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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1966.

THE CONDUCT OF WAR

German military opinion, say the telegraphic reports, while acknowledging the large moral effect of the fall of Port Arthur in inspiring the Japanese and depressing the Russians, regards it as only an incident and as having little relation to the immense field operations that will begin in the Spring. General Kuropatkin, it is asserted in official circles at Berlin, has 600,000 troops east of Baikal, of which more than 400,000 are already gathered at Mukden. It is impossible, the German military men aver, for the Russians to cease fighting with that army in being, which, in the Spring, they add, is likely to number all fold 700,000 men.

There is sound judgment in these statements. Japan must now meet Russla's great field forces. She can hardly outnumber them; and as both armies are in very strong positions. which they have been fortifying a long time, it is hard to say which of them take the next initiative. At present the game is merely a block Japan's advantage consists in the fact that she is near the seat of war, and with Port Arthur in her hands she will have no difficulty in getting forward all necessary material of war. Of course it is indispensable at all time

But the use of strongholds in war is often much exaggerated. Strength for war is in armies, not in fortresses. The nation that depends on fortresses always loses in the struggle. To throw troops into fortresses is seldom a measure of safety. No military genius minits that mistake. Napoleo allowed himself to be trapped in a fortress-though some of his Generals were, as Davout at Hamburg and Rapp at Dantzic. There are two theories of schools of military science; one holding that mobility is everything, the other that power of resistance is the surer force. Doubtless here, as in all other affairs, the truth lies between two opposing theories, or perhaps in combination of them. In Europe military writers are very busy with these and other problems, to which new in terest has been contributed by the pres-

Some of these writers go so far as to denounce military strongholds as a danger to any country that constructs them; partly on the ground that too much reliance is likely to be placed on them, as in the case of France in her latest war with Germany, and partly on the ground that the real issue of a war in most cases must lie in quick strategy and active combat. For nothing is settled so long as effective armies remain in the field; and strong holds, if a country's armies are shut up in them, are good for nothing. Ba zaine's 200,000 men in Metz were useless to France. It is earnestly con tended by European military writers that Russia made a serious mistake in not evacuating Port Arthur at the beginning of the war and adding the forces garrisoned there to the army of Kuropatkin, thus enabling him to attack Kuroki at the crossing of the Yalu. Kuroki's army at this time, it is said, was not strong, and with the addition of the Port Arthur garrison Kuronatkin could have defeated it at the Yalu, and thus have changed the course of the first part of the war. evacuation of the fortress would have compelled the fleet to go out and fight, it is held, and instead of dying ngioriously it could at least have in flicted some damage on the Japanese fleet and have given the second Pacific squadron under Rojestvensky a chance of securing control of Eastern waters.

that Russia, holding Port Arthur with 30,000 men, detained at least 100,000 Japan could have pushed on up the peninsula they would have added to the already overwhelming forces of Oyama, who would have been enabled pocket the subsidy and make no change to crush Kuropatkin, before his rein- in rates. But the foreigner who has forcements could arrive. There is carried freight out of Portland on a much, doubtless, to be said on both sliding scale of rates will meet those sides, as the common remark goes; but sides, as the common remark goes; but which are established by the hig comeach and every war has circumstances bines, who will get the greater part of of its own, and hard and fast rules the proposed subsidy. If the subsidized cannot be applied to every case. In the subsidized the subsidized the subsidized that the proposed subsidery. If the subsidized cannot be applied to every case. In reneral it is to be concluded that war between powerful and resolute combatants can be ended only by hard pound-ing, and the advantage to one side or subsidy. Portland can still secure tonthe generalship by which the strategy

The argument on the other hand is

The success of Prussia when her enenot an achievement of her coldiers, but Instead they will held them where they Frederick; the marvelous campaign are or advance them and pocket the of Italy and the astounding result at subsidy in addition to their present Austerlitz were victories not so much earnings. of the French soldiery as of Napoleon; so long as Pertiand can supply the business for ships there will always be dark days of our Revolution, was the work of Washington, more than of the are temporarily hypnotised by the tions against casting litter or refuse will no doubt highly relish. of the French soldlery as of Napoleon;

fagged and spiritless soldiers he manded. In war leadership, though not everything, is almost everything and it finds its resources in mobility. in activity, in initiative energy, in cour age guided by quick judgment direct-ing sudden yet concerted and consecu-tive blows, rather than in sitting down in strongholds and awaiting the of the enemy.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES

In the epumeration of population the sexes are almost equally divided. So many boys are born and so many girls The numbers are nearly equal. Why, the Lord knows, doubtless; but he doesn't tell. Yet there are more males than fe

males; not many more, but some proportion more. Doubtless it is the obect of Nature to supply soldiers. These ecret and subtle purposes of Nature may therefore be the proper answer to ose who long for universal peace. However this may be, we have it from the census of the United Statesthat part of it which is devoted to statement of the proportion of the sexes in population—that in the year 1900 there were 28,816,448 males and 37,-178,127 females. We shall have to kill off, therefore, a bunch of our male pop-Now if there were an excess

of females we should find an argument

for Mormonism. But since there is ex-

cess of males, we may take it as an ar-

gument for war. Nature makes no nistakes. She is incapable of mistakes. It is curious to observe that the pro portion of males over females in our country is increasing. In 1826 it was much smaller than now. It was cut down rapidly during the decade of the Civil War-1860-1870-but now is greater than ever. In 1820 the excess of males in each 10,000 of population was 160. In 1870 it had fallen to 112. By 1900 it had risen to 216. The males, therefore, increase, if war doesn't take them off. Will the supporters of the new Hague Conference tell us how, under their the ory, we are to rid ourselves of cankers of a calm world and a long

POPULATION OF CHINA

From the days of Marco Polo, and even from an earlier time, there has always been matter of dispute as to the population of China. Figures running from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 have repeatedly been given, only to be disputed by persons who have made careful inquiry. Investigators say that little credit is to be given to the methods of the Chinese government in making the enumeration, or in the re sults put forth under its authority. A new essay on the subject, by

iam W. Rockhill, head of the Bureau South American Republics, who is to succeed Edwin H. Conger as Min ister to China, is published. Mr. Rockhill has made China his special study for twenty years and more, since through the ald of the late Professo W. D. Whitney, of Yale University, the noted philologist, he was first sent out to the diplomatic service to Corea. His n is that the population is not over 275,000,000, and probably considerably less-between 250,000,000 and 275,-000,000

But Mr. Rockhill says "there is on reason in particular which from re-motest times has tended to keep a higher rate of increase in China that in other countries of like natural advantages, and that is the desire of every Chinese to have posterity, to keep up the ancestral worship. According to Menclus (B. C. 372-289), 'there are three unfilial acts, and to have no posterity is the greatest of them.' To this belief is due the universal practice of early marriages, prevalent in China from the earliest time. But, on the other side, as tending to keep down the popula tion, is the list of appalling disasters and reigns of terror which, in other eras, but particularly in the last cen tury, have strewn China with the dead These are in addition to an ordinary death rate apparently about twice high as among the whites of the United States.

PORPHICK SWIPS WILL NOT RETTRE

Some fears are expressed that the passage of the bill recommended by the Merchant Marine Commission will seviously affect Portland's export trade It is argued that, as there are no American steamers salling out of this port, the business will be diverted to other ports where there are American ships engaged. There is but small likelibood of our being placed at much of a disadvantage by the workings of the new bill if it becomes a law. Portland never secured any export business or any other kind of business without fighting for it. All of the concessions that this city ever received from the railroads or steamship lines came, not as voluntary donations, but because they had to come. We have grown and prospered under a state motto ("She files with her own wings") which is still full of truth, and we shall continue to grow and prosper in spite of any at-tempted handicaps which men engaged in building up rival ports may attempt

to place upon us. The ship-subsidy bill was concocted. not for the purpose of facilitating our commerce or reducing the cost of carrying our products to market, but to increase that cost. Under the protec tion of the proposed subsidy, subvention, graft, or whatever it may be termed the American lines plying out of San Francisco and Puget Sound will largely increase their profits, but not at the expense of Portland's business. The philanthropists who hope by playing on patriotic impulses and distorting the facts regarding the true situation of American shipping to get the proposed law on the statute-books state that they need the subsidy because the fordetained at least 100,000 eigners can carry our freight cheaper that if these troops of than it can be carried by the American millionaires who are engaged in the

shipping business. This is an admission that they will cut the rate on flour to \$4 per ton, which would be a greater reduction the other depends very greatly on nage at the same rate. Our patriotic shipowners have not been working like beavers to get this law on the books The success of Prussia when her ene-mies were about to overwhelm her was cause they expect to reduce freights.

power and work a slight hardship can shipowners, with the aid of an extensive lobby at Washington, secured the passage of a bill which provided that all freight for the Ph should be shipped in American bottoms. It was intended by this law to throw the business to Seattle and San Franbut the first cargoes sent across the Pacific to Manila after the enactent of the law were sent from Port land by American steamers which came from Seattle to Portland because the cargoes were unobtainable on Puget ound at entisfactory prices. dized or unsubsidized the ship will continue to go to the cargo regardless of what fing she is sailing under

STATE LAND LOAVE

Ten or twelve years ago the State loans from the school funds, and a mber of loans were made upon in sufficient security. As a consequence the Board was compelled to foreclose its mortgages and take the land to satisfy its claim. In this way the state acquired about 120 farms, more or less improved, and held them for a favorable opportunity to sell. Eighty of the farms have been sold at some advance on the amount of the cost to the state and, according to the report of State Land Agent West, the remainder will probably sell for less than the state's riginal loans On the whole, he be lieves that the state will come out about even on the lands taken on fore closure. This fortunate outcome, if it hould be as fortunate as predicted, be largely due to the prosperity of the country and the advance in land values which have enabled the state to sell the lands at approximately the amount invested in them It is to be hoped that the state will

not be compelled to relearn its lesson on loaning money, as it did on selling lieu land. One experience of the kind described is enough, and the state should not again be forced to become the owner of improved farms, for which it can have no possible use. The man-agement of the state school fund is a natter of business, and not of friendship or politics. Loans should be made upon first-class security after careful investigation, and this seems to have been the practice of the Board for the last six or eight years, for there is not now a bad loan outstanding that was made in that time. The Board has insisted upon prompt payment of interest, so that the amount of debt does not grow large enough to impair the security or discourage the debtor. By ending only one-third the amount of he value of the property the state's interests are made safe and the borrower is not permitted to incur an ob igation which he cannot pay. Yet who knows but that we may again have a State Land Board that will make loans upon such small security that the state will again be foreclosing mortgages upon the farms of its citizens?

A CLEAN CITY.

A timely suggestion by Mayor Willisms in his annual message is, "Clean up." Civic pride should at once respond thereto, to the end that Portland will be able to show to the multitude of visitors who, in her own name and the name of the state, she has invited to come here next Summer-a clean, well ordered city.

There is absolutely nothing to hinder this, unless it may be indifference and lack of civic pride. We can have clean, unobstructed streets; a street-cleaning department on the alert to do its duty; system of garbage collection that will properly and effectively dispose of the refuse of the city; a police force ade quate for the protection of person and property, and a fire department that will insure, as far as human effort can do this, the safety of the city from fire

These things will cost large sums of noney. The taxpayers of Portland have not been slow in responding to the demands made upon them in support of these interests in the past. Recognizing the fact that the city is making rapid growth, and that it will be subjected to the scrutiny of a much larger number of people this year than in all of the previous years of its hispenditure now. Extravagance will be frowned upon as, indeed, it should be, now and always: but parsimony will not find favor with our public-spirited

citizens. It is well to remark here, however, that money alone will not accomplish what is needed to present a clean city to the public gaze. The private citizen-the householder, whether ewner or tenant-school teachers, school children -all have an interest in the "cleancity" proposition made and urged by the Mayor, which differs from that of official responsibility in degree but not in kind. Thousands of rose bushes have been planted along our streets. These will be gorgeous with bloom when the great Fair opens and visitors begin to throng our thoroughfares. Two or three weeks later they will be unsightly with falling and withered roses unless these are clipped and the litter is disposed of. Here is work for the children. They will need some instruction in the manner of doing the clipping so as to insure the quickest response in the way of new buds and roses. Mothers and teachers should be able to give this instruction and at the same time imbue the children with pride and responsibility in the work. This is a simple thing, but it means i great deal to a city that aspires to be known as a "Rose City" and invites the world to come and receive proof of its right to the title.

Another small thing that belongs to the category of everybody's business and is consequently nobody's business is the lighter street litter that offends the eyes of orderly persons and which is cast, here a little and there a little into the streets. Banana and orange peels, apple cores, paper bags from which candy or fruit has been abstracted, cigar stumps—anything which the individual having used has no further use for-belongs to the category of street litter for which the individual rather than the city is responsible. We have ordinances prohibiting the casting of rubbish upon the streets, but for obvious reasons the observance of these minor details that go so far toward making a clean city depends

upon the individual. Then we have the recking gutter, pungent of noisome odors. All uncleanness runs along the curb in many places, notably along Burnside street three or four blocks from the west approach to the bridge. It is useless to appeal to the civic pride of the lessees or owners of those blocks in the hope of

of any kind in the streets must be forced against the individual by mal ower if at all.

And, last and greatest, because widely diffused, and as disgusting even as the reek of the gutters in front of saloons where the lower element con-gregates and smokes and drinks and public corridors. There is an ordinance which makes this disgusting act a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or im nment, or both. Whatever else done, we cannot hope to have a clean city while this form of casting fifth in public places goes unpunished. Appeal to the spitter to stop this pratice on the basis of civic pride or of personal or public decency is futile. His sensibilities in these lines have been blunted or destroyed. Otherwise he would not be guilty of the misdeneanor. Other cities have enforced as ordinance against this practice. What others have done Portland can do. Let it proceed in earnest to do this, or abandon all thought of showing our mmer a "clean city"

the full extent of that term.

Japan will have a large number of risoners of war on her hands as the esult of General Stoessel's capitulation, nd as many of the captives are sick or wounded, there will be increased uble in caring for them. Under The Hague Convention, prisoners of war must be given the same general treatment as the troops of the power holding em. They may be required to do a reasonable amount of work, but the resultant profits must be handed over to the prisoners. A prisoner recaptured after escaping must not be punished in any way for his action, as the right to escape is universally conceded, even esaped convicts not being returned by the country to which they may fly. The imane and honorable treatment accorded the Russians is in striking conrast with the license and rapine that marked the storming of Port Arthur when the Chinese held the fortress. The murdering of helpless noncombatants on that occasion shocked the world, and the present restraint of the Japanese troops is another instance of Oriental adaptability to changed conditions. Foreign opinion is now a matter of im to Japan, and every method is used to influence it, even the bodies f dend soldiers being dragged by sur vivors to the Russian trenches, so that foreign attaches may be impressed with the manner in which the bayonet charge had been pressed home.

Last year California imported from he East more than 13,000 tons of buter, eggs, cheese and poultry, and no doubt the import into Oregon and Washington exceeded this proportion What's the matter in this Western ountry? Simply that life is easy and people are not disposed to work. But how long till they will work? How But long till people who will work will crowd out those who will not? Is this spot of earth, in our Pacific States, so favored by Nature that means of living are yet so easy that nobody will work Is this the reason why the natives or this coast were the most degraded of the human species in America? Are our people, who settle down on the Pactific Coast, to become incapable of exertion? There are clams and berries and fish, and a mild climate. A lazy people can live, as the Indians did, without effort. But are we to be con-tent with it? There is every opportunity here; but exertion seems to be rksome. We can beat the East in profuction of all things, but we don't. We shall, some time, but first this lethargy must be shaken off. First of all things we must produce meats, poultry, butter, cheese and canned fruits, and not bring them over from the East by

At last the Czar has come to the conusion that a fleet in the Baltic is worth two in the Orient, and has recalled Rojestvensky, whose explaits hitherto have not redounded to the credit of his service. On the ground that discretion is the better part of valor, the Russian decision is commendable, the only thing against it being that delay will enable the Japanese to close Vladivostok as effectually as they closed Port Arthur, and the fleet, therefore, will have less reason than ever for leaving the seclusion of the Baltic for the bogeys and dangers of the open sea.

That General Stoessel should be tried by court-martial for the surrender of Port Arthur is not only in accordance with Russian custom, but with the custom of almost every other nation, Such s trial in no way casts any reflection upon the conduct of the defense, but ventilation of all cases of surrender. In the same way the survivors of warship's crew are tried for the loss of their vessel, even in circumstances that prevented them from exercising any control over its fate.

Never will a jury be empaneled in Multnomah, nor in Oregon, to try Mayor Williams. Every man who may be called and questioned will say in ad vance that his mind is made up, and he never would vote for conviction, on such a charge, Yet some few persons -say five on an accidental grand jury, who consult only with each othe and with their own narrow prejudices -may be very foolish on a particular day, or at certain phases of the moon Even they, however, will recover.

The port of Portland now has a new Sallor Boarding-House Commission, but the manner in which the local courts kicked holes in the law which created the former commission makes the esteemed organization fully as effective as the fifth wheel on a wagon. After the experience of last year the gentlemen who entertain sallors will hardly fall over each other to get before the commission with the \$250 fee which the law says shall be charged for a license 

The demand of the receiver of the shipbuilding trust for a fee of \$200,000 has been turned down by the court The receiver probably based his claim on the percentage of profits which Schwab, Morgan et al. had hoped to make out of the sale of stock before the water flooded it out of the market

A project is on foot to create a ne ounty in Eastern Oregon, to be called "Stockman." That name is not significant. The Oregonian moves for substi-tution of the name of some of the eminent pioneers of Oregon. Call the new county Nesmith.

If Mayor Williams ever comes to trial the District Attorney for Multnomah County, who will be the prosecuting officer, will have before him a task be NOTE AND COMMENT.

It's getting so of late that every time e see the picture of a pretty girl in the papers we expect to find a paten ne ad underneath it.

Vice-President-sleet Fairbanks denies that he died on a train, but falls to specify where he did die.

An excellent way for a nation to get to a scrap would be to insist upon me

ing the Russian ships than in sinking

diating between Japan and Russia.

James Robinson was sent to fall for 20 lays at Mobile. Ala., for kasing a girl against ser will.—Milwaukee Wisconsin. Never kiss a girl against her will: kiss In a New Year's message to the New

World Thomas W. Lawson-we won't mention him again for a weektells of the meeting of Old Man 1904 and Infant 1905

Infant 1906:

The countiess ghosts of the ruined and the crushed, whose shadowy feet tread the chill gold pavement of Wall street after nightfall, beard the old man murmur: "God he with you, and may you do that which I and my predecessors have not done"—and the gilt-tering teeth of the millions of rats in the cellars beneath the chill gold pavement ratitled and their sharp claws quivered with dread as the infant giant answered: "By the great, glorious God, I will."

Lawson is an authority on ratiting

Lawson is an authority on ratting.

Schoolteachers, next to ministers and trust presidents, are the most criticised class of people in the country. Even if they were all angels the critics find something unsatisfactory about them. the way they rustled their wings, perhaps. A speaker at the National Educanal Association in Chicago has been telling the department presidents that not one teacher in ten walks correctly. "Most of the teachers simply slide along the easiest possible way." he said, "paying no attention to the rules of physical culture, of which they are supposed to have at least some knowledge. sult is often seen in the puntls, who also form a careless, slovenly attitude in their walking." Some one should have sugested to these authorities on education that the teachers form their style of walking from watching the hesitating way in which the ghost walks.

Even the New York Evening Post has turned iconoclast. It demolishes the tra-dition that "black-eyed Junos" haunt the Capitol to lobby in behalf of a nefarious measure that will ruin the rising young Senator from "Irrigatia." An old resident of Washington is quoted as saying: "I've been about the Capitol a whole lot, and yet I've never clapped eyes on any of these superb and imperious Messalinas of the lobby." Next we shall have the Post saying that there are no typical Western Congressmen, tall men in wide black hats and flappy coats, with mouths full of tobacco and picturesque profamity.

Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, the Chi cago woman who opened a bookbinding stablishment a couple of weeks ago, not ecause she needed the money, but because she held that "a life of idleness is stiffing to a woman of possibilities," has ruined her nervous system by overwork and has been compelled to abandon stiffing idleness again. From 11:30 A. M. to 12:20 P. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M. Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor visited her office, gave out interviews on "women in usiness" and posed for photographers Now the inevitable collapse has come. Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor went at the thing too passionately. Without any training she endeavored to give up tw ours a day to being in an office, and of course she broke down. Her misfortune should be a lesson to other women whom whim or necessity may force into bust ness. Make haste slowly, and don't try to make a fortune in five minute

A dameel who dwelt at Two Riv Pell down on a board full of silvers;
If rumor be true,
She nurmured "Boo hoo!
Now wouldn't that give you the shivere?"

-Milwaukee Se This might be amended to read: Fell down on a board full of slivers;
If rumor be true,
She called in a dentist,

And he's been extracting them ever since

It is a curious thing that when a habitual criminal is pinched he nearly always gives an Irish name to the police. Just why this should be so, it is diffic say. It may be that the criminal desires establish a presumption of innocence The nom de guerre relected by the writer of the following letter is Irish, too, possibly as a hint that there is no snake it the grass:

Portland, Or., Jan. 6.—To Note and Com-ment.)—The following hypothetical query originally appeared in London Truth: "Were the present war between the United States and Japan, and had the former col-lapsed as has Russia, would the English be

inconsolable?"

I will sak you to reprint it, hoping that the
man with the carrot nose and spasmodic
shoulders, who, yelled at Dr. Wise in the
peace scrap Sunday last: "Rappi! Rappi!
Don't mind the tam Irish!" may read it and chapters in American history calculated to excite hostility. It may be that such chapters had better be dropped. The Dec-laration of Independence, when read at Fourth of July celebrations, may awaken

"Hypothetical queries" are fine things for pondering purposes, and this one is interesting as an indication that Labby is up to his old tricks. He always was fond of questions. Even the "Queer Stories" he used to run-or still runs-on the ast page of Truth were questionable.

Lawson may not shock the System, but if he keeps on he'll ruin a few nervous

"Listening on the stage is a part of the finest equipment of a good actor," says the Listener of the Boston Transcript. We are glad to see this recognition of the rights of the audience. It's most discouraging to talk all through a show and have the actors constantly disturb one by talking too.

The Stenographers' Convention, which has been in convention in Chicago, could not agree upon a standard of beauty. A atrong effort was made to establish this: Eyes, like a gazelle; hatr, wavy and soft; complexion, natural and alabaster, tinged with a pink glow; hands, small and dimpled." An exchange remarks that any stenographer possessing these qualications can always get a job, but it seems to us that, after reading of the Chadwick case, an employer would be frightened to death of "eyes, like a gazelle," which is reputed to have eyes full of that appealing look. An alabaster-tinged-with-apink-glow complexion ought to be all right, and dimpled hands would look well on the keyboard of a typewriter, but eyes like a gazelle's, never.

WEX. J. Taking Care of the Pennies.

Philadelphia Press.

Pincher—I believe in that old saying about taking care of the pennies. You know it, don't you?

Spenders—Oh, yes. 'Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of your heirs."

WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES GREAT

> -ELIZABETH-(By Arrangement With the Chicago Tribuna.)

FROM her father, the bluff, caprictious, despotic Henry VIII. Elizabeth, being a bastard, could not inherit its crown.

Elizabeth, although she liked Catholicism better than Protestant temper, and a mind quick, confident and comprehensive. From her mother, the beautiful, gay, voluptuous Anne Boleyn, she inherited a love of sensution. From statesmanlike wisdom Boleyn, she inherited a love of sensuous frivolity, finery, wit and jewels, of flattery. She swore like a trooper, she spat on a courtier's coat when she did not like it, she rode and danced until the strongest of her courtlers were exhausted; she enthused her troops by her warlike speeches and the example; she governed her kingdom with the will of a statesman and the same time had a wife-before her whole court played with her rings than the country and a wife-before her whole court played with her rings than the country had a wife-before her whole court played with her rings than the country that the same time had a wife-before her whole court played with her rings than the country than the country that the country transmitted with under the country transmitted with the country transmitted with under the country transmitted with the country transmitted with under the country transmitted with the country transmitted with under the country transmitted with unde of flattery. She swore like a trooper, she spat on a courtier's coat when she with the crown revenues—so my did not like it, she rode and danced

speedily under all her father and office er had done to free the English Church from the control of the pope and per-secuted the Protestants with a rigor-ous and bloodthirsty cruelty which secuted the Protestants with a rigorous and bloodthirsty cruelty which Mary was dead Elizabeth, with or
earned her the nickname, "Bloody hypocrisy, wrote her gon, after
Mary." Elizabeth consequently beJames I of England, expressing
came the hope of the Protestants, and
treme dolor" for the "miserable
when Wyatt raised a rebellion in 1554 dent." when Wyatt raised a rebellion in 1554 Mary threw her into the tower. Had she not here, and later in her more agreeable but no less real prison at Woodstock, adroitly conformed to the Catholic ritual, she would undoubtedly have lost her head.

beautiful and—when she chose to be— a charming woman. Her eyes were fine, her figure commanding, her skin fair, and her golden hair curled naturally. She spoke French and Italian fluently, and on one occasion when the Polish Ambassador was insolent to her she rated him roundly in Latin.

But Elizabeth, in the position in which she now found herself, had need

which she now found herself, had need of qualities different from personal beauty and a knowledge of Latin. The nation's trade was decayed. It was torn by religious dissensions. It was waging a disastrous war against had indicated by a motion of her head that James, King of Scotland, was to Paul IV strogantly declared that Engbe her beir. She was 70 years old and land was a fief of the holy see and that

another English cousin suggests a slight

medification of the National hymn, "The

Star Spangled Banner." Sir Howard Vin-

cent, M. P., objects to the third verse for

the reason that it recalls the enmity for

poser's heart when he penned the lines.

He declares that the words are inapplica-

Any other suggestion in the interests of

international peace will be gindly re-ceived. Our Navy may be too large. Any suggestion as to dispensing with all or a part or that needless functionary will be

gladly executed. There may be certain

usins. That may be. The difference is

that we used to be poor relations, and now we are rich and powerful relatives, upon whose forbearance depends the in-tegrity of their empire.

THIS RACE QUESTION.

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier

The far-away Portland Oregonian new takes

up the word and makes a kindly and intelli-

pose that Massachusetts wouldn't roar as loudly as South Carolina?"

Great Britain which rankled in the com-

oleyn, she inherited a love of sensu-tion. From statesmanlike wisdom rather than timerousness she avoided war as far as possible, and thus gave thatters. She swore like a trooper, crease its strength. She was thrifty

the technique of music. She had also entered already upon a career of coquetry which was to last the rest of her life. Admiral Lord Seymour had given her such attentions, and Elizabeth had so far responded to them, that their dubious relations had been made a subject of public inquiry.

The Profile of the profile inquiry.

The Profile of the profile of the profile of compilicity in a plot to assassinate of compilicity in a plot to assassinate. entered as the series of the series of compilers in a plot to assassinate the position became a trying and dangerous one—when Mary became a trying and the series of compilers in a plot to assassinate Elizabeth. The English Queen wanted dangerous one—when Mary became days of compilers in a plot to assassinate elizabeth. The English Queen wanted to avoid responsibility for the deed, and she tried to have her killed privately. Failing in this, she at last, privately. privately. Failing in this, she at last, in February, 1887, signed the warrant for the Scotch Queen's death. After Mary was dead Elizabeth, with coarse Elizabeth's love of finery, frivolity

she not here, and later in her more agreeable but no less real prison at Woodafbek, adroitly conformed to the Catholic ritual, she would undoubtedly have lost her head.

November 17, 1558, Mary died and Rilizabeth sucpeeded to the throne. The new Queen was 25 years old and a beautiful and—when she chose to be—a charming woman. Her eyes were fine, her figure commanding, her skin fair, understand her and she did not underunderstand her and she did not under understand her and she did not understand it. Her health rapidly declined in 1602. In 1602 she became sick and melancholy. She refused to take medicine or to go to bed, and became only a skeleton. Her old queenliness flashed up when Lord Beauchamp was mentioned as her successor. It

THE NEW YEAR'S OREGONIAN

THINGS WE MUST FORGET. Amusing Harmony Suggestions From Eugenn Begister. In its New Year's edition The Oregonian Across the Atlantic. has eclipsed all former efforts and proves Chicago Tribune. its title to being the greatest paper published go an English ger Edward Clarke, suggested that the people of the United States call themselves collecting accurate data and presenting the "Usonians" instead of Americans. Now same is readable and comprehensive shape.

Pendieton Tribune.

The Oregenian's New Year edition climinates it from competition in the Northwest in special numbers. When other papers wan a standard they must turn to The Oregonian. Its excellence is a surptise each year, and its enemies and those who endeavor to become a thorn in its firsh in business competition He declares that the words are inapplicable and out of date, keep an old sore needlessly running, and breed ill will and distrust in young America. Therefore, by all means, let the third verse be dropped and the hatreds and passions of older days forgotten.

The suggestion of Sir Vincent will be followed. The third verse will be dropped. Any other suggestion in the interests of etop aside and allow the brains of The Oregonian to pass. Then they may quarrel over the crumbs. Such a numbe should be an inspiration to other newspaper effort. It shows what may be attained by persisten, continuous labor, integrity and hope in the future. It is an ideal that softbuilding and involves the ambition of those in this profession to greater endeavor.

> Probably Greater Frauds in Washington. Walla Walla Statesman.

And now it is charged that greater land Fourth of July celebrations, may awaken mild anti-British sentiment among those who try to understand why the instrument was promulgated. Probably it had better be forgotten.

The correct understanding of history and a true knowledge of the early struggles of a small but liberty loving people are of no importance when weighed against the pogsible ill will which may result when that country gets into a position to take care of itself and then learns who was its worst foe in the early days.

The British insist that we are their cousins. That may be. The difference is frauds have been committed in Idaho than in Oregon. Probably an investigation would show that the State of Washington can beat both of her sister states in this respect. Great syndicates by fair means or foul have secured possession of the most valuable timber lands of the state. Much of this was purchased from the Northern Pacific Railroad, which se-cured it under the lieu land act, but there is good reason for believing that a conerable part of it was secured through fraudulent entries, perjuries and forgeties, as in Oregon and Idaho.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

The Lawyer-H'm! What makes you think you wish to study to become a lawyer? The Applicant-Well, me folks object to me bein' a burgiar.—Judge .

Mr. Jackson-Sam Shinbone done got 30 days in fail for stealin' chickens! Mr. Johnson-Gee! Dan's a long time to go wivout chickens!—Puck.

up the word and makes a kindly and intelligent comment upon the race question. It
declares that "the general opinion of the
North holds it a mistake to push the negroes
into conspicuous Federal positions in the
South, for it is not done in the North, and it
is best, moreover, not to touch the sensibilities of the South on this sore spot." And
then The Oreginian aske these perlinent questhous: "Why should we not begin in the
Northern States? Why not a negro Postmaster at Boston, as well as a negro Collector
of Customs at Charleston? Does anyone suppose that Massachusetts wouldn't four as
loudly as South Carolina?"

Menopoly is the cause of our financial
"Monopoly is th

pose that Massachusetts wouldn't roar as loudly as South Carolina?"

The Porliand Oregonian, one of the ablest Rapublican journals in the country, suggests that if the President desires to accurately gauge the quality of public sentiment on the race question he shall follow up his appointment of a negro Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C. By the appointment of a country of the caller, "moment of a negro Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C. By the appointment of a negro Postmaster at Boston. The Oregonian optimes that the roar of protest from Massachusetts would make South Carolina dissent a souteak by comparison.