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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1984

INSURRECTION OR REVOLUTION?

One revolution does not follow th course of another, because the conditions are or may be wholly dissimilar Possibly Russia may be at the beginning of a revolution. But it canno follow the course or the lines of the revolution in France, because Russia is vast country, with extent of thousands of miles, and the people of such an empire cannot know each other or sympathize with each other. The barbarian forces of the empire, from distant provinces, may be summoned to put down a revolution attempted at the center; and the despotism therefore may still prevail. An unarmed multitude at St. Petersburg, raising its hands to Heaven in agony of obtestation, is powerless against the Cossacks and the Ublans, drawn from the frontiers of the empire. To protect itself further the government sends the soldiers levied in the centers of the empire off to Manchuria, for the war with Japan.

In France the revolution was success ful because the soldiery sympathized with the revolutionists. The soldiery was of them and part of them. France

n and an insurrection. Russia,

defective. But a defective social ciris tantamount to intellectual is synonymous with primitive methods of industry, or waste; and worse, with absence of the finer sentiments of the finer senti liberty, benevolence, mercy, and all that stock of virtues on which an advanced civilization depends. Russia and China differ in every way; but than China to the influences of the long as her government can summon a distant barbarian soldiery to suppress popular movement at the heart of the

The science of history is constructed from approximations. But to find approximations, similarity of causes and conditions must be the hasis. Unless reduced to order, so as to offer a basis of actual comparison, past facts bear little on present events. The change of conditions impairs their relevancy. Nothing is more difficult than to sift historic material and make it a basis for judgment of present political and social phenomena.

Central Russia is ripe for revolution; but the outer and distant provinces of the empire are not, or as yet apparently they are not. The soldiery on the government depends is drawn from these distant outposts of the empire. Rome, in the days covered by the historical writings of Tacitus. presented a similar situation, but with great difference. The soldiers from the distant provinces did not uphold the existing central government, but substituted their own for it. Besides, there is now less actual communication or connection between distant parts of Russian empire and its center at thousand years ago between distant a speedy concluparts of the Roman empire and its

Abuses of Government in Russia are corse even than in China. There is no public opinion, no public press. The of favorites, who are not held to ac-They take what they want for themselves. Peculation is everywhere. Emperor once complained of it and in a rage wanted the peculators His Minister answered: "Does Your Majesty wish to remain alone in We all steal, some more, some less but more cleverly." This universal peculation and thievery parsivges the Russian fleet and saps the strength of the Russian army, in the

and ignorance. In such a situation it is a wonder that any spark of liberty survives. One day it will come in contact with great mines of gunpowder and dynamite. But perhaps not now. Yet certainly the internal situation in Russia doesn't make an argument for our advocates and expectants of universal peace and decriers of war. Peace, beautiful as it is, may not always be the most desirable thing.

But these disturbances in Russia, whether they portend revolution, or merely insurrection that may be suppressed, must weaken Russia still further, in her war with Japan. Such opportunity as there may be for revolution and reform in Russia is, in fact, offered by the stress of the Japanese It is alded by the bunger typhus that prevails throughout vast districts Russia, and which is or may be a ore powerful agent of destruction of human life than war itself. At the root of all these calamities lies maladministration. A people cannot be supported by their government, but their gov ernment should give them a chance

But unless the people at the Russian enters-St. Petersburg and Moscowcan seduce or destroy the armed guard which the government their effort will be futile, and there will be no revolution.

NEWSPAPERS, ADVERTISERS AND THE

THE PUBLIC Shortly before the close of the year 1904 the Baltimore News, a journal of high efficiency and character, gave notice that, owing to increase in its circulation and to larger expenditures in all its departments, by which the cost of producing the paper, as well as the extent and range of its service and its value to readers and to advertisers, had been greatly increased, it would, January 1, advance its charges for ommercial advertisements on a schedule that would amount to an increase of about one cent a line for "display. This was answered by a combination of the larger advertisers of the city against the News, who signed an agreement not to place any more adertisements in the journal until it withdrew its new schedule and went ack to its old rates.

The News, as any independent and elf-respecting journal would have been bound to do in such a case, stood its ground, and boldly yet respectfully replied to the challenge of the advertisers, and at the same time made a temperate yet firm statement to the public. In the reply there was no arrogance, no bravado. It simply said that by the very law of the existence of a newspaper it was compelled to stick to its position. If it should prove a contest to the death, for the News, so be it; for in such circumstances not a hair's breadth of concession was pos sible to it, unless it were prepared to abandon the very breath of its life-in dependence. For, if it should yield, in the smallest degree, to a demand of this sort, backed by a combination of advertisers, it could never again call its soul its own. We quote a passage of some length:

That the matter is a serious one, as affecting was of them and part of them. France was close, compact, homogeneous, consanguineous. The soldiery was of the people and for the people. The sympathy was general. The great hymn of the revolution was composed on the Rhine, at one of the extremities of France, and first sung at Marseilles, at another.

By this contrast between the conditions of France at that time and the conditions in Russia at this time, we may see the difference between a revolution and an insurrection. Russia, evident. How much it is likely to amount to lution and an insurrection. Russia, great and universal as the abuses are within her, is not yet ripe for revolution. Why this is so is plain.

By reason of her mass, her climate, her isolation in Europe and her mountains and deserts and distances in Central and Northern Asia, the circulation throughout the Russian organism is defective. But a defective social circulation and a defective social circulation as well as a commercial enterprise that this is so in the case of the editorial position of the paper is an acknowledged principles. It is not always lived up to. In such a matter as advertising rates, the case to be what it ought to be—a public institution as well as a commercial enterprise. That this is so in the case of the editorial position of the paper is an acknowledged principles. It is not always lived up to. In such a matter as advertising rates, the case to be what it ought to be—a public institution as well as a commercial enterprise. submission to such coercion, or to the three

purpose. In pursuance of their agreement many houses withdrew their advertisements But the temperate presentation of the case to the public by the News had a striking effect. The first was the result of drawing in new advertisers and of causing those not combined for the boycott to increase their space. A second was a distinct loss of trade to the houses in the combination. The News, however, made no attempt to retaliate on those who had tried to throttle It It simply predicted they would find they had made a mistake-for the boycott was a weapon that men of their character could not afford to use. The end came sooner than might have been expected; for on January 16, only two weeks after the advertisers withdrew the News published the following editorial statement:

The organized effort-to prevent the advance The organized effort to prevent the advan-in rates put into effect by the News on Januar I, which this paper has felt compelled to real publicly, has come to an end, and we unde-stand that our regular advertisers will be wil-us again this week as usual. As existing on tracts expire, advertisers will be offered a co-tract in which the advanced rate for the pre-verse to embedded and in which change tract in which the advanced rate for the pres-ent year is embodied, and in which changes for future years, based on the past practice of the News of increased charge for increased chrudation, will be provided for automatically— a method said to be as acceptable to the advertisers as it is to the News. We wish to say that, on our part, we have made the fight for the principle involved, or principle; that we have only the most friendly feeling toward our advertisers—all of them—and that while the effort in which some of them were cellat-ed was wrong in principle and injurious in Bussian empire and its center at ed was wrong in principle and injurious. Petersburg than there was two effect, they have, in bringing the trouble iclusion, shown a spirit that is

Of course it was the right of any advertiser to withdraw from the paper if he deemed the rates too high, or for any blic opinion, no public press. The other reason satisfactory to himself. But combination and boycott for purposes of coercion was quite another matter. This incident has attracted wide attention from the press of the United States. The following comment is from the Springfield (Mass.) Repub-

Hean: The question here raised is not simply one concerning the rights of newspaper property, or whether such property shall exist under its own control and management for its own sake. It is a question concerning public in-terests in their broadest aspect. Whether or not at all times fairly and honestly and constrength of the Russian army, in the war with Japan. Every barburous country pays its official servants by fees charged to those upon whom its government is forced, and the official scharge what they please.

The Holy Church of Russia is an agency of this universal oppression. The church is dependent on the state and is part of it; with few exceptions its priests preach the duty of submission, and support their plea by appeals to the general and all-prevailing superstition.

ser the domination or he observed a news-stice of its advertising patrons; and a news-per in the position of the Baltimore News familing for its own existence as a more asiness institution, let alone the public in-rest; when it resists this coercive combina-on of advertisers. The truth of this must apparent to all merchants and other news-news advertisers.

AN OVERDUE OBLIGATION.

The bill providing for compensation of American sealers whose vessels were seized in Behring Sea, more than a decade ago, is again before Congress. and as usual is meeting with opposition to which it should not be subjected. Senator Dolliver is fighting the bill because he says that it "proposes to pay men not only for their losses but for not entering upon a wholesale violation of law." The proposition he asserts "is without precedent." Few if any just claims ever presented to Congress have been more unjustly handled and misrepresented than the claims of the American sealers who were so grievously injured by destruction of their business by American revenue cutters. It is an old story, but the case has been dragging in the courts for so long that ome of the important features of the neldent may have been forgotten.

The trouble began about 1886, when he Government, presumably at the instigation of the monopoly which conolled the taking of fur seals from the Priblioff Islands, decided that it was flegal to take fur seals in the waters of Behring Sea. At enormous expense a large fleet of revenue outters captured a large number of American and Canadian sealers, confiscated the catch and vessels, and practically ruined the business for the owners of the vessels. The Canadians filed heavy claims against the Government, and, after the matter dragged through the courts for number of years, the United States finally settled by paying \$425,000 damages to owners of those schooners.

The contention set up by the British was that Bering Sea was an open sea, and this contention was proved by eviience which showed that years before Alaska and its contingent waters came under American jurisdiction the Russians seized an American whaling vessel in Bering Sea and were forced to release her and pay heavy damages, it being proved beyond a doubt that Russia had no exclusive rights in the sea Russia afterwards disposed of her rights in that country to the United States, but, as the United States had previously proved that these rights did not carry title to Bering Sea, the international court which made the award to the Canadian sealers could not do otherwise than take the ground that selzure of the schooners and the destruction of the season's business was an illegal proceeding.

If it was illegal to seize the foreign

oners, and if it, was just to pay them \$425,000 damages, it has never been clear to the Americans engaged in the same business under exactly similar circumstances why they also not entitled to damages. The \$425,000 which the United States paid the Canadlans was partly for actual loss of the vessels seized, and partly for loss of the season's business. The Paris triion in the case and awarded to the Canadian sealers the sum afterwards paid by the United States, had exceptional facilities for judging whether or not the business was, as Senator Dolliver terms it, "a wholesale violation of the law." The fact that the United States Government in the end paid these heavy damages was a confer that the seizures were illegal. Unfor tunately, however, for the misguided men who were sealing under the Amerflag, their claims were not backed up by the mighty British government and in consequence are still unpaid, although the Canadian scalers operating under exactly similar circumstances have long since received the money due

The policy of the United States on these illegal seizures of sealing schooners seems to be to extend fuetice to our neighbors because they can force it but to withhold it from own pople because they have no government to back up their demands.

THE MODERN FARMER

The annual farmers' short course i in progress at the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, and its programms of instruction is suggestive of the needs of the modern farmer. Surely that which enlarges the farmer's horizon, causes him to see more in his life than handling the plow or harrow and driving a mower, introduces him to secrets of plant and animal husbandry and shows the profits coming from in telligence on the farm, is giving a practical turn to the effort to stop th from country to city life. On the farm there can be no monotony when the earth turned up by the plow is not merely earth, but soil, yielding such and such constituents to this plant or the other. Therefore the first subject in this course is "constituents of the soil." On this follows the account of the chemical elements, and the way is so shown to "rotation of crops."

old idea of one standard crop and that wheat has gone for good. In Oregon-in Western Oregon, at any rate-the wheat farms of twenty years ago are already turned to more prof itable ends by keeping all the livestock the farm can carry and turn off in on form or other. Therefore the next subject in the farmers' course deals with domestic animals in health and disease. Dairy herd records, milk tests and how to apply them are studied in turn. The origins of animal diseases in bacteria and their results are explained in simple terms and illustrated with the mi-

Next, attention is given to plant life on the farm, injurious and beneficial. Forage crops and their functions, the special adaptation of Oregon to plants as substitutes for the condensed and artificial foods which in other states have to be purchased by the This subject, of vital interest to the newcomer, accustomed to other methods, is fully discussed. The elements of plant food and the newest

means to provide them are dealt with. Then follow special instructions on the fruit interests. The life history of the codlin moth and of other enemies of the orchard trees is illustrated. means of propagation of plants by budding and grafting are explained. Even these do not exhaust the list of sub-

in the year. Nowhere is there mor rapid advancement in progress. No-where can brains and study be put to more practical and profitable acc short courses at the State Agricultural College are free to all comer The mere expense of attendance for a few weeks at Corvalits should not be considered in comparison with the in-struction gained. The newcomer to Oregon is confronted with conditions of climate, of soil, of natural products, differing widely from those in which he has gained his experience. The most careful and systematized teaching, and the practical results of applied study on this wide range of topics are thus

offered to the student. The United States Bureau of Forestry offers to maintain a timber and stone expert at the University of Oregon if the state will furnish the appliances for the test station. The work of the station would be to test the strength and durability of different kinds of timber under varying conditions, and make similar tests of stone and cement. The results of all experiments would be published in Government bulletins and distributed throughout the country. Commercially, the advantage to be gained by the state through tablishing of the station would be in the advertising Oregon lumber would receive. In addition to that, builders in Oregon would be enabled to test Oregon stone and ascertain whether it is suitable for use in large structures, and cement used in public or private work could be tested to determine whether it fulfills the requirements of contracts. There would be a great deal to be gained educationally in the tunity that would be afforded to students in the engineering department of the university to learn in a practical way how the different tests are made. For the purchase of the necessary appliances an appropriation of asked. It would seem that this would be a good investment for the

One of the most effective campaign romises a candidate for the Legislature can make is that he will vote to reduce the number of State Normal Schools. Many a candidate in years gone by has increased his majority by such a promise as this, and yet the four normals remain. The people believe that one good normal school is enough, and they expect the Legislaure to determine which ones shall go The state did not establish these instiutions. They were private institutions which were financial failures and were dopted by the state. To some of them the state was induced to give the name of State Normal School under the understanding that they asked no appropriation but desired the name in order to enable them to secure students and grant diplomas. Later the demand for appropriations came, and the demand is growing from year to year. This is not a question of whether this county or that is entitled to appropriations from the State Treasury, but whether it is wise for the state to scatter its efforts and maintain several institutions which are little else than local schools supported at state expense.

Gambling is an evil which cannot be defended or excused. It destroys laudable ambition, ruins homes and fills prisons. It is antagonistic to every legitimate business. The grocer, the clothier and the dealer in fuel lose the trade they should get from homes to which the weekly earnings are never Every employer of men in brought. responsible positions takes the chance of thefts and defalcations due directly to losses on the gambling table. It is not surprising, then, that the pressure should be strong for the enactment of a law which will help to exterminate

Senator Laycock's bill proposing that the law be amended so that a county seat removal contest can be precipitated only on petition of one-half the taxpayers of the county, seems to reasonable measure. Whether a county seat shall be moved is a question in which the taxpayers are chiefly interested, for they must bear the burden of expense incident to the change and it is scarcely fair to let transient inhabitants take the initiative

The cost of an executive mansion will be small compared with the future appropriations for maintenance, repairs and improvements. If Oregon has an executive mansion it must be main tained in a creditable manner.

Mrs. Chadwick "broke" can still do better than most people in obtaining ball to the amount of \$40,000.

Experience has led the Czar to regard attempts upon his life more as incidents than outrages.

VARIETY OF COMMENT.

New York Press chell's reported decision to defend

himself before the Senate shows a confidence in the liberality of that body, when dealing with the peccadilloes of its own member that is warranted by history. Boston Herald.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is not tacking in nerve. His proposition to defend himself from his seat in the Senate against an in-

testimony.

Usually this is the function of the courts. Providence Journal, Naturally, Senator Mitchell wishes to explain that he is accused wrongfully of any participation in the Oregon land frauds. pleas as he may be able to make in his own

dictment of a grand jury attents that fac-

defence can be much more effectively made in the courtroom, in which he will, in due urse, appear for trial than in the Senate chamber. What appears in the Congressional Record has not always the force of sworr

New York Sun The prosecution in the land-fraud cases will e put in the hands of Francis J. Heney, a McKinley and Rossevelt Democrat of the high-est professional standing, and well known on the Pacific Coast for his probity and gri there is no other term for the courage Mr Hency displays in behalf of his clients. mas personally selected by Secretary Hitchock collect evidence of the land frauds and ad vise the Interior Department as to its course. It is to be hoped that he has made a misrake

NOTE AND COMMENT.

For his own sake, we hope that Castro Venezuela, has a shingle in his pants There is just one occasion on which a an gets all that he wants of anything,

and that is when he's being sentenced to London Truth says the craze for old multure has reached such a height that Lord - has turned his wife out of bors to make room for a Louis XVL

A little dinner recently given in New York cost \$50,000, or \$1600 a plate, and yet it's safe to may that the guests didn't njoy it any more than an Oregonian

"Twos-ing" is the name of a new piece of dance music. Very fine word with just enough suggestion of "Oo's ickle octsy-wootsy is 'oo?" about it.

does 25 cents' worth of royal chinook.

The meanest man is always being isted from his pre-eminence, but a Pennsylvania railroad president seems likely to hold the title for some time to come. Angeline Williams was employed as scrub woman to clean the cars of the road and on one occasion the car she was working in was taken to another station and back while Mrs. Williams was scrubbing it. When she applied for her dollar, she found that she had been charged up with \$1 for railroad fare, so that the company claimed a stand-off. Mrs. Williams has won her case in the Justice Court, but the railroad president is expected to appeal.

Apropos of "Stockman" and Lake," It is of interest to note that Jefferson proposed even less ant names for various states, names worse than Usona or Irrigatia. A correspondent of the New York Times recalls that in 1784, a committee, of which Jefferson was chairman proposed to divide the Northwestern territory into ten states. Sylvania was to have been one. The peninsula formed by Lakes Michigan, Erie and Huron was to have been Cherronesus. Part of what is now Wisconsin wils to have been Michfgania. Other names proposed were Asenisipia, Metropotamia, Illinois, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipi.

The Vicar of Burgess Hill, England, ar s that when confettl are thrown on the n of weddings at his church an addition will be made to the usual wedding fee. o pay for the trouble of cleaning the paper way.—New York Evening Sun.

It would be a good idea for this ploneer ing clergyman to fix a scale of charge or the other embroideries upon the marriage service-old ahoes, rice, blank cartridges, dynamite, handcuffs for the bridegroom and all the other little signs of sympathetic thoughtfulness displayed by

According to an exchange, the cashler of the St. Louis Exposition handled about \$20,000,000 and was paid \$75 a month. And he didn't even have a chance to forget to ring up anything.

What could be more dramatic than the cries of Russian playgoers to Mile, Boutard, the favorite of the Grand Duke Alexis, to take off her jewels, which were 'not diamonds, but drops of Russian blood?" What could better indicate the conditions which have provoked the longsuffering people to rise in bloody wrath? The dancer is said to have obtained enough diamonds from naval jobbery to have bought a battleship, and Alexis, her admirer, has let the navy of Russia go to ruin while showering gifts upon a faworlte worthy of hiraself. Drops of Russian blood, indeed.

Great news. An Indiana woman has compromised a breach of promise suit for \$100. She was the defendant; that's the point. Having jilted a worthy native of Arkansas for a New York drummer, the roman has been forced to pay for her neartless conduct, and the worthy Arkansas man is solaced to the extent of \$100. Man will have equal rights some day.

The United States should establish an lies. Santo Domingo has already been enrolled as a pupil.

Everybody's Magazine is progressing. It refers to J. Ogden Armour as a captain of finance and doesn't even hint at his being a Napoleon of anything.

A barrel with a capacity of 43,800 galions has been completed for a German wine firm. It is probably too late now to get it over to Olympia. WEX. J.

The Astors and the Fair.

Emerson Hough, in Field and Stream, The managers of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which will be held at Portland Or., next Summer, have written many letters to the Astor family, of New York and London, and have explained to them how grateful would be any encouragement or assistance rendered by that family to promoters of this Exposition. Thus far there has been no reply made from any member of the family to any citizen of Portland. This matter seems somewhat strange, for there are many of us who refuse to believe that the Astor family, wealthy as it is, has ceased to be American at heart. America was kind to John Jacob Astor, and has been kind to all his descendants. To he sure, that early Astoria venture, which gave the United States its first hold on the Far Northwest territory, was almost the only failure made by that shrewd merchant, John Jacob Astor. It cost him more than \$4,000,000. It helped gain for Amer-lca very much more than that, and America has paid the Astors since then very much more than that. That failure and that loss occurred 100 years ago. I do not think the Aster family ought to lay it so seriously to heart. I am sure if I had lost 34,000,000 a hundred years ago I should not mind it now, especially if I were able to console myself with the greater part of New York and a slice of England. If the Astor family, out of their abundance, should prove American enough to help on so distinctly American and distinctively worthy an enterprise as the Lewis and Clark Exposition, I am sure the muskrats. marten, otter and beaver of America would up and call them blessed after all. The Astor family is popularly supp to have outgrown its muskrat days.

> Roman Humors at Bath. London Daily Mail:

Among the antiquities recently excava-ted at Bath was a leaden tablet covered with Latin characters which no one could decipher until Mr. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian at Oxford, took it in hand, He declares it to be a fourth century Latin letter written by a Christian man at Viriconjum, which is now probably Wroxeter to a Christian woman at Bath named Nigra. The writer, having beard of the faults of Nigra's husband, imparts much sound advice. One sentence is, much sound advice. One sentence is, "Unless in just conflicts, avoid jealousies more abundantly," Mr. Nicholson thinks the tablet was thrown into the spring as a votive offering to the spirits who were supposed to raise the spirits who were apposed to raise the healing water. A apper tablet discovered also in an in-

SHORT-STUDIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

- RUSSIA By arrangement with the Chicago Tribune

THEORETICALLY the government of of Russia is one of the simplest governments in the world. The Car, or Emperor, is, in theory, an autocrat, who, as Peter the Great described him, "has to give an account of his acts to no one one earth, but has a power and authority to rule his states and lands as a Christian sovereign according to his own will and judgment." In him are united the whole executive, legislative and judicial powers of the country. Any and judicial powers of the country. Any political power or authority which is wielded by any other man or body of men is derived from him alone, and is prietors. The body which met recalled by him at any moment he wishes. The laws by which he has granted privileges to all or any portion of his subjects are likewise but trammels which he has imposed voluntarily upon his freedom of action and which his arbitrary and sovereign will disregards or sets aside

and sovereign will disregards or sets asset whenever it judges fit.
But in Russia, as eleewhere, political practice often diverges widely from political theory. The autocracy is far from being so wholly capriclous and arbitrary in the exercise of its power as might be inferred from its theoretical basis. It is interred from its theoretical basis. It is doubtless true that there is an amount of caprice and uncertainty in the making and administration of the laws of Russia which would not be tolerated by any sreat Western nation. But for the most part the Russian government is, like its western neighbors, a government according to old and well-established laws and

The Czar intrusts the administration of his realm to four great boards, the Holy Synod, the Committee of Ministers, the Council of State, and the Ruling Sensie. The Holy Synod has superintendence of religious matters. The other three boards roughly resemble the executive, legisla-tive and judicial departments of consti-tutional governments. But the Commit-tee of Ministers is not properly a Cabi-net. Besides the Ministers, the Grand Dukes and many other public functionaries belong to it. There is no Prime Minister, and each of the 13 Ministers is le directly to the Czar for the nagement of his department. They often differ widely regarding the policies the government ought to adopt, and still great differences crop up in the Commit-tee of Ministers.

The Council of State, which usually has about 60 members, differs even more from a true legislature than the Committee of Ministers does from a true cabinet. It does not initiate, enact or even modify gislation. It merely examines projects laws which are presented by the Ministers and discusses the budget and the proposed expenditures for the year. It is a consultative, not a deliberative body. The Senate promulgates all the laws of the empire. Otherwise it is almost wholes. ly a judicial body. It is regarded as a supreme court of appeal, yet its decisions may be revised by the Council of State. The principal executive departments are the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Figure 1971. nance, of War, of the Navy, of Justice, and of the Interior, and of these Minis-try of the Interior is in many respects most important and powerful. The Ministry of the Interior has direction of the internal administration. The empire is divided into 78 "governments," IB prov-inces and one section, the island of Sag-

biles elected by the pensantry, the house-holders in the towns, and the landed pro-prietors. The body which met recently in St. Petershurg and petitioned the Cau to give his people more liberal institu-tions was composed of representatives of these organizations. Associated with the sematvo in an executive capacity is a board called the "uprava, and towns have municipal organiza

which closely resemble the ze uprava of the province. All the officials and institute fore mentioned are closely connected with and subordinated to the imperial bury cracy. All of them have been created by the autocrat's decree; all of them are directly responsible to the authorities at directly responsible to the authorities at St. Petersburg.

We now come suddenly upon an insti-

tution which from time immemorial has lain at the foundation of Russian social and political life, but which, nevertheless, is one of the most extremely democratic institutions in the world. In his commune, or "mir," the Russian peasant forgets he is the subject of an absolute superacy and exercises rights of selfautocracy and exercises rights of self-government as wide and substantial as those which the citizen of democratic New England enjoys in his town meeting. The Legislature of the mir is the as-sembly of all the community's beads of families. Its executive is not an official representing the bureaucracy, but the village elder, who is chosen by a majority vote of the assembly; assembly, with the eling, discusses and decides all com-munal affairs. The most important of these affairs is the distribution at irregular intervals of the land of the munity; for all over Russia the land oc-cupled by peasants is owned, not by the peasants themselves, nor by great land-lords who rent it to them, but by the mir or commune to which the peasants be long; and the amount of land which long; and the amount of land which each individual or family may hold and cultivate is determined from time to time by the communal assemblies. There are 197.5% communes in European Russia. They are required to pay taxes to the imperial government in proportion to their populations, but they enjoy the privilege of raising the money are way. imperial government in proportion their populations, but they enjoy privilege of raising the money any Way they please. The mirs are united into cantons, the assemblies of which transact the same kind of business as those of the

Formerly the communes hardly experigovernment. The Russian government, however, is constantly becoming more and more centralized, and the same policy which has practically destroyed the semiindependent governments of Finland, Po-land, and the Baltic provinces, also tends to bring the democratic mirs into tends to bring the democratic inner tends to bring the democratic inner direct subordination to the bureaucracy.

S. O. D.

WISCONSIN AND THE FAIR,

From the Message of Governor La Follette to Wisconsin Legislature.

During the year 1965 there will be held at Portland, Oregon, an exposition mmemorate the 100th anniversary of the exploration of the Northwest country by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Wisconsin has a peculiar sen-timental interest in this exposition. The Historical Library of the state storehouse of the greater part of the original documents where are prese the records of that memorable expecwhich has contributed so largely to the material prosperity of this section of our country. The material benefit of an exposition is to give opportunity for the ex-

tension of trade.

The new Northwest furnishes a market for the products of the industries of Wisconsin to the amount of many millions of dollars annually at the present time. It is estimated that the Pacific States puris estimated that the Pacific States pur-chase upward of \$15,000,000 per year of the factories. The future development of that region should greatly augment our trade in that section. addition to this, Oregon is the natural gateway for all the Northwestern states to the Oriental trade, now opening to this country, and to the trade which will come with the development of the resources of

Alaska. Wisconsin should strive carnestly to secure its share of this trade. A proper representation of some of its industries by this state at the Lewis and Clark Exposition would serve to hold the trade al-ready established, and establish new lines by bringing Wisconsin's products to the attention of new markets.

I do not believe it is necessary to make as extended an exhibit as was made at the St. Louis Exposition. However, it would seem that the interests of this state demand representation. The United demand representation. The United A considerable amount of evidence has States Government has appropriated \$50.- lately been brought forward from one 000 for buildings at this exposition and will install three-fourths of the display it exhibited at St. Louis. From statements of those skilled in the work, it is estimated that Wisconsin can make a credit able exhibition with an appropriation not to exceed \$80,000. I commend this important subject to your consideration, with the suggestion that action be taken promptly, as in the event that you detertion be taken mine to provide for an exhibit, it will be to begin work of arranging it

Birth of Western Sport. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor in Outing. If I were asked when honest sport in the West began, I should say it was on Thanksgiving day, '88. The college colony had grown until it had assumed the proportions of a university club, comprising among its membership several football stars from Eastern elevens; and in that year some daring spirits from among them conceived the ides of a Thahnksgivthem conceived the least of a Inamassy-ing football game for the benefit of char-ity. Ben Lamb, F. G. Peters and Arthur Farwell of Yale, J. B. Waller of Prince-ton, J. V. Cowling of Harvard, Ben Lock-wood of Columbia—I wish I could remem-ber the names of the entire eleven—in-vited Michigan to a battle royal on the wited Michigan to a battle royal on the gridiron. Michigan was new to football, but they were young, lithe undergradu-ates, who thought to find the winded and spavined "grads" an easy mark. The old warhorses, however, knew the game from the ground up; they puffed and grunted as they dragged their stiffened limbs about the snow-covered felds but limbs about the snow-covered field, but the ball went where they told it to go, and, when the score rolled up to some-thing like 40 to 6, a more surprised and chagrined lot of college boys you never saw than those humbled wearers of the maise and blue.

Tree Which Retaliates.

Lahore Tribune.

In the Far East has recently been discovered a species of the acacla tree which is a wonder of plant life. It grows to a height of about eight feet, and when full height of about eight feet, and when full grown closes its leaves together in colls each day at sunset and curls its twigs to the shape of pigtalls. After the tree has settled itself thus for a night's sieep, if touched it will flutter as if agitated or impatient at being disturbed. The oftener the foliage is molested the more violent becomes the shaking of the branches, and closure about the principal spring was at length the tree emits a nauseating deciphered years ago as containing curses on a girl who had stolen a bathing towel.

RATIONAL VIEW OF EATING.

The Hospital. Pew things can be more curious than the change which has been passing over the public mind in the course of the last few years with reference to food and feeding. Much has been made from time to time of the tendency to glorify intoxica tion which rollicks through the pages of Dickens, while it has to some extent excaped notice that his types of character are, as a rule, quite as much given to over-eating as to over-drinking, and that the meals at Manor Farm are as much in evidence as the beverages. Underlying the whole fabric of his fiction is an as-sured belief that to eat a great deal of ood is an action not only Itself, but certain to be rewarded by good health, high moral tone and enhanced physical vigor; and it is not too much to say that these were the prevailing convic-

tions of the time in which he lived The late Sir Henry Thompson, in the in-teresting volume upon "Food and Feed-ing," which has now passed through many editions, was among the insist forcibly upon the fact that the amount of food consumed should be much diminished in advancing life, and Professor Clifford Alibutt has lately to the Times, on his return from a tour in America, to say that wholly new ideas about diet are beginning to prevail there, and that American men of scien obtained demonstration of the fact that all food in excess of the actual require-ments of the body is a source of weakness instead of a source of strength, nervous force which might be better employed being consumed in its partial di-gestion and in its ultimate removal from the system. He tells us that this is espe-

ctally true of nitrogenous material, while hydrocarbons can be burnt off in respi-ration with comparative facility. A considerable amount of evidence has source and another tending with remark-able uniformity to show that the human body can be maintained in full vigor and activity upon a much smaller amo food than is usually consumed and the question is one which calls for the serious attention of physicians and physiologists. It has unfortunately been very much left up to the present time in the hands of minorities who may without gross exag-geration be described as faddists, and hence it has not received the consideration due to its manifest importance.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

Wiggs - Who is your closest friend? Waggs-Boggs; he wouldn't lend me a cent if I were starving.-Cleveland Leader.

"Is your husband as great a reader as you are?" "Oh, yes. He's busy all the time keeping down to my level."—Life. First Chauffeur-How did you come to his the chap-were you running too fast? Second Chauffeur-Certainly not-he was running too

"Say," queried the prospective custon y credit good for a shave?" "Naw," re-lied the barber. "If you can't raise a dim-sep on raistn' whiskers."—Chicago Dally

"Somebody tells Capitalist H. P. that he could hire ten good college professors for what his new jockey costs him." "Yes, but all the college professors I've ever seen would be overweight." -- Cleveland Pizin Dealer. The Child-Aunt Mary, nurse says when it thunders, it's the Lord sceldin' us. Aunt Mary-Perhaps it is, dear. The Child-Well, I don't see what he's got to be so mad about. I'me done everyfing today 'cept brush

-Brooklyn Life.

-Brooklyn Life.

"What's them letters you got up there over the door?" demanded Nuritch, inspecting the plans of his new maneton. "That," replied the architect, "is "B-a-l-v-e," which means—" "Salve"! I never made any in me life. My money was made in scap. Take 'em down."—Philadelphia Press.
"Henry," said his wife, "what do you need to take so many bottles along for, when you're only going fishing? "So we can have something to cork up messages in and throw overhoard, dear," he replied, "if anything should happen to the boat." "Oh, I see, Well, do be careful, Henry. I shall be awfully uneasy."—Chicago Tribune.

The sick man had called his lawyer. "I wish

The sick man had called his lawyer. "I wish The sick man had called his lawyer. "I wish to explain again to you," said he, weakly, "about willing my property." The attorney held up his hand reassuringly. "There, there:" said he. "Leave all that to me." The sick man sighed, resignedly. "I suppose I high as well," said he, turning upon his pillow. "You'll get it, supway." Judge.