# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1905.

### WHY ISN'T IT PLAIN? W. H. Candee, of Welser, Idaho, thus

addresses The Oregonian: Several times recently in your editorials against Socialism you have made utter-ances similar to the following from your saue of January 14:

It is impossible that the individual under Scalalism should have private property to any intent, or of any permanent value. He would have the clothes on his back, but they would seen be threadbare; he would have the bed he sleepe on, but it would soon be rotten or worz out; he might for a time keep the house he lives in, but he would have no means of keep-ing it in repair. As for travel, for new furni-sure, for articles of luxury and art, they would

The human being, in his capacity as a producer of wealth, either by handwork or brainwork, produces everything of value to mankind, including accumulated capital. The human being, in the capacity of a capitalist, produces nothing, not even his capital. Why should the coats and houses and other articles that are privately owned and used wear out and not be replaced when the people that use these articles are the people that make them? Why should a man produce less for himself when he gets it all than he will for another man when he is only to have a part of his product back for his wages?

With his daily wages or yearly salary he worker now pays for all of his clothing repairs the house he lives in, with the rental, gives his children all the schooling they get, furnishes his wife with all the vacations she gets and does every-thing for himself and his family that he has done. Would be have any less for himself and family if he got all that he produced, instead of only a part? The wealth produced in the United States every year on the farms and in the factories and mines by handwork and brainwork is over \$2000 for each worker, and there is no logic in saying that the people will starve and freeze when they are given a chance to produce this for themselves and then a chance to use their produc-

essence of Socialism is equality. The state is to take possession of the means of production and of distribution. The where sensational developments so as to establish "perfect equality." The whole accusation against the present (competitive) system is that it alto possess, more than another man. How much brain work will the state get out of such conditions, when is confiscated by the state? Is it really worth talking about?

utoplan. The wealth produced would to the lowest average level, because no one would have anything to strive for or to expect, more than another, even in best conditions; but food, cheapest furniture, cheapest and commonest clothing-no luxury, no art, no travel, because all couldn't have these things. The state, the universal producer, would produce only the common articles that the general mass would want and could pay for with their daily or weekly wage, on Nobody would have labor time." means of buying any better kind.

Observe always that it is the purpose of social democracy to shut out every person from the opportunity of accumulating wealth in excess of the wealth of his fellows. Hence the state is to take possession of all lands, machinery and means of production. Hence private property, except on the lowest basis of man's poorest needs, would disappear. Even workers couldn't earn so much as now, because wages paid for service of various kinds to the rich se-for there would be no rich. At best, every man and every woman would live in poor condition, on a monotonous level of poverty, without hope of rising above it, clad in cheap garb made in poorest average style, with no distinction or variety, because on the one hand the Socialist state would be devoted wholly to the commonalty; and on the other, since no person could make money any moreeven money would no longer exist, but serip only, issued on "labor time"-all be wearing cheap state-made garments, like prison garb, or garb of coolles; "doing time" on this basis, with no hope of rising above it. For it would be intolerable in the state of 'equality" that Socialism is to introduce and to maintain, that one person ould receive wages, favors, salary or reward sufficient to enable him to live luxury above the level of his fellows.

whole progress of society and civilization, as well as of the individual man. has its roots in inequality of talents, which must have free scope or perish. Human nature is so constituted that men will not make effort unless they are to have the reward. It is useless, too, to cite the examples of Jesus and of St. Francis. There you are in the realm of religious feeling and imagination; in an ideal, not a material, world.

AUTHORITY IN RELIGION. The Oregonian has high regard for the

Catholic Church, and it is sorry the Catholic Sentinel (Portland) does not think it "orthodox." Some days ago The Oregonian published an article on "The Power of the Pulpit." In which the following passage appeared: The church-goers of the last generation ex

The church-golers of the last generation expected, and were willing to learn, more from the pulpit than nowadays. The spread of education, the shiflity to understand and to reason on religious matters, has advanced more repidly in the congregations than in the preachers. The injunction, This is the way, walk ye in it, 'is not without question accepted as it was in the past. The historical and critical facts on which religious argument are based have been, in newspaper, magazine and book, hrought so close to the intelligence of the ordinary reader that conviction comes rather from printed that spoken arguments.

Which pussage the Catholic Sentinel reprints; and then proceeds to say:

reprints; and then proceeds to say: The Oregonian seems not to know that this is an age of specialization. A couple of hundred years age a physician could set up shop with only a blood-letting outfit and a fairly good amount of self-assurance. Alexander Hamfiton, after devoting three mouths to the study of law, could cope with the best American lawyers of his day. But people don't do things that way nowadays, not even in re-

hings that way nowadays, not even in re-igion. People who can justly lay claim to be ing educated insist on getting their religior from specialists, just as educated men go to trained physicians for a prescription of medi-cine, instead of buying a bottle of somebody's sarsaparille, because it happens to be adver-tingle extractions.

This, of course, is from the stand-point of those who find the Catholic

Church the seat of authority in relig-To them it is an infallible church with an infallible head-both guarded against error and protected from fallibility by Divine guidance. From its "specialists," therefore, its adherents are expected to take their religious doctrines and beliefs. That is matter for own conscience and judgment. wholly. But herein is the very point of so much dissent in the Christian world, and of that general formity" in that larger world which, want of any more definite name, commonly goes under the term rationalism. They who can find the seat of authority in the church naturally are Catholica, and could be at home nowhere else. Planted on thi basis, a structure has been built and strengthened by the work of nearly two thousand years. It is the great historic monument of the ages. But the constitution of the human mind is such that in religion, which is so largely a matter of feeling and of personal character or characteristics, there can be no universal grammar of assent. Some can "take their religion from specialists," and be content. They are fortunate, perhaps. But others cannot; for it is a field in which absolute truth, to many minds, is either difficult or impossible. The fact that the Catholic Church itself, for more than ten centuries, has been divided into two great branches, the Roman and the Greek, is a fact of the first significance in showing the impossibility of agreement in the Christian world. So with the later Protestant Reformation, so-called. through which Christianity has taken the color of doctrines and opinions in "Specialists in religion" are for those who want them, not for

# PORTLAND AS A SCAPEGOAT.

those who do not. These last cannot

place theology among the exact sci-

епсев.

sought.

The Senatorial fight in our neighboring state has not yet reached a stage ite is to direct not only the manual ply the groundwork for the usual racy labor, but all the brain work. No man stories that come out of a state capits to be allowed to have the benefit of tol during one of these contests. In superior talents. The state is to direct | the absence of facts, some of the Puget and control all and distribute all. Sound papers represented at Olympia delve deep in the realm of fancy and, for the edification of their readers and presumably to aid the cause of their lows one man to make, to accumulate, respective candidates, present some wonderful theories as to why the other Socialism is to cut this out, root and man should not be elected. Portland, branch. Brain work is not to be di- of course, is dragged into the game. rected by the individual, but by the When the small boy stubs his toe and skins his nose, his first thought is to find some one on whom he can lay the the work of the proprietor of the brain blame for the accident. So with the Puget Sound newspapers. Whenever the everlasting squabble between King Likewise the assumption that wealth and Pierce Counties reaches a stage of would still be produced as now-over intensity where the political fat of both \$2900 a year for each worker-is countles goes into the fire, a restingplace for the blame is immediately

> Of course it never occurs to these strenuous belligerents to place the blame on their own petty jealousies, where it belongs, and they dare not attempt to palm it off on other portions of the state, which would very properly resent it. Portland and Oregon being handy, it thus becomes almost a duty that the blame for all King and Pierce County troubles should rest at our doors. By a line of reasoning that would pale Kant into Insignificance, the Tacoma Ledger has discovered that Oregon wishes Sweeny elected in order that Foster may be defeated. Starting at this point for a base, it declares that the defeat of Foster is ought because Oregon wishes Senator Fulton to secure Foster's place on the commerce committee. The Ledger does not go into details as to what might happen if Sweeny was elected and Fulton secured the place. It does say, however, that "people of Eastern Washington who are desirous and anx ious to have the work of opening up the Columbia and Snake Rivers to navigation completed should be unanimous for Foster's re-election on account of

his ability to push the work." The Ledger has also made the alarming discovery that "the open-river proposition is a serious menace to the future of Portland" because this city. "not being a seaport for large vessels, views with alarm the possibility that the opening of the river will send cargoes to Astoria instead of to Port-land." Having sounded the alarm and presented the matter in such a clear light, the Ledger writer concludes: "When the facts are clearly stated, one ceases to marvel at the anxiety of Portland and the Oregon press generally that Sweeny be elected and Foster defeated." It is thus quite plain that the election of Sweeny would be followed by an immediate attack on the A social democracy, founded on equality, never would permit it.

The Socialist is so devoted to his idea of "equality" that he doesn't think for a moment of the consequences. His idea is a "fixed idea," resembling that which produced the silver craze. He which produced the silver craze. He sorregels, or refuses to admit, that the Senstor Foster. The Ledger made one

It falled to state what would happen the vacant chair in the commerce mittee in case S. H. Piles or John Wilson were elected instead of Charles Sweeny.

inasmuch as the Ledger has steadily belittled the chances of Mr. Sweeny, It would appear that the open river is in more danger from the Seattle candidate than from Sweeny or Portland. In concluston, it might be well for the Ledger to remember that if Puget Sound had given the open river the support it was entitled to in the past, there would be less antagonism to the Puget Sound candidates on the part of the East Side members of the Legislature. The sort of representation that our neighbors need is not a Senator from King County or a Senator from Pierce County, but a senator from Washington-east, west, north and south. Portland and all of Oregon will rejoice in the election of such a man, for Portland has many millions invested in Washington on both sides of the Cascade Mountains, and would like to have the best representation possible at the National Capital.

INTERNAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

Madame Breschkovsky, for twenty wo years a political exile in Stheria. has lately arrived in this country with the purpose of lecturing on the internal condition of Russia and the Socialist woman past middle life, with large features, strong chin, firm mouth, and eyes that tell of having seen things of great import to Russia and the Russians. Her coming is timely, since the eyes of the world are now fixed upon Russia and the heart of humanity cries out for the relief of her oppressed millions through the abrogation of some of the more severe, intolerant and grossly unjust of her governmental methods.

Madame Breschkovsky tells in this brief article of the flower of cultured Russian society tortured in prisons; of children of nobles, high functionaries and the clergy, students of universities, parted from families and business, fac-ing death at the hands of the imperial administration rather than betray their convictions, and adds: "The great hopes

of these are coming true." Events in Russia of more recent date than the article in question indicate that this estimate is well based. From op to bottom the Empire is in a state of unrest bordering upon revolution. Tyranny-political, social and ecclesiastical-bitter as death and cruel and up relenting as savagery itself, has done its work in Russia through slow-mov-ing periods of time. Resistance, fearless, determined and implacable, rises to meet it. The Emperor, whether puppet or tyrant, it matters not, is the head and front of this deep and wide offending. If Nicholas II escapes the fate of his grandfather, Alexander II, even to die a gloomy, despondent, disappointed man, as did his father, Alexander III, it will not be because of the greater virtues that are attributed to him as a man, but to the sleepless vigilance of the armed host by which is surrounded. The story which Madame Breschkovsky will tell in this country will arouse special interest at this time, making plain, as it will, the quality of tyranny under which the flower of the Russian Empire writhes today and against which reason and on, enlightenment and ignorance, have formed a mighty coallition Opposed to this combination is the military and ecclesiastical power of the Empire, its imperial family and traditions, and the haughty, insolent arisocracy. The onset, when it comes, will be a furious one. If it passes for the present with a sharp tilt, it will merely mark the postponement of the Empire's

# evil day.

A CLAIM, NOT A PETITION. this juncture, is to be instant, in seaclaim of the three states to the two Columbia River improvements by the General Government. The position of United States Government is under a plain moral engagement makes her spokesman for the three. But the immediate benefits from the two undertakings, at the mouth of the Columbia and at the Celilo Rapids, will lnure to one state more than the others. Each has an equal right to demand of the Federal Government the earliest possible opening of the Columbia gateway and highway for commerce. So, if the question were now a new one, the voices of the three states would, and rightly should, have equal potency in petitioning for the help of the United

In that case the argument of econmy put forward by Mr. Burton as chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the House, would have force. The other argument of political expediency, which is understood to influence him, would weigh with Republicans in these three states, as well as elsewhere. But the plain facts of the case, plainly stated, will demonstrate that neither of these two arguments applies now, although possibly applicable before distinct engagements were entered into with Oregon and carried

into effect by her.

The contract of the state involved large expenditures on her part, and her complete performance entitles her to ask from the General Government that it undertake now-not after the ordeal of a future river and harbor bill has been met-the carrying out of the Cellio improvement as soon as reason ably practicable. Under parallel conditions between parties before a civil tribunal nothing but demonstrated imposatbility, not inconvenience or the pressure of other engagements, would be pleaded by the party claiming the right to delay the commencement and due carrying forward of the work. The facts are before the Government and before the public. Let us summarize them once again, and leave it to the unprejudiced reader if the case has been stated too strongly:

First-By act of Congress approved June 13, 1962, the construction of the Cellio Canal was sutherized.

Second-The report of the Board of En-

gineers under that art recognized he feasibility of the canal, but recommended that the right of way he first obtained by the State of Oregon and transferred to the United States free of cost and released of all damages before the United States Government should begin work.

the same and turn it boar to the United States. Fifth—The State Commission obtained and paid for the right of way under the plant, and with the continuing concurrence of the local United States Engineers' office it completed its part and tendered the right of way, duly re-leased, to the United States Government.

Here, then, is an undertaking, or National importance indeed, but of vital interest to three configuous states. The conditions are embedded in law, the active state doing her part honorably and energetically, to the satisfaction of the stipulations made on behalf of the Nation by the United States Engineers and accepted by the Government and through its representative, the Secretary of War-and then execution of the arrangement is in danger of being indefinitely postponed on the two pleas of enomy and of party advantage. the former plea, of economy, is with-out weight is seen from the fact that If the work were put under the continuing contract system, as it should be, only a small sum could be properly asked for and expended during the rent year. But the faith of the Government would be kept and the work would go on to as early a completion as would be wise.

The suggestion that by such action the completion of the jetty would be endangered may be left untouched. Whether Mr. Burton be justified or not in his contention that this work is not under a continuing contract plan, as is piversally understood here, may be in condition of Russia and the Socialist revolutionary movement in that Empire. An article, accompanied by a picture of this woman appears in the Independent. The latter is that of a well as hinder the benefits to commerce intended—especially when he indicates, as in yesterday's dispatches, features, strong chip, firm month, and that funds are in sight for carrying out the jetty construction. It is justice rather than favor that is in debate. There is a time for each. The time for favor was when these three states were pleading for the work to be undertaken. The time for justice to be dealt out is when one party to the engagement has loyally carried out its part, and when

> It is the opinion of many citizens whose judgment is worth consideration that a part of the Lewis and Clark Fair Grounds should be acquired by the city for a public park. The plan is not yet perfected, but an outline of it appears in other columns of The Ore-gonian this morning. It is believed also to be desirable to acquire for the city Hawthorne Park, on the East Side; the two will probably be taken into the same plan. The reason for urgency now is, the Pair Grounds at the end of the year must revert to their owners, unless the city take this opportunity to purchase. The project that' seems to have most favor would include in the purchase at the Fair Grounds of about forty-two acres. This tract has been beautifully improved, it contains two buildings or more that rould be of use to the city, and carries various improvements of value that could not be replaced for 100,000. Very little expenditure would be required on these grounds for the next twenty years. The Hawthorne Park is in an deal place, and it is felt that the city ought to have it. Hence, since it is ur gent now to secure the tract at the Fair Grounds-if it is to be acquired at all-it is thought best by many to include Hawthorne Park in the undertaking. Some approximate estimate has been made of the cost. It probably will be a little over \$300,000; to ob tain the money for which it is suggested that the Legislature be asked to authorize 4 per cent city bonds.

It is a conclusive argument that the Taxpayers' League has presented against the proposal that has appeared in the Legislature, to levy a two-mill annual tax on the whole city for payment of bridges over gulches, that were ordered on the understanding that local districts were to pay for them, and for erection of other like bridges that may be called for hereafter. The review of girls' basket-ball teams, and the girls are One duty which Oregon owes to her leaves nothing to be desired. The desister states, Washington and Idaho, at mand is unfair; it is a "scheme," for realization of which its authors have son and out of season, in pressing the been waiting till the Legislature should meet. For these local improvements the whole city ought not to be Oregon as the state with which the will be clamor from every quarter in and if the plan be not rejected there the "outskirts" for like improvements. with bridges or fills every 200 feet, on every gulch. Prevention is the rem edy.

> Whether the great strike that is now in force to Russia is political in its origin or purely industrial, there is no doubt that it offers the extremists a great opportunity to strengthen their party. Men working steadily are not as a rule likely to bestow much attention on the propaganda of the agitators, but when the same men are idle and hegin to feel the pinch of hunger they are in the mood to listen to any denunciation of the government and to take an active part in measures that would formerly have frightened them. Here is a matter that even the most hidebound bureaucrat must heed, and a settlement of the strike, at the cost of regrudged concessions, is imperative if the bureaucracy wishes to prevent an explosion that may shatter the system to bits.

What object is to be attained by the commission now inquiring into the 'North Sea incident" is by no means clear. Should the Commission unanimously decide in favor of either contestant, what is to be done further? All the power it possesses merely permits the placing of the blame, and there seems little real advantage in such action, especially as there is no provision demanding that the culprit nation take any steps suggested by the Commis gion. Russia has already offered compensation to those injured by Rojestvensky's acts, and nothing more is likely to result from all the pow-wow on the Quai d'Orsay.

It might not be quite agreeable to Macedonia, but it would save the great European powers a lot of unrequited worry, if the territory were divided between Russia and Austria. While the partition was being made the pugnatious little Balkan States might also be divided between the stable powers.

Evidently there is strong opinion in the Legislature that Oregon is maintaining too many Normal Schools. In that opinion The Oregonian concurs. Normal Schools have been multiplied for the sake chiefly of throwing upon the state the burden of supporting local high schools.

Reports show that the Russian fruit crops suffered badly from frost this year, probably to be in keeping with the general order of things in the Em-

### NOTE AND COMMENT

One of the Hood River men at Salem is R. E. Morse. No doubt many of the Legislators have made his acquaintance.

Representative Smith of Josephin wants to prohibit candidates for office from giving the honest voter a drink or a cigar. That is all very well for the candidate, but what will the voter think

Pretty soon Venesuela will be hiding

A Scattle jury acquitted a prisoner and presented him with \$10. If the custom spreads none but wealthy jurors will dars to vote for acquittal.

One hundred indictments were returned ov the grand jury at Pueblo. Colorado leads Oregon by several laps.

Life, which has for many moons been full of gibes directed against the automoolie, new comes out with an automobile proving that it is possible to make both copy and profit out of the

A Portlander was rushing around town resterday, looking for a new house. 'What's the matter with the house you ook last week?" asked a friend. "It has three bedrooms," replied the other, "and I'm chasing a house with only one, so that all our relatives can't come to stay with us during the Fair."

Ethical education must be going ahead kangaroo-like jumpa. Yesterday we had the Northwestern Ethical Educational Society and today comes a pam phlet from the New York Society for Ethcal Culture. It is evident, by the way, that New York is a trifle ahead of Portland. naving passed from education to culture. The New York society, however, is not concerned with Letters of Love to All, but wishes in this instance to distribute, free of cost, an excellent namohlet "Concerning the Simple Life," written by there is hesitation on the part of the Adler, and sent out from 22 Central Park

> Because her husband scolded her for moking cigarettes a Chicago woman ommitted suicide. If all the husbands are scolded for smoking were to commi suicide what a number of vacant tobs

> Enemies assert that Russian civilisation is not equal to American, and yet Luccia is having a strike almost as big as any this country has ever had.

Every day some incident illustrative of woman's advance in physical prowess is reported in the newspapers. Three cops raiding a New York house a day or two ago were knocked down by a woman who had only her fists for weapons. Yester day Lawyer Hitchings came off second best in an encounter with a woman, who appears to have literally wiped the floor with her opponent. Nor is it alone against a human foe that woman distinguished erself. The Oregonian recently contained the story of two Northwest girls who tore their pet dog from the clutches of a ferocious lynx and then potted the beast through the head. Of these two girls one is a graduate reader and the other had just finished a course in music in Port-The rifle trigger and the ivory keys-the Oregon giri's finger touches each with equal certainty, and teaching the young idea how to shoot is done with no more readiness than teaching a lynx

Denver municipal offices are closed to allow the employes to attend revival services. Pretty safe to do this before the ball season starts.

"A New Yorker drawn for the jury to try Nan Patterson for murder," says the Green Bag, "declared that he had bias because he was defendant in a breach of promise case and could not, therefore, give any woman a fair trial." The thousandth worm will turn.

At Pacific University the young men the absence of the students as over the absence of the gate money they would contribute. Were it not for this feature, t is to be presumed that the exclusion of the men would be welcomed, for basketball is one of those strenuous pursuits in which the pretty-pretty has small place. Apart from this, however, it looks as if the idea of co-education was being gradually abandoned, since it is not carried into effect in so important a branch of the curriculum.

Owing to overwork, a nurse in Pennsylvania recently became blind for a day, When she recovered her sight she saw everything double. Avoid the overwork jug.

Frederick the Great evidently grated on the bomb-thrower's nerves. Now to let the latter see daylight through the grated bars of a prison cell.-Philadelphia P Abominable!

Yeave, the violinist, eats ple three imes a day when in America. If he frents his violing as roughly as he does his stomach he must use a good many in

# Washington at the Fair.

Tacoma Ledger.

The Legislature should take prompt action on the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the Washington exhibit at the Lewis and the Washington exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair. The sum named is none too large; in fact, it should be regarded as the very minimum to be considered. Washington has a great opportunity in connection with the Lewis and Clark

Fair. Instead of advertising the state in-discriminately at a great distance, as was done at Buffalo and St. Louis, reaching but a few out of the tens of thousands who would be impressed to the ex-tent of making a trip to the Coast with a view to settling, the opportunity at Poet-land is to reach people who are suffi-ciently interested to have taken this long journey to see the Fair, and more likely to see this part of the country. The old saying that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush has some application to the case of the Portland Fair. It is more mensible to appeal to those who will come to the Pair than to try long shots at anywhere from 2000 to 2000 miles range.

Washington has more than a neighborly interest in the success of the Port-There are selfish reasons which appeal quite as strongly in favor of the project, provided Washington is well represented. This state will derive the maximum of benefit at a minimum of cost. Oregon and Portland have spent million of dellars on the enterpri Washington appropriates \$100,000 or more, this state will be conspicuous at the Fair, and will enjoy the benefits with little of the expense or discomfort. The appropri ation of not less than \$100,000 will po

# Lucky Doorkeeper.

Evening Sun.

An English schoolboy, asked to explain David's reference to "a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord," said he supposed it was because he could walk about outside while the sermon was being preached."

### STRANGE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD ARAUCANIANS. PATAGONIANS, FUEGIANS

By arrangement with the Chicago Tr

The Araucanians are among the Sercest, boldest, most warlike and most untamable of American savages. They fought the Spaniards for three centuries, often with signal success, showing remarkable skill in the use of their native weapons and much ca-pacity for organized action. The prin-cipal native weapons are the bolas lasso and lance. The bolas is an iron, stone, or copper ball covered with hide and attached to the end of a plaited leather rope. It is used with deadly effect in hand to hand fights as a slungshot. The natives sometimes the showing remarkable skill in the use of enset in name to many nights as a situngahot. The natives sometimes the together three or four bolasses and hurs them with such skill that animats 30 or 40 yards distant are either killed or so entangled in their meshes that they cannot escape; and an expert thrower can fasten a rider to his

astride like the men; and both are among the finest riders in the world. The Spaniards found it impossible en-tirely to subdue them, and the Chilean among the management of the properties of the Spaniards found it imposses. The Spaniards found it imposses tirely to subdue them, and the Chilean government has had equally little success in that direction. They have a wild love of independence and a savage suspicion and hatred of foreigners; and explorers and prospectors who enter their country take their lives in their bands.

The Pregiam live mainly on fish and have their dogs trained to dive into the sea and catch food for them. Unlike

In their bands.

The Araucaniang huts are frames of wicker-work plastered with mud; and men, women, children and dogs crowd into them at night in a heireogeneous mass. Polygamy is practiced, and each wife has a separate hut. Marriage by purchase prevails. Wife stealing formerly obtained, and the pretense of it is still kept up. When a man picks out the girl he wants he bargains for her with her father. After the amount he is to pay for her is agreed upon he rides rapidly up to her father's house with a party of his friends, thrown his lady love on his horse bealind him, and makes off with her toward the forest. The bride's relatives follow in hot pursuit, but soon quit the chase. The couple emerge from the wood a day or two later, the grown settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and he is received into the groom settles for his wife with her father, and often refuses to speak to him for years.

The Fuggians can hardly be said to have a government. Each man is the ruler of his own household, unless as often hap-

# BITS OF NORTHWEST LIFE.

Alex Hoodenpyl's Helpfulness. Scoggin Valley Corr. Forest Grove News.
Alex Hoodenpyl is helping Newt Hall
on his milk route while the roads are so
had; they each take it a day about on the

Terrible Casualty to the Ducks.

Anderson Baker, while duck hunting, had the misfortune of an explosion with duck hunting. his gun, bursting the barrel and blowing the lock off. He escaped without injury, but several of the ducks did not survive.

Pem Patton's Enterprise. Patton Valley Corr. Forest Grove News. Pem Patton has made a wonderful im-provement in opening a lane from Red aridge to the church. He is planning on saving R. F. D. at his door, which will be a great benefit to a number of others.

# Jake Buxton's Misery.

Forest Grove News.

Jake Buxton says that the sorrowful ook on his face these days is not caused by the closing of the Iron House, but because Mrs. Buxton and daughter are visiting with her parents at Newport and he has to get his own meals.

#### Dey'll Get Dem Presents Back. Arlington Record.

We are receiving reports of several thrifty young men who gave their "best gals" engagement rings for Christmas presents. Well, some of them will feel rather sheepish when they get a "shake" and find that the "gal" considered the ring merely a Christmas present.

# He Did Not Return Alone.

Springdale Corr. North Yakima Herald. Dwight Moody was not so fortunate as to bring back a wife from his Eastern trip as was Ben Cuttler and L. M. Cox, but instead of a wife he brought something else more interesting to the gen-eral public-the measles, and has inocu-lated the community in the vicinity of Springdale.

# Governor La Follette's Collège Days.

Earle Hooker Eaton in Harper's. During his university days young La Follette's oratorical powers began to make themselves felt. Born with a gift for public speaking, he speedily developed into an eloquent and con-vincing talker, and was a conspicuous figure in the literary and debating so-The interstate gratorical con-tween Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, test between Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri. Indiana, Iowa and Illinois was one of the notable events of the college year and in 1879 he entered the lists as a competitor. The subject of his oration was "fago." and even as lago's dupe. Othello, smothered luckless Desdemona, so lago's young analyst and interpreter amothered his forensic rivals, first in the University of Wisconsin contest, second in the broader forum of the assembled colleges of the Badger State, each of which had sent its best speaker, and third in the interstate competi-tion itself when the six champion orators of as many states were pitted against each other on the same plat-

Young La Foliette staked everything on the merits of "lago," used the same oration in all three contests and car-ried off the interstate championship with case. The winning oration, treas-ured still in scores of Wisconsin scrap-books, although a quarter of a century has passed, was printed in many Western newspapers, was recited by ambitious schoolboys for years, and was even said to have given the great Ed-win Booth a new conception of the character of lago.

A LARGE number of tribes of barbarous aborigines are scattered
over South America. The most intereating of these are the Araucanians.
Patagonians and Fuogiana, who inhabit the extreme southern part of
the continent and the islands cut off
from it by the Strait of Magellan.

The Araucanians are governed
by chiefs, callied "toquins." In war
the various toquins elect a grand toquin, who becomes commander-inchief of the warriors of all the tribes.

The first explorers who saw the Patagonians thought they were giants. Their name means in Spanish "large feet." They are taller than the neighboring tribes, and some men have been found among them who measured six feet four Their average height, inches. Their average height, however, is about five feet ten inches. The most remarkable peculiarity of the Patagonians, considering that they are savages, is their cleanliness. They bathe every morning, after which the men's hair is carefully combed and elaborately dressed by their wives, daughters and sweet-hearts. Their houses, which are made of guanaco hide, and all their cooking utensils are also kept scrupulously neat and clean. In respect of their cleanliness the Patagonians are unique among barbar-

thrower can fasten a rider to his norse with them.

The Araucanians learned the use of the lasso from the Spaniards, but they soon outdid their teachers in handling it. The lasso, as most Americans who have lived in the West know, is a long hemp or leathern rope with a noose at its end and the object in throwing it is to catch the neek or legs of the animal it is aimed at in the noose. The earliest toy of the Araucanian as a boy is the lasso. It is his constant companion in youth. Before he reaches manbood he can bring down the most refractery steer, hag birds on the fly, or drag his enemy from his saddle and choke him to death with it. The Araucanian lances are about 18 feet long. Their weapons are made still more formidable by the natives' wonderfully expert horsemanship. The women ride astride like the men; and both are among the finest riders in the work. ans. The most wretched people on the Amer-

and often refuses to speak to him for years.

The Araucanians never eat or drink without throwing some food or water on the ground as a meat or drink offering to the evil spirit. When one of their number dies they double him up like a jackknife, the his knees to his chest, and bury him along with several of his weapons. If he be a chief his horse is killed and caten, and its skin

The Fuegians can hardly be said to have a government. Each man is the ruler of his own household, unless, as often happens, his wife is the stronger. Their origin is doubtful, but it is believed that they were formerly Patagonians or Araucanians, whom the fortune of war expelled from their native country many centuries ago and forced to adopt their present miserable mode of existence.

S. O. D.

# GROWTH OF A NEWSPAPER-

Coos Bay Harbor Oregonian printed a gre The Oregonian printed a great paper New Years. It was a credit even to The Oregonian. This is saying a good deal. You cannot praise the Oregonian. It has passed beyond that. One does not praise the sun. The Oregonian is recognized as one of the leading journals of the United States, and its influence is feit throughout the length and breadth of the land. It has thing had the reputation of being one of the bast edited papers in the country.

length and breadth of the land. It has long had the reputation of being one of the best edited papers in the country.

The Oregonian is one of the established monuments of the state. We are all proud of it just as we are proud of Mount Hood. Crater Lake or the deep-water harbor of Coos Bay. The Oregonian is one of our fixed institutions and it bespeaks a great state that can sustain such a paper.

The Oregonian is a fine illustration of what results when opportunity and ability meet. The Oregonian is not an accident it is the studied product of the brains of its owners. Mr. Scott and Mr. Pittock. They had the ability to make the moset of the opportunity.

The history of The Oregonian is the history of Portland itself. The Oregonian is and always has been bigger than Portland. It is The Oregonian more than any other one factor that has made Portland. The Oregonian has been simust fanatical in its seal of Oregonia metropolis.

It is interesting to speculate what night have been had The Oregonian located on Coos Bay. Let us give the hewapapers of the bay full credit for what they have done. Probably no one but an Oregonian could have done better. But the fact remains that the newspapers published on Coos Bay 30 years ago were just as good if not better than the ones published in 1904. They were just as large then and set just as almost type and were just as aby edited. They use today the same hand press that they used 30 years ago. The filer show that in no particular have they improved over the paper issued 20 and 30 years ago.

ago.

But this does not answer the question have been been and there But this does not answer the question of what might have happened had there been another Oregonian on the bay. We have here greater resources than surround Portland. We have the only coal in the state, and we have esimon fisheries. And above all we have a harbor that with the expenditure of one-tenth the sum that har been appropriated for the Columbia River would make a channel enough to receive the Minnesota, the largest of ocean-going vessels. In view of all this we may believe that with an Oregonian the metropolis of the state should have been on Cood Bay instead of the Williametts.

# OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

"She said I was a reguar Venus de Milo."
"Yes, she told me that you had just no srms at all."—Houston Post.

Miss Pert—Which half is it that doesn't have the other half lives? Miss Coanan have the other half lives? know how the other half lives? Miss Costique-The better half.-Philadelphia Rec-

"Mr. and Mrs. Nubride have joined the play; didn't the church join them?"-Phila-

Kidder—I had a fight with my millsman this morning. Kodder—Did you lick him? Kidder—No: he made me take water.— Cleveland Leader.

Kidder—No: he made me take water.—Claveland Leader,
Amateur Sportsman—I eay, did I hit anything that time? Gamekeeper—I think not, sir. There warn't nothing in sight but the birds, sir.—Judge.

Man overboard—'Help! Help.' Stranger—Phuy don't yez swim? "I don't know how." Begorry, ye've got an illigant chance to learn."—New Tork Weekly.

Little Clarence—Pa, what is an optimist? Mr. Callipers—An optimist, my son, is a person who doesn't care what happens if it doesn't happen to him.—Puck.

"He talks a great deal about his family tree." "Yes." answered Miss Cayenne. "A family tree is much like other trees. The smallest twigs do most of the rustling."—Washington Star.

Haggerty—There's a stary round that you spont money to get yourself elected. Alderman-elect—Nothing of the kind. I did spend some money, I won't deny that; but it was understood that my object was to defeat the other fellow, it did defeat him; but hecause that gave the election to me the only other candidate, amounts to nothing. I couldn't beig it, you know.—Boston Transcript.