The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., REVISED SUBSCRIPTION BATES. Sunuky, per year.

The Weekly, per year.

The Weekly, 2 months.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted. .15 Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday in-

POSTAGE RATES.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-York: Rooms 43-50, Tribune building. Chlcaro: Rooms 510-512 Tribune building. The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for

KEPT ON SALE. Chicago Auditorium Annex; Postoffice News Co., 178 Dearborn street. Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend-rick, 906-912 Seventeenth street, and Fruenum

Kausas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Minth and Walnut. Los Angeles-Harry Drapkin. Oskland, Col.-W. H. Johnston, Pourteenth and Franklin streets. Minneapolio-M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third; L. Begelsburger, 217 First avenue New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor

s., 605 Sixteenth street.

Ogden-F. R. Godard and Myers & Harrop. Omaha-Barkalow Bros., 1612 Farnam; Magoath Stationery Co., 1808 Farnam. -Salt Lake News Co., 77 West

Salt Lake—Sait Lake
Second South street.
San Francisco—J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street; Foster & Crear, Ferry News Stand;
Goldsmith Bros., 296 Setter; L. E. Lee, Palace
Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitta, 1008 Market;
Frank Scott, 80 Eillis; N. Wheatiey, 83 Steven-Washington, D. C.-Ebbitt House News

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1905.

NO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It is probable the Legislature will not now adopt the resolution to call a constitutional convention. A majority of the members do not think it necessary now. It is not deemed urgent, certainly-though there are several arguments for it. The Oregonian sees no way to settle the salary question without it, nor any way to bring the state institutions into reasonable limits, nor any way to bring public corporations within control of the requirements of modern life, nor any way to equalize properly the conditions of taxation. The general framework of the old constitution is good, and the opinion in the Legislature seems to be that since it has lasted a long time, it may well last longer. But the method of amendment, through initiative and referendum. probably will not be applied much further. Its product would be a thing of shreds and patches; and additional amendments-if proposed-will be much distrusted. But we can get along, yet for a while. Oregon never has been in a hurry, and need not be now. The chief interest The Oregonian

has felt in this proposition has arisen from its desire to refute the assumption, which is utterly absurd, that the call for a constitutional convention is a device to kill the initiative and referendum. Such convention is, itself, initiative in the highest degree; and the constitution framed by it, to be submitted to the electors. would be the consummate flower and fruit of referendum. Again, no constitution could be framed in which this principle would not be inserted, for acceptance or rejection by the electorsor, if the principle were omitted such on would have to reckon with the popular will, expressed through the ballot-box.

But some, perhaps, may say, "Oh, we won't take the risk; initiative and referendum might be rejected by the people. We have it now, and we are not going to risk it." Then initiative and referendum is a fixed despotic principle is it, above the reach of the people, and they shall have it, even though they might conclude they didn't want it? Such logic may, we think, be left to make its own argument.

A TRUE LOCAL OPTION.

If the Legislature will amend the present miscalled local-option law so that it can be offered to the people as a plain and fair local-option measure, the act will be approved by ten to twenty thousand majority. Opportunity to vote for precinct local option or prohibition is the demand, and voters who were duped and gulled and fooled by the studied subtleties of the act of last June and by the hypocrisies of its advocates, as well as those who saw through the artifice but couldn't get others to consider and understand it, are entitled to a chance to pass on a plain, simple and direct local-option law, with all schemes and juggleries of the present law for enforcement of prohibition where prohibition is not wanted, cut out of it.

Probably the amended act will go to the referendum; and it is advisable that it should. The Governor would not be likely to hold that any such emergency existed as required the law to be put immediately in operation. He could not do so, consistently with his utterances heretofore made. Resides. submission of the amended bill to the people will cut off the objection that any "snap judgment" has been taken with it. Nor should the Legislature, as The Oregonian thinks, provide for submission of the bill at a special election, but should let it go to the general election, in June, 1906. At no special election would there be a full vote, and debate of the subject is not wanted in

the year of the Lewis and Clark Fair. The bill should be very simple. Let any precinct, in any county, have a chance to vote for prohibition, if it wants it; and if all the precincts of a county want prohibition, then there will be prohibition in and for that county. But do not permit precincts where no liquor is sold, because none is wanted, to force prohibition on precnicts or towns that do not want it and would vote against it. Again, if any precinct in a city or town wants to prohibit sale of liquors within its limits, give it opportunity to do so.

Reasonable legislation on this subject is what the people desire and will approve. It is reasonable also to require that the petition for an election to determine whether sale shall be prohibited, or not, shall be signed by thirty per cent of the registered voters of the precinct. If there is any considerable prohibition sentiment in a precinct ch number will easily be obtained Under the present law ten per cent will suffice; and thus a very small proportion of the voters now may force

election, year after year. Make a true local-option law, and

there will be no protest against it. As it now stands, it is called a local-option law, "falso nomine"; for its main features are those of a prohibition law, in disguise. There isn't an honest feature in it, nor was there intended to be. Hence the uproar among the local-option element that supplied the greater part of the votes that had carried it, when they found that by trickery, juggle, chicane, covin and jesuitry, they had been duped into support of it.

THE GOVERNOR TO THE RESCUE.

The royal family of the state, the members of which subsist themselves and entertain their friends out of institution "betterment funds" supplied by the taxpayers, is more numerous than has been supposed. "They all do it." says the Governor, in defense of the titled families at the Penitentiary, in regard to the life of ease and luxury in which they live at the expense of the state. The Oregonian quite agrees with the Governor that the official domestic systems of all of these institutions should be investigated by the Legislature, and, if not satisfactory, a rule should be formulated for the government of these departments of the several state institutions. "It is to the interest of the state,

says the Governor, "that these families should live at the several institutions of which they are in charge." well; but is it therefore necessary for them to subsist out of the state com-"Their salarles are not missary? large," continues His Excellency. True. But should not they, like other families whose income is small, live upon what they legitimately earn? "These men and women work from ten to twelve hours each day in the week," it is added. The Oregonian having, for some years, observed the long hours and hard work that applies to official positions, out of courtesy to the Governor decorously smothers a laugh. There are still opportunities in Oregon to clear land, dig ditches and till the soil. Why do not these hard-worked, meagerly-paid people take up something Why confine themselves to such laborious conditions as the Governor describes? Why rub along with only three waitresses at table and but one assistant cook when they might do better? For have we not good, old Ben Franklin for it that "If you want a good servant and one that you like, serve yourself"?

DRAWING THE LONG BOW.

Captain "Ubiquitous" Scott, a man who made considerable steamboat history on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, used to excuse the speed shortcomings of a boat by saying, "It's a crackin' good twenty-mile boat that can run fifteen mlles an hour." A not dissimilar line of reasoning regarding the carrying capacity of some recent creations in marine architecture would lead to the deduction that the 30,000ton steamship that could carry 15,000 tons would be a great success. This thought is suggested by the performance of the steamship Minnesota on her maiden trip from Seattle. During the two years in which this giant steamship was under construction the advertising department of Mr. Hill's road was kept busy thinking up new methods for impressing upon the waiting world the immensity of the vessel.

It was a 32,000-ton steamship on all of the advertising literature, and the dimensions were practically unchanged until the Minnesota sailed from Seattle last week. No mention was made when the shrinkage took place, but the Seattle papers announced that the steamer took out "a full cargo of 26,000 tons." A decrease of 6000 tons in carrying capacity was, of course, heavy, but steamship Keemun, sailing about the same time, was 18,000 tons; so Seattle While the cargo of the was happy. Minnesota was heralded as the largest that had ever sailed from a Pacific Coast port, the Seattle papers were strangely silent as to particulars. The official manifest filed in the Custom-House contains these particulars: It shows the actual dead weight of the cargo to be 11,213 long or 12,559 short

tons. These figures open up wonderful pos sibilities for mathematical calculations on other great cargoes sent from Puget Sound. Take, for example, a problem something like this: If the 32,000-ton steamship Minnesota, with an official tonnage of 13,323 net register and estimated to carry 26,000 tons, actually carried only 12,559 short tens, how much did the 20,000-ton steamer Keemun, of 2527 tons net register, carry when she was reported with an 18,000-ton cargo? Hot air, if confined in casks or other receptacles, would probably occupy as much measured space on a steamer as other commodities, but it would not seriously affect the displacement of the

craft. Mr. Hill's new steamer is a mammoth carrier, easily the largest on the Pacific and easily too large to be a success; but, now that she has been loaded to her capacity and it is a matter of record that she is not a 32,000-ton carrier, or a 26,000-ton carrier, nothing is to be gained by further misrepresentation.

WHERE LEGISLATION IS POWERLESS. The attempt to apply the ordinary rules of finance, through Indians, to the management of the funds that have accrued from the sale of their lands, is about as hopeless as the attempt to instill into the Indian mind the principles of New England thrift. The Board of Indian Commissioners annually wrestles with the proposition, hoping to devise some plan whereby the Indian who receives a substantial sum this year for the relinquishment of his interest in tribal lands may not be wholly destitute and dependent for means to keep base life afoot a year hence. In this interest a bill was prepared at the annual session of the board last week which will be presented to Congress, asking that funds aggregating \$30,000. 000, when converted from tribal funds to individual holdings, shall not be paid at once to the Indians, but that each Indian shall be credited with the sum he would receive were the distribution to take place, and the interest thereon

The Indian, from the financial point of view, is a living embodiment of the difficulty that is experienced in attempt to make the empty bag stand upright. The maxims of Poor Richard. however strenuously urged, are lost upon him. Money will buy firewater and gewgaws. The purveyors of these irresistible objects of his desire are always on hand when the annual dividends of the Indian tribal trust funds are declared. What follows is an oid story, vividly illustrated by gaudily dressed Indians galloping about the when it was first made public through

finery in the gutters, where they have fallen, dead drunk and penniless, after more or less prolonged debauch.

Children in thrift and finance, money, lowever carefully doled out, to Indians is a curse. There are exceptions, possibly, to this rule, but its application is general, if not universal, and to obviate or correct the evils that follow it by legislation is as futile as to attempt to eradicate the gambling-splirt in men, or to promote virtue in women by the same means. Kindly disposed lawgivers may yield to the entreaty of specialists in reform upon all of these points and enact the laws asked for, Usually, indeed, they do, as the large number of laws in these interests that are found upon the statute-books of every state amply testify. This is well, since it applies a check in certain cases to the vices at which such legislation is aimed, and affords protection to the unsophisticated in others-results which are by no means to be despised. The masses in such cases, however, who have to be kept in the strait and narrow path, whether this is of thrift, industry or chastity, by the guy ropes of legislation thrown out here and there, the suggestion of reformers, steady them, will continue to fall between the lines.

OREGON FORESTS, The Nation, the state, the railroads, the syndicates, big and little, and the small owner, must approve the passage of the forest fires bill at Salem. And this, although the clause prohibiting fires between August 1 and September 15 be struck out. Much better half a loaf than no bread. Let us hope that the right to set out fire between June I and October 1 on permit from the County Clerk will not be abused. After ail, it is not from fire properly and openly lighted to burn cut-off brush and logs that the great danger comes, but from the thoughtless and wanton hunter or traveler who leaves burning his campfire at the foot of a big tree in the moss and dry leaves of the for-It creeps and crawls: presently the thin blue smoke curls up the bark, following the thread of fire within; no friendly hand is near to bring water from the spring close by, and in an nour the pyramid of fire rises high in the heavens, and no power of human hands can save the miles of forest from destruction. If quick and severe punshment can but follow so reckless and

wicked an act, the legal forms provid-

ing for it will meet the approval of all.

So much the state can do to conserve

the forests of Oregon. For whose benefit? To whom do these forests belong? A stranger traveling through these never-ending vistas of forest kings, spreading their green canopies far above his head, distant from all settlement, covering the mountain sides, would surely suppose the Nation owned these miles of uncounted wealth. The map tells another story. From north to south through the forests of Western Oregon are marked the alternate miles square donated by the United States to the first railroad of Oregon over a belt of country sixty miles wide. Out of this domain there have been sold off many miles to the timber syndicates of the East. These same syndicates are also now the owners, by divers methods, of other miles, the even-numbered sections between the railroad grant. Next in the scale of timber ownership come the wagon-road grants, three of large, one or two of smaller, size. It is said that together these last donations cover not less than 240,000 acres more. Next follow the whole crowd of timber purchasers of quarter sections, or 160 acres, each. For each of such quarter sections, where full titles from the United States have been obtained, the sum of \$400 has been received; but the corth today of those lands ered, ranges from \$600 to \$6000, and in some cases even more. The forest ands of Oregon have been so traveled over and "cruised" and claimed and selected and got hold of by fair means and possibly foul, that the Nation's rights in them are reduced to a minute

per cent. By all means should the timber be guarded and saved from fire. By all means let us support the President in conservation of the Nation's rights in timber as in other things. By all means have a National Forestry Department to take charge of what is left. The President's policy of reforesting the stripped and ravaged tracts appeals to all sensible men. But, after all, in the main the steed has been stolen be fore the stable door can be shut. The interests of Oregon are today, first, to see that this mine of wealth so freely distributed, so widely held, takes up some share in bearing the burdens of the state, as it enormously enriches the owner; and that no further waste and spoil is encouraged within our bounds.

Official figures estimated the standing imber of Oregon at 225,000,000,000 feet n 1903. The mills of Oregon accounted in 1903 for about one billion feet. Dealt with in large quantities, but for early and legitimate use, the mills have been paying 50 cents per 1000 feet, board measure, for the timber in the tree Now figure out what would be the value of the Nation's heritage in Oregon timber alone, if only the Nation owned that timber today. If it be but a residue, let that be preserved. Should not unlimited sales be stopped, and the mills be fed from what has so recklessly passed from the ownership of the Nation to that of corporation or indi-

In The Sunday Oregonian of two weeks back appeared an illustrated account of the poverty and distress in the East End of London, where 200,000 people were said to be unemployed and suffering. The English papers confirm this, but say that two great causes are at work. The war and the unrest in Russia have driven over to refuge in London thousands and thousands of Russian and Polish Jews, unacquainted with a trade wherewith to support life, and absolutely destitute. The trend from the country to the town is also heaping in the corners of the huge city a multitude of untrained and povertystricken laborers. When a city grows at the rate of over 50,000 persons a year, the problem to find work and food for them is a great one. It looks as if emigration on a large scale is the only remedy. Private charity is doing great things, but the emergency this Winter is pressing.

The bill to change the name of the State Reform School to State School for Boys, introduced by Senator Nottingham, of the Multnomah delegation, has met upon the motion of its author its final quietus through indefinite postponement. The unwisdom, not to say the absurdity, of the proposed change was pointed out by The Oregonian streets of frontier towns in fighting the report of Superintendent Luckey,

pressed, that the Reform School is not an institution to which it is an honor to go and from which it is an honor to graduate, the Senate concurred by voting almost unanimously to postpone the bill. With the purpose of the Reform School The Oregonian is in sympathy, but it does not comprehend in this purpose the desire to make the institution a place that, as expressed by Senator Haines, "boys would afterward refer to with pride as the place where they re-ceived their education." Reform that expends its energy, or even a portion thereof, in the effort to sugar-coat the pill of discipline so that the subject will not even know that he has taken it, is not to be commended as either practical or salutary.

From different parts of the city the

old complaint is renewed that the rock

used for macadam on the streets grinds up quickly, wears into holes, turns to mud in Winter and to dust in Summer and that the money expended for such work is practically wasted. The fact is that no very good stone for this purpose is yet found near Portland. stone could be found elsewhere, even at a distance, on or near a rallroad line, that would serve better purpose, it would be worth while to incur the additional expense necessary to get it. Limestone, of the proper quality, would probably answer as good a purpose as any, or better; and there is limestone in many places in Oregon, near the railroads. Streets made of rock obtained hereabout in a short time become muddy, sloppy, rough-pools of mud in Winter and deep with dust in Summer. During the year 1904 streets costing, approximately, \$173,794, were laid with this material. All street improvements for the year-sewers not included-cost \$638,740. These are very large items, added to the charges on owners of city property. If the macadam could be made permanent, or made of material that would last a reasonable time, owners of property would be content with the thought that they were getting something for their money. The City Engineer ought to be required to look into this matter of finding a better quality of stone for macadam, and to report the result.

There can be no justification whatever for the reported resolve of a group of members of the Common Council to take \$1500 out of the City Treasury for expenses of a trip to Los Angeles, on pretense of making inspection of the telephone system of that city. This is not the real object, and if it were it would come to nothing. These tours, at public expense, are outrageous, and the impropriety is not relieved, but really aggravated, by attempts to cover them with pretended considerations for the public welfare. The real reason is the fact that this time of year is known to be the best season for a visit to Southern California.

Now that Germany has expressed views coinciding with those of America on the matter of Chinese neutrality. Russia is likely to abandon her campaign against the Pekin government, whether it was instituted for the purpose of involving China in the present struggle or of a future annexation of territory. When Germany, which has been regarded as very friendly to Russia during this crisis, frankly opposes her policy in this instance, it must be evident to St. Petersburg that there is nothing to be gained by playing a lone hand against all the powers.

One of the large religious weeklies in London has just published the report of a special commissioner sent to South Africa to see how the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony are progressing under their new conditions. He says that the two races. Boer and English, are getting together, and that racial enimosity is fast disappearing. the greatest obstacles to a complete understanding being the Dutch pastors. Further, he found better relations among the hard fighters of the Transvaal than among the Orange River Colony people, who were the earlier to lay down their arms.

A Seattle preacher, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, charges the City Council with corruption, and the President of the Council replies by depreacher is a moral leper. Shocking. In Seattle, too, which we were informed is a paragon of public virtue in comparison with Portland. us be thankful that we have no moral lepers here-caught.

A juror trying a murder case in Reno had a revelation that the defendant was innocent, and held out for acquittal against his eleven fellow-jurymen. smoot declares that if he thought he had a revelation requiring him to do something contrary to the Nation's laws or customs, he would leave for another country-a very suitable plan for the Reno juror to follow.

We shall have to make the best of President Roosevelt's decision that he cannot attend the Lewis and Clark Fair. There is only slight consolation in the reflection that the Fair's glory will not be dimmed by the presence of a superior attraction.

Ballots amounting to about a third of the total were fraudulently cast in the Colorado election, the other two-thirds being probably the work of persons who didn't know enough to vote more than once.

Urged on by hunger and cold, the people of Warsaw cannot be repressed by the excesses of a brutal and drunken soldiery, and that city of blood and tears is likely to witness scenes recalling its worst massacres.

The beef trust, says the President, must obey the law. Truly, we have fallen on strange times.

Valuable Helpmeet.

Mrs. W. S. Wigham, of Moreland, would ne giad to know if any lady in this part of the state can best her record for 1904. She sold \$80 worth of strawberries, \$57,75 worth of vegetables, \$61.51 worth of eggs. She milked three cows nine months and sold \$155.90 worth of milk and \$246.80 worth of butter, making a total of \$602.20, besides supplying two families with butter and eggs and berries and one in milk and the other one with milk part of the time.

New York Tribune A good ides of the extent to which red tape is carried by the British army is given by the following paragraph from recent station orders at Aden: "Station-ery-589. The G. O. C. sanctioned the purchase locally of a bottle of red ink under the financial powers granted to him in A. R. I. (Army Regulations, India) Volume mood, and later lying in their tawdry some weeks ago. In the view then exNOTE AND COMMENT.

"The Beef Trust's my meat."-T. R. And the "Little Father" didn't even tell his Russian subjects that it hurt hin more than it did them.

Again the home critics carp at Kuro patkin. From the way they talk of his mismanagement one would think there was no mismanagement within a thousand miles of St. Petersburg.

It now develops that Hoch had 25 wives Sooner or later the craze for collecting things catches every one.

It is no longer "when my ship comes in," but "when my automobile rolls up

to the door." The St. Louis Star refers to the Crar

as "our extinguished friend." Why He Succeeded.

Nit by O. S. Marsden in Success. He robbed his employer. He blackmailed a millionaire He embezzied a million, He cornered the water supply

He didn't spend anything. He avoided luxuries, especially charity. He bribed a legislature ... He had a stony heart. He lived for money and not for himself.

The Supervisors recommended that the county buy a typewriter table and chairs, but threw out the typewriter.—Ionia (Mich.) Standard.

Nice way to treat a lady.

Ducks must be provided with ponds in which to lave themselves, according to the Illinois Humane Society, which is organized for the prevention of unlady-like conduct toward animals. This ruling has aroused the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, which has hitherto exhibited ducks at shows without a pond in the pens, and the discussion of the question whether or not a pond is easential to the happiness of a duck bids fair to become acute.

The W. C. T. U. branch which recently deprecated the increasing use by women of such sulphurous phrases as "Good Heavens," should have attended a trial in a Chicago court last week. A telephone girl from the Hyde Park exchange had a man arrested for swearing at her over the phone, but in the course of her remarks she made it clear that the worst offenders in that respect were the women most prominent in South Side society. "Foul, vile and vulgar" was how the witness described the language fired at her over the wire by most women when there was delay in getting their numbers. Evidently the increasing use of "goodness gracious" and such expressions is a good sign, indicating that the reign of stronger language is ending.

Some light on the manner in which Hoch won the hearts and hands of a score or so of women is afforded by the statement of Mrs. Kimmerle, the landlady of the house in which he was captured in New York. Hoch engaged rooms on Saturday and hadn't been in the house 29 minutes when he asked to be allowed to peel the potatoes for the landlady. On Sunday he made an offer of marriage. Here is a lesson to the bachelor desirous of copping out a wife. First show your sympathy and your domestic accomplisaments by peeling a lot of spuds. It is well to practice this first, however, for it's no easy task to peel potatoes rapidly and yet with due regard for the importance of not paring them too small. Then, before the good impression has faded. offer yourself in marriage. Carry the heart by assault; the slow sapping of the lover who holds himself too cheap is not half so effective. Hoch das Welb.

First, a sermon on "The Bed Too Short and the Cover Too Narrow." Second, a sermon on "The Girl Who Fell Out of Bed." Third (?), a sermon on "The Man Under the Bed."

Senator-elect Piles had to kiss a number of Olympia girls the other day. His official tribulations began early.

The Irrigan Irrigator man admits keeping tab on the birthdays of all the girls in Irrigon, and adds that it is an easy job, "for the average Irrigon girl over 14 years old only has a hirthday every claring that he can prove that the four years." We have puzzled over this statement for three or four hours, but in the absence of a diagram have been unnot long since on impeccable authority able to understand it. Were all the girls in Irrigon born on February 29, or does time pass so rapidly up there that two or three birthdays slip away unnoticed? We await enlightenment on this freakish manifestation of nature-girls' nature or the kind with an upper case "N."

> A state exchange has an article on "How Trees Live." Just like Russell Sage, we should think.

No doubt the Czar wishes he had a job that he could just quit instead of abdicating.

We hear a great deal of the "iron hand" n Russia just now. By and bye the feet of clay will have their turn.

M. M. Mattison, who covers the Washington Legislature for the Seattle Times, had his trousers stolen from his bedroom in Olympia. He is said to have been an excellent personification of the naked truth.

A kind Tacoma man brought home a lot of gunny sucks for his wife to use in making a dress, and she, with woman's inherent ingratitude, considers it a reason for secking a divorce.

The Beef Trust will be "beefing" right along now, but will have to return to its "muttons." WEX. J.

Thoroughly American Novelist. London Spectator.

Mr. Howells has recently published in

Harper's some exceedingly genial impres-

sions of England derived from a recent visit to our shores. But though he has learned to appreciate, and even love, England more than on the occasion of any previous visit, there is happily no sign in his new novel of his enrolling himself in the ranks of those American writers who abandon the National for the cosmopolitan standpoint. What lends peculiar charm to Mr. Howells' best work is the fact that it could only have been written by an American; that the atmosphere, characters and dialogue have just that touch of unfamiliarity to English which agreeably differentiates his novels from the home-grown article. The curi-ous and somewhat painful problem which he has chosen to develop and solve in his new work is no monopoly of American family life. But the setting and treatment are entirely characteristic of Mr. Howells; in other words, they illustrate once more the workings of that subtle yet wholesome mind which has always found its happiest inspiration in the delineation of the finest traits of distinctively Ameri-

can types.

THE STORY OF POLAND

How a Kingdom Was Dismembered and Divided Among the Neighboring Powers

country.

OLAND, a nation renowned for cen- nor remorse. The patriot leaders were turies as the great champion of Christendom against the Turks, entered upon its later period of blood and tears with the partition of a great part of its territory in 1773 between Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The prime mover in the partition was Frederick the Great, and it is related that when Maria Theresa of Austria was about to affix her signature to the agreement she prophetically exclaimed: "Long after I am dead, the effects of this violation of all which has hitherto been considered right and will be made manifest." In 1793 and In 1793 another partition was mg c between Russia and Prussia, and in 1795 the remainder of the Polish territory was divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria the revolt led by Kosciusko having been crushed by Suwaroff, the Russian General. Stanislas resigned the crown of Poland

in 1795 and died in 1798 of a broken heart, it is said. Thousands of Poles now en-tered the military service of foreign nations, many being in Napoleon's army on the fatal march to Moscow. Affairs in Russian Poland remained outwardly tranquil until 1830, when an insurrection, taking its impulse from the French revolution, broke out. It was begun by a body of students, who hoped to capture the Grand Duke Constantine at his residence near Warsaw. The at-tempt failed, but almost the whole Polish people threw themselves at once into the movement. Even the aristocrats, who had been supposed to be entirely devoted to the Russian cause, joined with their countrymen in the uprising for independence. A declaration was made that the house of Romanoff was no longer entitled to the throne of Poland.

A national army was sent into the field and the forces of the Czar crossed the Bug for the suppression of the rebelion. In February and March of 1831 sev-eral bloody battles were fought in the neighborhood of Warsaw. The Poles held their cause with much valor and en-thusiasm, but the generalship of their eaders was not equal to the em frontiers, whither they had been sent to revolutionize the provinces. The main body of the patriots remained inactive around Warsaw until the Russians crossed the Vistula and marched against the capital. With the approach of the catastrophs, the people became suspi-cious and all prospects of success were destroyed by the spirit of faction. On the night of August 15 a terrible massacre oc-curred, in which those who were thought to be lukewarm or treacherous to the Pollsh cause were murdered without mercy by the revolutionists. On Septem-ber 8 the capital was taken by the Russians. The other Poilsh cities soon cumbed, and the war was at an end.

The ills which Poland suffered in this struggle were indescribable. Whole dis were well-nigh depopulated. leeding country lay once more at the feet of a power which knew neither pity

MONROE DOCTRINE COROLLARY. San Domingo Protectorate a Less Evil Than Danger of Great Foreign War.

New York Sun. In Santo Domingo, in Venezuela or somewhere else within the broad area the Monroe doctrine, our unalterable determination to maintain the e was bound some day to encoun-equally resolute determination of doctrine was bound some day to en-

own subjects and their pecuniary interest in spite of the doctrine. The proposition, as presented from the European side, has never before been met squarely and fairly by the statemanship or diplomacy of Washington. It is this: A substantial American protectorate over Monroe-doctrine territory and an American and South American governments toward the rest of the world constitute an immediate corollary of the doctrine itself. The United States Government

amounts to in the end. Mr. Roosevelt's answer is made in the case of Santo Domingo under conditions peculiarly favorable and unusually free from irritants. It is substantially the answer that has been foreshadowed in his various speeches and writings. It has been called jingoism, the big stick, and several other names, pleasant or harsh acording to the mental attitude of the observer. "Yes," he says, "the burdens of a protectorate are a less evil than the danger of a great foreign war, if not now in the case of Santo Domingo, certainly later in the case of some other American republic. We are prepared in this in-stance at least to accept the corollary and do the notice work."

The reply is direct, manly and patriotic; and after the illustration of self-restraint which has been given in Cuba, it should received on both sides of the Atlantic without a suspicion of an ulterior pur-

ough February 1 is the date said to be fixed by the protocol for the establish-ment of tutelar control and authority in Santo Domingo, we assume that this contract of far-reaching importance will be xecuted with due regard to the forms of

The time is short, but with the energetic action characteristic of Mr. Roose-velt's Administration there is yet opportunity for the preparation of the requisite treaty with the Dominican Government, its submission to the Senate for consideration, and its ratification by that body in accordance with the provisions of the second clause of the second section of the ond article of the Constitution of the

The Memory of Jefferson Davis.

New York World, Dem. Governor Terrell of Georgia said at th Lee birthday celebration in Atlanta: I must indorse President Roosevelt's acti-In some things, but I can never indorse him personall, love him personally, or even respect him, until he says to the American people he has done wrong to the memory of President Davis.

Accurate historians are rare indeed. From Herodotus to Froude they have From Herodotus to Froude they have been caught tripping on facts, and Mr. Roosevelt may have been no more just in his judgments than Macaulay; but is the memory of Jefferson Davis the most important thing that presses upon the at-tention of the South? Might it not better forget Theodore

Roosevelt, the historian, while it con-cerns itself about Theodore Roosevelt the President, who is trying to allay see tional feeling? Three American Deficiencies.

Andrew D. White in the Century, As a result of observation and refle tion during a long life touching pub-lic men and measures in wide variety, l would desire for my country three things above all others to supplement American civilization: From Great Britain her ad-ministration of criminal justice; from Germany her theater, and from any or European country, save every Spain and Turkey, its government of

The Eastern Blizzard.

Pacific Coast Paper. I remember, I remember The house where I was been. Back there among the blizzards. That struck it yester morn.

The snow's piled up around it. While frosty is the sir, And you bet your bottom dollar I'm glad I um rot there.

but for some time previously the country had been disturbed. On November 1880, on the occasion of the thirtleth anniversary of the revolution of 1836 many political manifestations took place both in the churches and streets, and portraits of Kosciusko and Kilinski, a patriot of the time of the last partition, were distributed. Some riots took place and unfortunately several persons were killed. These proceedings were and followed by concessions from the Emperor Alexander, who established munic ipal institutions in Warsaw and the chief cities of the kingdom. The Russian Czar was acting under the advice of Wielopoi-ski, a Pole, who was appointed director of public instruction and worship. however, still continued, and in 1862 the Duke Constantine was named Viceroy. On the night of January 15, 1865. secret conscription was held and the ersons suspected of being most hostile to the government were dragged from their beds and enlisted as soldiers. Im-mediately after this the insurrection broke out, which was directed by a secret committee, the proceedings of which were as mysterious as those of the Fehm gerichte. Soon after bands of rebels be ran to make their appearance in the Polish forests. There were, however, no regular battles between the Russian

seized and either executed or banished into the snows of Siberia. The estates of

those who had participated in the rebel

lion were confiscated. The common sol-diers were transferred to the Russian

army. The Polish constitution and stat

utes were abrogated. The university at Warsaw and the other principal scats of

learning were abolished and a censor-

ship established over the press and the speech of the people. To all this was

idded a cruel system of police, and the

fixing of Russian garrisons in Warsaw and the other principal towns of the

No other outbreak occurred till 1863,

troops and the Poles-only guerilla fight-ing, in which the Poles, under the greatest disadvantages, showed splendid hero ism. The secret emissaries of the revolu-tionary government, armed with daggers, succeeded in putting to death many Rus sian spies-not the least memorable case being that of the Jew Hermani, stabbed while on the staircase of the Hotel de l'Europe at Warsaw. On the other hand. the chief of the insurgents captured were shot or hanged. Langiewicz held out for some time, but was defeated by the Rusdans and succeeded in making his escape into Galicia. A reign of terror was inau-gurated by General Mouravieff, and all attempts at reconciliation made by the great powers of Europe were useless. By May, 1884, the rebellion was quite supressed, and it will be seen by the results that It cost Poland dear. The kin of Poland now ceased to exist; it has been parceled out into six governments. The Russian language was ordered to be used in all public documents instead of Polish and the University of Warsaw has been Russified, all lectures now being de livered in that language,

ASSURED SUCCESS OF THE FAIR. And Good Words for Portland From a Neighbor.

Tacoma Ledger.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition offers the best opportunity that has ever been afforded to advertise the Pacific Northwest and attract desirable homescekers to Washington and Oregon. The Legislature of Washington has acted a great European power to protect its with commendable promptness in voting an avpropriation, not as large as many would have proferred, but adequate for a creditable and effective exhibit of Washington's resources and products, if wisely handled. The personnel of the commission named by the Governor is such as to inspire confidence and give promise of splendtd results. The countles and cities of can guarantee of proper behavior on the part of the West Indian, Central Ameripendent provision for special exhibits and a generous amount of advertising matter, which can be distributed most advantageously among the visitors to the Portland Fair. Pierce Coun ty and the City of Tacoma, through its Chamundertake the police work for the benefit ber of Commerce and other representative of the excluded parties. There are re-finements and sophistical modifications of this crude demand, but that is what it manufacturing city of the Pacific Northwest. Tacoma should make a conspicuous exhibit of Tacoma-made goods at Portland. The Manufacturers' Association, which maintains a permanent exhibit in this city, should apply for space in the Washington building to be erected It has at Portland, and install a comprehensive and elaborate display of Tacoma manufactures. The experience the association has had in exhibiting the products of Tacoma industry during the last 16 months will enable it to make a most effective exhibit at a minimum of labo

> The Portland Fair is an assured every particular. The work of the Fair Com-mission in erecting the buildings and beauti-fying the grounds has been well done, and. while considerable work remains to be accounlished, the commission has done its part thoughly and on time. The railroads are advesing the Exposition all over the country and are offering low rates to Portland and return by a choice of routes, and with stop-over privi-leges. The Federal Government, many of the states and some foreign nations have made liberal appropriations, and will contribute lib-erally to the success of the undertaking, and the exhibits will be the most interesting, in-structive and diversified that have ever been emembled in this country west of the Missouri River. The entire Pacific Northwest will profit ramensely by the Fair, and Portland, which bears the heaviest share of the labor and financial responsibility, is entitled to hearty co-operation and unstituted praise for her enterprise and ability in undertaking it.

> > "Potted Phrases."

London Chronicle, One never reads an account of a railway accident from the lips of the "badly shaken" passenger without finding that "all went well until"—the thing happened. But perhaps the most maddening of these potted phrases is "the rash act." You will read how Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown sat down and wrote several long letters to his relatives. How he had with great care arranged his affairs. How, with the utmost deliberation, he purchased poison revolver, a new razor and a ball of twine. How he sent his family away for a heliday, went to his room, and conscientiously poisoned, strangled, sliced, and shot himself. "No reason," runs the inevitable comment, "Is assigned for the rash act"-which was as deliberate as the movement of the Rhone glacier.

Hollerin' for the Flag. Maurice Smiley, in Leslie's Monthly, He never saw a battle,

Nor heard the muskets rattle; He never wranted hardtack or drank from a canteen: He never smelled of powder,

But Teddy isn't prouder Of the marching constitution than this patriot I mean. And maybe he's a tingo,

But he talks a cheery lingo, and tho' he's not a soldier, yet he loves a starry rag.

He doesn't do much boasting. But you never hear him roseting, For his song is "Yankee Doodle," and he hollers for the flag.

And it's that same man's opinion That we should have dor From the Isthmus to the Arctic; from Long Island to Luson; om Maine to Mauna Los San Domingo and Samoa;

From the Bekimos to Cuba; from Alaska to Well, mebbe he's a jingo,
But he talks a nervy lingo,
And a jingo beats the colle and a-chewing of

the ray.
And I'd rather have a bluffer

Than a sour-tempered duffer That's afraid of "Yanbee Doodle" and of hollerin' for the flag.