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Stanid. FORTLAND, MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1905.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

A land of mystery, a vast land, teem ing with a population that can live on harbor appropriation act, approved the slow plane of industrial civilination, is plan for the Cellio Canal, and provided the interior of China. It is a land that that it should be examined by a board has offered little or nothing to the of engineers with a view to modifying cupidity of foreigners; and so by submission, has escaped conquest that has overtaken almost all other peoples, at one time or another. The characterisbrought forth there its fullest fruit. ted for the boat railway project was start her upon a progressive career? This is one of the questions carried

in the hossibilities of the war between ala and Japan. Yet it seems cerfain that, whatever the result of the approved the plan for a continuous war, it will leave China in the state in canal from Big Eddy to Cello, with which it found her. In any case a new force is to be in active contact with China's historic immobility. Herein will be one of the greatest, perhaps the very greatest, of the consequences of this war. It may be expected to start promptly appropriated \$100,000 for right ovement that will shake China out of her lethargy-even though the full for the Government. Congress on April awakening will not come at once.

The era of railroad building in China just beginning, but probably the work will not be pushed very rapidly. The extensive canal system of the country is the subject of a highly inresting report by George E. Anderson, Consul of the United States, at Hangehow. In the general economy country this canal-system holds dighty important place. It has exed almost in its present form during my hundreds of years. The Grand hal estends from Hangchow to Peag being about 1000 miles in length of it is banked with stone," ays Consul Anderson, "and all of it is such condition that with the expenditure of a little money the system could be put upon a modern and effect-ive basis." The canal system, as it is, 'handles practically all the internal trade of China, and this trade is far greater than its foreign trade."

The canals have many other uses than that of transportation. One of of the muck which gathers

first Japanese loan and thirty millions the second Japanese loan. about five millions of a Russian loan and seventeen and a half millions of the London subway bonds. Besides these there were several foreign municipal bond issues which were placed in this country. Time was London and Paris were the leading financial centers of the world. It may be said they are yet; but they have a growing rival in New York, which within another century is likely to lead both of them.

BOTH THE BAR AND THE CANAL. The Government of the United States is in honor bound to go ahead with the canal at Cellio, just as if can not and will not avoid its acknowledged duty of deepening the channel at the en

are of great moment; both deeply affect the individual welfare of every citizen of the Columbia Basin; both are inseparable from the continued progress and development of three commonwealths; each merits and each pososses the special favor of the United States Government in its mighty work of improving the important waterways of the Nation. If effort on the one hand to deepen the bur channel is

remitted, incalculable injury will surely ensue to the commerce of three states; if construction of the canal at Cellio, once undertaken, is now to be postponed, it may well be feared that that will mean its virtual abandonment.

It is not necessary to set forth elaborately the value and real need of an open river, or the serious obstacle a closed river has been and is to our advancement. Everybody knows all about it. What The Oregonian has to say on that subject now is simply that the good faith of the United States is specifically pledged to construction of the Cellio Canal. On June 13, 1902, Congress, in the river and of engineers with a view to modifying the so-called Harts plan so as to diminish the cost. Then it was provided that the work should proceed. The unthat is called conservatism has expended balance formerly appropriaany force awaken China and made available. A board of engineers was appointed, investigated the project, modified its specifications, and the Secretary of War on November & 1962.

locks, adding the proviso that the state should furnish the right of way. The State of Oregon, at the special session of its Legislature in December, 1903. of way, which was promptly procured 28, 1904, appropriated an additional \$100,000 for the canal. Contracts for clearing out the submerged rocks in Three-Mile Rapids were let, and the work of building the canal is under

WBY. Now the people of the state are informed by Chairman Burton, of the House rivers and harbors committeeas set out in an Oregonian Washington dispatch last Thursday-that there can be no considerable appropriation for both the bar and the canal. He practically asks that choice be made between the two. The people of Oregon should not-they cannot-accept the alternative. It is much as if a parent were to be asked which of his two chilhim. As both are equally bound to

may be said that the bar and the canal ber The Oregonian printed its annual these is irrigation of rice fields; another are each of paramount importance to placing the amount at 45,000,000 bushall the citizens of Oregon and the Ine18. land Empire. We cannot believe on the one hand that the Government will fail to go ahead with the work of deepening the river entrance; nor on the other hand that the same Government, having approved the canal and having invited the state to undertake a partner's interest in the enterprise, now proposes to back out when the state has done its full share. Chairman Burton publicly advocates the policy of the United States undertaking river improvement only when the locality or state to be benefited makes an appropriation for the same purpose. Very well. The State of Oregon has appropriated \$100,-000 for right of way at Celllo-to say nothing of its own scheme for a portage road-and it has expended something like \$1,300,000 on its own account in deepening the river channel from Portland to the sea. Little more, it would seem, could be asked or could be done to show the profound concern of all our

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1965.

chanan, the poor old bachelor, had to yield to the force of imperious custom. Our democratic womankind, which is the same as the world's womankind, is behind this business. Our womankind delights in it. It is foolish, no doubt: yet after all it is well enough that a great nation should make a fine display, when a President is conducted into office. At least it exaits our wom enfolk in their own estimation if not in fact. Give their gowns and jewels a chance. How dear to the feminine heart it is all know; and the feminine heart is half the heart of the country

in numbers, and the whole of it in fact. NORTHWEST WHEAT CROP.

No more ridiculous or misleading figures have ever been fathered by the Department of Agriculture than those trance of the Columbia. Both projects which purport to give the amount of wheat produced in Oregon, Washington and Idaho last year. In the fac of the facts, which were easily obtainfrom railroad companies, wheat exporters, millers and others in a position to give exact information, it will be a difficult matter for the department to excuse the publication of figures so utterly at variance with the facts. In these fearfully and wonderfully made figures Oregon is credited with 14,050 .-000 bushels, Washington 32,141,000 bushels and Idaho with 6,723,000 bushels-a total of 52,824,000 bushels. Earlier in the season there would have been some excuse for wild guessing on the crop, but now, with the season six months advanced, and the movement shown by official figures, it is not clear why the Government experts should land so

ide of the mark. The figures put forth by the Government are approximately 10,000,000 hushels too high. In other words, the crop has been overestimated about 25 per cent. This will be admitted by all men who are at all in touch with the business, as the distribution of the crop is now outlined quite clearly. Shipments from Oregon, Washington and Idaho to all foreign ports and to California for the six months ending December 31 were 11,370,000 bushels. Shipments East by rail or purchased to go East by rall will reach a total of nearly 12,000,000 bushels. Allowing a much more liberal per capita consumption than is made by the Government, the demands for ne consumption will require for the twelve months ending June 20, 1905, approximately 11,000,000 bushels. Here we have a total of \$4,370,000 bushels shipped, consumed or withdrawn from the market for shipment or consump-

There was a carry-over (wheat and flour) from the 1903 crop of about 4,750,-000 bushels. If the Government figures were correct, this carry-over, added to the crop, would have made a to-tal of nearly 58,000,000 bushels on which the trade could have worked. Deducting from this amount everything that has been accounted for up to date, the Government figures would show on hand in the three states in addition to the amount sold but not yet shipped East and the amount required for home consumption a total of more than 23. 600,000 hushels. To illustrate how utterly preposterous such figures are, it is only necessary to state that a surplus of 23,090,000 bushels available for shipment on January I is nearly double the largest amount ever held in the three states on a corresponding date, although the shipments from the rec-ord crop of 1901 for a corresponding were smaller than they were

of the 1904 crop, if we include Eastern rail shipments. The publication of such figures in the local Yiddish circular, which purports to be a grain paper, the statistics for which are compiled by ship brokers in-

terested in builing the freight market, would not excite comment, When, however, such wild and grotesque estimates are vouched for by the Gov dren he would suffer to be taken from ernment, which is in a position to se cure reliable information, nothing but him by indivisible ties of affection, so it harm can result. Early last Septemestimate of the crop of the three states,

pear rather as cierks to write their masters letters, embody in state papers the points he desired, and act as his paid champions in the historic debates in Parliament, where talent, eloquence, high character and patriotism distinguish the opposition, but for long-drawn-out terms were overborne by the brute weight of votes of the dull ma-jority. Money in floods, court places, commissions in army and navy, monopolies, seats on board of control royal favors, such were the weapons with which the King fought to maintain that majority. Save in the great cities and the largest counties of England the people's voice could not make itself heard in Parliament. Rotten boroughs, where thirty or forty purchas-able voters could be handled, these were the strongholds of the King. It was not until the opposition, led by

Fox, Pitt and Burke, could, outside the walls at Westminster, rouse the popular conscience to action, and until the King was forced to face the inevitable downfall which would surely follow a longer pursuit of his dream of creating a desert in the New England States and calling it peace, that the cause of

America was won. On this side of the Atlantic really the most pathetic figures and the sufferers in the end are shown to have been the loyalists, who, having weighed the allegiance due to one side or the other, decided for the King. On this side despised for the resolve to abandon the cause of their neighbors, on the other side finding no place to Adam to take es lay their beads, their journals and forbidding fruit. memoirs record pitiable lives and un-

honored deaths. The story of Washington's indomitable efforts to create an army, to support a navy, to evoke the help essential to him from populations scanty in number and in many cases wanting in en thusiasm, is admirably told. The welding of the diverse colonies into the young Nation; the inventing, the improvising, of the machinery for that Nation; the meeting of large resources by small, of army corps by divisions, of fleets and squadrons by individual ships; the resolute efforts of the financiers to provide means for the sustentation of the soldiers of the Revolution -all this is written with a sympathy so evidently genuine that it is hard to realize that the author belongs in heart and soul to the nation which was made to appear to be upholding the

wrong side of the appeal to arms Therefore let the book be read in America as in England, seeing beyond the details of battles fought and won. of ships taken, of forts besieged, lines held through Winter's horrors, to the greater issues at stake in the birth and baptism of the great Nation on this side, and the winning of the fight for the curtailment of the monarch's powers and the liberties of the older nation in the motherland.

Beyond a doubt the assessment and taxation laws of this state are yet lunperfect and could be improved by some changes. At the same time, the tax system is working smoothly and there is no popular demand for a change. Whatever inequality there is in the distribution of the burden of taxation is due chiefly to the failure of Assessors to find all the property or their refusal to assess it at its proper value. The fault in this regard is not one that can be remedied by law, but must be reached by bringing the force of public opinion to bear upon the Assessor. The Legislature of 1907 tinkered with the assessment and taxation laws against the protest of the members who ere best informed upon public affairs. As a result a special session was necessary to remedy the fatal defects due to careless legislation. Let well enough alone is a pretty good rule to follow. When the people demand a change it will be time to consider amendments,

If the Oregon delegation at Washington fancies that the Pacific Coast is not for tariff revision-and it appears to have that opinion-it will do well to read the interviews in The Sunday Oregonian. They are a fair expression of public sentiment in Oregon, as they are in no sense selected expressions from selected persons. They were procured from all classes, with no vious knowledge or intimation as to the views of any of them. The result is an overwhelming preponderance of opinion against the "stand-patters' and for the policy of revision understood to be supported by President Roosevelt. And so without doubt is the attitude of the entire Pacific Northwest.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Without a navy this country could whip any power that attempted an invasion The advantage of a strong fleet is that it enables us to cross the seas and whip any nation that's too scated of us to over here.

Give Hayti enough rope and she'll hang some American citizens

P. Bin is the name of a minor arrested Saturday. A skinfull is no better than a binfull.

A Seattle minstrel had a boy arrested for hitting him with a snowball. It's bad enough to have jokes thrown at one without snowballs.

Bishop John Hamilton expects the Coast to be populated in the future by Anglo-Chinese and Anglo-Japanese. What a wonderful power of expectation the bishop must have.

J. Edward Addicks, described by the North American as frenzied financier and politician, has been sued for settlement of a bill run up by Mrs. Addicks with a dressmaker, and the matter is apparently considered of sufficient interest to note that some of the items in the bill were: "One black taffeta coat and skirt, \$156; one red slik waist, \$50; one old blue waist, 355." No frensled millinery about this.

It is now decided that Eve didn't eat an apple, but a quince. She must have been a slick hand at tempting to induce Adam to take even one bite out of such

Eagle and baby have reappeared in the dispatches. Palouse reports a heartrending tale, but should have let the engle get a few feet up in the air with the child before the victim's father "brought the bird low with a single wellby them. directed abot.

Superintendent of Schools Cooley, of Chicago, seems to think they're brate in frats.

A crazy German Prince was accustomed to enforce court etiquette in the insane asylum wherein he was confined. He evidently wanted things in keeping with his surroundings.

Portland has been called a "stovepipe hat town" by a Chicago writer, and his many readers have been informed that the King's "drukard." It is deemed necevening dress is not quite unknown here. It is interesting to note that in San Francisco there is a longing for the older fashions. The Argonaut quotes a man who deplores the "passing of the early who oppores the passing of the early tation. He therefore has his drunkard stand near him at state ceremonials and large sombrero, the high buckskin boots and the corduroy trousers." The writer calls upon all Native Sons to "show an ficial ndependence of style which shall not only be picturesque and suggestive of strength, but shall also be serviceable." Should San Francisco adopt this "purely California garb," what is Portland to do?

Can't Mr. Himes discover the purely Oregon garb for men and have it made the mpulsory attire of Portlanders before the Fair opens? Rubbers and umbrellas would probably figure in the dress and would afford opportunities for the exercise of individual taste without disturbing the general effect.

In Medical Talk for the Home a Massa chusetts physician sings the praises of baked apples. Says he: "You can tell a man who cats baked apples anywhere you see him-he looks like Jupiter at perihelion. You can tell a woman across the street who cats baked apples-she reminds you of Venus crossing the sun's disc. She eclipses everything in sight. No one ever dined alone on baked apples-the gods always descend to earth when the aroma of apples a-haking is wafted up to their divine abode." Eat baked ap-ples and look like Jupiter at perihelion or Venus crossing the sun's disc, as the case may be, and have gods as your guestsbesides helping along the Hood River district.

An old story is thus retaid by an ex. change:

Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, who is lecturing on America in Paris at the Sor-bonne, was describing at a banquet absent-minded men be had met.

STRANGE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD THE DAHOMANS 日本目的日

(By Arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.)

THE country lying along the eastern by her comrades and the man also is executed.

but lack the strength of some neighboring peoples. The women air usually stronger than the men. Men and women alike are braggarts and habitual llars. Their momarchy is of a curious dual character. Their real King makes a pre-tense of sharing his throne and dividing his authority with an imaginary "bush king." The "bush king" has officers of state and guards and is paid the same hon-ors as the real king. A former King Gem, wanted to monopolize the profits of the paim oil and other trades which his people carried on with civilized ations, but feit it beneath his royal dignity to rugage directly in commerce. He there fore invented the foltilous bush king and vested hind with the coveted monopoles, By this artifice the odium of the sordid transactions in question is cust upon the mythical king of the bush, while the real transactions in question is cast upon the mythical king of the bush, while the real lity and superstition. If a man's wife is a fetiah priestess he may not beat her as he might if she were an ordinary woman; and the male priest is at liberty to take any man's wife whom he fancies. The principal fetiah is a snake called the "danhawbe." From 20 to 50 of these reptiles are always in the snake house at Whydah or wandering over the neigh-borhood. The usual punishment for kill-King wears the fine clothes, regales him-self with the rum, and has for his army the guns and powder which are gained

The King-that is, the real King-is a deepot. Many of the laws the various monarchs have promulgated are wise and well adapted to the peculiarities of peo-ple and country. Others are but products of the royal caprice. No man many marry until he has first got the King's permis-sion. No subject may sit on a chair in public or wear shoes or ride in a hum.

at Whydah or wandering over the neigh-borhood. The usual punishment for kill-ling one, whether accidentally or inten-tionally, is to be burned alive. If a man-meet a snake fetish after night he must prostrate himself before it, then take it gently in his arms and carry it to the snake house, where he will be heavily fined for having met it. There is little romance in Dahoman-marriages. They are mainly a matter of business. If a young man decides he would like to have a young woman, he opens negotiations through his relatives with her father. The father charges for his daughter not what he thinks she is worth, but all he thinks the suitor will pay. After marriage the woman prac-tically is a slave. Formerly the birth of twins was resurded as proof of the public, or wear shoes, or rids in a ham-mock. The Prime Minister, who is also commander-in-chief of the army and pub-lic executioner, is the only person who cosmary is druing to it is deemed nec-essary that His Majegry shall bear the reputation of being the most capacious toper as well as the first gentierian of the kingdom. There are times, however, when he is unable unaided to maintain his repupay. After marriage the woman prac-tically is a slave. Formerly the birth of twins was regarded as proof of the mother's infidelity, and her breasts were cut off and here babes drowned.

The Dahomans have long been notor-fous for the practice of human sacrifices. Captain Snelgrave, in INT, saw 400 pris-oners beheaded in celebration of the con-The most extraordinary feature of the Dahoman army is its female warriors or Amasons. In 1128 the Dahoman King was hard pressed by his old enemies, the Whydahs. In his extremity he organized a regiment of women. It fought well and the Whydahs were defeated and their country annexed. The Amazons were, in consequence, made a permanent division of the army. Gezu, the greatest of the Dahoman Kings, put the Amazons on a level in every way with the male soldiers, gave them female officers and raised their The most extraordinary feature of the quest of the Toffo country. The next year Whydah was conquered, and 4000 prisoners were executed. The sacrifices, quose of the follo country. The next year Whydah was conquered, and 4000 prisoners were executed. The sacrifices, which take piace yearly, are called "an-nual customs," and those which take piace on the death of a king are "grand cus-toms." On the death of Gezu, in 1958, 500 toma of the death of death in its, an persons-most of them the King's eunuchs, wives and personal attendants-were alain, the object being to supply the defunct monarch with plenty of company and servants in Kutomen. The skull gave them female officers and raised their were collected in a pyramid or used to decorate the palace walls. The elay of the King's mausoleum was kneaded with human blood. gave them female officers and raised their number to 4000, and it is said there are still about 3000 of them. On a certain day once every three years every subject must bring all his adult daughters to the King. The most promising of them the monarch chooses as officers and the rest become soldiers, while the more promising daughters of slows are made service of

The proportion of celibate women among the Dahomans is so large, and war and the diseases which contact with civilization has spread among them are daughters of slaves are made servants of the Amazons. Some of the Amazons are given as wives to male soldiers, who have working such ravages among all classes that they are rapidly deteriorating. given as wives to male soldiers, who have distinguished themselves. A few of them become concubines of the King. The rest are required to remain cellbates. If one be caught in a liason she is put to death ven as wives to male sources, which them stinguished themselves. A few of them come concubines of the King. The rest re required to remain collibates. If one Skertchly

ROOSEVELT AND THE WOMEN.

One Feature of Message Stirs Up Feminine Controversy in England.

Washington Post. Seldom has a President's message at-tracted the attention abroad that has out microst the time when the lady of 25 feit herself too ancient to wear a flower in her cap is interesting. It is especially interesting at that dreadful moment when we first realize that we are ourselves no hense. It arrives in many different ways. It used to come with apectacles—but now-adays the habs ways sectorels some

discussed at

Margaret Deland in Harper's Bazar. The change in this matter of growing d since the time when the lady of 28

the bottom of the waterway, for fertilization. Still another is the use of every particle of plant life growing in and around the canals, for various purposes. Again, the quantities of fish taken from the canals are immense Chinese have no artificial fishhatcheries, - but the supply of fish is maintained at a high point by the fact that the flooded rice fields act as hatcheries and as hiding places for the young fish until they are large enough to look out for themselves.

Vast areas of land are maintained in high state of fertility by muck dredged from the canal bottoms. It is taken in much the same way that oysters are taken by hand on the Atlantic Coast. In the place of tongs are large baglike devices on crossed bamboo poles, which take in a large quantity of the ooze at once. This is emptied into the boat, and the process is repeated until the boatman has a load, when he will ceed to some neighboring farm and empty the muck, either directly on his especially around the mulberry trees, which are grown for the silkor in a pool, where it is taken later to the fields. From this muck the nese farmer will generally secure enough shellfish to pay him for his work, and the fertilizer is clear gain. The fertilizer thus secured is rich in nitrogen and potash and has abundant humus elements. This dredging of the canals for fertilizers is the only way by which the Chinese have kept their canals in reasonably good condition for centuries. The fertilizer has paid for itself both ways. Recently there were uplaints filed at Peking that the ashes of the steam launches plying on the canals were injuring the muck for fertilizing purposes, and the problem has been considered a serious one by

the Chinese government. It is not probable that any "renovation" of the country can greatly alter these conditions in China; for life is formed on conditions of Nature, and the adaptability through long ages has as perfect as possible. But ohange will come in some of the methde of industry, and largely in political administration, which on its fiscal side wasteful, dishonest and oppressive A patient and industrial people has borne everything from its rulers, and reform is not likely to save through some force from without.

No question but New York is advancing to a position among the first centers of the world. A larger amount of foreign bonds was sold in this country last year than in any year in the ory of the country, including issues by Russia, Japan, Cubs, Mexico and a underground rallway. We took a forty-million Mexican loan, besides buying six millions of Mexican notes, the thirty-five million Cuban all modern democrata, it seems must ures, bond issue, twenty-five millions of the drift with the current. Even James Bu-

people in an open river. Let the Legislatures of Oregon, Idaho and Washington show the real position of their respective constituencies by adopting forthwith memorials to Congress, setting forth the imperative urgency of an unobstructed river from Asotin and from Priest's Rapids to the sea. Then there will be no misconception at Washington as to what we really want and think we have a right to expect.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Our few Democratic brethren in Congress have been making a deal of fuss about the inaugural ball that is to be "pulled off" in Washington at the be- have this character replaced by that ginning of President Roosevelt's second term. They deem such display "undemocratic." Foolish and trifling

it may be, but undemocratic it is not. The first inauguration ball was held at had to fight an ever-strengthening par-Philadelphia, in 1793. The announcement of it was inserted in the local papers of the city, as follows:

papers of the tity, as tourse. The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States are respectfully invited to a ball on the 4th of March, 1780, to be given by the Damcing Assembly, in hones of the unanimous re-elec-tion of George Washington, the President of the United States; the anniversary of the unset form of Georgmant of the United present form of Government of the United States, and a parting leave with the members of the present Congress.

And later, when Andrew Jackson had triumphed over all his opponents and enemies, there was an inauguration ball to usher in his second term. But perhaps among the "fool things" that democracy does is the "inauguration ball." Theodore Roosevelt, greatest of and John Wesley were the leading figall modern democrats, it seems must

much poorer yleid than was expected in some of the late Spring wheat districts not harvested when the estimate was made cut the amount down, and the final returns next July ill show a crop considerably less than 45,000,000 bushels.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The American people are indebted to an Englishman for the latest, and in some respects the most interesting history of that most memorable achieve ment known as the American Revolu-

As Bryce's book on the American commonwealth has already taken its lace as a classic on both sides of the Atlantic, so a similar acceptance is surely in store for Sir George Otto Tre velvan's latest work. He is no unpracticed writer, and ne

intrained statesman. His biography of his celebrated uncle, Lord Macaulay, won his place in the ranks of the best authors, and his position as a wise. nservative statesman in the British Liberal party is secure. Doubtless his ook on the early history of Charles James Fox introduced him to those studies of the critical years in which the American Revolution rose and succeeded, and which he has now turned to such excellent account. Every American reader will do jus

tice to the sympathetic view taken of the great leader of the Revolution throughout. General Washington is the hero of the book. No one can read these pages without feeling that in very deed the Father of His Country rly won that title of admiration and of love. But it will be a surprise to

many whose ideas of King George III has been of a stupid tyrant, incapable of aught beyond a brutal following out of one straight line of domination, to of far wider powers, more advoitness and longer foresight. The King in point of ability was no unworthy opponent. But throughout the war he

ty in England itself which abhorred the war, was in sympathy with the colonists and which deeply felt that the struggle for English liberty and for constitutional government would not be won until the American colonies were free, and constitutional liberty reigned on both shores of the Atlantic. The author shows his skill in the

character sketches of the leaders in both countries. John Adams, Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, among the statesmen of the Revolution, are carefully drawn. On the other side of the water we find the pictures of the scenes in which Charles James Fox, Edmund Burke William Pitt, Samuel Johnson

Columbia County (Washington) woolgrowers are contracting the 1905 clip at 15 cents per pound, one-third of which is paid in advance. The outlook for a strong wool market is very good question the wisdom of the men who make contracts at such satisfactory prices. It is not so long ago as to be forgotten when the great staple "was practically unsalable at half that fig-

Whenever salmon run in the Columbia, fishermen persist in fishing and canners in canning, even though they disobey the law. Now, after defying the law they are at Salem clamoring for more law-the kind of law that won't stop them from fishing and canning while salmon are in the river. Is there any better time to protect salon than when there are salmon to catch and can?

-

The irrigation committees of the Oregon Legislature will have more important duties to perform than ever before in the history of the state. A new irrigation code is to be enacted, and lake beds in Klamath County are to be ceded to the United States-all this to open the way for National irrigation -

Russia was to have given China protection" in Manchuria, and now, when China chafes at beholding its subjects and their property destroyed by war, Russia complains of breaches of "neutrality." China perceives that it would enjoy better "protection" were Russia out of Manchuria.

Panama doesn't want John Barrett for Minister and Governor of the Canal Zone at the same time. Panama is mistaken in our John. He speaks well of himself, indeed, he did that in Oregon, but Panama needn't think him dangerous just because General Huertas does that, too.

And so the Speaker couldn't be elected without Clackamas County; nor per-haps the President-but let that pass. The best of us might miss both the band wagon and the railroad committee. Hurrah for Clackamas!

*

"We had once at Cambridge," he said, "a It used to co

"It is said of him that one Spring day, as he was walking in the outskirts of Carthoridge with his usual open book, he stumbled against a cow, and before had time to collect his thoughts mechanically took off his hat and

"'Madam, I beg your pardon," "Then he perceived his mistake, and con

tinued on his way, reading as before-mile on he collided with a beautiful Half a lady, whereupon, in a ferocious voice, he said "" is that you again, you brute?"

This recalls the companion story of the nan who addressed a woman whom he had erroneously mistaken for an acquaintance. Stammering out an apology, indeed, and prices may be higher; but he told how he had come to make the her looking-glass many times that day. there will be but small inclination to mistake, adding. "But I see that I have and always with a growing comfort, tor the wrong sow by the ear."

WEX. J.

Scott Howard started to school Tuesday and quit Wednesday. He said one day was enough for him.

Cougar Corners a Trapper.

Lebanon Corr. Ilwaco Journal. Dan Raymond, a trapper, was followed by a large cougar last Wednesday night

the bank of the South Fork, and but on the cange of the Sould Pork, and out for the timely assistance of J. T. Burns might have had an unpleasant experi-once. Hearing cries for help, Burns left his house with a lantern and found Ray-mond against a tree, waiting for the onslaught. The animal disappeared as onslaught. The anima soon as Burns arrived.

Eagle Chases Two Lambs

to his work, his attention was attracted to the actions of two young lambs that came running into the sheep shed. He then noticed that they were followed by He eagle in swift pursuit. Hurrying to house, Mr. Hale secured his .30-30 rifle and returning to the sheep pasture lo-cated the big bird and shot it. The cagle

A Danger to Our Literature

New York World. Another Indiana author has been ap-pointed consul. There is danger that some of these writers will have their dialect ruined by residence abroad.

very absent-minded Latis instructor. This gentieman would plod the streets with an open book heid before his face, and everyone had to get out of his way, as though he had been upstairs quite as lightly as one did. It words, and it has been discussed at length. But it seems that his reference times it creeps upon us with a little stif-fening of the joints: one does not run upstuirs quite as lightly as one did. It may even reveal listef in the impatience that is felt because people do not speak quite as distinctly as they should—an im-tert on the state of the second se

HAVE NO RIGHT TO GROW OLD.

Helpful Discussion of a Delicate

Subject.

The King-that is, the real King-is a

the mirror some morning after a sleep-less night. Probably every woman over 45 has known the start of astonishment and dismay that comes with that glance-a creased and tired complexion, duil eyes, wrinkled threat; well, these symptoms need not be catalogued, they are too un-pleasant. The woman who has had this slight shock before breakfast glances at her looking-glass many times that day.

Scio News.

we get breath, after the first When we get breath, after the hist shock of what we saw, let us look stead-ily at that weary face, and then thack God that he has sent us notice! "That age," let us say to ourselves, "is akin-deep. Horrid, too, of course. And we

housewife she must have a husband. But, she declares, it is a notorious fact that there are not enough men to go around. What is a woman to do in that

and concerns: Do they our our out of the shut up within our own plans and pains, our own pleasures? Hah! Selfahness! The beginning of the end: the first gray hair, so to speak. Are we complacently satisfied with things as they are Do we hiss Malet rather seems to have the better of the President on that proposi-tion, and to an impartial and unpreju-diced observer it would seem incumbent upon him to recommend remediat legislation. Miss Malet is perfectly free satisfied with tuning, as time/its. or ser-resent innovations automobiles, or ser-vant giris' unions, or any other new, esthetically objectionable or materially disturbing thing? Are we contemptious-ly impatient at change? Stagnation! to admit that conditions in harmony with the President's views of woman's whole duty would be perfectly lovely, or words to that effect, but that, as things are ly impatient at change? stagnation: Do we feel we are certainly and entirely right in our theories of life and conduct, or even of art or science or amusement? Are we sure that we are the people, and wisdom and religion will die with us? they are "visionary, chimerical, a coun-sel for perfection for elect souls, but useless as leverage to the mass."

Woman's Unsignation. Atchison Globe. In a certain Atchison family the father and children decided recently that, owing to mother's strict and somewhat narrow religious views she did not enjoy life as much as she should. So they coaxed and coaxed for her participation in a little dissipation, and asked her to name what it should be. After much hesitation and struceting with her conscience, she and it should be with her conscience, she said she would stay at home from a prayer meeting and play a game of parlor

Atchison Globe. Girls used to have "engageme but nowadays they have "dates." said of a popular girl in town that he has more dates than an almanac.

wisdom and religion will die with us? That orthodoxy is our doxy, and hetero-doxy is everybody elge's doxy Intoler-ance: Blindness, deafness, senility of the soul. Here, then, are the three deadly symptoms of old age: Selfishness-stag-nation-intolerance. But, happily, we have three defenses, which ard invulner-able; if we use them, we shall die young if we live to be a hundred. They are: Sympathy-progress-tolerance. easured seven feet from tip to tip A Common Ground. Washington Post. Colonel Bryan and his son-in-law have made up. They probably met on the common ground that nelther of them cares much for Judge Parker.

Home for a few days stay. Jim states that Sweet Home is about depopulated these days. Those persons that are left there are badly scared. They will prob-ably conclude before the land investigation is closed that "the way of the transor is hard "

Browsville Times. Last Wednesday morning E. A. Hale shot a large bald eagle at his home five miles north of this city. While attending

BITS OF OREGON LIFE. Luther Wants Right of Way. Myrtle Creek Mail. Luther Redifer would like for Mr. Mc-Ferrin to chain the dog Sunday evenings.

Got an Education in One Day.

Junction City Times.

not age, oh no!

when

patience to which the younger generation rudely refers as deafness. These are gradual intimations that we are not as young as we were. There are abrupt ones-especially there is the glance into

to woman's place in American economy and, for that matter, in the economy of the world. "The prime duty of the man," he declared, "is to work, to be the bread-winner; the prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the housewife." Over here, with the echo of his "race suicide" pronunciamento still ringing in our ears, we were prepared for this, and took it as a matter of course. But not so in London. There it has struck the as the day passes things change; her face is more alert, her eyes brighter, her double chin is, semehow, fittmer. No: it was only fatigue from a bad night: advocates of what they are pleased to

The advanced women of London, and The advances women of London, and the columns of the papers there begin to show signs that they are active and outspoken if not numerous, have taken up cudgels to combat the President's ideas. Lucas Malet, who has won disdeep. Horrid, too, of course. And we must give some attention to it and lessen it in any honest way we can, because no-body wants to be esthetically unpleasant to anybody else. But real age—that we must be on the watch for! These tired eyes, this duil complexion, are in them-selves of slight importance: as warriings they are of enormous importance." And quickly we will begin to throw up de-fenses against our subtle foe! Self-ex-amination, the search for symptoms, is ideas. Lucas Malet, who has won dis-tinction by her work as a novelist, dis-cusses the subject to the extent of two of the long-and-wide columns of the Lon-don Telegraph, and desetting for the time being her favorite field of fiction, turns to fact with which to meet the President's insidious attack. She very properly holds that in order for a woman to be a mother and a housewife she must have a husband.

Are we dull to other people's anxieties and concerns? Do they bore us? Are we case?

Woman's Dissipation.

What Jim Abbott Found Out. James Abbott came down from -Sweet

