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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

PEACE FROM THE BIG STICK. The powers are again urging America to end the conflict in the Far East.-Washing-

ton press dispatch. "Let us have peace," said General Grant at the end of four years of civil The words and attitude of the great soldier did much to compose the troubled and broken spirit of the South and restrain the vengeance of the victorious North. "Let us have peace," sava President Roosevelt, when a conflict seems imminent or even possible, and the advice of the chosen leader of the American people is now instantly heeded by the nations of the world. All hail to the virtues of the Big Stick! Behold, one and all, the respect inspired by a great navy and an efficient and well-trained army! And be assured that the independent position, impartial judgment and martial readiness of the American Nation are today the highest guaranty of the world's

President Roosevelt is about to submit to Congress his annual message, wherein the achievements of the Adninistration and the year's events, so far as they concern the country's welface, are to be reviewed. In no particular have the past twelve months been so noteworthy, as in the development of the international relations of the United States, and the world-wide recognition of the potentiality of American diplomacy. Russia and Japan a year ago were spolling for a fight. No staying hand could have prevented, and it anyway. But, even before hostilities broke out, the President and his alert Secretary of State moved swiftly and boldly along the one path where diplomacy could be made effective, and they solicited and obtained the co-operation of Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria and Italy in requiring the bel-Higgrents to recognize the integrity of China. Thus by one prompt and courageous deed the spread of hostilities was prevented because China was protected from assault, dismemberment and seizure, and any incentive for other nations to participate was removed. The helligerents accepted the practical ultimatum of the United States because they knew they must, and they could gain nothing, but would lose much, by resistance. Thus the role of the world's peacemaker by the United States was sumed, and acknowledged with alacrity and satisfaction by Europe and Asia; and thus also, it seems, it is likely to be maintained to the end. But that is not all-it is but the be-

ginning-of the great epic of peace composed by the President of the United States, who, like Grant, knew omething by personal experience of war's horrors, and who, like Grant, did not shrink from the dread arbitrament of arms when war was justified or unavoidable. He has effected arbitration treaties with many nations, and he has been foremost in suggesting a new in ternational peace conference. It would be idle to declare that the war in the East and its dreadful carnage and awful waste were not in the President's mind when he issued his peace invitation, or that it is not designed that the proceedings shall have a more or less firect bearing upon the present conflict. That The Hague tribunal may lead to an offer of mediation by the powers, or some one or more of them, may readily be believed; and that mediation at the first opportune time is the President's purpose is highly probable. None, not even the most violent anti-imperialist, will deny that it will be the duty of the United States to interfere if it can be done without offense to the belligerents or great embarrassment to itself. So the President appears to think, and as he thinks he acts.

All these results, actual and probable are gratifying alike to the pride and inspiring to the patriotism of every citizen; and they are due directly to the Big Stick. If we abandon it w. shall play a small part on the world's stage, and be of small consequence; if we stick to it, we shall build the Panama Canal, civilize the Philippines, develop a mighty Oriental commerce and make fair terms in trade with every nation.

### CONJUGAL PAINS AND TOILS.

Mrs. McLaughlin's husband avers that the lady is not his lawful wife. But Mrs. McL. is quite sure that she is the only woman whom the laws, in such cases made and provided, allow to share his bed and board and fortune; still she desires the Multnomah court to end their mutual woes by cutting them asunder and giving her allmony

and one-third his property.

locked the wife outdoors the other night and she had to find lodgings amid the cago Exposition of 1893 occupied 600 savors and vermin of the city jail. Next night Mrs. Larson locked out her lord. But in this case the twain are the estimated cost being \$28,000,000. united so closely by the laws in such cases made and provided that they cannot get apart. The man does not deny the wife nor does the wife seek to quit 2,000,000 francs, or about \$400,000. his bed and board and divide his fortune.

All of which suggests that the laws sometimes fall far short of their happy and the estimated cost of the entire fair ideal. If, as Mr. McLaughlin alleges, is \$50,000,000. The original fund for the the erstwhile Mrs. Jenkins married him eight months ago in violation of the City of St. Louis, the St. Louis citizens six months' divorce mandate of the Washington court, happy Mrs. Mc-Laughlin. If the laws could have allowed an ante-nuptial test for Mr. and Mrs. Larson, the lord might not turn the key on the wife, nor the wife on the lord. It's a sorry trial, surely-so full of pain and tears and toil and joy eral Government made a loan to the -but the honorable court has compe tent jurisdiction.

#### THE GREATER CRIME.

A number of persons, taking a few poor little quarter sections of land up in the mountains, for "base" purposesthat is, to get "base"-seem to have been caught in the toils. The jury will

decide. But what? In Linn County there is sessment on about 100,000 acres of land-of lieu land, on a similar basisthat a railroad company refuses to pay. The object of these few poor and trifling claimants-here on trial-was to get "lieu land." But here is a railroad company, empowered, it is said, by law, to take lieu land to the extent of one hundred thousand acres in a single county of Oregon, upon which the company refuses to pay taxes, on the ground or excuse that it hasn't yet a patent. We make socialists and an-

archists this way. No matter how plain and clear the swindle may be in these cases of little moment in the United States Court today. The parties will not be cannot be, excused. But what of the swindles infinitely greater?

This railroad, through the operation of the laws of the United States, was allowed to relinquish lands in the Rocky and Cascade Mountains that were worth nothing to it, and was empowered to take "lieu lands" elsewhere. company worked the scheme through Congress. As a consequence it has taken as "lieu lands" all the valuable timber lands of Western Oregon and Western Washington; and now it refuses to pay its tax on these lands in Linn County. It does the same everywhere else. But in Linn County it comes first into notice. The lieu land, on a vast scale, with infinite swindle, claims protection of law. On a petty scale the scheme is criminal. Why shouldn't it be criminal on the larger scale, and in both scales?

These trials at Portland are altogether proper. But they do not go to the heart of the business. They touch only the limbs and outward flourishes. A few paltry quarter sections are nothing. The thousands and millions of acres, on the scheme of "base" and "lieu" lands, worked under forms of law, constitute the real grievance. These are the methods by which we make socialists and anarchists.

#### A DAWNING IN RUSSIA.

It is objected by autocracy in Russia that the people ought not to have representative government, because th are not accustomed to it and wouldn't know how to manage it. But how is one ever to learn to swim, unless he enters the water? Ignorance of the people throughout Russia is indeed profound; but there are many parts of the empire where there are men fit to take the lead, and the people of almost all Russia are close kin, racially, to those in other countries that have developed representative institutions. They belong to the northern and self-governing races of the world. But of course the call for a constitution and a congress will be met by the inveterate opposition

of the ruling class. But the call is made by those who know, evidently, what they want, and what representative government means. It is a protest against "administrative arbitrariness and personal caprice"; it asserts the essential need of freedom of speech and of the press, of freedom of meeting and association; above all that "it is unquestionably necessary for the national representation in the form of a specially elective body to participate in legislation," together with application of the principle that "no one shall be subjected to restriction of rights or to punishment without the decision of independent legal authori-

The answer of autocracy in Russia is that this is the system necessary for other nations, as the United States and England, but not for Russia, because the people of Russia don't know how. But how are they to learn? Of course they will make blunders. If, however, no beginning is to be made there will be no beginning of the end of

despotism. Autocracy in Russia will find, one day, that it is sitting on a mine, or a volcano, or at least on a gunpowder barrel. It is doubtful whether the demand for representative government in that great empire will ever be reached without the intervention of one of those terrible explosions that mark epochs in the history of the world. But the present movement is significant. Nothing like it has been witnessed heretofore in Russia. Enceladus begins to turn under Etna. Here for the first time seems to be a movement toward political liberty in Russia in line with the historic movements of Western Europe.

# AT THE END OF THE FAIR.

Last night the greatest exposition that the world has seen closed its gates after an existence of seven months. While the attendance, as in the case of every other great exhibition, fell below the expectations of the promoters, the exposition was a success, and its educative influence was enormous. The Philippine exhibit alone, which was the single feature most in the public eye, has done great good in bringing home to the people the Nation's responsibility in the islands.

Whether on account of the growing frequency of great expositions or for some other reason, the magnitude of the St. Louis undertaking does not appear to have been fully realized by the public. When the world's fair of today is compared with the mother of expositions, that held in London in 1857, the result is almost as astonishing as a comparison of conditions in the Louisiana territory when it was purchased by the United States with those of today. The London Exhibition occupied twenty-one acres and was visited by Nor is the marital peace of Mr. and 6,200,000 persons. Then came Philadel-

acres and 10,200,000 visitors. The Chiacres, 200 being given up to buildings, and was visited by 21,477,212 persons, The Paris Exposition of 1900 had 111 acres of buildings, and with 29,000,000 visitors had a deficit of more than

In contrast with all these the St. Louis Exposition occupied 1240 acres, with 128 acres of exposition buildings, exposition was \$15,000,000, of which the and corporations and Congress each provided \$5,000,000. Appropriations for government, state and foreign exhibits, with the amounts spent by concession holders, swelled the expenditures to the estimated total of \$50,000,000. Besides the appropriation of \$5,000,000, the Fedexposition, which duly repaid the sum in installments.

While the benefit of the exposition to St. Louis and the surrounding country cannot be estimated, directly, there can be no doubt that the amount of advertising has proved of great value, and the fact that St. Louis has shown Itself capable of conducting so vast an enterprise to a successful termination must result in good to the city and to the State of Missouri.

NATIONAL RAILBOAD COMMISSION. An effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to secure an amendment to the interstate commerce law giving the commission power to fix freight rates on all interstate traffic. President Bigbie, of the National Lumber Dealers' Association; Governors Van Sant, of Minnesota, and Cummins, of Iowa, and a number of other men of National prominence, are in Washington urging the President to make a recommendation for the proposed legisation. This amendment, if it is adand the amended law is enforced, will relieve some of the state railroad commissions of the necessity of existing The announced aim and purpose of most of the patriots who draw substantial salaries for serving on these com missions is to adjust rate difficulties between the rallroad company and the shippers. The limitations which the state boundary lines place on their operations in this direction, of course, assist in making the task a difficult one, but if a commission with jurisdiction extending the length and breadth of the country were given power to fix rates, something might be accomplished, provided the railroad companies did not

fight too hard. The Washington lumbermen are at the present time making the demand for a transcontinental freight rate an issue in local politics in the state, regardless of the fact that no State Legislature or state railroad commission can be clothed with sufficient power to regulate freight rates beyond their respective state lines. The character of the men engaged in fighting for the granting of this great power to the Interstate Commission is giving the movement considerable weight, but it is hardly possible that the amendment will carry, or that it will prove constitutional in case it should carry. There are but five members of the Interstate Commission, and the granting of such unlimited power over the traffic of the railroads would virtually amount to placing control of every big railroad in the United States in the hands of these

It is feared by the railroads-and they are not alone in this respect-that the granting of so much power to five men might result in its abuse in such a manner that certain localities or certain roads might profit at the expense of others which received less considerate treatment. It is, perhaps, needless to state that the advocates of the amendment cite as a strong reason for its enactment numerous cases where the railroads have been gullty of the same discriminatory tactics which they now fear from the commission with its enlarged powers. The Interstate Commerce Commission already has included in its functions the right to declare a rate exorbitant if the victim can prove his case after paying the freight. The exercise of this right whenever it has been attempted has not been followed by the best results, for the victims have generally been forced to bring suit to recover the excess charges, and it has been extremely difficult to determine whether it was the producer, consumer, shipper or middleman who suffered by the excessive

charge. The continued tendency of the railroads toward consolidation does not indicate that the public will receive favors that can be withheld by the roads, and some kind of a safety valve is needed. It is questionable however whether or not the proper remedy has been suggested in the proposed enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### AMERICANIZATION OF CANADA.

The Canadians are preparing to levy substantial duty on American lumber, which in the past has been sold in many localities in Canada at a rate that was unsatisfactory to the Canadian manufacturer. Just why the Canadian cannot compete with the American, especially in the far Western provinces, is not quote clear, for it is a wel-known fact that Japanese labor at a much smaller cost than white labor is employed in most of the British Columbia mills. This fact would seem to eliminate from the protective class this demand for a tariff, and in searching for a motive for such demand the most plausible explanation seems to be that Canada is destrous of inviting American lumber manufacturers to come over to her side of the line and go into business.

For several years the Canadian govrnment has been exhibiting a decidedly liberal policy toward the Americans. in all lines of industry. This friendly spirit has resulted in nearly 100,000 American farmers leaving the United States within the past two years and settling on lands donated by the Canadian government. It is generally believed that the recent application of a heavy duty on steel rails was made less for the purpose of producing revenue or protecting the Canadians than for the purpose of inducing the American manufacturers to come over and develop the iron industry in Canada. The United States Steel Corporation is said to have sent a force of experts into the Canadian iron mines as soon as it was definitely known that the duty was to be levied, and if it decides to build a big plant and make rails on that side the Canadians will reap quite | both houses of Congress. a benefit from the tariff.

There is, of course, a class of Canadians who do not view with favor this dent to visit them. With the under-American invasion, and this rail and standing, we suppose, that Tuskegee is Mrs, Larson more blissful. Mr. Larson phia in 1876 with a space of fifty-five lumber tariff is ostensibly to protect not on the line of march

this class; but, while the protective feature of the measures is working out, it is also inviting competition for the man it is destined to protect. The iron mines of Canada have been in existence since the earth cooled off, but they have never been extensively utilized, and up to the present time Canada is a heavy purchaser of American steel rails on which she is forced to pay a duty. In effect, the Canadian government seems to have said to the unprogressive native capitalist, who should have been developing these mines: "We are applying this duty, not so much for your protection as to induce the progres Americans to come over here and develop industries which are now dor-

If the American can secure cheap logs and cheap iron in Canada, he will not be slow in observing that the duty will make it possible for him to do business over there at less expense than he will incur on this side of the line. The tariff may shut out an American manufactured product, but it cannot shut out American brains and capital-two elements which are powerful factors in the growth and development of any country. This is a kind of invasion which cannot be stopped, and which it is hardly probable would be stopped even if the Canadians had the power Eventually it is bound to have a great deal of bearing on the political life of Canada. The American, no matter where he makes his home, is resourceful and commanding, and but few of the genuine Americans who have drifted across the line to embark in business would object to the political as well as the commercial annexation of Canada

With Canada encouraging and American capital and enterprise responding, the time is not far distant when the Americanization of our northern neighbor will be so complete that the rmality of signing the papers and removing the tariff and a few other barriers will be all that is necessary to perfect the job.

In speaking of the defeat of Governor Peabody, of Colorado, a few days ago, The Oregonian said that this result was a sort of thing that would usually happen in such cases, since "thousands voted against Peabody on partisan feeling or bias, who nevertheless approve what he did for protection of life and property and suppression of It seems that this should disorder.' perfectly apparent; yet it falls be understood by a correspondent who sends a long letter in which he protests against what he calls The Oregonian's statement that "Peabody ower his defeat to partisanship." How could this be, he asks, "when every other man on the Republican state ticket was elected"? It makes every difference how a thing is stated. What The Oregonian said in the first instance was correct, and it doesn't justify the interpretation given it by this correspondent. Thousands upon thousands of Democrats in Colorado believe that Peabody did the right thing in the labor troubles, but they voted against him on partisan feeling or bias, nevertheless; while for the same reason he lost ten to twenty thousand votes that were cast for the remainder of the Republican ticket. The chief factor in the defeat of Peabody was the partisan Democratic vote, that didn't divide on the issue made by the labor troubles.

Mr. Samuel ought to know that when dog is licensed for \$5 per annum he is privileged to run at large. owner has paid for the legal right for the animal to run at large, no doubt he can stop when and where he pleases. If, in the act of tarrying, he incidentally despoils a lawn, it is difficult to know how he can be lawfully restrained unless the owner of the lawn him and is the fortunate owner of a trusty shotgun, and knows how to use it. In Mr. Samuel's case the vandal dog ruined his bulbs and mutilated his lawn in the dead of night. We do not know how such nocturnal adventures can be guarded against unless Mr. Samuel carefully imbeds dynamite in his flower beds, or hunts up the dog's owner and dynamites him

It is gratifying to observe that the bank clearances of Seattle maintain their high level, but it is not so gratify. ing, it may be supposed, to find that the tax levy is at the same time steadily climbing up. The estimates for general municipal expense there have been made, and it is found that it will require a levy of 14 mills to make both ends meet for the coming year. The published accounts of the occurrence in the Seattle newspapers do not give the total assessed valuation of property for 1904: for 1903 it was \$51.568,653, so that taxes must be derived from about the same amount of property as in Portland, where the tax levy for strictly municipal purposes is 7 mills. Further comment would be both unkind and superfluous.

St. Louis now boasts of a successful filtration system that gives the city plenty of clear water. The Republic says it has been obtained at a cost of only fifteen cents per caput per annum, for which no additional rate is charged to the consumer. Decrease of typhoid fever is one result already noticeable Perhaps no city, our own excepted, is so situated that filtration of its water is not a recessity. Portland's supply coming from a closed mountain basin in a forest reserve, never can be polluted, and the water seldom has the slightest discoloration, even after heavlest rains.

It is estimated that the cotton of this year's crop in our Southern States will bring in to them the prodigious sum of \$563,750,000. This is for the raw product merely. Add cottons manufactured in the Southern States, with other products of this crop, and the total will exceed \$750,000,000. Before the war the South produced 3,000,000 bales of cotton. This year the output will be somewhere between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 bales. Fifty years ago it was supposed that cotton could be produced only by slave labor.

Jo Simon used to make charters for Portland. Now Jo Teal makes them. "The general" has no interest at all in the matter, as to who makes them. Only the Jo Simon charters didn't cost the general as much as the Jo Teal

charters do. A loud and constant Republican demand has been that the tariff be "re-vised by its friends." Very well. Let the friends revise it. They have something more than a working majority in

Knoxville and Atlanta ask the Presi-

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

Magazine Stories a la Mode. The waiter hung around expectantly.

He had presented the bill, but the young nan at the table merely looked bored. After an awkward pause Kitty Goldseal ungled up. Later in the evening she talked to her

sister between the puffs of a cigarette. "I turned down that darned fool you let me in for lunching with," said Kitty. "What!" cried her sister, "you turned down the Earl of Owington!" "An Earl!" shricked Kitty, "What a

chump I am-and not to guess it when I had to pay for his luncheon! How much is he?" "His latest quotation was \$100,000 down

and \$50,000 a year," answered her sister. Kitty is now the Counters of Owington, but she often shivers over her narrow escape, for she only beat Tottle Rubyrox by a minute.

The morning after in St. Louis.

Nineteen-four enters the last lap.

New York surgeons have succeeded in fitting a man with a rubber stomach. And just in time for Christmas, too!

Miss Nancy Leiter's marriage to an aidefe-camp of Lord Curzon makes it look as if the family had a corner on the Indian government.

In West Australia there is a strong movement in favor of a six-hour working day. That would be tolerable, provided a five-day week were also enforced. A relative of the Vanderbilts has ob-

tained a divorce from her Turkish husband. The more money some women have the more they appear to select husbands as a dealer does curios, paving the highest price for the most outlandish. Chicago has suffered so much from robbers that the courts have begun to deal

out very severe sentences. The case of the 17-year-old boy who has just been sentenced to life imprisonment for robbery doesn't seem to show that the start has been made with the right criminals. At last the subway has been dramatized in New York. A dispatch says that "The

Secret of the Subway" will be produced there next week, one scene being laid in Bishop Potter's Subway Tavern and the other in the subway itself. Why doesn't some enterprising Portland manager produce "The Secret of the Sewer; or Ten Nights in Tanner Creek." The finish of some Sunday newspapers is ing the vast estate of Lord Fairfax. At 19 he was made an Adjutant, with the rank

in plain sight. The great American publie will soon arise in its might and bust their presses and ple their forms. One of these papers advertises "First Lesson on the Mandolin." No man is now safe in his own house. The Sunday editor has "went too far." He has been given rope enough and he has hanged himself.

Woman is gradually but surely possess ing herself of all man's prerogatives. Once man's deeds of daring used to win the heart of woman, but nowadays it is just the other way round. Routing a footpad or a burglar is an everyday experience for the modern girl, and in at least one instance of late she has encroached upon a field sacred by all literary tradition to man. In how many novelettes has the hero, despairing of a chance to show his devotion, been aided by the timely charge of a bull? In thousands and thousands of cases. The hero armed only with a fishing rod or an umbrella, faces the bellowing animal, while the girl scrambles over the stile. Then the bull throws the hero up in the air and the poor fellow drops unconscious at the feet of the hero- ain. "Dignity, case and complacency, the ine. She bends over his supposedly lifeless gentleman and the soldier, look agreeably regret. The hero groans, opens his eyes, and then they are engaged. That was the way of it in the novelettes. In real life it is different. John Ohlson went for a stroll in a field at Highland, N. J. A bull chased him, but a girl with a red parasol intervened in the manner of a Spanish banderillero in the ring. Ohlson was saved and the girl married him. Alas, romance!

The way of the transgressor is hard, and in some instances simply frightful in its torture. A young man went on his first burglary excursion in New York last week and got into the house of a man described as a wealthy soap manufacturer although it is not clear how a soap manufacturer could become wealthy in New York, Anyway, Watson, the burglar, made a collection of the eliverware and was about to skip when he heard footsteps and had to duck under a convenient divan. In came a girl and a man and seated themselves on the divan. To realize the full horror of Watson's position it is necessary to know that the girl and the man were engaged! They began to talk the goo goo language understood by all lovers without an interpreter, but maddening in its effect upon third persons. For an hour or more the tortured burglar lay low. When the lovers left the room he staggered out and pawned the plate. Then he ran crying into the police station and confessed his crime. The police said his nerve failed him, but it is evident that the ordeal of listening to an hour's cooing strained him to the breaking point. The incident should be a lesson to lovers to see that there is not a burglar under the sofa and a lesson to burglars not to run into human spoons when in search of silver ones.

### Westward.

Youth's Compani Beyond the murky rim of hills, Where fading city sunsets glow, Tonight a robin swings and sings In one tall cottonwood I know; The shadows flung from branch and stem Along a yellow sandbar rest-I shut my eyes to dream of the

The shadows lengthen on the sand: The log-built barn across the way Throws wide its doors on either has Beneath the rafters piled with hay. The pailings of the gray corral Glimmer and waver in that light Above the sleepy, brown canal, Out yonder on the ranch, tonight.

Here in my window looking west

Par off that sunset glory sleeps On level bench-lands golden brown, Where, browning slow along the steeps, One after one, the cows come down. And on their homeward pilgrimage, Each trampling hoof and horny crest Shakes perfume from the tufted sage— Oh, faint, far incense of the west!

Tonight, I know, beyond the rim Where all my prairie sunsets fade, Ged's far white mountain looks to Him Clad in His glory, unafraid. The solemn light on peak and scaur, The clear, still depth cm cloudless air, The trembling stillness of a star-What would I give to see them there!

The mountains call me back to lay

My weakness on their boundless might; The cenous call me home to pray In silent, stainless shrines, tonight, Yet here, in dusty mart and street, I shut mine ears against their call-Content. I find my exile sweet, With love that reconpenses all.

## GREAT SOLDIERS OF MODERN TIMES

-- GEORGE WASHINGTON-(By Arrangement With the Chicago Tribune.)

Observe justice and good faith toward all of 12,000 men which has established itself in Boston. In the beginning of August he assignate attachments to any. In one word, discovered he had but nine rounds of

THE best means of transportation and it in March, 1776. communication which existed at the time of the war of the American Revolution were, on land, the horse's back; on sea, the saliboat. Successfully to direct the operations of an army struggling from Quebec to Florida so as to prevent an army better disciplined and more numerous at almost every point from getting a permanent and strategically valuable foothold anywhere and to do this with such deficient facilities of transportation and communication as existed, was a problem the like of which few military

commanders have had to solve. But the hardest problem which the American Commander-in-Chief had to solve was not the strategical one. His crowning difficulty was that of keeping any sort of an army at all on foot. The states were slow about sending their requisitions of troops. Many of the re-cruits were enlisted for short periods and had hardly learned to fight when they were mustered out. There was incessant jealousy and bickering between the oficers of the states, and between them and the foreign volunteers over precedence and promotions. There was a chronic deficiency of money and supplies, and the troops had repeatedly to fight half naked, half frozen, and half starved. Cabals were constantly plotting to undermine and ruin the Commander-in-Chief. That Washington, in spite of these difficulties and many more, by patience, tact, courage, strength of will, and indomitable perseverance, kept a force in the field seven years, outgen-eraled the British commanders, won victorics, and finally brought the war to a triumphant close, indubitably entitles him to rank with the greatest soldiers of any

Washington's early life was well adapted to equip him for the trying duties of his later career. He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father died when George was Il years old, leaving his widow and five children a large landed property. George Washington got the rudiments of education in the neighboring schools. He early developed extraordinary physical strength and led in all manly exercises. When he was 14 years old his brother Lawrence got for him a midshipman's warrant in the British navy, but his strong-minded mother's opposition prevented him from becoming sailor. He spent three years surveyof Major, in the Colonial Army of Virginia. In 1753 Governor Dinwiddle sent him on a long and perilous trip to investigate the report that the French were establishing military posts in the Ohio country and to protest against such ac-tion. The next year Washington led a regiment into that country against the French, defeated them in an engagement near Great Meadows, and was himself cooped up in Fort Necessity. He made a stubborn resistance to the French and their Indian allies, and was finally allowed to evacuate Fort Necessity with the hon-ors of war. In 1755, as a member of Braddock's staff, he accompanied that General's disastrous expedition against Fort Duquesne; and his bravery and capacity alone saved Braddock's army from utter destruction. During the next few years he commanded the force raised to defend the Virginia frontier. He mar-ried Mrs. Martha Custis in 1759. He resigned his commission at the close of the French and Indian War and saw no more fighting until he became Commander-in-Chief of the Armles of the Revolution.

Under the historic elm outside Boston, on July 3, 1775, Washington for the first time drew his sword against Great Britrse and whispers words of passionate blended in him," wrote Mrs. John Adams its hideousn gret. The hero groans, opens his eyes, to her husband. He had 14,000 raw militia is to see this to oppose the well-disciplined British force | from off the earth.

passionate attachments to any. In one word, be a nation, be Americana and be true to gourselves.—Washington in his "Fareweil Address."

In Boston. In the beginning of August he discovered he had but nine rounds of annuntition. Nevertheless, he seized and fortified Dorrchester Heights and made dress."

Washington hurried off to New York He had there but 27,000 soldiers, four-fifths of whom had never seen action, while Howe, the British commander, had a disciplined force of 31,000, mainly Hessians. disciplined force of 31,000, mainly Hessians. Howe beat the American General, Putnam, and drove him into Brocklyn. The British hesitated to attack the fortifications Washington then threw up, and the American commander cluded them and re-treated northward to the highlands, fighting stubbornly as he went. The British General Cornwallis secured a lodgment on the opposite side of the Hudson, and forced Washington to retreat across New

American affairs were now in a desperate plight. Washington's whole force had dwindled to 6000 men. The people's drooping spirits were revived by their leader's brilliant exploits at Trenton and Princeton. Christmas night, 1776, he crossed the Delaware with 2400 men, assaulted Trenton with the bayonet, and took the entire Hessian garrison prisoners. Cornwallis hastened against him with all his available forces. Leaving his camp fires burning, Washington swept around the sleeping British, captured a strong detachment of their troops at Princeton and made good his escape to Morristown where he established his headquarters Frederick the Great declared this the most brilliant campaign of the century. It saved

the Revolution The British tried to draw Washington into a pitched battle. Failing, they de-cided to take Philadelphia. Washington fell flercely upon them at Chad's Ford on the Brandywine and again at German town. His attacks were repulsed, but they showed that his soldiers were learn ing to fight. The Winter of 1777 was spent by the British in Philadelphia, by the Americans among the cold horrors of Valley Forge, When Clinton, who had succeeded Howe, left Philadelphia in succeeded Howe, left Philadelphia in June, 1778, Washington assailed him at Monmouth, and would have won a de-clsive victory but for the cowardice or treamon of General Charles Lee, who commanded the van. The Americans were British 17,000

France was now in alliance with Amercs, and Spain and Holland were soon to attack England. Cornwallis began harrying Virginia with a strong force, Washington made a feint against Clinton, which caused that General to call on Cornwallis for help, and then hurried off to Virginia to attack Cornwallis himself. De Grasse, with the French fleet, prevented Corn wallis' escape by way of Chesapeake bay. The allied American and French forces, 16,000 strong, gallantly assaulted the in-trenchments. Resistance was useless, and in September, 1780; Cornwallis surrendered his army of \$000 men. This practically ended the war. Washington had served throughout without pay at a direct cost

throughout without pay at a direct cost to himself of \$75,000.

After eight years in the Presidency Washington retired to Mount Vernon, thinking both his civil and his military career ended. When, however, war with France threatened, he was called from his retreat and made Lieutenant-General of the United States forces. He died December 13, 1799, without knowing that the danger of war was about to be averted.

Washington loathed cowards and cow ardice, and recklessly risked his life on a score of fields. He has been called the "American Fablus," but he fought every time he thought there was a chance to win, and on several occasions in direct ition to the wishes of his council of war. He was a severe disciplinarian. Filled with fury, he fired his pistols at his scared soldiers when they ran away and rather unceremoniously hung the leaders in a mutiny. "My inclinations are strong-ly bent to arms," he wrote at 23. Thirty years later, after having seen war in all ess, he wrote: "My first wish

### SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Woman Makes Money From Turkeys.

Corvallis Gazette. Oregon is an ideal place for turkeys. The climate is good and they rustle for themselves. Mrs. Isaac Jackson, who lives near Philomath, sold \$120 worth to F. P. Clark. They were little or no both er and required very little feed.

### More Fame for C. E. S. Wood.

Salem Journal.

That undeveloped jumble of intellectual confusions labeled C. E. S. Wood, of Portland, has been lecturing to the Woman's Club of that city. What have the women of that town been doing to deserve such punishment? Besides, he discussed National banks and the tariff. That is the limit, and we look for arrivals at one of the state institutions.

### Klamat's Must Hurry.

Klamath Express. What is Klamath County going to do about an exhibit at the '05 Fair? The about an exhibit at the '05 Fair? The limited space at the disposal of the counties of this state is being rapidly taken up and unless Klamath gets a move on she won't be in it. Here good work for the enterprising fellow who signed himself "Citizen" to the article headed "The Knockers' Club Or-ganizes" in last week's issue of our contemporary.

### Tacoma Offers Mount Rainler.

Tacoma Ledger. President Roosevelt should be invited t visit Tacoma and climb to the top of Mount Tacoma next Summer before he takes up the invitation to attend the Lewis and Clark Exposition. A further invitation from Tacoms to visit the National Park and see the Government work in progress and go to the summit of the highest and grandest mountain in the contiguous territory of the United States might be the controlling inducement to President to visit the Coast again, next year.

### Forswear Uncle Sam, but Come Back.

Corvallis Gazette.
Two foreigners appeared before County Clerk Moses Tuesday to become citizens of the United States. They are William Johnson of Philomath, and Chris C. Johnson, of Alses. These two gentlemen are natural-been American citizens, yet w have to be naturalized. A few years ago they went up into British Columbia and went into mining, but before they could file on a claim they had to become Canadian citizens, renouncing all allegi-ance to the sovereign ruler of the United States. But they came back, and now they seek to cast off the yoke of King

#### Gallantry in Wallowa County. Wallows News.

J. L. Maxwell, in company with several young people, went to the Victor place in the Canyon to spend last Su Just when the company was seated to enjoy one of those good dinners for which Mrs. Victor and her daughters are noted. one of the boys rushed in to announce that a cougar had been treed. Maxwell grabbed a gun and away the entire party went to see Jerry shoot a cougar. Sure enough when they arrived at the tree was the cougar as natural as life. After warning the young ladies about approaching too close and offering to protect them with his life, Jerry began | velt in Greater New York?

The first round consisted of firing. about five shots. The cougar was still Another round of shots and still the cougar stayed. After about 15 in all had been fired Jerry woke up to the fact that the supposed cougar was a big knot on a limb. It is reported that Jerry is setting them up this week.

### Fireside Comfort in a Storm.

Port Orford Tribune. There was a moving picture show in Port Orford Monday night, but it was the stormiest evening we have had this Fall, and the wild winds were moving things on a grander scale than can devise, and so we remained in a cozy room, with our exchanges, and our grandchild, and looking out of the windows occasionally we enjoyed a most wonderful show of moving pic-tures, free to everybody, with all outdoors for an exhibition hall, where everything was dancing in glee, and a million voices were applauding didn't see the show in the hall, and have not sent out a reporter to write it up; but we are still entranced with grander one we watched through our windows.

### This Editor Wants More Subscribers.

Toledo Leader. At present the prospects of the Sihomesteaders are taking on a rosier hue. With the introduction of the proposed bill at the coming session of Congress by Oregon's able legislators, Mitchell and Fulton, providing for the enactment of a law making it possible for entrymen to make proof without complying with the "high-falutin" con-struction placed upon the homestead iaw by Czar Hitchcock, Lincoln County will come to the front in a very short time. A foundation of sawdust in a community like ours is a sign of prosperity and plenty. The opening of our vast timber beit by the issuing of patents to our homesteaders means just this condition. Sawdust means saw-mills and sawmills mean a long payroli in the county.

#### Fears Jap Shinglemakers. Centralia Chronicle.

The Japanese have just purchased a shingle mill on the Sound, and have given out the statement that their ultimate intention is to get control of the shingle business of this state. Their mode of procedure will be to put in half a crew that are experienced, and half green bands, and after the men have become competent to run a mill, another plant will be purchased and the same operation repeated. This will soon become geo metrical progression, and if the scheme is carried out, it will be only a question of a few years, a very few in fact, until the entire shingle industry of the North-west will be in the hands of the little yellow men. This may look impossible as Americans do not wish to dispose of their business, but if they are in comnetition with a race that can live on half as much profit, it will be a neces-sity to find some other line of business Besides this, the Japs are clannish, and will hold together through all kinds emergencies, and unless steps are imnediately taken to prevent this catas-rophe, the opportunity will have passed, and the great industry of this Northwest on will have passed into foreigners

### 35,399.

PORTLAND, Nov. 25 .- (To the Editor.) --What was Parker's plurality over Ro