a few years ago with great reluctance

The Oregonian

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Second street South.

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San Diego, Cal.—J. Dillard.

San Pranciace—J. K. Cooper & Co., 740

Market street; Forter & Crear, Ferry News

Stand; Goldsmith Bros., 256 Sutter; L. E.

Las. Palace Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitta.

1908 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis; N.

Wheatley, 83 Stevenson; Hotel St. Francis

News Stand.

-E. T. Jett Book & News ington, D. C.—Ebbit House News

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1905. SIMPLE WORK FOR RAILROAD COM-

MISSION. The fighting man was explaining the

"chain shot" to the civilian. one cannon off here to the right," said he "and another away to the left. Then load them with balls chained together and when the cannon is fired they will mow down everything in their path." "But," answered the skeptical civil-"supposin' one cannon goes off

ahead of the other?" "In that case, the blamed thing swings 'round and plays hades with our own men." replied the fighting man.

Spokane, the storm center of the Ratiway Commission idea, has tried the chain-shot experiment, and one of the guns has missed fire. Senator Davis, of Pierce County, predicted that the Spowould be at Olympia clamoring to abolish the Railroad member from Pierce may not be obliged ler" when the free end of the chain

Spokane is an inland city, and for that reason can never enjoy the advan- ment a majority in their favor. tages of ocean competition. This water competition is the basis from which all ferent aggregation of political force and the interior point must pay the tidewater rate plus the land rate from the terminal point to the interior point. Theoretically this should permit the Coast jobher to handle all of the lobbing trade in the Spokene territory.

Unfortunately for the jobbers of Portland and Puget Sound, railroad compa nies have nuliffied to large extent the advantages which the Almighty gave the Coust ports. In an effort to build up a jobbing trade in Spokane terrilory the roads have charged the Coast tobbers such a high rate that it has impossible for them to cor with Spokane jobbers on anything less than carload lots. This has given Spokane absolute control of the trade for a radius of 100 miles around that city. Now it happens that this less-than-carload rate, demanded from the Const jobber, is out of all proportion with the ther, that since the imports from the through rate established by the water colonies consisted mainly of raw marall lines.

Here, then, is an inequality which must be promptly corrected by the all other countries, and by consequence charge per ton per mile for both the loaf. Mr. Chamberiain announced him-Coast jobbers and the interior jobbers. Portland. Seattle and Tacoma have tion of raw materials. He accepted as been bragging for years about the advantages of tidewater location and yet undertook to convince the working raticoads, by discriminating in favor of Spokane, which has no water competi- larger production of manufactured tion, have enabled its jobbers to sell goods, arising from the protective tariff at wholesale in territory rightfully belonging to Coast ports that have that their condition on balance of prof-

"milling-in-transit" rate on wheat. Even railroad men themselves are at a loss to discover any good reason why this rate should be given Spokane, but it is a fact that Spokane millers can go down into the Palouse country and buy wheat in competition with | the first of his celebrated speeches. Coast millers, ship it to Spokane, grind it and ship the product to the Coast for exactly the same rate as is demanded words, the railroads have been Spokane for nothing, and then hauling and now expected a return. the flour product back to the Coast at

This is discrimination with a vengeance, and if the Railroad Commission. can correct inequalities in charges anywhere in the state, it will be in this unilling-in-transit" rate. The ad-

gainst them problems that buffle the best efforts of shot of this agitation. September 14, that as Princess Alex she left her bonce roads?

elieve, however, that the Commission will easily understand the glaring inequality of the rates which have enabled Spokane to build up a jobbing and milling trade at the expense of more favorably located ports. This beprobably be taken up first. The cannon is loaded and Spokane would do well to begin "ducking" its head before the chain shot swings 'round

Threat of referendum on the general appropriation bill of the Oregon Legislature is prompted by desire to cut off not only to Great Britain, but to the superfluous Normal Schools. But is financial, commercial and manufacturthere not a better means to that end?

Many people are dissatisfied with the log-rolling in the Legislature which resuited in hitching Normal Schools to suited from the detestation shown by indispensable state institutions in order thus to boost the schools into the public treasury. Two avenues are open to

REPERENDUM, NO: INITIATIVE, YES.

the bill; second, enactment of a corrective law under the initiative. The second alternative seems the more reasonable and practical. The first would deprive necessary institutions like the insane asylum and the penitentiary of money required for naintenance and improvement at the same time that it would shut off the Normal Schools. And there is serious doubt whether interest-bearing war-rants could be issued for maintenance of necessary state institutions. No doubt the institutions at the capital could be kept going on the credit of the state, but certificates based thereon would be discounted if no interest were allowed by law.

"No warrant shall be drawn by the Secretary of State," reads the law, "in payment of any claim against the state unless an appropriation has first been made for the payment thereof; but where such claim has been incurred in pursuance of authority of law, but no appropriation has been made for its payment, or if made has been exhausted, the Secretary shall audit such claim, and, if allowed, shall issue to the claimant a certificate as evidence of such allowance."

This foregoing section of the code raises a two-fold doubt. First, would not the institutions at the capital have to subsist on certificates without interest, and, second, would not the Normal Schools be entitled to such certificates also?

School abuse is by the initiative. It is the short way, too. For the initiative 8 per cent of the vote last cast for Eupreme Judge would have to petition, instead of 5-7200 electors instead of 4500. The appropriation bill will cost the state \$111,000 for Normal Schools during the ensuing two years. But a veto on the entire bill will cost the state much

A TOTTEBING MINISTRY.

When news dispatches record diminution of the majority supporting the present British Ministry from the original figure of about 140 in the House of Commons to 24, out of an attendance of 358 members, the beginning of the end appears. A similar process has been in operation in the past on many occasions, and there is no instance of a Ministry's regaining the confidence of the House after such experiences. The present is the fifteenth Parliament elected during the long reign of Queen Victoria. It met in December, 1900, and its longest term of life would be seven years. Its dissolution will occur in one of two ways: By an adverse vote establishing a majority against the Min-Commission two years hence. But the istry, even on the most insignificant item which could be construed as bearto wait two years to hear Spokane "hol- ing on policy, or on request of the present Ministry to the King for dissolution, to test the question whether the nation will return to the next Parlia-

The tottering Ministry is a vastly diffrom that which Mr. A. J. Balfour gathered round him when he became Prime Minister on July 12, 1902. At that time the Cabinet, or governing committee, called the Ministry, contained, beside Mr. Balfour, all those Ministers left him in September and October, 1903, After the end of the Boer War Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made his famous visit to South Africa. On his return he raised in the Cabinet the question of preferential tariffs for the British colo nies, which is the rock on which the Cabinet ship is now being wrecked. This occurred in November, 1902. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, at once openly opposed The issue was made plain even then that preferential tariffs to the colonies involved abandonment of free trade. under which policy Britain had prospered for forty years and more. Furand met and recognized by the terials for manufactures or of food products, preference to them necessary a tax on imports of food from There must be an equal an enhanced price for the poor man's self as opposed to any tax on importanecessary the rise in price of bread, but classes that higher wages would follow against foreign-made articles, and thus its and losses would be bettered by fol-

lowing his lend. The first clash in the Cabinet led to of Spokane is a special privilege known no immediate result, as Mr. Chamberlain was not then ready to throw down the gage of battle. Mr. Ritchie prepared a free-trade budget, adopted in March, 1902. It was only the lull before the storm, for on May 15, 1963, Mr. Chamberiain delivered at Birmingham watchword was "preferential tariffs for promoting the union of the British Em-He reported that the colonies for hauling wheat direct to the Coast, had already adopted tariffs allowing the mother country preference on in hauling wheat a hundred miles up to ports ranging from 25 to 23 1-3 per cent. turn he proposed by establishing the same rate charged against the tariff against foreign imports and al-Coast miller for a haul 200 miles lowing the colonies preferences, proportioned, it was suggested, by their sacrifices on their own tariffs.

Then the war was on, the end of which is not yet seen. It was charged to Mr. Chamberiain that the working classes would pay three-fourths of the vantage of a tidewater port has always | enhanced food cost. He replied by probeen conceded in the making of rates, posting to allow them old-age pensions, even by the Interstate Commerce Com- and various benefits absorbing all the mission, and now the Coast jobbers will excess they had paid. Germany, France insist that the Railroad Commission and other European countries viewed prevent any further discrimination with alarm the prospect of their goods being handicapped in the British mar-The Oregonian does not believe that kets by what was in effect a protective \$4000-per-year politicians can success- tariff. The United States was hardly fully work out all of the transportation moved, waiting calmly to see the up-

1900, to consider its course. The differences were so vital that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton and Lord Balfour of Burleigh resigned on September 18, Mr. Arthur Elliott on September 21, and the Duke of Devonshire on October 6, 1963. Mr. Balfour, as Prime Minister, had great difficulty in filling the vacancies, and a patched Cabinet was the result. People said that the brains had gone, possibly a libel on some that stayed or came in But the leader must cry often to his former colleague. Where are my le-The importance of the pending issue

not only to Great Britain, but to the ing interests of the world, it is hard to overestimate. Great unpopularity to the existing government has also reall religious bodies outside the Church of England to the education act of 1902 Under this system there were in Engsuch persons; first, referendum veto on land and Wales in 1904 5945 board schools, absolutely unsectarian and wholly state supported, and 14,200 either wholly or partly controlled by religious bodies, chiefly of the Episcopal Church. In the present turmoil the Irish in Parliament also see their great chance to pull home rule out of the fight. Their 163 Irish members will weigh heavily in the final scrimmages before the goal line is crossed. If the recent bye-elections are a true guide, overwhelming defeat awaits Mr. Balfour. His effort to shelve this fiscal question until some distant day is openly scoffed at. He will either have to indorse or to oppose his quondam colleague. If he indorses him, free trade will in all probability sweep the country. If he opposes him, Mr. Chamberlain has already enough followers to put a Balfour free-trade

INAUGURATION'S PROUD PAGEANT

Ministry in a hopeless minority, by

drawing from him a great proportion of

his conservative and protection-loving

followers. In that case the Liberals

come at once into power.

Inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States will take place at Washington today with pomp and circumstance that befit a great occasion. Mr. Roosevelt carries to the office the record of having been elected by an unprecedented magority -popular and electoral-and of having served the Nation already three and a half years as Chief Magistrate of the Nation. He stands before the people today as a distinguished product of republican institutions.

As he appears on the platform to make his inaugural address he will be greeted by a chorus of welcome from thousands of throats. Behind and apart from this enthusiasm is the permal regard in which the President is justly held; prosperity that has been fostered by years of peace and wise governmental measures, and pride that and greatness.

Whether seen from a spectacular, a material or a patriotic point of view, the pageant will be one to inspire reverence for the Nation's past, pride in its present and hope in its future Strength begotten of liberty; prosperity born of enterprise—inaugural day, 1905, may well be halled as one of the proudest days in American history

Since jurists of renown, despite ritten constitution, are frequently divided upon the question of whether this Legislatures enact laws which courts is no wonder that a body of men bound by no more definite code than one of ethics should be torn by dissensions. Different men, different views of what is in accordance with the nebulous ethics of a profession. Therefore the teatempest raging in the Portland pot tempest raging in the Portland Medical Society is not a cause for surprise. It is generally agreed among cal, but there appears to be a lack of agreement as to what constitutes advertising. The amiable young sawbones who entertained Mr. Pickwick at a memorable party had views of his own on this subject. While lamenting his small practice to Mr. Winkle, Bob Sawyer explains the seeming business done by his boy, who was accustomed to rush up to a house, deliver a bottle bearing on the label the legend "Sawyer, late Nockemorf," and to call for it next day, explaining that rush of work caused him to leave the prescription at the wrong house. "We have got one four-ounce bottle that's been to half the houses in Bristol," said Sawyer, "and it hasn't done yet." Further, in the words of the same young man-

The lamplighter has 18 pence a week to e night bell for 10 minutes every tim nes round; and my boy always rushes urch just before the Psalms, when the church just before the Faalms, when the peo-ple have mothing to do but look all about 'em, and calls me out, with horror and dismay deploted on his counterance. "Bless my soot," everybody says, "somebody taken modernly till Bawyer, late Nockemorf, sect for. What business that young man has!"

There are not many young medicos so rresponsible as Sawyer nowadays, for which the public has great cause to rejoice, yet there are to be found physiclans with similar ideas of advertising as a newspaper man soon learns. The trouble is that the principal sticklers for ethics frequently confound the publicity brought by fame with the publicity gained by devious but skillful advertising. If a man has done or is doing something that is worthy of attention or description, is he to shamefacedly hide his head in the sand, lest he should be accused of advertising? Of course not, but there is none to say, "Here lies the line between the ethical and the non-ethical. It may be that Osler, of Johns Hopkins, was doing a little advertising when he made his over at 40" statement. This by the way, however. The ladylike squab blings of the doctors are always watched by laymen, who cannot help displaying some interest in the amuse-ments of the men who look at their engues and cut out their appedixes, if the word may be so Englished. Consequently Portland will be curious to learn how her Medical Society will settie the question of advertising, and will hope that so momentous a matter may be disposed of without bloodletting. An old English pastoral ditty says of this season:

The prescription is perhaps unscien ociety might nevertheless give it trial.

The retirement of the Empress of Russia, with her children, to the seclu-sion of Darmstadt-her childhood's home—is announced as a measure necessary to restoration of her shat-

though the prize held out for her ceptance was the crown of Holy Rus-sia. The youngest child of the Princess Alice of England, who died while she was an infant, she was reared tenderly, largely at the English court, by her grandmother, Queen Victoria. She was scarcely 23 when she went to Russia to become the imperial bride of Nicholas II. She will return broken in health, wounded in every sensibility, an unwill-ing apostate to her church and religion the mother of five children, seeking refuge from her own, her family's and the Nation's woes in the seclusion of the little palace in which she was born.

The pity of the gentle mothers and hon-ored wives of all Christendem will go

with her. Great Britain has cut down her estinate of the amount required to keep her navy in presentable shape for the coming year. The cost is expected to be \$18,000,000 less than last year. At first glance this seems to be a pretty large sum, but it diminishes wh are told that there will still be required a matter of \$166,945,000 to maintain British prestige on the high seas, and that the force on her floating fighting ma-chines numbers 125,000 men. She also has under construction at the presen time eight battleships, fifteen armored cruisers and thirty-nine torpedo-boats, submarines and other smaller craft. German prestige on the high seas has ning along at a very rapid been booming along at a very rapid rate recently, but so long as the British budget contains \$166,000,000 for paval expenses. Great Britain will still bear the title "Mistress of the Seas."

The National Government is willing to pay the Klamath Canal Company reasonable compensation, but will not be held up for a graft. And the engineers of the Reclamation Service are to determine what constitutes a graft price. The Klamath Canal Company is holding out for future profits on its project. It should be wise and not demand too much. The company would like to drive the Reclamation Service out of the Klamath country. The Interior Department very properly refuses to be budged. The Government holds the long end of the lever and should use it according to the wish of the people of Klamath County. people there wish the canal company to make way and give the Government a free field. So do the people of the entire state.

Gentlemen so used to boarding at Waldorf-Astorias as those in the city jail may be pardoned for rebelling at 'mulligan" stew at 9 cents a meal. The worthy citizen incarcerated for stealing a fire extinguisher is entitled to condo lende. The brace of colored gentlemen arrested for running a "club" dispensed liquors are to be congratulated on their escape from the stew finds lusty voice in National growth Judge Hogue took a broad view of their case, inasmuch as the Commercial and the Arlington Clubs are in the same business. The time is auspicious for the proprietors of the Portland Club to have themselves arrested.

> Unusually favorable weather for Spring work is giving farmers an opportunity to get busy much earlier than usual. The abnormally high prices now being paid for wheat will result in a much larger acreage of Spring grain ditions later on, the Pacific Northwes is this year in a good position to break all previous records for a big wheat crop. There has been some complaint of freezing in exposed localities east of the mountains, but this damage in the aggregate will not be great, and can now be remedied by putting the

land in Spring grain. The fastidious prisoners at the City Jail have decided to eat the food which has been provided for them. To a degree this decision will be satisfactory, for if these individuals had starved to death while waiting for something more dainty than the stew with which they were provided, the expense of burial would have fallen on the meek and long-suffering taxpayers. As to the epicures themselves, there is a possibility that the stew was so unsatisfactory that they will ever after give the jail a wide berth.

The projected railroad from Medford to Crater Lake would make easy of access one of the greatest natural wonders of the West. Thousands have already been attracted to this remarkable piece of scenery, but the difficulty for encountered in reaching it has pre vented the great mass of seekers for scenic beauties from reveling in its renders. The proposed road would also be of value in developing a rich agricultural and timber district leading into the mountains.

An honored and useful life went out in accordance with the summons of Nature, that all in time must hear when Mrs. J. S. Giltner died at her home in this city. She left on a gener ation the stamp of a gentle, womanly life, and passed on and out, tenderly beloved and mourned. She was 78 years of age. Forty were passed in the home

Great is the unrest of political patri ots in Multnomah County. Only one year ago an "organization" throve and waxed mighty which seemed destined to endure for years. And yet so soon thereafter the captains of last year's victorious host are anxious. Truly man proposes and God disposes.

Gambling bills were slaughtered right and left on that last night of the Oregon Legislative session. And all the while reformers were making so merry over defeat of the liquor people that they forgot the gamblers. It's an III wind that blows nobody good

If the civic improvement agitation now in progress accomplishes nothing beyond securing removal of billboards with their garish coloring and some times indecent pictures, from the it will have justified its clamor.

position Summer. And roses will make amends for many an unsightly bill-Now we shall see whether scarce saltific, but the members of the Medical mon in the Columbia River can be made more plentiful by lengthening the

> The Russian army in Manchuria is again in the position where another retreat will be a giorious victory.

fighing season.

Washington now has a Railroad Comn; but how long will it have rail-

NOTE AND COMMENT

Now that the Portland Medical Sotinty is after raising a ruction over advertising by members, newspaper re-ports in future will read after this

Burglars broke into the house of Dr. - of - Tenth street last night. The police are confident of allowing the criminals to escape.

the well-known physician, had his skull fractured in an automobile accident yesterday. He was attended by Dr. -, who remarked that most of the members of his profession were cracked anyway.

Miss Bromo Seltzer and Dr. narried yesterday at the Pink Temple. Dr. and Mrs. - will make their home in Zululand.

Dr. -- died suddenly this morning His death is attributed to the shock of seeing his name in a hospital report. It s rumored that his widow intends to defy precedent by having her husband's name engraved upon his tombstone.

Rockpile prisoners have declared a lockout against the city's mulligan stew.

Kuropatkin again withdraws his "south "Greatest show on earth" in Washing-

ton today. According to the New York World, Dr Osler hasn't a friend left among the

chorus girls. They all object to being chloroformed. Stoessel is receiving a warm welcon from the Czar and from Society. This may thaw out the frost brought on by

by several police captains, these authori-ties on money and its slang names used in casual conversation the terms: Tin, cush, gelt, rocks, candy, dough, sugar, mazuma, glad wealth and the welcomgreen. Money seems to provoke more slang than anything else in the world, and every decade, almost, has its own pet

To satisfy the Christian Church of Peoria-would not be a difficult task for a minister. All the brethren in Peoria require of a pastor is that he shall be an evangelist, a large man, a miser, a crank and be ready and able to bear the burdens of the flock. Maybe the flock in recipro cal mood will bear the pastor's burdens,

Joe Chamberiain is doing his best to shake Premier Balfour out of his state of "philosophic doubt."

The editor of the weekly book review published by the New York Times has em-barked upon the colossal task of making a list of all the literary societies, associations and clubs in the United States, and with this object in view requests the seretary of each organization of this kind to send a postal card with the name of the society and the address of the secre-tary. The secretary of the Garfield Literary and Debating Society please take

To be "hospitable" costs a great deal of money in these days. James Henry ('Silent") Smith, who is succinctly described by a New York paper as "the \$50,000,000 bachelor," is about to give a little entertainment for 30 guests or so. He will have a special train and take the party for a six weeks' journey through the United States and Mexico This will knock out all previous records for "hospitality." Soon it will be necessary for a host who wishes to please his friends to build houses and give each guest a 99-year lease on one of them. Of course, the host will also provide the furniture, food and servints. As some people prefer hotel life, the host might offer his friends the choice of such a house or of free quarters in one of the fashionable hotels. This would be real hospitality, as it is

Sir Francis Jeune, who has long been Chief Judge in the English divorce court, Is about to retire on account of ill-health. which he attributes to the quantity of perfumes he has been compelled to breathe in the course of his duties. No wonder men wanted divorces from such scented darlings as those coming before the Judge must have been.

A Seattle boy of 17 has just been sarried. It will be horribly humili ating for the husband if he is ever spanked by his mother-in-law.

-A heated discussion is raging in the New York Times on the question whether "Alice in Wonderland" funny or merely dull. It is a cinch that Alice is dull as ditchwater those to whom she's not amusing, and that she's never dull to those who find her funny. One correspondent assures himself that he has a sense of humo because he laughs at the nonsense verses of Carolyn Wells, yet he cannot find anything to laugh at in Wonder land. He probably knows Carolys Wells is funny because he sees her verses in the magazines, where even the serious poetry is laugh-provoking properties.

Russia is not seething so much a eething.

The Civic Improvement Associatio will have to hire General Nogi before some of the Gibraltars of shackdo are reduced.

Barnum's "Fat Lady" has bobbed up to New York. Having dwindled away to me pounds she was forced to go to work. and appeared in a police court the morshade of her former self.

About as good a way as any brighten up the city is to have your office window washed. However, this affects the view of a few people, so it is well not to stop at it.

Where Had He Been? Lippincott's, A "breed" and a white man were er

gaged in what Old Man Donnelly called a "ranicaboo" when Stag-Hound Bill stepped into Sam Jeffrey's saloon one stepped into Sam Jesirey's saloon one night. Sam Jesirey's saloon enjoyed a monopoly near an Indian reservation. There was a faro game in full binst and a spirited poker game. Bacon-Rind Dick was drunk again and squeaking like a mouse in the wall. The air was thick with smoke, and a man had to order his drinks at the top of his voice in order heads and the standard power the upwar of the in. Springtime is swelling the buds to make Portland a rose city for the Exto be heard above the uproar of the tu-multuous cowbeys and stockmen. Stag-Hound threw his pack-saddle in the corner and sat down

ner and sat down.
"My gosh!" he said to his neighbor, a
smile of contentment playing about the
corners of his mouth, "but it seems good
to be back in civilization again."

Unfortunately True. Atchison Globe

NEW DODGES IN SIEGE WARFARE

Devices Employed Before Port Arthur by Japanese to Concest Movements and Harass Enemy.

Richard Barry, in The Century.

The Japanese had to cross a valley a mile wide and six miles long, dominated at all points by every degree of hostile five. This did not appai them. They accepted the problem, grappied with it and mastered it. They honeycombed the valley in the classic manner with its miles love in the classic manner with its miles. ley, in the classic manner, with 18 miles of trenches and tunnels. The chief ele-ment in the problem was to hide these from an enemy with lockouts above the plain. The Japanese attache in South Africa had seen the Boer commandes, un-der fire, suddenly vanish in waving stalks of corn, projected, screen-like, across a tailtale front. It was a savage trick, learned by the Boers from the Kndrs, and though school-bred British minds sneered at a ruse apparently so childish, yet many times their game was lost through such maneuvers. The Boers used their maire in wholesale fashion, covering their front with deep layers of whole sheaves. The Japanese improved on this Students of Nature, disciples of Nature, they gave no gross imitations. In late Autum, over a field battle-tessed for three months. trampled by two armies, and sickled by the husbandryman, Death, they advanced, resurrecting the cornfields as they went, till the Russian eye beyond could not guess the point where make standing by chance left off and makes erected by he-alogues began. Each angle of advance was concealed by these brown, withered sheaves.

Both sides had sailors on land. The Japanese emplaced the navy six-inch guns in the bottom of a valley. The army field-guns were perched along the peaks in guns were perched along the peaks in front, from which they could bark down like noisy house dogs. But the savage bite came from the big guns, a quarter of a mile behind, the location of which was mistaken by the Russians as identical with that of the blustering fieldpieces on the ridge. The sailors did not trust alone to the improbability of their hiding-place. They cut out earth the size of a ship's They cut out earth the size of a ship's hull, mended the broken crust with timber balks, and thrust the noises of the six-inchers out of two square openings that might have been turret-holes. Thus, entirely protected, though within easy range of the enemy, they escaped serious injury. This was the most effective Japanese battery; it has become famous for tenseity. For the first time coast-defense guns

battled with each other. The Russians turned most of theirs landward. The Jap-anese learned that field artillery was us-less against either the fiest or the permanent forts. Such knowledge prompted the assignment of a naval brigade to the initial bombardment, which, with the first grand assault, failed. Then they immediately turned to home for heavier ord-nance. Mortars for coast-defense along the Straits of Shimonoseki and on the Bay of Yeso were all but completed in the military shops at Ozaka. Twenty-six of them were immediately sent by trans-port to Dalay, and thence by rail over the tip of the mended Trans-Siberian to the last station outside the zone of the Russian fire. The shipment of these great guns, the mortar-barrel of one weighing eight tons, up to that point, where cranes, steamships and locomotives of the finest type were available, was a gigantic undertaking. Arrived at the shattered station in the night-for day work was impossible—the task was only begun. From there the guns were hauled by hand, for horses or Manchu exen could not be used where stience and

en could not be used where silence and concerted intelligence were essential. Eight hundred men were detailed to each gun, which was mounted on skids such as lumbermen use in the north woods. Four abreast, with hemp thougs across their shoulders, and all attached to a long cable as thick as a man's leg, the men labored on through the mud, after dark, with the Russian shells finging out searching challenge over their heads, occasionally a quart of shrapnel buildes spurting promiscuously into their ranks. Of the positions to which the guns were thus taken the nearest were 1909 yards and the farthest 1½ miles away. Once they were there, no emplacement of shale or earth, such as sufficed for faid artillery and for naval guns, would do. So lery and for naval gana, would do. So under each gun was laid eight feet of concrete, firm and deep; and when it had hardened the gun was emplaced. All this was done under fire, in the night, the men helps went transmitted by en being spat upon the glare of the searchlight, pelted nor times by wind and rain, and, toward the end of Autumn, seared by the winds howl-ing in from two seas. It was prodigious toil, obscure heroism unbelievable. But it was successful, for it was this coast-defense artillery that sank the Russian fleet. None other could have done it. The monster labor of placing these guns on the bleak Manchurian hills, from which they have contested with the finest de-

fenses in the world, is one of the thrilling engineering feats of modern times. For the first time in history armies battled under searchlights. There had be-fore been fights at sea, and at Kimberley a few skirminhes under searchlights; but in front of Port Arthur they have lighted up decisive engagements, extensive ma-neuvers and vast losses. Science has in-tensified war. It has limited numerical loss, but it has increased individual suf-fering; and, as in modern city life, it strains brain and nerves to the breaking

Kimberley saw the dawn of the fireworks branch of warfare. It was left for Port Arthur to bring into permanent use this feu de joie of holiday nights, a dethis feu de joie of holiday nights, a de-light in peace, in war a spy. Rockets, such as we use on the Fourth of July, bursting above the plain, threw phos-phorus over the advancing sappers and lighted up acres as though by candelabra of stars. The Russians used three batter-ies of such star bombs, and their dazale added spectacle to horror. Some Japan- of encompment to see officers contended that they caused sanitation is looke no annoyance, but my observation of the results was that they gave annoyance, Japanese success.

"THE DOG" AS A PHILOSOPHER.

New York World. "Kid" Yanger, whose lack of beauty the him in puglistic circles the title of "The Dog," thus explains why pretty Lizzie Winters consented to become his "It ain't looks that win a girl. It's

what a guy can do, what he can make good at, that gets 'em."

This is true Darwinian philosophy.
Fittest to survive is fittest to wive. The most wicked or most cunning fighter among cave men got the pick of the cave girls. The young Indian won in war or in chase the right to matri-Strengto, courage, skill, beauty, make in all ages an "eligible

So today the novel hero who is "hand some as a Greek god" is out of it. Picturesque ugliness is considered piquant, but there must be courage er strength or inner worth fit for a world of struggle. Burly football player, keen lawyer, brilliant writer or what not-let "Algy" or "Monty" be capable of bringing plenty of meat to his cave and he may be as ugly as you please.

And herein the novelist. like the philosopher of the Yanger school, mimics fact. "It's what a guy can make good at that gets 'em."

The Eternal Squabble.

Atchison Globe.

Joe Bowers and his wife are sick in the same hed, with grip, and their children say their "jawing," is very smusing. Joe is so much better that he wants to smoke, his wife objects. Both are cro Bowers children are telling sing stories "on" their parents

It was to be expected that a people like the Japanese, inventive, versatile, and industrious, would develop extraordinary resources when confronted with such a problem as Port Arthur, the reducing of which has caused them great agony and cost vast treasure. Archimedes would have rejoiced to know Colonel Imazawa. Imazawa's most effective device was the wooden grenade gun, an invention to save assaulters from death by their own avelouses. If found that a solidite over explosives. He found that a soldier car rying hand grenades of gun slope under fire, if properly i slope under fire, if properly lift, became a more frightful menace to his comrades than an opposing mine. So he made a wooden barrel three feet long, erected it at an angle of forty-five degrees on a wooden, upright, and by a catch-spring tossed the balls of guncotton from it sev-eral hundred vards into the Russian para-pet. After the taking of Hatchimaki-rama (the Turban Fort), Imanawa found his men for the first time on a height above the Russian trenches. Then he inrented the dynamite wheel. This is a steel cylinder containing five hundred-weight of dynamite, with a projecting shield for soldiers who roll it forward under fire until it reaches the declivity down which it is hurled. The opposing

Imasawa also improved the saphead shield, used by besiegers since the Midshield, used by besiegers since the Mid-dle Ages. Formerly it was a heavy log of wood, protected by armor-plate, be-hind which pioneer soldiers advanced their trenches when close to the enemy and under outpost fire. A solid log wax too heavy for the Japanese purposes, so Imasawa contrived a framswork of kirt wood, both light and tough, over which he built a steel shield such as Maxim pur cowcatcher on a locomotive. It was rolled out of the saphead one or two out of the saphead one or two feet to-ward the enemy. Behind it two sappers, on their bellies, dug out from under their legs the beginning of a wide, safe trench in which, two days later, a regiment could find shelter. Nervous work this, with bullets raining overhead like hall on a tin roof; but Imazawa made it prac-ticable.

Before he finally hit on his grenade gun, Imazawa employed a bamboo grenade, lift, his first device to let assaulters nurl their explosives into redouts without dam-ger to themselves. These were 20-foot lengths of heavy bamboo, to the ends of which balls of guncotton were tied. Two soldiers carried one of these lifts up a alope, projected the grenade over a trench or a parapet, and let the furious Rus-sians smash it and themselves into de-

The use of many successful inventions showed the Japanese equal to all the progress of the age. The hypogrope enabled them to observe what went on in the town, and from 20-Meter Hill revealed the first. This is a telescope cut in half, the front elevated two feet above the rear by a further length of scope, and the line of vision between made straight past the angles by two mirrors. It gives a lookout within a few hundred yards of the enemy's line a chance to explore calmiy at his leisure. Bomb-proofs plore calmly at his leisure. Bomb-proofs for the Generals were out in the solid rock 1000 yards in advance of the artillery and overtopping the firing-line. Thus commanding officers could get the tradi-tional bird's-eye view of the battlefield. Instead of sitting at headquarters, miles in the rear, as the Generals in the north istonal, brigade and regimental commanders with their own eyes could obmanders with their own eyes could ob-serve all that was going on. The Com-mander-in-Chief had a fine lookout in the rear center of his army, two and a half miles from the town of Port Arthur. From there his cye gianced over as grand a battlefield as the world has yet pro-duced, for within an area of ten square miles was brought every possibility of modern warfare. Even cavalry maneuv-ered. While his optic vision was extraorlying operations, and, almost with the case and certainty of Napoleon at Auster litz, could march and countermarch, en-filade and assault,

Telephone and postoffice follow the flag. In the advance of the Japanese army down in the peninsula, telephone linesmen bearing on their shoulders colla of men bearing on their shoulders coils of thin copper wire, not much larger and of no more weight than a pack-thread, followed through the Laollang-fields on each side of the commander. The mo-ment he stopped a table was produced, a receiver was snapped on the wire, and a telegrapher stood ready. More remark-able was the advance of the Elernal Dragen, where a station was placed and Dragon, where a station was placed and perated for four months, with the Rus sians holding trenches only 40 meters tant and on three sides. At this sta along the front of which 30 men a were slain by sharpshooters, mail was delivered every time that a transport ar-rived, which was almost daily. Men on

Telephone and postoffice followed the medical corps came, not in the wake of the army, but close on the heels of the pioneers. Before even the infantrymen entered a Chinese village it was explored. the water of its wells analyzed, its houses tested for bacteria, and the lines of encampment laid down. This unusual annitation is looked upon by surgical au-thorities as perhaps the chief cause of

ROBBING THE BED.

New York Press At the Jinner at X.'s last Wednesday night, eight guests, seventeen courses, counting drinks, a little bit of Bohemia was allowed to creep in waen Captain Q. asked if he dared smoke a cigarette hetween the fish and roast. In the most reckless manner he let the lighted end rest upon the table cloth, and a hole was quickly burned there. The hostess did not murmur sweetly, "On, Captain, do not mind; it is nothing at all; we have so many others it will never be missed." She simply got up and yelled: "Oh! you careless man! You have ruined my bedspread!" In holy wrath she left the room for a cry, and the dinner was thereafter somewhat slow and frosty.

A linen man tells me that it is quite common nowadays to use those fine, hand embroilored bedspreads as table cloths. They are beautiful works of art, costing from \$45 to \$200. The guests at X's were thunderstruck when the host-ess shouted 'bedspread,' and thought they had made a ghastly discovery. The fabric, of course, had never been on The fabric, of course, and never been on a bed, but no woman can keep a secret when in distress. Mrs. X now places a card at each plate when there are friends dining.—"It is requested that smoking he deferred until the cloth is removed." Captain Q. is to send a new "hedepread."

Craftiness.

If you want to see a real crafty Az-pression, watch a farmer's wife when she is selling her butter to a grocer.