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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1904.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Truth is truth, always. But partial truths, or half truths, may be dangerisleading. It is so especially as sociological or economic facts, wherein man also is a factor-though the same postulate or idea runs through every branch of inquiry and science. But especially where the human element enters-the element of human life consciousness and spirit-there you have a new force, of which account must always be taken.

This statement is suggested by a letter from Mr. C. E. S. Wood, printed vesterday. In this letter the idea that economic reform is the basis of all rerm" is made prominent. And economic reform depends, by requirement of the argument, on the movements of society; on the condition of the whole body. There is a truth here, out only a half truth. It leaves too little, or leaves nothing, for the operation and action of the individual and personal spirit. It considers man only is a machine-or an indistinguishable part of it. It is partly true, but man is more than that. The spirit of the hive is the life of the bee; 'the spirit of the hill is the life of the ant. But there is in man more than the spirit of the hive or of the hill, or of the jungle. And it is on this principle, and this principle only, that man gets ahead-that

human progress is made. Mr. Wood's idea is that moral consciousness is but the reflex of particular social conditions. It is only a half truth. On one side of his life man is but part, and usually an indistinguishable part, of a vast machine. But he is more than the bee or the ant or the east of the jungle, nevertheless. He as a personality; there is reserved to as Hamlet says, "some quantity of choice." Most difficult of all subjects is free and personal, or individual, esponsibility. There is everlasting truth in Darwinism, but the ethical import, the human content, mustn't be

cut out of it. Social conditions, in poverty, do indeed present problems of extreme difficulty. But individual talents, seizing the opportunities of fortune or of accident, do often overcome all obstacles, Every individual may hope to do itmay hope to "pursue the triumph and

The defect of Buckle's "History of Civilization"-otherwise a great bookis the idea underlying it that man is purely and wholly a creature of cirnstances and fate, from which he may not hope to emerge or escape. Let admitted, indeed, that man is largely a creature of social conditions. But he is not wholly so. Right here we are in the depths of the old debate between free-will and fate. Right here is the point where the personal human spirit breaks in, athwart the course of the blind forces that surround it. Man is not helpless and hopeless. He may be, if he surrender himself to his en-But his glory is that he may eecape from any lower environment—though he will not always do eq. The situation is hard, often pitiless, but ever quite hopeless. The human spirit is so constituted that it may hope and expect to rise above all difficulties by which it may be surrounded. Society may assist, in various ways, but it cannot change its own constitution or the order of its progress; for herein it is governed far more by necessity than the individual himself. The individual may help himself-and multitudes dobut society can't help him much. The Oregonian's protest is against the notion of hopelessness and helplessness that insists on transformation of socias the only means through which the individual may rise, and against the corresponding notion that man is merery nothing in himself, but is driven on by a fate over which he can have no control, and is therefore without per-sonal responsibility. Were that so, the colony would reach about the highest ideal.

nator Mitchell, beset by Oregon claimants, passed them along-without close investigation of the nature of their claims. Commissioner Hermann, beset by Oregon claimants, passed them along, without close investigation of the nature of their claims. It was nataral, in the circumstances, and it will happen continually, under our system. politics The Oregonian opposed hell and Hermann, many a year, with such power as it could com

fraudulent-which it was impossible for them to know. Let us see the men of Washington, who, when the application is made, fair on its face, would turn applicants from Oregon down. Such frauds as the jury may find should be punished; but Mitchell and Hermann ould not be on the look-out for them; and they had the right to suppose, as they did suppose, that the applications were lawful. This is said by The Oregonian, that has opposed Mitchell and Hermann "from 'way back," and would have terminated the political career of both thirty years ago, if it could. But it opposed them on grave matters; and it always has been aware, as it is now, that there can be no just attack on them or on other representatives of Oregon, on the ground that they have assisted citizens of Oregon, presumably or apparently honest, in matters at Washington. If you have men at Washington who will not do this, you will not keep them there long.

A STUDY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Alleyne Ireland offers in the Atiantic Monthly a study of conditions in the Philippine Islands. He has made during several years careful examina tion and comparison of English, French, Dutch and American colonization in the Orient. His leading points as to the Philippines may be stated briefly, thus:

The principal fact in the constitution of the Oriental mind is that it is accustomed to one-man power in governnent and can act effectually under no other. In the Philippine Islands this trait is as marked as elsewhere. This characteristic is the product of uncounted centuries of native experience and development, and out of the conditions attending it the natives of a tropown initiative, nor as yet by the help of the white or governing race, anywhere. But we have started on a scheme in the Philippines of establishing representative institutions among a people who have known no government not purely autocratic in charac ter. It is a clumsy mistake, due to the supposed exigencies of politics at home, the like of which has been committed by no other of the great powers in any tropical dependency. Yet no problem has been presented in the Philippines for which the experience of other na tions in such situations does not afford a parallel. We have lost heavily and paid dearly for our refusal to avail urselves of their experience

The industry of a people bears a very ose relation to their political condition-effective political institutions of an advanced type being found only in countries of advanced industrial development; a low economic condition being nvariably accompanied by a low political status. Now the Philippines "beong to a clearly defined type of tropical countries. They have a high mean annual temperature and a low social and economical development; their internal trade is insignificant; they depend for their economic welfare on an export trade resting on agricultural industries; nearly all the manufactured articles used in the islands are imported; the native labor is entirely inadequate for the development of the natural resources of the country; the great majority of the people are of the usual lazy, indolent and thriftless character which distinguishes the native of the tropics; there is a small educated class, but 90 per cent of the population can neither read nor write."

So, when we attempt to force democratic institutions or corporate government upon tropical peoples we under-take what is utterly unsuited to their character. Moreover, such of the people of the Philippines as are intelligent know that the Commission governs the islands only so far as it is allowed to do so by Congress; and in the United States we all know very well that Congress acts on Philippine questions with a view of meeting the requirements of American home politics. In the islands Lee and Dr. Whitman and of trappers the effect is to keep alive a restless and revolutionary spirit; since the agitators ere hope for a change in parties and policies here, and wish to be ready

Among other things, we are making the mistake of trying to give the Fillpino a political education when what he needs is industrial help. The whole future of the Islands, Mr. Ireland declares, lies in the solution of the labor problem. We have demoralized the sitnation by paying absurdly high wages to persons engaged not in production, but in transportation. Congress has excluded the Chinese, with whom lies the industrial salvation of the islands, and, more than this, it excludes capital by a rate of taxation that it cannot bear. The public health board-the scientific department of the administration-alone is efficient; and it has done as much in the face of incredible difficulties as similar departments of

any colonial government. In his intercourse with the American officials, Mr. Ireland tells us, he was constantly brought face to face with two facts-one, that with very few exceptions the members of the civil service were animated by an honest and sincere desire to do the best thing for the general welfare of the islands; the other, that side by side with this excellent intention there existed an igrance of the broad established facts in relation to tropical administration, and an absence of information as to the work of the European nations in the neighboring coionies, which could scarcely fail to impair most seriously the usefulness of the most conscientious and hardworking official." The writer gives it as his opinion that the following measures are necessary immediately to insure the welfare of the Philippines, viz.:

1. The free entry of all Philippine products ato the United States.

into the United States.

2. Admittance to the Islands of Chinese and Japanese laborers by the Government or by responsible private parties.

3. Good roads to open the country.

4. Encouragement of American capital by liberal terms to investors.

5. Abolition of the Philippine Commission and provincial governments, and in their place a Governor-General, with an appointed council of Americans and Pilipinos, to legislate for all the internal affairs of the island, subject to the veto of some authority sland, subject to the veto of some authority in the United States.

n the United States.

6. Creation of a nonpolitical Insular Office
n Washington, like the Army and Navy De-

T. The transference of the control of all public works, except such as fall to the mu-nicipalities, to the insular government To the demand that the United States withdraw from the Islands Mr. Ireland answers that the Filipinos are utterly answers that the unfitted for independence and self-gov-ernment; that Aguinaldo over them would have meant a bloody tyranhy would have meant a bloody tyranhy and course of outrage, ended by Japan or some other nation; that but a few agitators desire independence, and that 55 per cent of the people are indifferent to it; that because a few natives show

under direction, the idea that they could carry on a government is wrong; that government is founded not on intellect, but character, devotion to the common interests and executive ability, and that these the Filipinos have not; that independence cannot be con-ferred on a people as you would present them with a library or a drinking fountain; and that "whatever the future may hold for the Filipinos, it is certain that today they have scarcely taken the first step on that long road of industry and self-discipline which alone leads to a sane and whole national life." Finally, our own enterprise or undertaking there merely repeats history in this, "that there is no instance to be found of a nation which, having reached a certain stage of economic development, has not embarked upon enterprises of territorial expansion; that this phenomenon in growth of nations has persisted in all climates and under every form of government; that it is common to all races, and that it has been associated with every form of religion, heathen or Christian, of which we have any knowledge." Moreover, "It is not too much say that no single element in the human character has done more to old the destinies of mankind than this intimate relation between intellectual and physical vigor and territorial expansion." It is the national spirit, moving within our people, that carries us on in this undertaking

JASON LEE'S HISTORICAL RANK.

Jason Lee founded the first permanent American settlement in the Oregon Country just seventy years ago. He was a Methodist missionary, zealous, intense, but withal visionary, like other evangelists of the period. He will occupy a lasting place in Oregon annals, but his importance will shrink in future estimate of his achievements. Lee came to save Indians to eternal life, but, seeing the futility of the effort, ended his career in an attempt to build up a Methodist colony. He did not altogether succeed, for the free spirit of American pioneer settlers would not endure supremacy of any religious sect. It is just as clear that he did not perceive the force of pio-neer expansion as that he was not its stimulus. There is no evidence in the annals or psychology of that movement to substantiate the assertion that Le "saved Oregon." Like Dr. Whitman, he me with the irresistible drift.

On French Prairie, ten miles north of the site of Salem, Lee built his first mission, in the Autumn of 1834. Ten years later he departed, never to return, and in March, 1845, died at Lake Memphremagog, Lower Canada. His remains now lie temporarily in a posit vault in this city, whither they have been brought over the continent, finally to rest beside those of his wives, Anna Maria Pitman and Lucy Thompon, and his daughter, Lucy Anna

Maria Grubbs. The missions of Lee near Salem, of Whitman near Walla Walls, and of Spaulding near Lewiston, have been redited with far more importance in establishment of American claims to Oregon than is due. Really they were but incidents, always to be remembered as transcendent examples of courage and devotion and as potent influence leading to American occupation. But the real claims of the United States to Oregon were already established in 1834, and only immigration was needed to enforce them.

A multiplicity of influences in Mississippi Valley made inevitable the advent of American settlers. Financial depression brought ploneers discontent in the Middle West. The Pacific seaboard stirred their imagination with the promise of an outlet for their products. The writings of Hall J. Kelley, "Astoria" and "Bonneville" of Washington Irving; the explorations of of Robert Shortess; the tales of Jason 18,034-more than two to one. and explorers; the diplomatic contro versy with Great Britain over rights which the United States had secured by original discovery, by treaty, exploration and settlement, and the "Oregon bills" introduced in Congress by Sena-

tor Linn, of Missouri, made "Oregon" a household word. Hence, when the four Nez Perces in 1832 followed a trail of many moons from the setting sun and at St. Louis begged vainly for the white man's Book of Heaven, the country responded by sending Jason Lee to Oregon: Jason Lee will be a figure in Oregon annals, always honored. The monument of his work is the City of Salem and Willamette University. It is fitting that Oregon should hold his remains and keep them forever.

SCHEME THAT FAILED.

This has been a bad year for the crop statisticians who from the seclusion of their two-by-four offices in Portland figured the wheat yield of Oregon, Washington and Idaho at 53,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels. As the turn of the year approaches and the size of the crop is more accurately defined, the extravagance of these claims, whichwere inspired by local representatives of foreign shipowners anxious to ad-vance freights, becomes all the more apparent The Oregonian incurred the displeasure of these foreigners and their cheaply purchased "statistician" when, last September, it printed estimates showing 45,100,000 bushels as an outside figure for the crop of the three stat.s. This estimate was the result of the personal inspection of the principal wheat districts of the three states by a number of trained correspondents for whom shipowners' patronage had no allurements.

The figures at the time they were printed were accompanied by the qualifying statement that later threshing returns from the Spring wheat districts would probably cut down the estime tes somewhat. With the season nearly half over, it is now quite clear that an out-turn of 43,000,000 bushels is about the best that will be secured. Even the shipowners themselves, who inspired the reckless figures sent out early in the season, have not profited by their misrepresentation. None of the exporters who had to provide tonnage "lost their heads" and made arrangements for handling a mythical 10,-000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of wheat that never existed outside of the cobwebby brain of a subsidized statistician. Fortified with the pleasing intelligence that Oregon and Washington would require the services of from 100 to 150 ships more than in any previous season, these deluded shipowners estab-lished a minimum rate out of Portland mand. But it knows, and cannot but or some other nation; that but a few admit, that any men of Oregon, in public place, would have favored applicants and claimants from Oregon—unless they had known the claims were themselves bright and capable of work.

at anchor in every port on the Pacifi

An unusual movement of wheat by course, reduced the amount of wheat available for export from tidewater, but this movement, great as it has been, was insufficient to account for the disappearance of from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of wheat which the foreign shipowner had led himself to believe farmers, this Eastern movement was of sufficient volume to thwart the efforts of the freight boomers, but, had it not been for this abnormal condition of affairs, the scheme of the shipowner and his subsidized statistician would have been more successful. Instead of a 20-shilling rate to the United Kingdom, at least 30 shillings would be de-manded, and the increased cost of transportation would, of course, come out of the farmer.

Facts as they exist are not always pleasing or profitable to some people, but seldom is permanent good resultant from distorting them, and a clumsy liar who is unable to cover up his prevarications in the end proves expensive to those who make use of him in the be-lief that they can delude the public.

"A foolish story has been printed in Chicago that the Republican Secretary of State in Oregon, aided and abetted by the Democratic Governor, has declined to give a certificate of election to a Republican candidate for Presidential elector, because he did not register, and was therefore disqualified serving as an elector. This sad blow to the Republican candidate for President is softened by the statement that the Democratic Governor has advised the fortunate Democratic elector (who was to be given the certificate) to vote for President Roosevelt. All this may be set down as interesting, but not true. "One would like to know," asks the Chicago Tribune, "what right the Secretary of State of Oregon had to refuse a certificate of election to a who had received a majority of the votes?" He didn't. The four Oregon electors, all Republicans, will meet at Salem, on Wednesday, December 7, in obedience to the Federal statute, and they will cast four votes for Theodore Roosevelt for President of the United States.

St. Petersburg papers receive the text of the Angio-Russian convention with expressions of favor that are easily understood after a perusal of the document. The commissioners are to "report . . . where the responsibility lies and the degree of blame attaching to subjects of the two high contracting parties." As to the responsibillty that is already fixed upon the Russian officers, as the persons committing an act must be responsible for it. The question of "the degree of blame" is a different matter. are no defined gradations of blame in such a case, and the report of the convention will have to be couched in general terms. It is difficult to see how a satisfactory decision can be reached by the convention, even with a merely majority report.

The marvelous change that has ransformed California from a doubtful state to a state overwhelmingly Republican is shown in the official returns for November 8, just published. The results are: Roosevett 295,226, Parker 89,294, plurality 115,932. The proportionate Republican gain is not so great as in Washington, but it suffices. In 1896 McKinley carried the state by bare 1922, in 1900 he had 29,770. But in 1902 Pardee (Rep.) narrowly escaped defeat, having only 2553 over Lane (Dem.) In San Francisco the revolution has been most marked. In 1896 McKinley carried San Francisco by only 292, and in 1900 he lost it by 4, al-Bonneville and Wyeth; the book of Dr. most a tie in each instance. But in Parker, the missionary, and the letter 1904 Roosevelt has 39,816, and Parker

Mr. Knute Nelson, who certainly bears an illustrious name, is the latest testimonial to the truth of the old adage that a fool and his money are soon parted. Succeeding after a period of patient toil in accumulating \$500 with which to liquidate a mortgage on his farm, he drifted down to Portland's famous North End, where riches take wings quite suddenly. The rest of the story is the same old yanr. One drink and then another, and when Knute awakened the money was missing. This same old story has been repeated so often with other Nelsons and numberless others of all kinds of names that it falls to excite even the slightest sympathy for the victim.

The Kansas City Star, an important newspaper, supported Roosevelt and Folk. The returns for Jackson County (Kansas City) give Roosevelt a plural ity of 5266 and Folk 12,038. The success of the Republican electors in old Misouri was due in no small part to the active work of the Star.

According to President Francis, the President saw everything from everywhere on his St. Louis visit, and was

pleased. Twenty-four hours at Louis was sufficient for the President. who finished the whole thing up on schedule time. As matter of fact, if the issue in the

and trials before the United States

Court were unlawful cohabitation, we

should say the United States, through

its able attorneys, had made out a very good case for the Government. The Chinese have a proverb that a man should not stoop to tie his shoe in a neighbor's melon patch. Similarly, Herr Most and his followers should not assemble where the President is on a

Parker's plurality in Arkansas is 17,-500, as against 36,000 for Bryan in 1900. Booker Washington as an issue did not create any wild enthusiasm in the Dark

If the President still has a commendable curiosity to view the Philippine exhibit, we respectfully and cordially refer him to the Lewis and Clark Fair. Governor Vardaman's reply to the

message of President Francis strengthens his position as the greatest boor in the United States.

If Japan continues to pour reinforce-ments into the theater of war at Port Arthur, Nogt will soon have to display the S. R. Q. sign.

The Zemstvoists have gone ho Their speeches, also, seem to have gone NOTE AND COMMENT

Magazine Stories a la Mode

Lattle Willie went to bed hungry. He ad eaten nothing but his dinner for three hours. Although he knew his father would not return from Alaska for five years, the shivering boy hung up his little stocking and fell into a troubled sleep, dreaming that he was being butted amidships by a gigantic automobile.

Militonaire Lockjaw was going home, caded down with presents for his pampered children. It was Christmas eve. and he had been drinking far into the night. Consequently he was in that state in which poorer people are called drunk. Passing the door of Willie's house heard the boy crying in his sleep. Lockrecled into the room, and catching sight of the stocking, proceeded to fill it with the presents he carried. In went an automobile, a doll, a pony, a peanut, a gun, a drum, a bull-terrier, a box of cigare, and a lot of other things.

"Now, I'sh able to go back shae club," nuttered Lockjaw, as he staggered out of

But little Willie never awoke to find the good things in his stocking. He had gone to join the throng of little boys that loved mince ple too dearly.

St. Andrew's day will be celebrated by wheen o' braw lads and bonnie lassies the nicht, and Portland Scots will no doubt be giad to hear that in Shapghai-Times offers the following list of questions

Is there any place like Peebles?
 "Ye'll tak' the high road and I'll tak' the low road and I'll be in Scotiand afore ye."
 Where is Scotiand? (2) Where is Loch

3. Has a trueborn Scoteman any objection to be addressed as "Mac" if his name is

Thompson?

4. "Bang went saxpence." Explain the origin of the phrase and its bearing on alleged traits of Scottish character.

5. Compile the longest list you can of Scottismen who having once crossed the border southward, have returned home again to bonnie Scottisned.

Scotland.

6 Write a short and merciful account of the comquest of England by Scotland, barring all reference to Bannockburn.

7. Say anything you know about sheep-stealing, without incriminating your ancestors, if

Kuroki hesitates to admit his death. The open shop remains an open ques

The "Simple Life" is a very complicated affair.

Manners make the man; lack of them the Vardaman. Public attention was temporarily drawn from Generals Kuropatkin and Oyama by

Generals Nelson and Corbett. The progressive party in Centralia is trying to give the other crowd a milk shake, or in other words to bar cows

The husband of Mme. Schumann-Heink is dead. Death must be a relief to the men that have to be described as the husband of Mrs. Sc-and-Sc.

A Russian destroyer has put into Cherbourg badly damaged in collision with her own anchor. The farmhands on board probably took the anchor for a pickage.

An undelivered letter was recently re turned to the General Postoffice in London hearing the following mysterious no-tations, "Not in Jupiter. Try Mars." "Not in Mars. Return to sender." The letter was intended for a sailor aboard one of the ships in the Channel squadron, and system.

Japanese assaults upon the citadel of English continue. A Kobe paper says that a foreign resident of the city sent to a Japanese veterinary surgeon for exam ination the carcass of a pet cat which died suddenly. The following written report of the autopsy was received:

I think it is caused this death that you amiable cate has eaten a polsnous insect. Oregonians blushed with pride yesterday morning when they read that President Roosevelt especially admired the Oregon exhibit at St. Louis. They pletured him gazing upon Fort Clausop so ong that he had no time to visit any other state buildings at all. But a little more reading disclosed the fact that there were other pebbles on the beach, a whole stretch of them, Great is diplomacy.

Persons who hastliv condemned the results of female suffrage in Colorado should reconsider their views in the light of recent dispatches. From affidavits filed in Denver it appears that a number of omen received to each for their votes. As this is considerably above the average price of male votes, we fall to see in what way female suffrage has been unsuccessful. It hasn't caused the market to break, as some feared, and unprejudiced observers will admit, we think, that results in Colorado should cause other states to emulate its liberal spirit towards women.

Biggest Man in the World.

Lesile's Weekly.
Theodore Roosevelt, who has just reached the age of 46, is decidedly the most powerful personality, old or young, whom the world sees today. The youngest of all the 26 men who attained the Presidency, he had won dis-tinction in many fields of activity be-fore reaching that office and in it his achievements have been more notable than have been scored by the head of

than have been scored by the head of any other state in our day.

The chief of the freest government of the earth, Theodore Roosevelt wields greater power than any other potentate now living or who has everlived Except Lincoln during the Civil War, when the limitations of the Constitution were sometimes, and necessarily, disregarded in the interest of National preservation, no other President has wielded so much authority in home affairs as Mr. Roosevelt. No other President in the long line beginning with Washington has exerted anything like the sway in the world's affairs which the present American Execupresent American Execu tive had and has,

Boston Opinion of Mr. Lawson.

Boston Herald.

Miss Gilder thinks Hall Caine ought to bear a grudge against Mr. Lawson.

Mr. Caine's latest novel has been running serially in the same magasine with Mr. Lawson's frensled fiction, and comparatively few readers paid any attention to it. And yet so discriminating a critic as Miss Gilder prefers Mr. Caine's romance to that of Mr. Lawson.

GREAT SOLDIERS OF MODERN TIMES

-- FREDERICK THE GREAT-(By Arrangement With the Chicago Trib

I have no resources more. . I will not survive the destruction of my country. Farswell forever.—Frederick the Great to his Minister, Finekenstein, after the bettle of Kunsrzdorf.

The old must give place to the years, that each generation may find room clear for it; and life, if we examine strictly what its course in consists in seeing one's fellow greatures die and be born.—Frederick the Great to the Dowager Duchess of Brunswick, in the last letter he ever wrote.

If has been the lot of few hereditary monarchs permanently to alter the trend of world history. This Frederick the Great to the court frederick and Voltaire at first caressed each other like a new bride and groom. The honeymoon soon ended. Voltaire published the "Distribe of Dr. Akalia," a ludicrous saire on Maupertius, president of Frederick's Academy of Berlin, There was outburst of kingly rage. Voltaire started to leave Prussia, taking with him a book of Frederick's verses.

the area of his diminutive kingdom, and raised it from the rank of a fourth-rate to that of a first-rate power. He began at Rossbach the work which Bismarck full finding at Versailles with the proclamation indignity. ished at Versailles with the proclamation of King William as Emperor of Germany. The fame of Frederick after the victory of Rosebach began, as Macaulay said, "to supply in some degree the place of a com-mon goverament and of a common capital. Then first it was manifest that the Germans were truly a nation. Then was dis-cernible that patriotic spirit which in 1818 achieved the great deliverance of cen-tral Europe," and in 1879 and 1871 crushed the French at Sedan and united all Ger-

many under one crown.

Frederick's father, the knotty, eccentric old Frederick William I, who loved nothdoubt be giad to hear that in Shanghat—
where the liars come from—the local St.
Andrew's Society is stimulating interest
in Sociand by offering prizes of 100 cash
to be competed for at an examination in Scottish history and literature. The China ture, became a skillful player on the flute, as suitable for one of the examination. The furious old King kicked the Prince's Latin and French books from his hands and broke his flute over his back. Fred-erick attempted to escape to the English court. He was an officer in the army. He was tried as a deserter and sentenced to be shot, and doubtless would have been but for the interposition of the Emperor of Germany. Resistance to his father's wishes being useless, Frederick devoted himself energetically to the study of civil and military affairs. He continued, however, to correspond with the leading French poets and philosophers in their language—he could speak scarce his own and wrote prose and verse with the assiduity of a Grub street back.

In 1740 Frederick William I. dled, leaving his son a full treasury and 60,000 of the most perfectly drilled and disciplined soldiers in Europe. The world thought an effeminate poetaster had come to the Prussian throne. It was quickly disillu-sionized. Taking advantage of the accession of the youthful Maria Theresa to the throne of Austria, Frederick revived an antiquated claim of his family to Silesia, and in 1741 huried 20,000 soldiers into that province. "Ambition, interest, the desire of making people talk about me, carried the day," he wrote, with brutal frankness, in his memoirs. In his first fight, which took place at Mollwitz, Frederick became scared or excited and ran away. His field marshal, Schwerin, stood his at Chotusita. The first Silesian war and prosperous aspect. In 1772 he participated in June, 1785, by the treaty of Breslau, left Frederick in possession of Upper and Lower Silesia.

Frederick spent the ensuing two years of peace preparing for a renewal of the arrupying He hears the assemble Silesian.

In religion Frederick was an atheist, He silesyed to consideration of morality to

shake, or in other words to bar cows from the streets.

Frince Fushima has been viewing the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia. Probably he will describe it in his letters home as the American Buddha.

The husband of Mme. Schumann-Heink or Drasden again to Kesselsdorf. The peace of Preseden again to the peace peace of the peace peace of the peace peace of the peace peace of the peace peace present the ensuing two years of peace preparing for a renewal of the struggle. He began the second Silestan was by overrunning Bohemia. He had to retreat from Prague, but he won the battles, of Hohenfriedberg, Sorr, and Henner to the peace peace preparing for a renewal of the struggle. He began the second Silestan was by overrunning Bohemia. He had to retreat from Prague, but he won the battles, of Hohenfriedberg, Sorr, and Henner to the peace peac of Dresden again left in possession of Si-

Eleven years of peace ensued. Frederick spent them in strengthening his army, which he raised to 160,000 men, and

Cruel Remark From a Democrat.

expect a broader view in this case. A por SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS tion of Salem's subscription to the purses of Salem day for 1902 and 1903 is still un-paid. There is already talk enough of Baker City Democrat.

It looks like the timber-fraud cases at holding now on trial in the Federal Court at ber of else giving some other part of Oregon a turn at holding the state fair. Quite a number of elements enter into the present situation, and it is not unreasonable to expect Salem to be decent in the present Postland will yet involve others than situati contention, lest a worse thing befall her.

And the Boxes Still Stay. More Observer. The anti-box ordinance of Portland has been declared valid by the courts, but, even so, its validity will be of little im-

portance if enforcement is not behind it.

Astoria "Knocks" Again. Astorian What with the land-fraud cases and the Tannar-Creek sewer scandal and the alleged dishquesty of all of her officials, Portland may well be set down as a yel-

Cynical Editor Spolls Love's Dream. Lewiston Tribune. There are entirely too many young women who insist on marrying for love in order to be deemed heroic. The

heroic is generally there and most fre quently at the washtub or something

Next Year Never Comes Eugene Register.

The Oregonian has an editorial in ful-some praise of the Multnomah football team. A year bence that same paper will be busy explaining how M. A. A. C. hap-

ed to go down to defeat before the

An Editor Who Doesn't Bet. Salem Journal.

Of course, it is to be regretted that the great State of Oregon is so poor that it has to hunt a 40-horse power pool-gambling establishment in con-nection with the State Fair. If the State Fair Board hasn't outgrown that idea the rest of the people of the

state have.

Rotten Eggs for Portage.

Moro Observer. We have undisputable authority for we have undisputable authority for saying that a new supply of rotten eggs has been put away about Salem to shy at the State Portage Railway, in accordance with the original arrange-ment that under no circumstances must the project be finished. But the people behind it now will politically crucify the hobos concerned in the selfy the hobos concerned in the

> Warning to Republican Bosses. Wasco News.

Wasco News.

The wise are already casting about for a man to beat Governor Chamberiain. If the Republicans put up the right kind of a man he will be elected, but the party managers will do well to remember the lesson of the last state election. The people of Oregon are past swallowing yellow dogs at the diction of the bosses. Chamberiain has made a good officer and unless as good or better man is put on the Republican ticket, he should be reelected.

Albany Covets a Neighbor's Prize.

Albany Herald,

Marion is a good enough county to
make a good showing at a county fair
of her own. If the state fair is held this of her own. If the state fair is beld this year, it will probably he properly classified as a Marion County Fair anyway, and why not let Marion have the grounds, pay the hills and take the giory? Marion has not taken many first prizes in the county exhibit class and this might be her opportunity. The Salum papers naturally object to the omission of anything that will gut off for the time local sources of pendit. But the state has a right to

stand in the way of the achievement of his ambitious projects. In some respects he was a stateman, but in many he was not. His genius for war, however, has not been questioned.
"That battle" (Leuthen), declared Napoleon, "was a masterplece. Of itself it is sufficient to entitle Frederick to a place in the first rank among generals." 8. O. D.

allowed no consideration of morality

Maria Theresa had never given up hope

of recovering Silesia. Frederick's amhi-

tion and his sarcastic tongue had wor

him the hatred of every sovereign on the

continent. Austria, France, Russia, Sax-

ony, Sweden and the Germanic body com-

bined to drive him from his throne and

their designs, Frederick, in August, 1756,

took the aggressive, conquered Saxony, and whipped the Austrians at Lowositz. Thus began the seven years' war. One hundred millions of people were in arms against 5,000,000. Fortunate it was for the latter that they had the greatest general of the age and that England soon came to their aid. In 155 Frederick beat the Austrians at Prayme and was able to the

Austrians at Prague and was whipped by

them at Kolin. In November of the same year he dazzled the world by overthrow-

year ne dazzied the world by overthrow-ing with sreat alaughter at Rosebach a French army twice the size of his own. At Leuthen he won another spiendid vic-tory over the Austrians, who lost 77,000 men. The next year, 1758, he whipped the Russians at Zorndorf.

So much glory was to be followed by terrible disasters. The Austrians beat Frederick at Hochkirchen. At Kunersdorf

they administered to him the most crushing defeat of his life. The King himself led three charges. His coat was riddled with bullets. Of 55,000 men whom he led upon the field he led but 3,000 away. He

bethought himself of the

King.

bethought himself of the corrosive sublimate which he always carried in his pocket as a certain defense against capture, but he never thought of quitting the struggle. Fortune soon favored him again. In 1760 he was victorious at Liegnits and Torgau. Two years later the new Russian Casr, Peter, deserted the allies and took the part of Prussia. In October, 1783, Frederick won, at Freiburg, his last victory over the Austrians. Peace was

victory over the Austrians Peace was signed at Hubertsburg the next year. All Europe had not succeeded in wresting Silesia from the iron grasp of the great

Frederick devoted his remaining ener-

gies with signal success to the work of

improving the internal condition of his

ble of bearing arms had perished in but-tle. Under Frederick's vigorous and ca-

intry. A sixth of Prussia's males capa-

Discovering

dismember his kingdom.

Hot Shot for Hitchcock.

Prineville Review,

It is said that Recesevelt's Cabinet, with the exception of Hitchcock, will remain as it is today. It will be a relief to the West when the news of the Secretary's sequestration gets into the dispatches. The man has insuited Oregon, and, indeed, the entire Northwest by his hase apprictors and his secgon, and, indeed, the entire Northwest by his base suspicions, and his auc-cessor will certainly find a disgraced office upon taking up his work. Mr. Hitchcock having earned his full measure of opprobrium while in of-fice, will further earn the everlasting gratitude of the public by forever act-ing in the capacity of a private citi-

Law's Dignity at Condon.

Condon Times.

The quietude and dignity of this lawabiding burg received a sudden shock last
Saturday from the result of a couple of
scraps that occurred on Main street. As
a sequel of the same Judge Goodwin committed a couple of would-be John L. Suilivans to the city bastile for three and five
days, respectively. Monday they were put
to work on the city streets and because of
diligent work and good behavior their
term of imprisonment was reduced, as
they took French leave Tuesday, for without being honorably discharged they "hit
the grit" and the last seen of them they
were "hiking it out" towards Fossil at a "hiking it out" towards Fossil at a 2:40 galt.

No "Booze" for Benton.

Corvailis Gazette.

Under the recent prohibition vote it is decreed that Benton County, and Corvailia especially, shall be on the dry list for the next two years. It is freely talked by considerable numbers of people that under the dry system drugstores and other places devised for the purpose will sell itquors for intoxicating purposes and not the saloons. It is safe to say that the the saloons. It is sale to say that the people maintaining the present drugstores in Corvaills are law-abiding citizens and they will not sell intoxicating beverages except strictly according to law. The law applies as strictly to drugstores as it does to saloons. A drugstore has no special privilege under the law to sell intoxicating ilguors.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"I thought"-began Mrs. Chatter no, you didn't," said her husband, you were talking all the time."-Leader.

"My daughter," said the wealthy dame,
"was born with a silver spoon in her mouth,"
"Ab," responded the visitor, "a nouvenir."—
Chicago Record-Herald.

George-What can be more sickening than to see another fellow making love to a girl? Harry-To see another fellow making love to your girl.-Town Topica.

Mrs. Homer-Do have some more of the ice cream. Miss Guestly! Miss Guestly-Well, just a little, as you insist; but only a mouthful, mind. Mrs. Homer-Jane, fill Miss Guestly's plate up again.—Chicago News.

plate up again.—Chicago News.

"Why don't you try to make yourself one of
the intellectual celebrities of your time?"

"What's the use?" answered the bright, but
indoient young man. "The firm whose patent
food I have been eating would come along and
want all the credit."—Washington Star.

"No," said Riner, "I haven't may use for
people who never read poetry." "I don't exwhy you should seel that way," replied Critick.

"Way, the feeling is natural enough, heart it."
"No. Why should you care so bung as they
read your stuff."—Washington Press.