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RATE PROBLEM COMPLEX.

Railroading fifty years ago lacked much of the importance it now enjoys as an industrial enterprise. The mileage was small, the equipment light, and the territory served quite restricted. And yet the railroad question half a century ago was such a complex affair that Lord Campbell, Chief Justice of the English Court of Common Bench. said in Parliament that he felt himself opetent to try a rallway case which involved the question of rallway eminent in his profession, and his adthe railroad question at a period when the acquisition of such knowledge was simple and easy compared with that of the present day illustrates quite clearly the stupendous task involved in making arising at this time between the people and the vast railway systems by which they are served. Contrary to general intentional discrimination of the railway companies that is blamable for the umercial hardships which are suffered by individuals and firms which patronize these common carriers. This fact was recognized and commented on by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the following language:

In the fixing of rates by carriers upon all commodities for transportation in all directions and between all points reached by railmade it is inevitable that much injustice nation will be practiced, notwithstanding the greatest care and rinest judg-These errors of judgment on the part of the railway officials constitute the reason for Federal regulation and the basis of the present widespread demand for an amendment of the existing statute which will enable their speedy correction

Lord Campbell fifty years ago declared his inability to try a case where rallway charges were involved, and there are probably hundreds of very able juriets in our land today who are similarly handicapped. It does not follow from this, however, that it will be impossible to secure a governing board with the ability to regulate rates in a manner that will be fair to both shipper and railroad company. It was nearly twenty years after Lord Campbell admitted his incompetency in rall road matters before a determined effort was made by the British government to settle amicably the differences constantly arising between the railroads and their patrons. The earlier civilization and more thorough development of England made the necessity for government interference in the matter at that time greater than it was in this country, and in 1872 a Parliamentary committee was appointed to investigate the railroad matter thoroughly and make

The committee, after exhaustive research, made a report which included with it a number of recommendations, nest important of which was one some what similar to that now proposed by Chairman Elkins, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In effect it recommended the creation of a special tribunal possessing knowledge of rallway management, to which was to be given full control over all railway traffic legislation. In accordance with these recommendations, a commission consisting of three members was appointed. The requirements were that one of the commissioners should be a lawyer, one a practical railroad man, and the third a 'statesman." The powers of this commission have not been changed in any way since its organization, and its workings have been so satisfactory for both shippers and carriers that its business has been exceedingly light, the fact of its existence and its tremendous

recommendations for correcting exist-

power being sufficient to stop many of the evils which it was created to cure. Railroad men who have been denouncing the attitude of President Reservelt on this matter are exposing undue weakness in their cause, or a fear that they will not be given fair treatment. This latter assumption is not warranted, for in spite of the presence in all walks of life of a large number of grafters and blackmailers the American Nation as a whole is still honest, and it will no more permit the confiscation or depreciation of railroad property than that of the humble owner of a one-horse dray. The Elkins plan, previously alluded to, provides for an Interstate Commerce Commission Court to be composed of 'nine members-one from each Judicial district. These Judges are to have jurisdiction over all cases arising in their respective districts, and, in case of appeal, the matter is to be brought before a court con-

nisting of the entire nine members, It is proposed to make life positions for the members and provide liberal rularies. With this body it is hoped to attain the same degree of success that

of more than thirty years' standing. The size of this American commission is much more unwieldy than that of Great Britain, but the country is much larger, and it is accordingly impossible for three members to familiarize themselves with conditions in the entire territory involved. Perhaps the worst feature of the Elkins plan, as compared with that of Great Britain, is the fact that it does not provide for any railroad men on the board. Technical knowledge of the rallroad business would be invaluable in rendering a fair decision on any intricate point which may arise for solution. The Elkins bill proposition may not be the proper one to adopt, but it approaches closer to the British method, which has proved extisfactory, than anything that has yet been suggested.

RUSSIA'S WEAKNESS AT SEA

Just for what purpose the Russian fleet from the Baltic is making its way towards the Orient is not apparent, for there is no probability that it desires to encounter the fleet of Japan. It is only a feint, perhaps. An English or American fleet, equal in size to that which the Russians had in Eastern waters at the beginning of the war, would not have hidden itself away from an enemy no stronger at sea than Japan is. At the beginning of the war Russia's Oriental fleet was almost as powerful, nominally, as that of Japan, it never would risk an encounter. The Russians, indeed, though not quite so strong in cruisers, had one battleship. Of battleships Russia had seven; she had four armored cruisers, even protected cruisers, eight unprotected cruisers and dispatch-boats, several gunboats, twenty-four torpedodestroyers and twelve torpedoboats. This fleet the Japanese have practically annihilated; and it has struck no blow in return. For though the Japanese have lost six vessels, including one battleship, not one of these has been destroyed by Russian gun fire. All have succumbed to mines or torpedoes, at port defenses. A Russian naval armament seems to have no excuse for existence, no reason to be. For t doesn't fight.

It is evident that the Russian fleet from the Baltic not only is in no hurry to get into the vicinity of the Japanese fleet in Eastern waters, but really has no such intention. If it had, it would be putting on steam as the Oregon did, at the beginning of our war with Spain. Russia is powerful on land, but the ocean is not her element. That she doesn't expect anything from her fleet, so lazlly creeping towards the charges. Lord Campbell was a man | sent of war, is apparent from the slowness and indecision of the movement. ission of lack of expert knowledge on No naval force could do her any good unless it could destroy the fleet of Japan; and from the beginning Russia has acted as if she realized that such result was impossible.

On her side, Japan has everything at an equitable adjustment of differences stake on maintaining her ascendancy at sea. Should she fose it her armies on the continent, cut off from succor and support at home, would be lost, slief, it is not always the rapacity and and the island empire would soon be at Russia's mercy. No war in recent times has been so clear a test of the value of sea power. Russia may indeed yet become strong at sea, but not for an indeterminate period. Her genius doesn't He that way, and it will take long time to develop it.

TWO VALUABLE INDUSTRIES.

Two industries of general and substantial value to the state—the dairy and the poultry industries-have been intelligently and entertainingly presented in this city within the past few days. It is gratifying to know that methods of carelessness and ignorance, but that each has attained a standard that calls for knowledge of the subject in hand. The former has attained to a high standard of intelligence, which has put the scrub cow and the old-fashloned churn out of commission, while the latter has relegated the dunghill

fowl to a past era. It may be said, however, that neither dairying nor poultry-raising in Oregon is yet sufficiently productive to meet the home demand for their products. It may be said that there has been a great improvement in poultry stock in recent years. In quality the fowls that are shown leave nothing to be desired. The quantity is, however, still deficient. The specimens shown in this city are really in their way admirable. Their pride of ancestry is unquestionably well grounded.

It may be feared, however, that it will be long before the demand for poultry and poultry products will supplied from this source. As show birds the Minorcas and Leghorns, barred, black and white; the Wyardottes and Cochins and the rest, are attractive. More than that, they are clean, handsome, large and stately. But the question that is of paramount interest in view of the grosser and more insistent demands of the market is, "Are they productive? Are the hens, with their fine feathers and substantial bulk, generous egg-pro-

ducers? Are they good mothers?" We are proud of these fine fowls. They are good to look at. No doubt they are good to eat, but they are rather high-priced for the table. What we need is not a few hundreds or thousands, more or less, of fancy fowls, though these, of course, we are giad to see, but many thousands of ordinary chickens that can be depended upon to supply the demand without having to bring eggs by the carload across the continent and depend upon the sadlooking corpses of fowls that have been slaughtered and crated for this market in far-away poultry yards for the

Christmas table Let us have the blooded fowls. They are good to look upon, and in number. appearance and variety they bespeak the enterprise of our poultry-fanciers. But let our farmers each and all "keep chickens" and learn, if they do not know already, how to kepe them with profit.

OUR PRIVILEGED CLASS

The fact that we have a privileged class in this country is demonstrated as often as upper-class men in any one of our colleges start out for a "high old time." The demonstration furnished by the riotous sophomores of Columbia College in their attempt to secure the son of George Gould, a freshman in the College of Mines of that university, to make merry for them at a banquet in a Broadway restaurant Wednesday even ing, and, falling to secure their prey, capturing the vice-president of the freshman class for the purpose, incidentally wrecking the ornamental work of the great Broadway substation, is the latest proof of this fact. Unfortunately there is no reason to suppose

ish Board, now holding a good record means the toughs of the sophomore class in an American college are given to understand that they are a smart set whose conduct upon these occasions is not measured by the rules That govern orderly, decent society for the protection of the person from assault and indignity and property from wanton destruction. "Mr. Dooley" defines a diploms as a license to wear a Mother Hubbard on the street without interference of the police. The license to raise 'rough house" on the street with such trifling incidents as the destruction of valuable property and the infliction of more or less personal injury represents the special privilege which is carried by the term upper-class men, or, more universities disclaim all responsibility for the personal conduct of the students, the civil authorities look the other way when the riot is in progress, and those injured in person or property have no redress. Specifying in support of this statement, recently, the . New

York Independent said: In New York City, last Summer, en drove through the streets in the daytime catching and kidnaping pedestrians, binding and gazging them, in spite of their struggles, and throwing them into a furniture van like so many sticks of cordwood. Policemen watching the affair from the aldewalk refused interfere. This sounds incredible until we captors and their victims were university udents, who by virtue of this fact are ex-upt alike from protection and punishment by e law. Of course, it would have been dif-rent if such acts had been attempted in the tlums, for the police are expected to keep or-

But the Princeton boys can sack a Fall River steambout, and the Columbia students can gut a restaurant, and other students can break up public entertainments and indulge in atreet fights and parade in indecent costumes with comparative impugnity, because they know nough to pass an entrance examination and are rich enough to pay a tuition fee.

This is not said for the purpose of riticising college fun and high spirits. The writer does not object to horseplay, nor even to the tricks of donkeys. He has not a word to say against those Greek-letter societies to which a man is not considered eligible until he has publicly made a fool of himself by standing on the street corner in fantastic costume. It is conceded that members of such societies have a right to say what qualifications are necessary in their associates. The objection lies in the fact that the gown that is supposed to confer dignity and honor is used as a cloak for privileged lawbreaking. And it is added, logically and conclusively, that we have no reason to expect any lessening of our National vice-the lack of respect for law-as long as our picked and trained leaders of thought and action are during early enanhood regarded as irresponsible, privileged and above the law.

THE FIGHT IN NEW YORK.

"Whoever is chosen by the Republi can organization will be elected United States Senator for New York," says Governor Odell; and as the Governor is chairman of the state committee, and in absolute control of the organization, t would appear certain that the choice of that hody will be the personal selection of the Governor. The New York press is practically united in the opinon that Odell is the whole thing. The Sun, which is bitterly hostile to him. practically concedes Black's election. adding this characteristic comment: The Governor-Chairman has little or no personal feeling against Senator Depey, but he te described as determined to measure out to Senator Platt the last drogs of humiliation, and hopes by his attitude in the joint cauchy in Albany so to contrive that not a vestige of power or influence shall be left at Washington to the man who gave him every political ad-

vantage he ever had, and who, as the request of Governor-Chairman Higgins' friends, wrote 38,000 letters in the last campaign begging friends to come to the support of Higgins. The New York Press (Rep.) says "It has been known for weeks that Mr. Black was to take the post now filled by Mr. Depew," saying also after the Odell-Black conference of Republican dorsement by the Republican legislative caucus at Albany and his election on January 17 will follow in their proper order." The New York Times (Dem.) halls the prospect of a bitter political row, but apparently sees little hope for Depew, The New York World (Dem.) trains its editorial guns on Black and Odell. So does the independent press generally. The most refreshing comment is to be found in the Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), which encourages a plan disclosed by the New York Times for the Democrats to unite with the Depew men and elect him. Says

the Eagle: As a sincere friend of political discord, and as unbestiatingly in favor of the next war, the Eagle hopes that the Republican party will go to pleces in the next Legislature, and will give to the Democrats, who have so little that any favor will be thankfully received, the sincere pleasure and the incidental advan-tage of holding what is mixteriously every-where called and nowhere perfectly understood, when it is described as "the balance of power." If the Democrats can break up the Republicans by bringing about Mr. Depew's re-election, well and good. If the Republicans should go all to pieces, even after electing Mr. Black, no ene would more considerably inter and praise the fragments than this disinterested and candid newspaper.

In the New York Legislature are 200 members, 150 Representatives and 50 Senators. There are 140 Republicans, and in caucus a majority of 71 will control. The Odeli-Black combination now claims 90 and says it will have 100 before the Legislature meets in January. Probably it will have them. The decay of the Platt influence, the growing dissatisfaction with Depew, the ascendancy of Governor Odell, have for some time been obvious to all. Depew is in a special sense the representative in the United States Senate of privilege and great corporate wealth. He has become a load for the party to carry. He has accumulated during his long life a large fund of jokes which he is eminently fitted during his remaining years to retail among his fellow-clubmen in New York.

The building of the Condon branch of the O. R. & N. Co. has naturally resulted in land values showing a decided increase. Attendant on this change in conditions is the usual rush of landgrabbers who endeavor to elbow the legitimate settlers out of their holdngs. This semi-legal form of robbery has resulted in a large number of contests, and there is a very bitter feeling engendered among the settlers who have been for years awaiting an opportunity to develop their farms, and are now in danger of losing them. Whatever the law may hold in many of these cases, public sentiment will be sure to favor the original settiers as against the jumper.

The story of Southern competition with New England in cotton manufacture that has been in process of telling for ten years is fitty called "a labor conflict without violence." Simply and briefly stated, there were in the South in 1901 5,819,000 apindles; today there are has followed the creation of the Brit- that it will be the last, since by some 7,973,000 spindles. During the past share in the United States Navy."

twelve months the increase in spindles has been 924,000; in looms, 30,000. This explains why ten thousand workpeople have left the mill centers in New England since last July for the Province of Quebec, for the Azores and for Lancashire; why there are hundreds empty tenements and stores in Fall River and other cities of the old cotton manufacturing district. It explains fur ther the somber Thanksgiving which was the lot of the millworkers there. and the poorer Christmas that awaits them. The center of the great manufacturing district has shifted and left them without work. The movement was a natural one. Its results will be absorbed in time by the necessities that specifically, the college sophomore. The find relief in change of location and occupation.

> The report that the Japanese have cat 203-Meter Hill lacks confirmation. If it proves to be true, however, the primary object for which the hill was apped, stormed and taken has been achieved in the destruction or disablement of the Russian fleet in the harbor at Port Arthur. Among these were the battleships Pobleda, Retvizan, Peresviet, Sevastopol and Poltava; the cruisers Bayan and Pallada, and the gunboats Gillak and Amur. Some of these helpless targets of the sure aim of Japanese gunners were hit over and over again, and to all appearance will not be able to put to sea, no matter what the stress. It now seems certain that unless Admiral Rojestvensky can elude vigilance of the Japanese Admirat and reach Viadivostok, or meet and conquer the Japanese fleet at sea, the opening of the second year of the war will find Russia's sea force in the East crippled and powerless.

Bend, Or., the thriving new metropolls on the Deschutes River, has reached the incorporation stage, and will blossom out as a full-fledged city in a few days. Bend is one of the many new settlements in Central Oregon which require only railroad connection with the outside world to make them active, rustling cities capable of supporting a large population. There is vast wealth in the forests along the Deschutes River tributary to Bend, and it is in the heart of the district which is now attracting great numbers of irrigationists. The opportunities for great commercial development as soon as transportation facilities are available are so great that it will not be possible to withhold those facilities such longer. This applies with equal force to a large number of isolated localities in that vast and comparatively unknown region, termed Central Ore-

The energetic speculators who have been exploiting numerous townsites which they have announced as the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway" now have another guess coming. President Hays has publicly stated that his company has not yet decided on a definite location for its Pacific seaport, and that it may be anywhere within fifty miles of Port Simpson. When the land boomer was at his best, ten or twenty years ago, a latitude of fifty miles was not too great to hamper his plans for extracting money from victims, who were then much more plentiful than they are at this time. This "easy money" has all been spent, however, and the buyers who are looking for a chance to invest in Pacific Ocean seaports must know within less than fifty miles of where their investments are located.

Over 1,500,000 pounds of wool of the 1905 clip have already been sold in the Wallowa country at about 16 cents per pound, a figure which makes the sheep business a highly remunerative industry. These prices and the willingness of buyers to bind themselves to take the wool in practically unlimited quantitles positively assures a prosperous year in at least one of Oregon's great industries. The livestock business is also showing indications of improvement, and the outlook for a continuation of good times throughout Oregon was never better. An immense acreage has been sown to Fall wheat. and, while the weather has not been altogether satisfactory, there will be an opportunity for reseeding this land in the Spring, and the wheat acreage of the state will be larger than ever before.

The "independent" press in New York and other Eastern States, which has been fighting Thomas C. Platt for years, holding him up to reprobation, denouncing the Republican party of New York for yielding to his leadership, and alleging this state of things as a reason why the party should be overthrown, has changed its tone and tune, and now stands by Platt and bitterly opposes the effort making in Republican circles in New York to diminish his power and to supersede his candidate for the Senate. Platt, as an idol of the "independent" press, is a new feature in kaleidoscopic politics.

Nan Patterson, breezy, smiling and bold, awaits the decision of the jury. She is not an object of sympathy, nor yet of utter condemnation. The man who was murdered deserved his fate, though perhaps not at her hands. The widow is the only one of the trio who is worthy of consideration in the case, and stage at which congratulations are in | she pleases. order.

The vealy young man of 21 who became so desperate over his second undying love episode as to make an attempt upon his own life is of a nature too distractingly emotional for this cold, cruel and changeful world. It is a pity to thwart his despairing attempt at suicide and bring him back to a re alization of his troubles.

Admiral Kamimura has gone south to meet the advancing second Pacific division of the Baltic fleet. He will doubtless propound terms of peace to the Russian commander in tones so loud that all the world will hear.

Meter Hill. But they are too late. The Japanese have wrought all possible damage already to the Russian fleet from that point

The Russians may have retaken 202-

The Czar is still autocrat of all the

An Offer for His Share. Chicago Tribune

Raynor-Think of it! Our Navy has cost States at least a dollar! Shyne-Well, if the burden is greater than you can bear, and you want to sell out and move away from the country to get rid of it. I'll give you a dollar for your NOTE AND COMMENT,

An Austrian officer of the balloon section wishes to marry a lady who will have the courage to make her honeymoon voyage with limp in a balloon.—Advt. in Gazette de Zurich. If the officer succeeds in finding a courageous bride, it will only be to experience the fate of all other married people and come down to earth after the honeymoon.

Nature's marvelous power of adapting things is shown by the way an arm fits round a waist that's clad in Summer sliks or Winter furs.

A trust in cut flowers is the latest to afflict New York, and it shows no sign of withering like its stock-in-trade.

Chetoo's conversion appears to be lasting. Yesterday was the second occasion on which that home for inebriate Ananiases informed the world that it had no news. If this is the work of an American missionary, it is only just that his name should be known. He is a greater man than-than Sheriff Word.

Miss Marguerite Leiter is to marry the Earl of Suffolk. Lucky thing for English girls that the Leiter family is now out of unmarried daughters.

Panama has been disturbed by a volcanic shock. If the raffroad enemies of the canal had any savvy they would dig a tunnel from the channel into the nearest volcano, admit the water, and the sudden generation of steam would leave the whole isthmus in ruins.

Attorney Levy-all the same Judge O'Day-has been quoting the Bible to the Nan Patterson jury. Do lawyers really spend their time out of court in reading the Bible until its phrases flow naturally from their lips? Perhaps they do. It is suspicious, however, that the New York ing the first stone. We therefore incline to the belief that lawyers in general have heard this particular quotation used with good effect and are in consequence always ready to spring it upon jurora, who can hardly fall to be impressed by counsel's knowledge of the Scriptures and evident bellef that the Lord is on his client's side.

Christmas trees-the woods are full of

Quotations Up to Date. And beauty draws us with a single stare, Philadelphia must almost enjoy having blizzard to read in the Press that "Gentle Fall of Fleecy Flakes Remantle Quaker City in White."

An Irishman in his will made a limitation in favor of his "next eldest brother." and it's up to the Court of Appeals to decide which brother he meant. One side held that the testator referred to a brother younger than himself, and the other side held that he must have referred to a brother older than himself. It's a hard nut to crack, even for a legal mind.

Have you been mentioned yet in one of Is the minister's wife a failure? ask sev-

We hope you won't find an indictment

in your stocking.

Morocco is chasing all foreigners out of foreigners, as it will compel them to come

Mrs. Chadwick's jailer probably leaves his money at home when he has occasion to visit her cell.

first name will be description enough.

"Mr. Bittle Cox spent Saturday night and Sunday at Frank Whitley's. He says he believes in staying a long while when you go to see your girl, and she won't forget you," says the Rural Retreat (Va.) Times. Besides, you can test her cooking better on an extended visit,

Men often find themselves up a tree as the result of putting Christmas gifts

Santa Claus is buying his ticket

owner looked the other way.

Presents make the heart grow fonder.

From a cabled report of the London cat Show: One small white Persian had a maid in constant attendance." We hope she pulled the brute's tail every time its

You may have lost track of your grandfather and yet have a family tree at this time of year.

Girls attending the Chicago public schools are hereafter to be uniformly clad, f Superintendent Cooley's plans are carried into execution. If that worthy has his way the school girls under his charge will each have a "plain white dress of inexpensive material for class graduations and other public functions, a "shirtwaist suit" for Summer and a "dress of plain dark material for Winter." Just think of the result should this movement spread beyond the limits of Chicago! Isn't the world grayly uniform enough now without making it duller yet? Shall there no longer be a glory of the moon and another of the stars and another of the school girls? Must every flower be white, and the rose cease to blush? Not by a darned sight, and the American girl, at school or in any other place, will continue she may be said to have reached the to be as much like a golden pheasant as

The Last Recourse Philadelphia Public Ledger "No work," said the man, gloomily, not a thing in the house to eat. What shall we do?"
"There is nothing for us to do," replied

> Ballade of Buckwheat Cakes. Chicago Chronicle

his wife, "but to take in boarders,

Let winds blow high, blow low, blow chill, And enous descend and wrap in white The upland, lowland, meadow, hill And all the birds take sudden flight And yet the world will seem as bright For as the russet year grows late We find that everything's all right The buckwheat cakes are on the plate

It matters not how loud and shrill The winds may blow by day or night, So let them wreak their futile will They can not fill our souls with fright, No matter how they nip and bite, While we can sit and masticate Those precious disks so crisp and light-The buckwheat cakes are on the plate

Let rouring tempests rave their fill And winter winds in fury smite, Let ice form thick on brook and rill And rivers freeze up fast and tight, Let signs of Summer fade from sight, And we will laugh at any fate While sirup and hot cakes unite-

LENVOL O prince of foods, supreme delight To thee we humbly dedicate A great and growing appetite-The buckwheat cakes are on the plate. ENGLISH ATTACKS ON THE KAISER

Periodicals Hold Him Responsible for Grave English Misunderstandings With Russip.

our side were being ex-

horted to take advantage of the go

opportunity to "crush the hereditary enemy." The German press certainly

when excitement was running highest

when excitement was running highest against the "unspeakable outrage" upon our Hull fishermen, which was represented as an offence which could only be wiped out in blood, while the

same organs were deaf and dumb re-garding the kindred outrage to Ger-

any, viz., the shooting at the Sonntag by the Baltic fleet. Moreover, the Ger-mans could not contain their chagrin

ious to prevent a war between Eng-

land and Russia as Germany is to bring off such a catastrophe, the incident

eventually took a peaceful turn. The annoyance of Berlin has indeed been

some consolation to the people of this

country for what most of us recognize as a serious miscarriage of British

diplomacy. For our own part we freely

has finally opened the eyes of our pur

blind politicians as to the hostility of the German Emperor, who is the Ger-

man government, the incident, however

painful, will not have been wholly in

As we are almost weary of point-

ing out, German diplomacy is engaged in a world-wide war against the Brit-

But the gushing good-will of the Ger-

ful paragraph duly appeared in every

Count Bernstorff's private opinions, and

for ought we know to the contrary he

may have spoken from the fullness of

There is another form of "Anglo-

German amenity" to which the German

Emperor presumably attaches even more importance than to the honeyed

words of his representatives in Lon-

don. A recent number of the Scots-man contains, under the heading of

"Shetland Notes," a detailed and au-thentic account of the visit of the Ger-

man fleet to Scotland last Summer

which managed to elude the vigilance of the London press, though it seems

to have been a considerable event. Ac-

cording to the Scotsman, which is the Times of Scotland, the whole German

active fleet, numbering over 30 vessels,

under Admiral von Koester, spent near-

For almost a week the Germans sounded, re

connoitered, maneuvered, drilled and prac-ticed round the Shetiand shores. They havered

into voes. Startled islanders, abroad in the

which they do not seem to have

ur towards the end of July, during

policy of their government.

may

"Anglo-German

conceivably

nfess that if the conduct of Germany

did its utmost to fan British resentment

(Berlin dispatches published in The Orego- on to "stand no nonsense from Edgnian resterday state that the Kaiser's govern ment has protested against the attacks upon German policy led by the National Review and the Army and Navy Gazette. An idea of the chauvinistic British attitude toward Germany may be gained from the following leading ar-ticles taken from the latest number of the Na-tional Baylew, which is one of the most bril-liantly edited London periodicals, its tone bestrongly imperialistic, pro-Chamberlain and anti-German.)

WE cannot resist offering our most humble but none the less hearty

and sincere congratulations to

His Imperial Majesty, the German Em-when, largely owing to the friendly in-peror, on the amazing events of the revention of France, who is as anx-His Imperial Majesty, the German Empast month. The Bismarckian record has been completely eclipsed. Twice within one week Russia and England were on the very verge of war. every competent diplomatist on the Continent credits the crisis in large measure to the skillful manipulation of the German Foreign Office, and as Kaiser Wilhelm is the active director of its operations, we feel that it is neither offensive nor extravagant our congratulations to Potsdam, all the more as matters were so skillfully managed that Germany has been able to cover up her tracks. That she does not fear detection is evident from the valiant and virtuous demand of the semi-official organ of the German Foreign.Office, the North German Gazette, in a lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and searching inquiry as to lish Empire in every capital of the work for a full and the work full and the work for a full and pedo-boats in the North Sea. The fact evidence of Teutonic ill-will remains that the legend that the North Sea was sown with Japanese mines man diplomatists in London is no less and was being paraded by Japanese marked than the Anglophobe activity torpedo-boats on the lookout for the of the German Embassies in St. Peterslawyer and the Portland lawyer should Haltic fleet was the invention of some burg. Paris, Pekin, Washington and both have quoted the passage about cast-master mind in the Wilhelmstrasse, and other places. At the anniversary dinmaster mind in the Wilhelmstrasse and other places. At the anniversary din-the means which were taken to give it der of the St. George's German and currency were even more ingenious English Schools the chair was taken than the conception itself. The Ger- by Count John Bernstorff. Councillor mans alone realize the potentialities to the German Embassy, and a delight-of British simplicity and Russian sus- ful paragraph duly appeared in every piciousness. Hence the circulation of newspaper entitled the falsehood that every British port Amenities," which n from Weihaiwei to Hull was a Jumping-have made innocent English people ask off place for the Japanese—by German "How can Germany be represented as agents in easy-going English newspa-pers innocent of the use to which such "news" would be put; then the repro-friendship?" We are ignorant as to duction of the information as "on Eng-lish authority" in official quarters in St. We have it on Russian au-Petersburg. thority that during the weeks prior to his heart, or he may be one of the the departure of the Baltic fleet the handful of Germans who regret the Admiralty was bombarded with "warnnings"-possibly conveyed through the semi-official German steamship companies, which have obligingly under-taken to coal the remnant of the Russian navy out to the Far East-and that the German government, instead of dismissing these idle fantasies groundless and grotesque, proceeded to investigate them with the utmost gravity.

As to whether there is any truth in the positive allegation appearing in responsible newspapers that the German Emperor took an active hand in the game of scaring Russia by addressing a personal warning to the Emperor olas on the eve of the departure the Baltic fleet, with the result of His ly a week in and around Lerwick hareral Eastern exchanges. Not half so often Majesty's sending stringent instruc-as the minister. Admiral-we cannot say. That some their time. In fact, with "that intelone has convinced the Czar of the truth ligent anticipation of events before of the legend is beyond a doubt. Nor they have occurred which characterizes can we answer for the accuracy of the Teutonic proceedings, Admiral vor allegation current in well-informed Koester's squadron temporarily annexher territory. This is hard luck on the French quarters that directly he heard ed a portion of the Sheflands. of the outrage on the Dogger Bankback with a lot of guns and soldiers and shoot a little civilization into the Moroc-cans.

which can scarcely have been alto-gether a surprise—Kalser Wilhelm tierd round the Sheisand shores. T "in the event of a war with England. Russia might count on German night-time, met bands of Germans traversing support." There would be nothing surprising in such a message, as the Gerprising in such a message, as the Gerof the dead. prising in such a message, as the German Emperor has shown himself to be And then follows this pertinent in-the deadly and determined enemy of quiry. "Now why." Shetlanders ask, "should Germany find it worth while our Lawson tells Denis Donohue that his this country at every crisis which has should Germany find it worth while our training and since to pay us so much attention while our training and since to pay us so much attention while our the South African War. The Kruger own country ignores us! form a diplomatic combination against in the Shetlands, but the German demthis country is on record to give us onstration appears to have inspired the a measure of His Majesty's hostility. British Admiralty with a desire to show while we learnt from the revelations the flag, and accordingly there ensued of President Faure of that "friendly a somewhat short and shabby visit from duplicity"—to adopt the happy phrase of the well-informed writer of the arBeresford's squadron. We would venticle we publish this month on the Ger-man press—which loaded France with to explain to the British taxpayer why promises of German moral support at the most hostile of all foreign naval the time of the Fashoda crisis, at the powers is allowed the free run of our very moment that similar assurances home waters? Can it be that British being lavished upon British self-complacency thinks that a naval men. We are not acquainted contest between England and Germany statesmen. with the precise role which Germany would be so unequal that fair play de-has played in London during the last mands that we should at any rate give few weeks, but it would be no surprise the other side the advantage of knowto learn that while Russia was egged ing the ground? T. W. LAWSON DESCRIBED.

Most Talked-Of Man in the Country-

Leading Facts in His Career.

Thomas W. Lawson was born in the city of Charlestown 45 years ago, being

the son of a carpenter from Nova

He ran away from school at the age

of 12 years to get a job on State street,

Made a small fortune when 16 in

'pool" with other State-street office

boys. Lost it all later in a squeeze in

Married at 21, and has had a delight

ful home life. Is the father of six chil-

Made his debut in State street about

About this time was also manage

of a large railroad supply printing house in Boston.

In 1893 he engineered a stock cam

paign for the Westinghouse Electric Company against the General Electric

Plunged in Sugar stock and "dropped

Promoted a "boom" town in Ken-

Became interested in the Butte &

Accumulated stock of the Boston & Montana Company in the same way, and did the same thing with it.

Interester Henry H. Rogers and other Standard Oil men in coppers, and in the organization of the Amalgamated Com-

pany cleaned up millions.

Took an active part in gas affairs in

Boston. Fell out with the Standard

Oil in 1901 and lost about \$10,000,000 in a few days in a sensational drop in

Amalgamated stock. Vowed vengeance,

and lay low.

Began a campaign of publicity looking to a rehabilitation of his fortunes

and to "getting square" with Standard

Acquired a copper mine of his own

als to the Amalgamated.

In 1901 he built a racing yacht at a cost of \$250,080 and offered her as a

defender of the America's cup, but without being admitted to the trial races. Broke the vessel up at the end

of three months, and at a cost of \$40,000 published a book telling all about it, the entipe edition of which he gave

in California. Began promoting a com-bination of Lake Superior mines as riv-

Cleaned up \$2,634,000 in 58

engineered a "reorganization," himself on the inside.

days for himself and his backers.

and got it.

Company.

tucky and lost.

his pile.

Boston Traveler.

of Scituate at a cost of \$2,000.030 be cause his wife liked the site. He accumulated the finest kennel of

bulldogs in the country.

Bought a triangle of land in the Back Bay for nearly \$200,000 and made it into a park for the benefit of his leighbors, most of whom did not like Does not belong to any city club. Spends all his evenings at home. Dispenses large sums in charity. Is superstitious.

BITS OF OREGON LIFE.

Anxiety in Linn County. Albany Democrat. The doings of the grand jury at Portland will be watched through a telescope.

Having Fun.

17 years ago in a fight against a store-service company, he being interested in a rival patent. Won the fight and Pilot Rock Record. Tying tin cans to horses' tails is a dienjoyed by someone living on

Is This a Personal Experience?

Coast Mall. No matter how drunk a man is, or how dark it is, he never tries to take two steps more after he reaches the top step. One is sufficient.

Modern Chivalry Heard From. Big Bend Empire

It is always bad policy for a man to talk about a woman, as a gentleman of this Boston Copper Mining Company's stock, which he bought at from 75 cents to city can testify—it so II a share and bulled at \$75 or better. largement of the jaw. city can testify-it sometimes causes en-

> Misplaced Sympathy. Marshfield Mall.

They were passing under the elevated coad and the roar above was deafening. This bustle makes my head ache." said she. "Probably," observed he "If you were to wear a smaller one--" "Sir," she Indignantly cried, "I mean the noise con-fuses me." "I beg your pardon," he stammered.

Brigham Wants Only One Wife.

Independent Enterprise, Brigham Young, of the Airlie neighbor hood, was in town the latter part of the week. It probably is not too late in Leap Year to announce to maidens of Polk inty that Brigham is still an ungath red rose on the bush of ionely bachelor-Brigham has a place four miles from Airlie and is prepared to care for a wife in first-class rural style.

Their Stand-By.

Chicago News.
"The tramp is ever before us," said the occlological student. "Who is responsible for this?"

Acquired fame as buyer of a pink for \$20,000 and naming it for his wife. "The comic artist," chuckled the buffoon Built a stock farm among the rocks I bearder.