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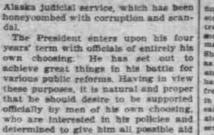
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PORTLAND, TUESDAT, MARCH 7, 1995

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

President Roosevelt is now surround-ed by his own official family. When he came President he inherited all the appointees of the McKinley Administration. He at once announced his purpose to retain them in office, and to carry out faithfully the policies of his predecessor. There have been many changes in the official service during the past three years, but all have occurred in their natural order. The President had no friends to reward at the expense of President Mckinley's dz. He put no man in office whose merit was not proven. He put none out of office whose want of merit was not fully established. Now the President comes into his own administration, and any restraint or embarrassment under which he may have been placed by the ullar circumstances of his coming

into high office have disappeared. The new Cabinet holds over without exception from the former Administration. Secretary Cortelyou becomes Postmaster-General in place of Mr. Wynne, whose pomination last Summer was then known to be only temporary. Three Cabinet officers only survived



in carrying them out.

THE STATE PRINTER.

The State Printer says his profits are leas than \$8000 per year. It is quite obvious that he has far less enterprise and ingenuity in working the graft than he has been given credit for. The trail blazed by his predecessors from the print-shop in the basement of the Capitol through the legislative cham-

bers to the state treasury ought to be plain enough to be seen by even so nodest and diffident a gentleman as the present Printer. The state is paying to the State Printer a great deal too much money for the service it gets. Where does the money go? The Printer suys he doesn't get il, or rather he gets very little of it. The printers get a few dollars. Something goes for paper and presswork. The bookbinder gets a por-Yet there is great waste. We

reckon the printer's devil must be responsible. The trouble with the State Printer's office is that it is first a political machine and second a more or less indispensable establishment in the conduct of the state government. The Printer no doubt does the best he can; but to save his appropriation and get his money he is at the mercy of every politician in and out of the State Legislature. He is used by the Multnomah machine to place its creatures in good jobs and elect its candidates for Speaker and President of the Senate. He must feed the Salem hor and avoid vicious newspaper assault by taking care of the Hofer family. He must see that the legislative investigating committee is made up of experts who are more likely to be impressed by his judiclous care in the selection of its friends for his clerks and workmen than by his workmanship. He must contribute of his fat profits to the financial comfort and ease of the organization which got his job for him. He must, in brief,

ok out for his friends and the friends of their friends, and thus silence, if he can, the clamor of the reformer that the printing bills should be cut in two. The late Legislature did nothing in

the direction of reducing the Printer's emoluments. It is not so much that overpaid for what he does as that he is paid for things that do not need to be done at all. Everybody in the state knows that many worthless publications are made in the State Printer's office. Everybody knows that the Legislative calendars are a huge graft. Everybody knows that great economies could be effected. But nobody tries to effect them. They will not be effected so long as the State Printer's office is an integral part of a political machine.

### CRUSHING THE NUT.

In Manchuris it is now a question of whether the nutcrackers will crush the nut or the nut will smash the crackers. Kuropatkin is the nut, Oku and Kuroki are the jaws and Nogi the pivot of the steel instrument in Oyama's hands.

Kuropatkin, who is credited with 340,-000 available men in St. Petersburg, and with 400,000 in Tokip dispatches, has his center by the Shakhe River, the bloody Lone Tree Hill being one of his positions, about fifteen miles south of Mukden. To the west of the callroad which practically runs north and south, the Russian right extended across the Liao terial benefit to the foreigners in ex-River. The Russian left front extended tending and maintaining their pressige in a southeasterly direction from Mukden. To the center of Kuropatkin's ers pursue a different policy. When buried there seventy-five years ago re-President McKinley at the beginning of his second term. They are: John The Russian left was faced by Kuroki and the Russian right by Oku. The situation a few days ago much resembled that before Liso Yang. Oyama then began a desperate and fruitless series of assaults upon the Russian center on the Shukhe, at the same time Mr. sending Huroki on a flanking movement against the Russian, left, as had been done successfully at Liao Yang. Kuropatkin apparently devoted his entire attention to maintaining his center and to watching Kuroki, when Oku made a sudden and flerce attack upon the Russian right, forcing it back, according to one dispatch, to a point four miles west of Mukden. At present Victor therefore, Kuropatkin holds the Japanese on the center, but one army is within a few miles of Mukden on the west and Kuroki is at Fushun, about eight miles east of the city. It is evident, then, that Kuropatkin is almost cornered, and that a defeat now would mean annihilation or another Sedan. The Japanese, on the other hand, have now a front of more than sixty miles in length, and the semi-isolation of the wings of the army, compared with the more compact array of the Russians, exposes Oyama to a dangerous counterstroke, should Kuropatkin have dash to strike. His previous battles, however, lead to the conclusion that he would more incline to retreat if possible to Tie Pass, a naturally strong position on the railroad forty-two miles north of Mukden. The deliberation hitherto displayed by Oyama leads to the belief that he expects to bring on a decisive battle this time, so that it is now a case of crush or be crushed. THE DOMESTIC SERVICE PROBLEM. Students of the domestic problem are driven to advocacy of the doubtful expedient of indorsing the organization of household servants as representatives of a definite branch of skilled Housework is skilled labor if it is skill. fully performed. There is no doubt of that, and to the extent that the "co and housemaids' union" would bring it up to that grade it would be a useful factor in the industrial world. Perhaps., as suggested by Miss Klink in the Atlantic Monthly, such a union would do something toward removing the social stigma that is now attached to domestic service; for the stigma is commonly attributed to the fact that servants are classed as unskilled laborers. All this, says Public Opinion. merely scratches the surface, adding; esis were promoted with vigor and in-ielligence. The President has retained in Mr. Miller a most valuable consular ferent grate from their employers A woman sugages a bousemaid. She demands of the maid service of a nor that forbids social equality. The maid must do menial work even the word "menial" carries the stigms of its derivation) - and for all we may tural College. President seems to have investigated say of the dignity of work there are car-his record and to have found it clear. tain kinds that are comparatively unde-

# THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1905.

ent; that is, if done for anothe son for pay. Discipling demands that treas and maid must not be on the social plane. Let us suppose a cultured house-maid whose duty it is to wait on the door. She admits a visitor who is har own friend as well as her mistress'. She takes his hat and coat, lights the gas for him, and per-haps serves him and her spistress with refreshments. If she is permitted to take par in the conversation, her own duties will be addy interfered with, and if she is sent about her duties she will soon hegin to re-sent her vocupation. Untold difficulties will attack. She has no home in which to maintain her own social relations, as has the facinty worker or the stenngrapher. She is simply part of a household in which her natural social rights are necessarily out off by the nature of her occupation. This sup-posititious case is extreme, but it shows why social line is drawn between emp and servant. The work of the servant is work in the home, which is the center of

the social phase. This presentment strikes at the root of the domestic-service question, and no solution has yet been offered that

can set it aside.

## TURN OF SHIPPING TIDE.

After four years' depression which reached its worst stage in the intter part of 1904, the shipping business is owing indications of a revival. Civde builders during the month of January booked orders for forty-five vessels with a carrying capacity of \$20,000 tons. and February contracts were said to exceed those for the month of January. Tonnage launched on the Clyde in January amounted to 21,767 versels compared with 12,012 tons in January, 1904, and 19,784 tons in January, 1903. Shipbuilders on other British yards have also made heavy bookings, and some of them are said to be refusing orders for this year's delivery. This pronounced activity, coming before the rates have regained more than a small portion the decline of the past four years, indicates great faith in the future of the business, and also shows that the foreigners, who handle the bulk of the world's deep-sea commerce, do not pro-pose to be caught napping when the

pendulum gains full headway on the upward swing. When the last previous boom in ocean

freights began gathering headway in 1897 it found the shipowners rather unprepared for the big traffic offered em. The profits returned by the vessels which were in commission were so great that yards all over Europe were swamped with orders, most of which were placed at much higher figures than had prevailed for many years. With grain freights out of Pacific Coast ports hovering around 45 to 50 shillings, and business in other parts of the world in keeping therewith, the profits returned by vessels were so large that there was no haggling over prices demanded by the shipbuilders. It was not a case of cost, but instead how quickly could the vessel be ready for High-priced ships were all rvice right so long as there were high-priced freights to keep them busy, but when the pendulum began on the downward swing, in 1960-01, it was the owners of

high-priced ships who suffered the It is the painful recollection of these last few "iean" years, with their heavy losses, that has now started these owners in on the ground floor. The yards, after several years of idleness, were quite willing to take orders at low prices, some of the contracts being let for less than the figures prevailing during the dull period of the "ninetics." These cheap ships will enable owners to take advantage of the returning not be unprepared to handle the business, as was the case in the last era of high freights. This policy of slightly discounting the future has been of ma-

tending and maintaining their prestige on the ocean. American subsidy-seek- pose of finding the buillon that was

eing done by similar bodies in many cities. That the public has been some what slow at times to recognize the effort is because the philanthropic and useful intent has not been broadly pre-sented and fully understood. This view was shown to be correct by the very cordial response given to the entertainment under the auspices of the Wom an's Exchange in this city last week. It is hoped that the effort will do more than tide the Exchange over present pecuniary embarrassment; that it will by awakening general interest in the work disclose its usefulness in the community as a medium whereby women who are dependent upon their own endeavor may make this endeavor self-supporting. The object is a worthy one and will bear the fullest investigation, both in regard to methods and results. It is in no sense a money-making insocial relations. Woman's work in the ofstitution for its promoters. These are more than satisfied if the Exchange fice or the factory need not impinge upd makes its own way while helping worthy working women to make theirs,

> Scattle commission men have recently imported forty carloads of potatoes from Colorado at a cost of about \$25,000. This amount of money was not sent out of the state because the Washington potato crop was exhausted, but because the farmers holding the crop were unwilling to sell at reasonable figures. In thus holding prices above the figure warranted by existing conditions the farmers not only lost the sale of \$55,000 worth of potatoes and the attendant benefit of the distribution of that amount of money locally, but they also weakened the market for which there was a sufficient supply already in the state, without the necessity of bringing in any more. It is desirable and proper that the farmer should at all times receive the highest possible price for his products, but there is always a limit and losses will always ensue when that limit is overstepped. This applies with equal force to other states than Washington, and to other products than potatoes, notably hops and onions.

Rainfall in California this season shows a gain of ten inches at San Diego and nine inches at Los Angeles, as compared with the same period last on. In the principal grain districts of the state there has been a alightly smaller proportionate gain over last season, but the amount is still sufficient to indicate a very good crop of grain unless an unexpected setback is encountered before harvest. This is a pleasing situation for the Californians, and also for the northern states, which have for the past two years been called on to supply our unfortunate neighbor with grain. To be sure, they pald a good price for it, but we would much prefer to exchange it for foreign gold, the circulating medium on the Pacific Coast being materially increased when all of the states are shipping and selling to Europe and the Far East.

The San Francisco Commercial News says that "a grafter named Loeb, with etters of recommendation from the Worshipful Mayor of San Francisco, has been exposed in New York." While there have been some very serious charges of graft within close range of the San Francisco Mayor, it is extraordinary that he should be recommending grafters to any one. Another remarkable feature of the story is that a grafter with sufficient ability to command a letter of recommendation Mayor Schmitz should be caught and exposed in the provincial Borough of Manhattan. The reputation of the Bay City crooks has suffered by this incldent, and Mayor Schmitz should introprosperity in shipping, and they will duce a more severe test when he places his stamp of approval on another

> The thirteenth expedition to Cocos Island, a little green dot in the ocean scale, however, there are bundreds of off the coast of Costa Rios, for the purpay extravagant prices for

# NOTE AND COMMENT.

Cossacks routed the embattled maidervants of Keiff. We'd like to see 'em a file of American cooks.

This is the time that man pauses, spade n hand, to declare that the rose is an cor-rated flower anyway.

It has been officially decided by a Board of Appraisers in Philadelphia that shamrock is grass, and that, therefore, no duty can be collected on shamn Think of the dunder-headed seed. collector that would try to tax shamrock, even if it were a manufactured article. Still it's tough to have to call it grass.

After June 1 it will be a crime to have a cigarette in Indiana. Lawmakers are going into strange business of late, and it would not be surprising to find some of the states making laws regulating the cut of a man's beard or the costliness of a woman's ciothes. Indiana may be-come noted as the home of the tobaccochower. Cigarettes may be deadly to the smoker, but they have less effect upon the innocent bystander than a reeking pipe or a cabbage-ical cigar. Indiana should have gone after the whole hogs and prohibited the use of tobacco its imitations in any form.

Nogi's soldiers go into action crying. "Out of the way for us; we are from Port Arthur." Makes one think of what the fleeing Lothario said to the jackrabbit in his path.

Most anyons can tell that when a girl kays "no" three times she means "yes," but it takes a lot of guessing to learns what she means by one "no."

In his search for the bones of John Paul Jones, Ambassador Porter doesn't seem inclined to take "something just as good."

Now some scientific gent rises to remark that we should all live 150 years. Never. We must beat the life-insurance companies somehow

## That's the stuff! The girls of Sumpter

have framed up an anti-slang society. and tax the members a penny for every break. In fraternal seal for the real thing in English we extend the glad hand to the Sumpter Julus; they are there with the goods.

Friend of Local Option .- You are mis taken. The Klamath Water-Users' Aast ciation has nothing to do with the prohibition movement.

The slot-machines are going. (You can take "going" in the sense you prefer.)

Nine towels a day for each Repreentative were used by the House during the session. How many more than this nators must have used to come into the Capitol with clean hands there is no means of telling.

A lot of fuss is being made in the East ecause a power company is about to divert a large part of the flow of Niagara, thus "spoiling the Falls," What if the Falls is "spoiled"-what good is it to anyone? It is a success at making an unboly noise, and Portland's fire-bell accomplishes as much as that. The sooner these "natural wonders" are wiped out of existence the quicker will the crowds empty, gaping tourists go back to work. When Niagara has been dried up, the company might come out here and raze Mount Hood.

Suits brought by publishing houses have ow been settled by the executors of the Blodgett estate. Mrs. Blodgett, it may be omembered, was the woman who bought a set of Dickens in 190 volumes at the modest price of \$1000 a volume. Other sets ran her contracts for books up to \$183,000. By bringing the matter into court the executors were enabled to settle the \$130,000 claim for less than \$10,000. But didn't the book agent have a snap when he met Mrs. Blodgett! On a smaller

# QUARRELS OF THE CODYS.

# Their Version.

Their Version. OMAHA, March 6-The taking of depo-sitions in behalf of William P. Cody (Buffalo Bill), in his petition for divorce was begun at the Merchants' Hotei in this city today. Colonel Cody himself gave testimony. Some testimoty was also taken yesterday. The hearings are not open to the public, Colonel Cody having arreed not to give the testimony to the grees until at a fibed in the court at Cheyenne. An attorney familiar with the case, however, outlined some of the testi-mony already given.

case, however, outlined some of the testi-mony already given. William Whalen, of North Platte, was the first witness. He was with Cody in 1892 and 1890, and has been an intimate friend of the family. He testified that when the Richard Bennett theatrical company visited North Platte in 1894 the members of the company visited the Cody company visited North Platte in 1884 the members of the company visited the Cody ranch. While at the Cody residence part of the company was entertained by Mrs. Cody, while the Colonel was showing the others his curto room. Whalen testified that Mrs. Cody said to those left with her that she did not understand why Cody brought such people to the house. The commany acon discovery

her that she did not understand why Cody brought such people to the house. The company soon disappeared. He also testified that at another time Mrs. Cody made remarks in the prosence of Cody's guests of the manner in which he brought friends to the house for the purpose of getting drunk. Colonel Cody replied during his testi-mony today to depositions made on behalt of the defendant, explaining a number of statements made by Clair, of New York, and Blake, of Denver. Testimony in rebuttal to that given in Mrs. Cody's deposition was taken up. Replying to the assertions of his wife that they had asver been separated until 1901, Colonel Cody testified that they were separated in 1817 and again in 1885, the time being about one year in each instance. He said that Mrs. Brad-ford, Cody's sister, had secured a recon-ciliation the first time, and Mrs. God-man, another sistar of the Colonel. brought them together in 1885.

brought them together in 1888. Cody also supported former winesses who had testified to Mrs. Cody's min-treating his guests on different occa-sions. Replying to testimony of Mrs. Cody that relatives had been the cause of domestic differences in the Cody fam-ily, he mid he had cared for both Mrs. Cody's and his own relatives, denying

that they had interfered in his family affairs Speaking of the poleoning of Cody's ogs, the Colone; said that he returned ome in 1990 and found the favorite greyhound, which had won the Liver

ool Cup, suffering from stychnine pois-ning. He took the foreman to task, nd the latter "forced an assistant to all the truth." the semistant stating

that Mrs. Cody had poisoned the hound. This seconding to Cody's deposition, led to another separation, Mrs. Cody leav-ing the home at once. He sent a car-riage to bring her back. The direct examination was concluded during the afternoon, and cross-exam nation by Mr. Cody's counsel was taken

# OYAMA MADE MASTER STROKE

Attack on Left Was Feint, While He

Struck the Right.

ST. PETERSBURG. March &-Field Marshal Oyama's strategy in this battle is now clear. He startled and amazed the War Office by the marvelous daring of General Kuroki's advance against the extreme Russian left, and the series of blows delivered at the center, where no less than 13 separate attacks have been launched by the Imperial Guarda, ten miles east of Putiloff Hill But it is now realized that the heavy blows at the left were intended to mass

like a bolt from a clear sky out of the west. Kuropatkin fell into the trap. The

west. Kuropatkin fell into the trap. The situation seemed an exact duplicate of that at Liao Yang, and the Russian Com-mander-in-Chiaf hastened to make forces to meet Kuroki. Friday the whole situa-tion was suddenly reversed when with lightning rapidity the Japanese turning operation began on the plain between the Hun and Liao Rivers. In order to succeed, Oyama threw the neutrality of China to the winds. Gen-eral Nogi, with his Port Arthur veterans, moved up the right bank of the Hun and fell like an avalanche upon the weak-ened right, doubling it back in confusion, the Japanese advance being co-ordinated with the advance straight from the west of a Japanese column of 40,000 men, which circulated around or through Chi-nese neutral territory.

## NEW ISSUE RAISED.

Buffalo Bill and His Friends Give Cry is for Government Ownership of Railroads.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March & Government ownership of railroads is one of the great questions that has developed out of the proposition to regulate railroad freight rates. It has also developed into a contest for leadership and control of the Democratic party William T leasternip and control of the Democratic party. William J. Bryan and W. E. Hearst, the mest potent factors in the radical, Populist element of that party, and the men to whom the radicals of all parties are now looking, are the leaders in the movement for Government owner-ship of gublic utilities, not only railroads, but telephone and telegraph lines, etc. It has been apparent for some time past that in the next Democratic National Convention the ultra-radical will be ar party. that in the next Democratic National Convention the ultra-radical will be ar-rayed against the more conservative ele-ment. The radical element was defeated in the convention of 1904 against the protest of such men as Bryan and Hearst, but the tremendous defeat of the Demo-cratic party in the November elections roused the radical element to life, and te then both Bryan and Hearst have been advocating and practing the most radical departure from the so-cafied safe and same Democracy of last year.

# Williams is Against Bryan.

There have been some very significant tterances on the floor of both Senate and nate and House during the past few weeks when the railroad legislation was under con-sideration. It was notable that in the sideration. It was notable that in the House a great many men waved the Bryan flag and some represented Hearst and his still more radical ideas. Hearst being a member of the House, has been able to lay before that body bills which he thought ought to be adopted, and a certain element in the Democratic party followed him. In the speeches it was observed that many of the mon who have always been radicals, continued to be always been radicals, continued to be such and shouted for Bryan, spoke for Bryan and halled Bryan as the coming savior of the Democratic party. In all this Bryan and Hearst talk one voice of protest was raised, and that was a repre-sentative voice which contributed an im-portant suggestion to those who are going forward toward the Government ownerforward toward the Government owner-ship programme. John Sharp Williams, the leader of the minority, raised the asgro question and pointed out that Gov-ernment ownership would eliminate the separate cars in the South. That was the first check to the radical movement for Government ownership that was sweeping over the Democratic party.

Senators Oppose the Issue.

In the Senate more significant utter-ances have been made. Without any possibility of escape, the Government is obliged to assume the ownership of the Panama Railroad as an adjunct to the construction of the Panama Canal. It has been recognized that this was inavitable. The Government could not construct a canal without owning and operating that road. Everybody recog-nizes this as being necessary. But it was in the discussion of this feature of the Panama Canal bill that declara-tions were made by such men as Gor-man of Maryland. Bailey of Texas and Teller of Colorado, emphatically against the Government ownership of railroads in this country. These men who went out of their way to declare their position and in no uncertain terms threw down the gauntlet to William J. Bryan that before he could gain control of the Democratic party on a proposition to have the Govern-ment assume ownership of the railroads In the Senate more significant utter-

ment assume ownership of the rallroads he would meet with a strong fight. One man only in the Senate favored Government ownership, and he not very it would be a good experiment and that it could be ascertained whether or not it was feasible for the Government to run and operate railroads Rennment to strongly. Patterson of Colorado the run and operate tailroads. But it will be remembered Patterson as a Demo-crat was unable to support Grover Cleveland in 1892 and joined the Popu-list mark in the same title Determined the Sopulist party. He was still a Populist in 1896 and one of the leaders in the Populist convention which ratified the Democratic nomination of William J. Bryan. Democracy, Populism and Bli-ver Republicanism in Colorado became so closely allied that there was no difso closely allied that there was no dif-ference in their positions when Pat-terson was elected United States Sema-tor and all of those elements voted for him. Both Teller and Patterson have him. both Teller and Patterson have now become Democrats in everything, although it is observed that Teller has some ide as differing from the Demos racy of his colleague.

among the number named by of his second term. They are: John Hay, Secretary of State; James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior. All the other officers had been selected by Mr. Roosevelt himself to replace members who had voluntarily retired and sought other occupation. Shaw, as Secretary of the Treasury, replaced Loman Gage, who went to New York to be president of the United States Trust Company, William H. Taft supplanted Elihu Root, desired to return to New who York for the practice of law. William H. Moody, Attorney-General, took the place of P. C. Knox, who entered the United States Senate. H. Metcalf became Secretary of Commerce and Labor when George B. Cortelvou assumed the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee. Robert J. Wynne succeeded as Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, deceased. Paul Morion, as Secretary of the Navy, took the place of W. H. Moody, transferred to the Attorney-Generalship. So it will be seen that no change whatever had occurred in the Cabinet because of any possible conflict between the poliriss of President Roosevelt and those of President McKinley.

In the diplomatic service Whitelaw Reid, a distinguished journalist, goes to the court of St. James in place of Joseph H. Choate, who had served for eight years and who desired to return his country. Likewise Robert Porter, who has been at Paris for eight years, had indicated his desire to return. George V. L. Meyer, at Rome, has remained there longer than any other American Minister or Ambassador, and now goes to Russia. E. H. Conger, formerly Minister to China, goes to Mexico. It is of special interest the Northwest that Henry L. Wilson, of Washington, is transferred from Chile to Belgium, Mr. Wilson has made a reputation as an active and energetic diplomatic representative of the United States Government, and his promotion comes entirely as the reward of effective service. Another appointment made yesterday was that of Henry B. Miller, of Oregon, as Consul-General at Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Miller was American Consul at Niu Chwang during a pecultarly difficult and trying time. He represented the United States there ith fidelity and tact. In him the fororn and destitute of every nation who fied to Niu Chwang during the cariy days of the Russo-Japanese War found a friend, and by him American interests were promoted with vigor and inofficer. James Wickersham, who has reappointed as Judge in Alaska, had been subjected to severe attack by

political and personal enemies. The This is an unusual distinction in the

sirable to the parson of education and re-

freights are low they demand a subsidy in order to make the business profof course, have an insufficient number of ships to make a good showing in comparison with the foreigners. The latter are satisfied with moderate returns on the investment, and through good times and bad times keep their ships moving on a business basis, unaided or unhampered by subsidies. The business does not always pay, but it satisfies the foreigner, and some day when investments on shore prove less remunerative, America will again turn to the sea, where she flourished before highly profitable land enterprises were developd.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

When at the Agricultural College at Corvallie, last week, State Superinte ent J. H. Ackerman addressed students and faculty and emphasized the need of attention to "practical education." An illustration noted the experience of a former student of the college, who, finding his alfalfs field doing badly, was able by his knowledge of chemistry and its relations to soil, and to plant life, to restore its fertility See how the application of this much-

abused word "practical" changes as years pass? Not many years back quite a protest came from some of the Granges (not all, by any means) against taking agricultural students' time up with such studies as chemis try, and bolany, and entomology, and electricity, and physiology, because they were not practical. In those days it was urged that to teach the young farmer how to now and plow and prune trees and make butter, with some attention to the introduction of new crops and new breeds of animals, made up the whole duty of the college. Fortunately for Oregon, better counsels have prevailed. When Congress, in the law governing the system of teaching in the Nation, supported colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, expressly extended the course to the branches of a liberal education, it showed due appreciation of the needs of the farmer and mechanics of the future, For it. cannot be too strongly said that the theoretical knowledge of today becomes the practical of tomorrow. There may be two opinions about giving such students as have inclination and time the chance to learn something of Latin even of German and French. But the four years spent at the Agricultural Collage represent to nearly all of the five or six hundred students their one opportunity for training the mind at its st receptive age. Nothing less than the teaching implied in the liberal education expression should be, and there is good reason for believing is, the aim of the practical course at the Agricul-

The work of the Woman's Exchange in this city is a type of that which is do the worrying.

cently returned whence it sailed, bookcase cannot consistently laugh at emptyhanded. No romance, but some the \$120,000 Dickens. It is but a quesstable, and when freights are high they, hardship and not a little hard work. tion of degree. Buy your books to read, characterized this latest expedition. Several members of the party were injured by the premature explosion of a blast, which, following several weeks of laborious roadmaking through the denseat of tropical vegetation, put an end to the enthusiasm with which the work was entered upon. Lord Fitz-william's treasure-hunting expedition left Treasure Island in possession of the golden secret that it had long held. glad to get away, even emptyhanded.

grafter.

All of the glory which the Japanese are winning on the battlefields does not seem to endear them to the Californians, who are in perhaps closer touch with the little brown men than any other Caucasian race. The Senate at Sacramento has passed a resolution directing the California representatives at Washington to urge that immediate action be taken to limit the further immigration of the subjects of the Mikado. If the Japanese ever get the foothold in California that the Chinese had when Dennis Kearney issued the famous edict "The Chinese must go." there will be some very busy days for California when she attempts to en-force an exclusion act.

Dispatches from Washington of Saturday last contained, just in a corner, an item that most passed, but a few noticed. In its closing hours a bill forbidding exchange of lands within forest reserve limits for timber lands elsewhere open for purchase, by placing scrip on the latter, was stated to have passed the House and thereby to have become law. Good news, if true, even though the best of the cake has been stolen before the oupboard is locked. It is a pity that the first effort to do something to remedy the crying evils of the ic land laws was so late and so small

The people of St. Johns are entitled to sympathy in their struggle for public cleanliness and beauty against the predacious and flith-creating town cow. The struggle is one through which every town passes in its effort to maintain clean streets and protect growing things from destruction. It is a part of the travail through which a town passes in bringing forth a city. For encouragement of our neighbors of St. Johns it may be added that the ob-ject is always in the end accomplished.

The President is going to appoint a negro to an important New York Fed-eral office. Now we shall know how deep is Northern feeling for his colored fellow-citizen as a man and brother.

No one need worry about accou dations for visitors at the Lewis and Clark Fair. There are 40,000 available rooms. Let the owners of the

umes that will remain unopened in the and don't be Blodgetted.

guy himself."

The North Sea Commission recognized that the essential thing in arbitration is to leave both sides dissatisfied. WEIX J.

SENATE IN SPECIAL SESSION.

New Senators Warmly Welcomed Executive Session on Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The special session of the Senate was opened today with loud applause for Vice-President Fairbanks when he appeared in the chamber to preside. He at once rapped the Senate to order and prayer was offered by Chaplain Hale. The new Sen-ators, Piles of Washington, Buikley of Connecticut, Filat of California, Nixon of Newada, Burkett of Nebraska, Rayner of Maryland, Catter of Montana, Suther-land of Utah and Hemenway of Indiana,

ate was in session and ready to receive any communication he had to offer. A receas was then taken until 1 P. M. At the expiration of the recess the comrecess was then of the recess the com-At the expiration of the recess the com-mittee reported that the President would at once send a message. At 1:05 P. M. Assistant Secretary Barnes ar-rived from the White House, and at 1:95, on motion of Longe, the Sonate mant into executive session. At 3:33 want into executive session. At 3:33

# CABINET IS REAPPOINTED.

No Change Except That Cortelyou Succeeds Wynne.

WASHINGTON, March & The Presi-dent sent a large number of nominations to the Senats today, including all the members of the present cabinet except Postmaster-General Wynne, Mr. George Cortelyou was no minated for

B. Cortelyou was sominated for tame office. The renomination of Secretary Shaw as Secretary of the Treasury recalls the fact that, when he was first nominated, it was with the understanding that he would not remain longer than March 4. During the last campaign the Fresident asked him in case of his election to re-main at the head of the Treasury Depart-ment and he then consented, with the condition that he should be permitted to reftre in February, 1996, when he will have served a full four years' term. Mr. Shaw has no intention of remaining any terms than the date fixed upon. longer than the date fixed upon.

## Senate Confirms Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- The Senate today in executive session confirmed the nominations of all members of the Cab-inst, of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri to be Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and af ex-Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin to be United States Judge for the East-ern District of Wisconsin.

se neutral territory.

Although rumors of the presence of the latter column westward of Mukden were circulated as long ago as Tuesday, Kurp-patkin evidently was taken by surprise. positively refusing to believe that the Japanese would thus openly disregard "W. P. Benn offers for sale at a bar-gain his nice home," says an ad in the Skngway Alaskan. "No reasonable offer refused. For particulars, see the old latest advices are to the effect that the Japanese, exhausted by their tremendous efforts, have everywhere stopped, and now, if ever, Kuropatkin's hour has

come. The Japaness lines are extended over 60 miles, while Kuropatkin's are constant-ly contracting. Besides, he has the ad-vantuge for the offensive of operation in the interior of his lines. Military critics

declare Oyama has not got enough supe-riority to take risks. According to the War Office, Oyama has not over 70,000 man in excess of Kuro-putkin, whose forces total about 340,000. Should Oyama succeed the critics declare that he util excess to be active to the second secon Should Oyama succeed the critics doclare that he will prove himself to be a master of military science and establish a repu-tation for military genius of the first magnitude. But unless he can completely crush Kuropatkin's, right, they say Oyama is in imminent danger of having his own left cut off and destroyed. Kuropatkin's chance, the War Office says, is an oppor-tune offensive, as passive resistance would be faint

Japanese Vainly Strive for Capture

and Attack Hun River Bridge.

MUKDEN, March E.-All day long the battle raged coaselessly. The Japaness have concentrated their energies on

Mans, who are clinging to their works with buildog tenacity. Japanese shrapnel has been bursting within a mile and a half of the Hun. River Railway bridge, which evidently is the Japanese objective. A fleron and con-tinuous artillery fire is taking place about four miles north of Machingu. From the Hun bridge the line of baitle stretches in both directions as far as the eve can see both directions as far as the eye can see. Northwest toward Tatchekiao and east

North intercents as in as the operating set. Northwest toward Tatchekiao and east-ward along the Shakho River it is marked by a line of bursting shalls. The Russian losses are not excessive, considering the severity of the five days fighting. The Japanese, as the attackers, have suffered more heavily than the Rus-sians. A decision in the battle should be reached tomorrow or Tuesday. At 4.30 this aftermoon guns began to roar to the northwest of the Mukden station, where General Kuropatkin is launching an attack against the Japanese re-pentedly assuited Plenchiapodgu, Gatou Pass and Kuntayen, father cast, but all their efforts were unavailing. The bombardment of Brdagou, Novgo-rod and Putilof Hills continues unsuccess-

ron and Putlioff Hills continues unsucces

## Russia Stops Work on Steamers.

HAMBURG, March 6.-The fitting out of the Hamburg-American steamers Bel-gravia, Phoenicia, Valenia and other ves-seis chartered by Russia or sold to the Russian East Asistic line, has seemingly osased. No explanation has been fur-nished of this cessation of work.

Will Be Fought Out in 1996.

While other Democrats of the Senate did not declare themselves, it is plainly ovident that in the conservative legisla-tive body of the Nation there is not much sentiment in favor of the Bryan idea. And in looking over the debates in the House it will be observed also that those House it will be observed also that those men who supported the Bryan and Hearst Government ownership idea are those radicals who would be at home in any camp that would tear up the foundations of the present social system. The de-velopments are not very encouraging to Mr. Bryan so far as Congress is con-cerned. Just what he has accomplished ented and end so the back accomplished Cerned. Just what he has accomplished outside will probably be developed in the next Congressional compaign, as the fight for the nominations for Congress will be made upon the Bryan and anti-Bryan is-sue in Democratic districts. It would not be strange to see quite a large number of radicals returned from what are now Republican districts he would be strange Republican districts, because the radi Repundent districts, because the radicals are more likely to capture the Democratio party in an effort to return to the leader-ship of Bryan than are the conserva-tives to hold those districts and nominate men of their choice. It is certain that the Bryan element must appeal to the people who will make the nominations in the compared to the return to re-

FIERCE FIGHT FOR MACHIAFU f the railroad interests fearing that this idea will prevail.

NEGRO WILL BE APPOINTED.

# Anderson for Internal Revenue Col-

lector at New York. WASHINGTON, March 6-There is thority for the positive statement that the President has fully decided upon the appointment of Charles W. Anderson, the negro of New York, as Internal Revenue Collector for the District of New York, to succeed Charles H. Treat, who will be appointed to succeed Eilis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States at Washington, These, however, will not be made until next June, when Mr. Roberts will have completed an eight-year term

## Will Work for Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, March 6 -At a meeting of members of Congress belonging to the American group of the Inter-Parliamen-tary Union for the Promotion of Intertary chief for the Promotion of inter-national Arbitration today. Chairman Bartholdt was authorized to select and appoint delegates to the Brussels confor-ence of the union. to be held in September. Three American propositions were agreed upon to be presented at the Brussels con-ference. These Were: ference. These were:

ference. These were: An invitation to the Central and South American countries to become members of the union; the extension of jurisdiction of The Hague arbitration court over spe-cific matters of arbitration, through a gen-eral arbitration treaty, and the formation of an international congress to formulate and negotiate such a treaty.

## Russian Warship on Guard.

ADEN. Arabia, March 6.-A Russian warship is reported to be pairolling the center of the Red Sea. She, has been turning her searchlights on passing ven-