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BRTLAND, MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1964.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM. It is certain that President Roose

it's suggestions as to regulation of railways sould, if carried into efproduce revolutionary results. indeed would be their object ough primarily intended to stop dismination as between shippers and pping points and to cut off the pracof making rebates to favorites e would be other consequences sich scarcely can be foreseen, but ich would very probably tend to a found disturbance of the commercial ad manufacturing systems of the When President Marvin Hughitt of

Northwestern, one of the recogmed railway authorities of the coun says that "Congress does not realthe tremendous seriousness of the stions raised by the President" no ubt he speaks truly. Upon which Mr. ighlitt goes on to explain from his ndpoint what the proposal does n-in terms that will bear repetiin. First, he says, "it means that the acity of the railroads to make exons and improvements will depend the willingness of a commission w them to carn the wherewithal." and, "that all competition will be e away with, for there can be no tition where uniformity is ened by the Government. Under the strary system proposed every city uld be confined to its own little gar plot of trade territory and there uld be no chance of extending it. Phis, if it be a correct forecast, would perse trade, would pull down manuturing centers, would completely arat the concentration that has built at cities, would turn back the move its of industrial and commercial life ward the conditions that prevailed former times, before the rallroads me the greatest of all active facrs in the new development of the intry. Nevertheless this concention consequences is probably exaggerthough it would follow very rely the premises stated, if they are

President Stickney of the Chicago eat Western sees Government owner ip as a sure consequence of the policy ch President Roosevelt has suged. It appears, however, that Mr. would not so much object to For he points out that the tendby is toward consolidation of all lines; so that the competition which Mr. Hughitt speaks and which is so anxious to preserve is now t nominal and soon will wholly dis-The time is approaching, Mr. ckney says, when three or four men Il virtually own or control all the is. A greater objection is sure to be ed against the undue powers of such men than any the railroads can ing against a four-man Federal distion. The Chicago Great Westis not one of the very powerful lways of the country, and this road. company with other less favored , might prefer Government ownerfor honest though selfish reasons e vital question," says Mr. Stick-"is rate-making. All that some of an do is to cut rates, and in the end might win out if our wealth were sufficient. The process of absorpof weaker by stronger companies continue.

All that can be predicted with cernty at this time is that no certain ction can be made of consequences ollow the entrance of the Governupon this field of rate-making and railway regulation of inter-state ic. Since it will be an experiment, e is more need of caution in dealing so great a matter. Yet so restive the people under present conditions some action by Congress is be ng an imperative demand.

SUTLER TO THE CAMP.

low let us hear the Pharisee. Here at Washington, and he labors in vocation-not without reward, for has his profits in funds contribfrom all parts of the United His specialty is an effort to e Calvinistic and Puritanic features the legislation of the United His slock in trade is this hidend ecclesiasticism. Last Winter he pered to the extent of his ability. indeed without end, those who endeavoring to get the recognition support of the United States for Lewis and Clark Centennial Exion. He insisted that it must be a he United States shouldn't help it. was resolved that Sunday closing

was turned down, and the bill was

This same brother, strenuous still, now attacks Lyman Abbott, Bishop Potter and Dr. Carter because they are not "orthodox." Of the two former he "If I were to form a composite picture of the devil as an angel of light and of darkness I could easily imagine Lyman Abbott and Bishop Potter in the omposite. While both men are clean and probably sincere, their ideas work more harm to the moral world than those of any two other men living. I have always found that when a man becomes loose on theology he becomes loose on ethics."

All this and more from Brother Crafts and men of his type in support professedly, of the religion of Jesus of Nazareth, whose life and whose death were protests against theological systems and hide-bound creeds. Brother Crafts-some call him Brother Graftsis but a sutler to the camp of a stale theology, that profits may ensue.

A LADY EDITOR AND HER PAPER. The Oregonian is in receipt of the rospectus of the Chicago Dally Review, "a newspaper of national circulation adapted for the use, entertainment and instruction of all the inmates of the American home-men, women and children-and devoted to the maintenance, culture and upbuilding of the American family." The Review is the much-heruided woman's newspaper designed to fill a long-felt want and to be a real epoch-maker in the history of journalism. Its editor-in-chief is Ella Hamilton Durley, and the editorial staff is to include Ora Williams, managing editor; Jessie Lee Wilcox, Susan Keating Glaspill, Frank E. Lyman, Jr., and several other regular contributors and 'scores of the most brillant writers of America," Says the prospectus:

Every issue will contain a carefully edited emopsis of a day's news, omitting merely ocal matters, criminal, vicious and trivial ecurrences and giving space only to the interesting and important. Our motte will be: "All the news that is worth remem-bering." The genuine history of the world a day will be given in brief.

A second feature will be an article writ-ten by an author of note, and of merit entitling it to publication in one of our best

The Review will contain carefully edited departments in the domains of art, science, literature, education, religion, hygiene, do-mestic economy, fashions, music, travels and ecreations, sports, plant and animal life, recreations, sports, plant and sames use, business and numerous other subjects of in-terest to the family. Several columns of choice miscellary will be given under these heads each day, some of the departments being represented daily, others from one to three times a week.

This, it will be observed, is a programme of great comprehensiveness, and would seem to promise a publication of exceptional merit, omitting the objectionable features of other newspapers and covering in a highly intelligent and attractive manner every topic of real human interest. But when we examine in detail the proposed contents of the paper for the forthcoming year it is a little surprising to find that current affairs are to be dealt with in a very lively, not to say sensational, manner. Here are a sample few of a vast number of subjects set forth in detail:

How the "Gray Wolves" Will Devour De-

How Butler's "Indians" will Scalp Folk, How the Railroads Will "Do Up" LaFollett How the "System" Will Annihilate Lawson. How the Spotlemen Will Discipline Re

How the Tariff Combine Will Circumvent. Douglas. How Northern Securities Will Recapture

How the Beef Trust Will Continue to Skin the Granger. How Standard Oil Will Lubricate an Unfriendly Nation How the Proposed Railway Trust Will

How the Express Trust Will Defeat the

How the Moneybags Will Head Off Postal Savings Banks. How a State Legislature is Syndicated. Bad Breaks of Our Presidents. How the Patent Medicine Trust Fools a

How Some Big People Manufacture Their Own Reputations How the "Gumshoe Bills" Beguile a Smart

How the "Brazen Calf" Rons a University, It may be that the lady who will run the ladles' newspaper knows precisely what the ladies want; but it would seem that either she or they or both are ignorant of the fact that several very capable vellow newspapers in New York and elsewhere have been feeding the public, male and female, with precisely the kind of stuff the lady editor

proposes to put in her paper.

HOODLUMS IN COLLEGE.

The encouragement of the spirit of lawlessness bordering upon anarchy at Columbia University is a disgrace to the management of that institution. Compromising with crime, the members of the faculty acknowledge their own ncompetence and bring discredit upon higher education by admitting that college training at Columbia does not make good citizens. In conceding to the criminal any right other than that of a fair and impartial trial and punishment commensurate with the offense the faculty has fostered the spirit of disregard for personal rights.

Kingdon Gould, a freshman, was set upon by a gang of hoodlums who were nembers of the sophomore class. He fled until it became apparent that he could not escape, and then, turning upon his pursuers, drew a revolver and threatened to shoot anyone who should advance further in the attack. Though his warning was disregarded, he merely shot over the heads of his assailants available in all of those countries, Rusand in the confusion found an avenue of escape. Four members of the mob were brought before the faculty, found guilty and suspended, whereupon the entire sophomore class held a meeting and voted to leave the school in a body if the faculty should carry out its determination. With a shameful display Reverend Wilbur F. Crafts. He of instability the faculty receded from its position, left the entire matter in the hands of the students and made other concessions which tend to breed

contempt for lawful authority. The chief cause for regret in this disreputable affair is that Gould did not furnish material for a funeral. The de termined exercise of the rights of an American citizen to defend himself would have done more to discourage hazing than all the lectures that could be given and all the rules that could be established. When a man is attacked without provocation and while in the exercise of his lawful rights, he is not inistic and Puritanical celebration. bound to retreat or to submit to indignities and injuries. It is his right to defend himself, even to taking the life ld be enforced and that nobody of his assailant, and if there are college ald get anything but cold water at students who have not learned this first

gence. No one could do the country harm by shortening their earthly careers.

Only cowards will band together in overpowering numbers to inflict injury upon a helpless victim. Having no self-respect, they have no regard for the rights of others. Devoid of the sense of justice and actuated by the propensities of brutes, they have less or than a Hottentot or a Sloux. Unworthy of the liberty of a land of the free, they seek to set aside law and overthrow government. Their removal to another world in the midst of their deeds of violence would be good riddance of bad rubbish.

MR. HILL'S BIG STEAMER,

The mammoth Minnesota, the largest frieght careier that ever came into the Pacific, is now at Seattle preparing to load for the Far East. The new vessel has been constructed from the most approved plans, and in everything that pertains to up-to-date equipment and economical operation may be said to be a perfect craft. It yet remains for her owners to demonstrate that she is as well adapted for the field where she will operate as smaller craft now giving excellent service out of Puget Sound ports. It requires several miles of freight cars to carry a sufficient mount of cargo to fill up this immense floating warehouse, this alone precluding the possibility of an expeditious transfer from car to ship as is possible where less yard room is required for There are but few ports in the Far East having a sufficient depth of water to admit the Minnesota, and, as the smaller ports will always find plenty of steamers that will handle their traffic direct the Minnesota can secure none of this traffic.

By operating but two of these big carriers, it is, of course, so long between trips that a sufficient amount of low-grade cargo to fill them can be massed on the Seattle end of the line. Two steamers will be unable to give a service frequent enough to satisfy many shippers, who will patronize the smaller vessels with more frequent sailings. An official of the Hill lines is quoted in a Seattle paper as stating that on account of their great size and facilities - for economically handling freight, the Minnesota and Dakota will be able to carry some lines of freight at a very greatly reduced cost to the shipper. This would indicate that the big liners would make a bid for business by cutting rates, a method

that has never proved satisfactory. There are too many steamship lines engaged in the trans-Pacific trade to make it possible for Mr. Hill to get all of the business, even if he had a service sufficiently frequent to handle it. For this reason any and all cuts which he may make in rates will be met by steamers which can carry freight direct to many ports inaccessible to the Minnesota and Dakota except by lightering on smaller vessels. The big vessels are a credit to the flag they fly and in making Seattle a home port they may have the effect of teaching the shipping-subsidy boosters that the cost of operating an American ship is not materially greater than that of a foreign The Minnesota is manned by an Oriental crew, neither cheaper nor more expensive than the crews of the British and German ships engaged in the same trade. Her master is an ex-British shipmaster, and in nearly every department the vessel is from an operating standpoint on even terms with the

Mr. Hill's competitors will not permit him to cut and slash rates in order to fill his big ships, but if his theory that their great size will enable them to handle freight at a less cost than it can be handled by smaller vessels is correct, he is certainly in a position to make some money with them without the aid of a subsidy. The experiment | ing. Thanks to the Oregon constituwill be watched with considerable in- tion, the lawmakers are immune during terest and if it proves a success the other lines in the trade will speedily add vessels of the Minnesota and Dakota type to their fleets.

ABNORMAL WHEAT SITUATION.

Expert British authorities, according to a special correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle, have arrived at the conclusion that "Chicago is to cease to be the center of the world's wheat trade.' This decision has probably been arrived at by theoretical consideration of the abnormal wheat situation of the present season. Conditions this year, not only in America, but in other parts of the world, have been of such an extraordinary nature that prices and crop movement at home and abroad, have wholesale opportunities for speculation as to what the future holds in store for the business. The deduction made by the British experts, however, hardly seems warranted by the facts in the case. It is, of course, a well-known fact that for many years the United States has been regarded as the principal source of supply for the wheat annually imported into Great Britain and some Continental ports. This year the unusually small crop of wheat in the United States was followed by an abnormally high range of prices.

The strong statistical position of the cereal was taken advantage of by the speculators, and prices were forced up to a point where exportation to Europe was an impossibility. This was not because the demands of the Europeans were materially curtailed, although high-priced wheat does decrease consumption to a certain extent, but instead it was due to the liberal offerings of cheap wheat from India, the Argentine, Russia, and even from Australia. There was a heavy exportable surplus sia and the Argentine being credited with record-breaking crops and India shipping more than ever before. All of this big surplus from these countries might not have come forward had the Liverpool price remained low, but, with the cessation of shipments from America, there was naturally some response in the Liverpool market, and prices, still far below a parity with the Chicago market, climbed up to a figure which largely increased the volume of imports, which, without this incentive, would have been much heavier than usual.

The Chicago market has always been regarded abroad as the American mar-ket, and it was from the existence of these remarkable conditions that the British experts formed the opinion that the world's wheat trade had shifted its center. This view of the matter may be accepted as possessing elements of plausibility until it is disproved by a return to normal conditions in wheat crop at home and abroad. It is, of course, an admitted fact that the wheat consumption of the United States is increasing quite rapidly, but it on the grounds. And he principle of American liberty they are should also be remembered that we nted the Senate and House commit- hopelessly wanting in human intelli- have not yet reached the limit in wheat | not expect it.

production. It was not so long ago that remember when the possibilities of the United States ever producing 500,000,000 bushels of wheat were considered as highly uncertain, and yet we have exceeded that amount more than 200,000,-000 hushels, and there have been seasons when a continuation of early perfect conditions would have resulted in a crop of nearly 900,000,000 bushels. Since the record-breaking crop of 1901 there has been an increase in acreage, and the present era of high prices will still further stimulate the planting of

the premier cereal. Some crop experts have placed the 1904 crop in the United States as low from the previous crop is, of course, an unknown quantity, but was probably equal to the exports we have made this year, and we are in a fair way to drift along into another crop without a severe shortage in domestic supplies. From this it is apparent that when we harvest another crop in excess of 700 .-000,000 bushels, as we surely will, there will be approximately 200,000,000 bushels for export. Then this country, and not Liverpool, will be the dominating factor in making the world's prices, and Chlcago as the great American wheat market will regain all of the prestige which it has temporarily lost by reason of the short crop of the current year. The time is coming when all of the wheat grown in the United States will be needed for home consumption, but that time is yet some distance in the future, and the British' experts will have numerous occasions for revising their estimates before the Chicago market ceases to be the predominant factor in the world's wheat prices.

The Japanese steamship company which has been operating a line of vessels between San Francisco and the Orient has had all of its craft taken by the government for transport service. To replace these vessels it will build three 12,000-ton steamers which are to have a speed of nineteen and possibly twenty-one knots per hour. The Japanese government is to pay a liberal subsidy for these vessels, and in return is to have first call on them whenever they are needed for war purposes. With enough unsubsidized American, British and German steamships to handle all of the business on the Pacific. It is apparent that there will be some rate-cutting as soon as the war is over, and Japan's merchant marine gets busy again in commercial lines. If a subsidy is a necessity in order to maintain a steamship line, we are fortunate in having some other government pay it while our freight goes to market at a rate governed by the competition of the fleets of the world.

Miss Hallie Ermine Rives, who swung into fame's pathway on the skirts of sister Amelie, is still in search of a hero for a new novel. She tells a San Francisco writer that there was no suitable timber in Portland, and, while the San Francisco men "have a certain virility which is not altogether bad" they will not meet her requirements. She hopes, however, to find in Los Angeles the ideal hero for whom she is searching. From the tone of Hallie's interviews, prospects are improving as she journevs toward a warmer clime. High temperature thus seeming to be favorable to the development of heroes to meet the Rives requirements, it is a certainty that there is at least one place where they are quite numerous. Hallie may not care to go there for them, but, if she does, she will surely meet some of sister Amelie's heroes. At least if they are not there they ought

The Oregon Legislature will meet January 9, grand juries notwithstandthe fifteen days before that date and during the forty days and nights thereafter. The legislators perhaps are indebted to the patriots who have successfully fought revision of the constitution for the following guarantee of safety:

Senators and Representatives, in all cases except for treason, felony or breaches of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislative Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the Legislative Assembly, nor during the 15 days before the commencement

The statement has frequently been made that King and Pierce counties, or, to be more accurate. Tacoma and Seattle, could never get together on the Senatorial question. This is not exactly true. Some decidedly caustic comment in the leading papers of the wo cities indicates clearly that the opposing factions are quite rapidly getting together, and within the next fortnight they will be so close together that the "in-fighting" will commence. mixture of oll and water is a feat fully as easy of accomplishment as the union of the Seattle and Tacoma forces on the United States Senatorship

That perennial squabble over "High school lunch" will continue so long as florescent children desire to "get out" of school early and are encouraged by eachers who imagine themselves overworked. Even 2:30 P. M. is too late for many, and just a little while ago they proposed to abolish luncheon altogether so as to "get out" still earlier. The High School building is said to be intended only for recitation, but truth is many youths would better use it for

On inauguration day, March 4, the guard of honor and especial escort of President Roosevelt will be fifty Rough Riders selected from the survivors of the First Regiment of Cavalry, of which at the commencement of the Spanish-American war he was Lieutenant-Colonel and Leonard Wood the Colonel. A few weeks later the President will go to Texas to attend a reunion of the regiment.

Three hundred and seventy-seven buildings in Baltimore are taking the place of 501 destroyed in the recent fire. This indicates how much finer a city Baltimore is to be than it was before. And besides, the fewer buildings are all to be modern.

How would it do for the Sheriff to batter down the barriers in the Arlington and Commercial clubs? Does he think those clubs would be less passive and more revengeful than Chinese?

How soon will indictment come to be as a title of nobility?

And yet nobody is indicted who does

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Many a manly heart mank yesterday morning in this poor city, we believe, when it was announced from San Francisco that Haille Erminie Rives had not found her ideal Western hero in Portland. "How could the lady overlook my claims?" "Am I not Western enough?" "Thirty years a Webfoot and to be turned down as not representative of this great and glorious country!" Cheer up, sad hearts; we shall have to organize a syndicate to write an Oregon story full of Oregonian heroes-cultured and breezy, country-bred

Some Brazilians are trying to restore as 500,000,000 bushels. The carry-over the monarchy. You'd hardly expect a man who had just recovered from smallpox to try his level best to catch it again.

> The Seattle Argus refers to a physician there as "Dr. Miss Dash." It's all right, we reckon, but it sounds kinder strange at first. We might give a member of the male sex a boost now and then by calling him Dr. Mr. Smith,

Scattle should have a good rowing club,

the Argus thinks, because there are fine regatta courses on the Sound. If water were all that's needed to make a winning crew, the S. A. C., with Puget Sound connection to the Pacific, should surely have a corker. Philadelphia's health authorities are ex-

cited over the discovery that many fashionable gowns were delivered from a house where several smallpox patients were more or less quarantined. The officials should cheer up. There isn't enough of the ordinary fashionable gown for a germ to find a hiding place in it.

Russia's version of the North Sea affair appears to be that it was a justifiable

It would be worth going miles to see a Portland policeman endeavoring to arrest a husky drunk by jiu jitsu methods.

Some babies up in Scattle were fed so much that they went to sleep. That's where a baby differs from a Congress-

Song Wanted .- "Bush Girl" asks if any of our readers can supply her with the words of the song, "Far Away on the Banks of the Nile" and "She's Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage."—Sydney (N. S. W.) Town and Country. Wouldn't that stop an elevator. Think of any far enough away to be out of reach of that "Bird in the Gilded Cage" actually sucrificing the advantage by writing trade, our rivals would utilize the opfor the blessed thing!

The editor of the Danbury (Conn.) News makes some remarks about the woman who keeps up with the fashions: "I wonder what they call this kind of material that the women are wearing suits of now." he says. "I've seen lots of them in New York and Weehawken. and a few of them in Danbury. They come in many colors, but mostly brown, and look as if they had been all mussed up without being pressed out afterward. Every time I see a woman wearing one of them. I unconsciously look to see if I can see any castors sticking out underneath, because the women look so much like plush sofas in their new suits." The Danbury man expresses very clearly sentiments that have lacked utterance in many other persons.

After Christmas it is sort of consoling to learn that the King of Portugal's visit to England cost him \$130,000 in presents

Secing a mourning party standing on s railroad platform in Scotland, says the New York Evening Sun, a traveler asked a member of the party whether a funeral was on hand. "Well, you can't exactly call it a funeral," was the reply. "The corpse has missed the train." WEX. J.

IS IT YOUR DAUGHTER?

An Appeal to the Responsibility of Parents.

Syramuse (N. Y.) Journal. Fathers and Mothers: If you have young daughter, this picture-which is no fancy one-is for you. It is long after curfew. 'The "mashers" lean on sidewalk railings and wast at street corners. There they come down the street, arm in trm-two young girls with fresh, rosy faces. Abundant braids of hair fall down their backs. Natty little gowns come to the shoe-tops. They are school girls and in their early

There is no chaperon and no escort. The girls are out alone and the hour is rather late. A couple of smart young men-"knowing" young men-follow the girls. Young men and young wo men are strangers to one another, and yet there is some sort of freemasonry between them. The glances of the young men are bold. The eyes of the girls are not timid as they turn them backward with the hint of a smile. Flippant words are exchanged

ural guardians are not there to protect, what right have you to interfere? Here and there may be found a brave spirit whom a great pity will move to stay and warn, and take the risk, but such Good Samaritans are few. And so young girls-infant women with fine passions and powers of womanhoodthinking to tread the primrose path of craft.

the girls? Who sent them out into the night or permitted them to go unpro-tected? Who falled or neglected to warn them of temptation? Who suptected? posed when they had dressed their girl as well as the neighbor girls their duty

There is only one answer to these questions-Father and Mother.

Good Reason.

Houston Pest. "Tommy always eats more pie when ve have friends at dinner," explained Tommy's mother. "Why do you do that, Tommy?" beamed the visitor. "'Cos we don't have no pie no other time," sputtered Tommy between bites.

Love Song. Thomas Nelson Page in Scribner's. Love's for Youth and not for Age, Een though Age should wear a crown; For the Poet, not the Sage;

Love's for Peace and not for War. Fen though War bring all renown; For the Violet, not the Star; For the Meadow, not the Town.

Not the Monarch, but the Clown

Love's for lads and Love's for maids, Courts a smile and fies a frown; Love's for Love, and saucy jades Love Love most when Love has flown. Love & cruel tyrant is:

Straight recovers with a kiss, But to slay again, perchance Wouldst thou know where Love doth bide? Whence his sharpest arrows fig? in a dimple Love may hide,

Slays his victims with a glance,

Or the ambush of an eye. Wert thou cled in triple mail, In a desert far apart.
Not a whit would this avail;
Love would find and pierce thy heart,

ENGLAND AND GERMANY. Leading organs of public opinion in

Great Britain-influential metropolitan

journals and the great monthly and

quarterly reviews-have been for a

long time disposed to take a gloomy view of the relations existing between the United Kingdom and the German Empire. To say the least of it, kindly feeling between the two countries has not been fostered by constantly representing them as rivals engaged in a struggle, even while ostensibly at peace, which can only end in the destruction of the prosperity of one or the other. It is undeniable that some things have been done and many things have been said by eminent personages which give some color of plausibility to this view, but to an unbiased student of the whole situation weighty reasons point to the opposite conclu sion. - J. L. Bashford, who evidently has the cause of peace at heart, reports in the Ninetcenth Century Review for December an interview he has lately had with the German Chanceller, Count von Buelow, on this subject. The Councilor admits that the relations between Germany and Great Britain are in some respects de-plorable, but declares that there is no good reason why mutual good feeling should not prevail. Germany, he as-serts, desires peace with the world generally, and has cogent reasons for desiring peace particularly with Great Britain. "Now let me say a few words," he said to Mr. Bashford, "about the constantly recurring assertions that our naval policy is aimed at preparing for a war with England. I can conscientiously say, in answer to this charge, that we do not dream of conjuring up such a war. It would be a monstrous crime to do so. A war to the knife between Germany and England could only be politically justified on the assumption that Germany and England were the sole competitors on fall into a \$3000 a year judgeship the world's surface, and on the astwo rivals would mean the absolute supremacy of the other. In former centuries England was always in a state of rivalry with one rival at time-with Spain, Holland and France in turn. Everything then was at stake. But nowadays there are a number of powers that make the same claims as we do, and the Russo-Japanese War shows that an addition may be made to their number. As things are, a war between Germany and England would be the greatest piece of good fortune that could possibly be conceived for all their rivals, for whereas such a war-and we must not deceive ourselves of this point-would completely destroy German trade, as far as one can judge and would seriously damage Britis portunity for securing the markets the world without firing a shot. . . As you have yourself gone very care fully into the question of our savy you will certainly have obtained proofs

that our fleet is only meant for defen-sive purposes. Its object is to secure our waters against attack, and afford the necessary protection for our interests abroad. We shall, of course, always take care that it is ready to strike when required, for our motto must be, 'Always be ready.'

in Great Britain, and, of course, in

Germany, as an expression of German policy and feeling, emanating from the highest source after the Emperor himregret that a certain school of English publicists seems to look upon a paper war with Germany "as the main object of its life." He adds that he has been gratified to observe, recently, indicahe says about the material losses certain to accrue from a war to the knife to both Germany and Great Britain is of Naval officers who reported to Conso plainly true that it is difficult to gress that the proposed canal would be doubt his sincerity when he declares of no beactit whatever to the Navy? Was his anxiety to preserve friendly relations. In another English review for rivers and harbors committee of the December, the Fortnightly, however, a House to make any further appropriation ing, the price being that Germany bill and the rules of the House in time of writing the coveted Baltic with the Lake Washington camil scheme provinces of Russia lie temptingly exists that no one outside of this state seems possed to the embraces of the Teuton to be able to perceive any justification ravisher, but they are as safe from attack as Una from the lion. Nothing in connecting Lake Washington with but a quarrel between England and Russia is necessary to enable Germany to have her pleasure of England." Mr. Arnold White argues that Germany is forced by internal conditions to such relief by means of forcible expansion. "Germany numbers now nearly 57,-900,000 people. She outnur France by more than 17,000,000. port of Kiel is already crowded with warships. The German colonies are failures -- economically, strategically and as a field for emigration. The fur-tive attempt to establish a footing in Brazil or elsewhere on the South American continent has been effectually stopped by the shipbuilding policy of the United States," etc., etc. The result is a crisis—an impasse from which, thinks Mr. White, there is no peace-

The Disraeli Centenary.

New York World. The 100th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Disraeli has been appropriately celebrated in Great Britain. It was Disraell himself who used to say that "the impossible will happen tomorrow," and it has. Of all the British statesmen of his time the one whom the sulphurous Daniel O'Connell called "the heir-at-law of the blasphemous thief who died impenitent upon the cross" alone exerts a living, vital influence upon present-day state-

Wholly apart from the Primrose Whose fault is it? Is it the fault of League, with its 2,000,000 members, we girls? Who sent them out into the British politics—and, in a sense, of British politics—and, in a sense, of world politics. He was the creator of the new imperialism which is now spelled Chamberlain, or Rooseveit, or William II, as the case may be

Palmerston was only a lingo. Disraeli was a true imperialist, fascinated no less than Napoleon by visions of Oriental Empire. It was Disraell who fought "over-

night" with the controlling interest in from his garden in the north part of town the Sues Canal which has given Egypt the first of the week. to Great Britain and made her mistres of the Mediterranean. It was Disraeli who checked the Russian influence in Afghanistan and made the recent ex-pedition to Thibet possible. It was Disraeli who broke the power of the Zulus, annexed the Transvaal and laid the foundation for the present South Africa. It was Disraeli who turned Russia back from Constantinople, and thereby drove her through Manchuria to Port Arthur. It was Disraeli who convened the Berlin Congress, in which can be found one of the influences that

Judged by the single standard of material results, the Earl of Beaconsfield was the greatest constructive British statesman of his generation-in

finally brought about the present war

Farther Back the Better.

Washington Post. inaugural parade if it can be assigned to "a proper place in the procession." of his watch-chain and could not get Tammany has been bringing up the rear another short of the harness-shop. in recent political processions.

For Ernest Seton Thompson.

cow forward?

SPIRIT OF NORTHWEST PRESS.

Great Future for a President.

Gold Hill News. Gee whiz! Now they want to give th esident. \$100,000 a year and elect him r eight years. It's about time for the pulists to take the reins. If \$50,000 aufor eight years. nually isn't enough for Roosevelt or any other man, with all the side issues thrown in, let him come to Oregon and buy a country newspaper

What Bad Roads Do.

Woodburn Independent. Thousands of dollars in trade are yearly lost to Woodburn on account of the bad adition of the roads leading to this y. This is an indisputable fact, and the quicker our business men, propertyholders and citizens get to work the bet-ter it will be for Woodburn. An expenditure of a few thousand dollars on these roads would double Woodburn's business

Portage Money Must Be Raised.

Pendleton Tribune.

The money for the portage road asked from the people should be raised for one reason, if no more. The money will be reason if no more. The money was needed to complete the road and the road must be built. The people who are to be directly benefited are asked to do mate the largest sums, which is fair. It is, in fact, their duty. The opportunity is here and a few thousand dollars should not stand in the way.

Chance for a Pacific County Lawyer.

Chehalls Bee-Nugget. It is understood that there will be a bill before the Legislature this Whiter to divide the judicial district of Lewis, Pacific and Wahklakum Counties. Judge of this district manages to keep fairly busy ten or Il months in the year, but it is believed he will be able to per form the duties of the office for the countles for several years to come. However, if the Legislature sees fit to make the change, it will be a benefit to one man at last—a Pacific County lawyer will

Polk County Observer. The Salem Statesman makes the aston ishing assertion that Sajem is the goat center of Oregon, and says that Dallus disputing the honor. It will be news the people over on this side of the to the people over on this side of the for an honor that is already her own, and the Observer would be inclined to treat the Statesman's extravagant claim as a joke were it not for the fact that it evidently made in all seriousness. have always admired the nerve of the Salem papers in claiming everything in sight, but this latest boast is nothing short of absurd.

Federal District for Eastern Oregon. Union Republican.

trict in Eastern Oregon is meeting with much favor among lawyers and the peo-ple generally who foot the bills for liti-gation. It is argued that the cost of witnesses, jurors and all people likely to be called into the Federal Court would be lessened by the establishment of an Eastern Oregon district. On the other hand the likelihood of increased litigation, ow ing to lessened cost thereof, is pointed out as an inevitable result of the formation of a district and the establishment It should be noted that this authorized interview was intended to be read Looking at the case as we may, then seems to be much in favor of an Eastern Oregon Federal district.

Is Senator Foster to Blame?

Tacoma Ledger, Seattle blames Senator Foster, apparntly, for every disappointment Seartle has met with in its efforts to Federal Government. What ington canal is not yet built. But why es cer-should Senator Foster be blamed? Was e knife he responsible for the action of the board well-known publicist, Arnold White, for the purpose? Did not Congressman says: "Everything points to the ex-istence of a Russo-German understand- famous speech on the rivers and harbors should have a free hand in Holland port of his amendment to resuscitate the and in the English colonies. At the Lake Washington canal? The trouble

Prohibition by a Narrow Margin.

Ashland Tidings. Ashland went "dry" again at Tuesday's election, by a margin of o'ly nine votes out of a total of 722 cast on the question of Heensing saloons during the coming year. Last year the margin was 27, a very small one. This year the margin is still smaller. It is not only somewhat of a surprise to many people, but it is a disappointment to more not that the majority is on the side it is, but rather that it is so small. It is safe to say that if the administration is not more successful during the coming year in en-forcing the local prohibition laws than it has been the past year there will be a greater reaction, and many of those who are still hopeful that "it will be better next year," will lose faith in this policy of municipal government. No saloops and no siquer traffic would be an ideal condition for a place of Ash-land's pretensions and claims as a home and educational center. But there are many good people, and just as honest and as temperate ones as are those on the local prohibition side of the question. who believe that such a state of affairs as has existed in Ashland during the "dry" regime, with "blind pigs" and "speak easies," and numbers of them, teleur besteen almost openie some description. doining business almost openly every day in the year (some of them on most conspicuous cornera), that the moral effect of these institutions is more disastrous, more damaging to the youth, than could be licensed saloons, which would contribute a substantial sum toward re-flenishing the depleted city exchequer.

> BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE. Good Living for Mr. Taylor.

Kelama Bulletin.
J. A. J. Taylor reports baving had lettuce, radishes and green onlons fresh

Handicapped in His Delivery Wagon.

Tillamook Headlight. Clyde Clements was kicked on Sunday by one of his horses, and is somewhat handlcapped in his delivery wagon by reason of having one of his hands in a

Cows Commit Burglary.

Harrisburg Bulletin. A couple of cows which had mysteri-ously gained admission to G. F. Davis' feedstore some time Saturday night, caused something of a sensation early Sunday morning, when their presence became known to passersby.

Mr. Rondema's Hard Fate.

Columbia Chronicle.

John Rondema was having the blues pretty badly Tuesday. His wife had gone to Walla Walla to spend Christmas with the children and left John to split his own wood. He also mourned the loss of his watch-chain and could not get

Determining His Status.

Atchison Globe, Atchison Globe.

An Atchison man wears lingerie instead of underclothes. At least, he paid loes a horse eat grass backward and a 143 for two suits of underwear and that puts him in the "lingerie" class.