brewers have formed a pool of their own to stay out of the market. The price, 31 cents, looks bigger than it did a little while ago.

With Turkey at 25 cents a pound we ought all to consider ourselves both lucky and thankful that we had the

TRIBESMEN WORRY RUSSIANS.

Camp Followers at Mukden Are Com

mitting Many Depredations. MUKDEN, Nev. 24 .- Much difficulty is being experienced with camp fol-lowers, mostly Circassians, Tartary rs, mostly Circassians, Tartars other tribesmen from the Cauca-They swagger around in cloaks sus. They swagger around in cloaks and fur hats, with daggers at their beits, and have committed so many depredations that severe measures have been adopted to get rid of them. The general question of housing the copie of Mukden is serious. Chinese rom all the surrounding country are locking in for the Winter, and, besides the military, quarters must be found for many civilian employes, members of sanitary corps, etc. A small room with no conveniences now costs \$2 a day, whereas before the war half a dozen small houses in the corra were rented for \$50 a year. The ques-tion of heating is even more serious. Wood is worth a cent a pound. The corral commissariat is struggling to make ample provision, still there is bound to be much suffering, especially at the frent. Fortunately warm clothing for front. Fortunately war the soldiers has arrived.

RECRUITS FAIL TO SHOW UP.

Russian Defections Constitute a Very Large Percentage.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND PORTLAND OREGONIAN. ST. PETTERBURG, Nov. 55.—Defections on the part of recruits for the army this on the part of recruits for the army this year are not only exceptionally large, but they are completely defeating the efforts of the military authorities in many thickly populated recruiting areas. Of these areas Southern Russia and Poland are typical. There is no getting over the difficulty, for the recruits simply fail to appear at the centers of military registration.

At Kishinef, while the great majority of the Christian recruits turned up fairly At Rishmer, wants the great majority of the Christian recruits turned up fairly punctually, over 30 per cent of the Jews failed to appear for registration. In the majority of cases inquiries by the military authorities show that prudent young Jews have shaken the Russian dust off their feet betimes and are now over Russian frontiers, immune from punishment. In certain districts of the Kherson govern-ment the defections are approximately 50 per cent Jewish. At Simerpole, Jewish sources state, a record was created, 90 per cent of the Jewish recruits falling to appear, and the bulk of them can nowhere be found. SHELLS CAUSE FIRE AT ARTHUR

Huge Pile of Coal is Ignited by the Japanese.

CHEFOO, Nov. 24.-A huge pit near the railway station at Port Arthur was ignited by Japanese shells on No-vember 20, and, according to Chinese arriving here by junk today, it was still burning when they left the besieged town on November 22.

A Japanese torpedo-boat destroyed over hauled this junk, but allowed it to proceed. Another junk with six Hindoos on board was taken ashore, where the junk was burned. The passengers were sent to Dalny.

Russians Set Fire to Village. TOKIO, Nov. 24.-Manchurian headquarrs, in a telegram dated November 23, re-

"At midnight November 22, 769 of the enemy's infantry attacked Singlung-tun. Our advanced picket, after resist-ing the attack for several hours, safely retired to the main body. The vil-lage was entirely burned by the enemy.
"At dawn, November 23, the enemy made several surprise attacks near the Shakhe railway bridge and at Paotsuyen, but the attacks were entirely

Russia Will Float Loan in January. LONDON, Nov. 24.-In London financial fircles, it is understood that the negotiathe issue in Berlin and Paris simultaneusly in January of 5 per cent Russian ury bonds to the value of \$260,000,000 for five or seven years, the price of the issue to be about the same as that of the last Paris loan, Berlin taking \$100,000,000 and the same French bankers who made the last loan taking \$160,000,000.

Capture of Steamer Confirmed. CHEFOO, Nov. 24.-The report that the teamer Tungchow, laden with 20,000 tins of meat, was captured by the Japanese terday while trying to enter Port Ar-r, appears to be correct. The Tung-w was a British vessel, and belonged to Butterfield & Swire, of Shanghai. Last Monday, when leaving Shanghai, she was transferred at the last moment to a man be acting for the Ru government

Presents for Japanese Soldlers. TOKIO, Nov. 24.—Several charitable organizations, headed by the ladies of the patriotic societies, are arranging to send New Year presents to every soldier in the field. The contributions already assured indicate that there will be enough to give each soldler two presents. The people of Tokio are con-tributing thousands of packages, each containing a number of useful articles.

Coal Stores Probably Burned. TOKIO, Nov. 24 .- Telegraphing today, he headquarters of the army before Port

Arthur reports:
"The conflagration in the buildings near the arsenal, caused by our naval guns, which, as reported yesterday, began about noon, November 22, continued until 2 o'clock on the morning of November 23.

It is probable that the coal stores have n burned."

Calchas Will Be Released.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.-A bond to cover the value of the British steamer Calchas, captured by the Vladivostok squadron while bound from Puget Sound erts to Japan. Pending a final decision have been telegraphed to Viadivostok to release her.

Another German Red Cross Train. BERLIN, Nov. 24 .- The German Red ross Society has prepared sanitary train for nursing the Russian sick and wounded. The train will proceed to the frontier in a few days, where it will be turned over to the Russian officials.

Spanish Pretender Decorated. SR PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—It is an-nounced from Mukden that Don Jaime, of Bourbon, son of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender has been decorated with the order of St. Anne with swords for gallantry in several engagements.

LONDON, Nov. 24 .- The correspond Odessa of the Standard learns that the usaian government has decided to start January a general mobilization in January a general throughout European Russia. Kuropatkin May Change Tactics.

General Mobilization in Russia.

MUKDEN, Nov. 24.—The artillery has been silent for two days. The opinion prevails that if the Japanese do not attack, General Kuropatkin will take the offensive again.

Drexel Trying to Sell Russia Yacht. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.-It is un-terstood that Anthony J. Drexel is trying to sell his steam yacht Margherita, of

Sign North Sea Convention Today. ST PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The An-gio-Rusian convention on the subject of the North Sea incident will probably not

ROOSEVELT LEAVES FOR FAIR.

sevelt and Party Will Take in

St. Louis Exposition Tomorro WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President consevelt left here at midnight tonight for a visit to the St. Louis Exposition. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Secretary and Mrs. Loeb, Surgeon-General Risey of the Navy, M. C. Latta of the Executive of-fice, and representatives of the press associations. The party occupied a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is scheduled to arrive in St. Louis Saturday morning at 9

o'clock.

An interesting programme, which will take up all the President's time while in the exposition city, has been prepared by the local committee. Saturday will be spent visiting various points in the exposition grounds. At night the Presidential party will attend a bancare in the main building in the night the Presidential party will attend a banquet in the main building in the Tyrolean Alps at which probably 600 or more people will be present. It is anounced that the President will not make any speeches on his trip, although it is not improbable he will make some impromptu remarks at the Saturday evening affair.

Sunday will be passed quietly in St. Louis, and at midnight the President and party will leave on their special train for Washington, arriving here at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning.

While in St. Louis the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Secretary

Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Secretary and Mrs. Loeb and Dr. Rixey are to be the guests of William H. Thompson, the treasurer of the Exposition Com-pany. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will be entertained by President Francis. Train at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—President Roosevelt's train, bearing the Chief Magistrate and party from Washington to St. Louis, arrived here at 1 A. M After changing engines the train of three curs left at 1:05 A. M. over the Northern Central Railroad for Harrisburg. Pa., where the train will be trine, one would have thought, demand-switched on to the main tracks of the cd the impetuous cable rather than the

PRINCE LEAVES ST. LOUIS.

Fushima Will Continue to Tour Amer ica Before Returning to Japan.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Prince Fushima, who has been visiting the Exposition since last Saturday, departed today for Philase before returning to Japan. Every courtesy has been extended to Prince Fushims and his party during his visit here, and every-thing has been done to show the visitors the entire World's Fair during the limited time permitted.

Mr. Sato stated that Prince Fushima had enjoyed his visit here, and carried away the fondest remembrances.

Premier Laurier at Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.-Sir Wilfrid Laurier Premier of Canada, and a distinguished party reached the World's Fair grounds on board a special car today. After a tour of the grounds President Francis enter-tained the party at luncheon, and they left tonight for a trip through the West.

Vice-President of Mexico Going Home EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 24.—Vice-President Ramon Corrai, of Mexico, and party passed through El Paso today en route to Mexico City after a visit to the United

Offered South American Office. MEDFORD, Or., Nov. 24.-(Special.)-J. W. Berrian, ex-superintendent of the United States hatchery on Rogue River, which he managed with marked success for several years, has been tendered a position and a five years' contract at a iberal salary by the Argentine Reput oth America, to go to that country and assist in introducing the propagation of food fish in the rivers of the republic. Owing to private business Mr. Berrian will probably decline the offer.

CANNOT PREJUDICE JAPAN.

Russians Find Her Regard for Amer-Ica Is Very Great.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES AND PORTLAND OREGONIAN. Russian intriguers to sow discord between
Japan and America and create the feeling
in America that Japan's success in the
present war would jeopardize America's
position in the Philippines, nothing could
the country of inspection through several
workshops and Tipping be more chimerical. It is doubtful whether Great Britain holds a higher place in Japan's esteem and affection than America.

The writer says this sentiment is of long and unchecked growth. It began un-der the diplomatic regime of Townsend Harris and the numerous instances of America's friendship since that time have so resulted that no Western nation is more cherished by Japan than America. These considerations should suffice to show how extravagant is the suggestion that Japan would ever resent the floating of the Stars and Stripes over the railippines. On the contrary, America's withdrawal from the Philippines would be regarded by the Japanese as little short of a calamity; since her presence consti-tutes a guarantee for the continuance of her wholesome interest in Far Eastern

Townsend Harris, representing the United States in the Orient in 1858, secured the first treaty of trade and commerce between the United States and Japan and the opening of three ports to foreign resi

WOULD MAKE WAR IMPOSSIBLE Britain Believed to Favor Re-Enactment of Olney-Pauncefote Treaty. SPECIAL CABLE.

GLASGOW, Nov. 35.—The Glasgow Herald comments on the fact that the mutual acceptance of the Anglo-American treaty was announced on November 2. but that it has not yet been signed. The paper conjectures that the delay may be due to the inclination of both governments to bring about a re-enactment of the Oiney-Pauncefote treaty of 1897, there being unmistakable evidence that the ad-visability of such a course is being con-sidered. While the treaty of 1897 may not fit present conditions in its entirety, it would be an easy matter, the paper says, to change it accordingly, reti however, those provisions which are largely in excess of the bonds created between the United States and other countries by the various treaties now ending. If this course were taken, the erald says, the possibility of war be-seen Great Britain and the United United tween States would be made almost an impos

Forts Occupied by Japanese

HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRD TAPANESE ARMY BEFORE PORT AR-THUR, Nov. II. via Fussin. Nov. 24.—The only permanent forts in the possession of the Japanese are the two Panlung forts captured in August. They hold the advance works of the Rihling redoubt called vance works of the Rihling redoubt called vance works of the kining vance works of the kining called P fort, Kubo Hill, Cachitakiyama and One Hundred and Saventy-Four Meter Hill. They also occupy the caponiere, galleries and moats of the two Riblung galleries and moats of the tw forts and north Kekwan fort.

Crews of Black Sea Fleet Mutiny. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. M.-Accordi a private telegram from Sebastopol a ortion of the crews of the Black Sea eet mutinied November 22, under fluence of the revolutionary propaganda. The mutiny, it is added, was quelled by force of arms, and several of the mutineers were wounded. No confirmation of the report is obtainable at the Admiralty.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Started kicking again?

Everyone is a stand-patter when it

to excluding yellow fever. It appears that the foundation was in

the charges instead of in the sew the market. "A Punch in Every Pack-

age." We are authorized to deny the rumor that the Mazamas will next tackle one of the Salmon-street humps.

There is a project on foot in London to revive the tournament. No doubt Carnegle stands ready to supply the Knights with trusty armor from Pittsburg.

The New York Sun chronicles the death of the city's greatest "black eye artist." If a man was unlucky enough to get a black eye in a scrap he went to To Kean and had it painted out. It was an odd profession.

It is with surprise one learns that the Czar has just received a letter from President Roosevelt congratulating him on the birth of ar. heir. An event so peculiarly in accord with the Roosevelt docdeliberate mail.

New York may have a law forbidding any person from taking part in any contest of "speed, skill and endurance" for more than three hours out of the 24. It has been pointed out that this would include poker in the prohibition, but the

Prince Fushima's loss of jewels should be a timely reminder to the pagan traveler that he is now in a Christian counwhere barbaric accumulations of try, wealth-unless made in the due course of squeezing the public-are looked upon with disfavor. The incident should also remind the Prince that his country still has something to learn from America.

The "first book of the war" is announced by the Scribners. Would that it were the last, but we shall have many tribulations before that desirable stage is reached. This one is called "With Kuroki in Manchuria"-all books on wars bear the "with" title, "With Kitchener to Khartoum," and so forth. It is a delicate way the correspondent has of letting the public know that he was not entirely unaccompanied and that he didn't conduct the campaign entirely without assistance.

While we cannot commend the qualities displayed by Messrs. Ryan and Root in their recent ring encounter, it is impos-sible to refrain from admiration of their "The fighters are in the boxacumen. office, counting up the money," the referee explained to the small crowd at the ringaide, when protests were made against the delay in starting the fight. It is just such prudence as this that has made Rockefeller the greatest man of his generation, and Measrs. Root and Ryan are qualified to treat with that foremost of Americans as equals and not inferiors, Indeed, we think they are Rockefeller's superiors, for the oil he sells is good stuff, while Ryan and Root got the money for

great annoyance that he had lost a cufflink-one of a pair that he greatly prized. Hoping that he should somehow hear of its whereabouts, since he felt sure that one of the workmen would find it, he allowed the day to pass by without making any announcement of his loss. But the time for finishing work drew rapidly on without any sign of the missing link, and so he decided that without further waste of time he would set about seeking it. notice, written in very large letters, was therefore placed at once in the most conspicuous position in the works. This was how the notice was worded: "Mr. M-, having lost a gold cuff-link, would be very much obliged if the finder would return it as soon as possible to the owner." A little later on he passed the notice, and his feelings may be better imagined than described when he saw the following lines appended: "The finder of the missing cufflink would be very much obliged if Mr. M- would lose the other one.' WEX. J.

URGES RUSSIA MAKE TREATY Leading Paper Favors Trade Agreement With America.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The Bourse Gazette revives the question of a new commercial treaty with the United States. The paper says it notes with sat-isfaction that the negotiation of commercial treaties forms a part of President Rooseveit's programme for the comi administration, and that the consumn tion is to be greatly desired between Ru for the coming sia and America. Commercial wars, the Gazette adds, are in the long run simost as costly and disastrous as armed hostili-ties. The paper says Russia ought to be willing to meet any American overtures way, and that the result should be equally beneficial to both countries.

Kruger's Estate Worth \$3,750,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 -- Paul Kruger, the ate President of the Transvasi Republic, left a fortune estimated by the Amster-dam correspondent of the World at \$3,750,dam correspon dam correspondent of the world at 2,000. He bequeathed \$15,000 to various cieties in Holland, and sums to all funds opened after the South African War for the support of the Boer widows and orphans. Bequests also were made for orphans. Bequests also were made f the maintenance of the Dutch language

German Cereal Crops Improving. BERLIN, Nov. 26.-Favorable weather conditions throughout Germany have worked a great improvement in the con-dition of cereal crops. On a scale of two for good and three for medium. Winter wheat was rated at the middle of No-vember at 22 which has not been ex-

Russian Ships Sall From Cape Skagen CAPE SKAGEN, Denmark, Nov. 24.— The second division of the Russian second Pacific squadron sailed this morning.

Entertain American Colony at Rome. ROME. Nov. 24.-Ambassador Meyer this afternoon entertained the America