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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1905.

IS THE MONEY SAVED?

The Yumhill County Referendum Committee says that it will save the fest the \$1,000,000 appropriation bill. If expenditure. But let us take it for means certain. Among the items which the following, all for improvements:

hanne Asylum eity (with additional main Home (with additional main-9,220 \$243,570

The total amount of appropriations that it is proposed to defeat is \$373,094, are increasing their facilities at ocean view, schools. It is incredible that any tax-payer having at heart the real interests competitors for the trade on which the of the public and a humane desire to provide any state charge with suitable has previously enjoyed a monopoly. ecommodations should propose, for example, not to meet the growing needs of the State Insane Asylum. At Salem there are something like 1300 patients | benefits from it that would be noticein the asylum, and the number is conetantly growing and will continue to grow. It is not possible to avoid the benefit, however, of great importance plain public duty of providing suitable quarters for these miserable and unhappy people. If, through the enterprise of Yambili County gentlemen, the state is unable to build an extension to the Insane Asylum, much hardship will result. It must further be obvious to including the indignant taxpayers of Yamhill County, that if the asylum wing is not built now it must be built hereafter, and so must other wings be built hereafter. How much saving then to the state will have been achieved by knocking out this item!

Precisely the same thing is true as to the proposed improvements at the Reform School, the Mute School, the Blind School and the Soldiers' Home. Who Is willing to make a "saving" at the expense of the inmates of these institu-It may be admitted that improvements at the State University and at the Agricultural College are on a different basis. Nevertheless, if we are to have a University and an Agricultural College, they must be equipped with suitable buildings. If construction of the proposed new dormitories is not undertaken now, it probably will be later. If not, the schools might as well be abandoned now. The Oregonian does not think that there is any widespread desire or purpose on the part of the citizens or taxpayers to hamper the

The real crux of the situation is the normal schools. There are too many normal schools; they cost too much money; their efficiency is not of the highest; they are a most mischievous influence in our politics; they color all our legislation; all other legislative interesis must make terms with them. Their appropriation must be placed upon a reasonable basis. Now, how shall it be done? It might be entirely justifiable, if there were no other remedy, to put all the state eleemosynary stitutions to great inconvenience and expense and to hold back the development of the Agricultural College and the State University. It might be justifiable, too, to close up the normal schools without warning, to discharge the teachers and to turn the students adrift. But there is another remedy. It lies in the initiative. A measure can be framed that will go directly to the heart of the normal school question. The tled the normal schools will have time to adjust themselves to the new condi-

medicine are particularly dangerous fields for the novelist, and many a writer has pictured impossible or exceedingly improbable events involving the practice of these professions. Here, for example, is Miriam Michelson, who has written several quite clever stories in a "Yellow Journalism" series. Her latest effort in this direction is an account of the contest of a will, in which proceeding sensational facts are developed. The story of the trial is well told, but the author represents the case as being argued before and sub-mitted to a jury in a California court. The error in the story is manifest when it is remembered that the contest of a will is always tried before a Judge with probate powers or a court of equity, without the aid of a jury.

ORIENTAL TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

Never since inception of the business have the Pacific ports been called on to handle such a volume of Oriental trade as is now pouring through Oregon, Washington and California ports Far East. From Portland alone there have been space engagements for shipment within the next sixty days of approximately 60,000 tons of freight, an average of 1000 tons per day. In the same period Seattle will ship nearly as while Tacoma shipments probably exceed this amount. Add to these the Oriental shipments from San Francisco for the next sixty days, and we shall have a total from the three states of aproximately 250,000 tons or 500,000,000 pounds of freight. The war in the Far East has, of course been responsible for a considerable portion of this vastly increased trade with the Oriental countries, but United States prestige in the Philippines is a ent factor in the increase, nearly every steamer leaving the coast carrying liberal consignments of American products to our new dependencies,

All of this big traffic at this tim with the war in progress quite naturally disturbing the situation to a certain extent, is suggestive of the possibilities that await us when peace is declared. The Russians, being so strictly on the defensive, are not buying from us as they were when the began, and the greater part of the present enormous traffic comes from the Japanese, who require large quantities of American products of all kinds to repair the ravages of war and continue the wonderful development which was just beginning in their empire when war was declared. But peace is inevitable sooner or later, and, when it comes, Russians as well as Japanese will be in the market for all kinds of American products. Even now their necessities are so great that they have paid fabulous freight rates in an effort to land goods from Pacific Coast ports by blockade-runners. They, as well as the Japanese, have large damages to repair, and, regardless of the cost, they ust buy heavily in American ports.

Meanwhile, with the war creating a famine in a hundred lines of American goods in Manchurla, American drummers are overrunning ancient China wtate \$400,000 if it shall be able to de- and the Flowery Kingdom is buying more American goods than ever before it shall fail to veto the measure, of These goods are not only going through course, it will have saved nothing, but the Pacific ports en route to Japan, will have largely increased the state China and the Philippines, but there are also increasing quantities for Siam, anted that the people at the polls de- Java and a number of the big Indian cide against the bill, which is by no ports still farther south. Pacific Coast flour and lumber formed the groundit is proposed especially to cut off are work on which our Oriental trade was builded, and even yet these two great \$51,250 staples supply business for an immense 10,500 tonnage. These have been supplemented within the past year by a steady di-version of freight, which formerly went from the Atlantic Coast to the Fur East by way of the Suez Canal. The American transcontinental rallroads have spent large sums in improving the by locking Metcalfe out of their the physical condition of their roads and aters. Much depends on the point of \$112,000 is for the normal terminals. This expenditure has placed drama's good, brings suit against the

> The Pacific Coast ports, through which this transcontinental truffic is his lawyer explained, he wasn't quite now flowing, do not reap the direct able if the traffic originated in Pacific Coast territory. There is an indirect in the fact that an abundance of this through freight demands a frequent service between our ports and the Far East, thus insuring the best possible the subject ever do anything towards facilities for reaching the oversea markets with our flour, lumber, salmon, fruit and scores of other commodities on which we are just now working up a good trade in the Far East.

CHEAP AND FREQUENT COMMUNICA-TION.

When the motor car makes its appearance in Oregon and begins frequent trips to and from Portland and neighboring cities within a range of fifty or sixty miles, the greatest step forward in opening the state to close settlement and intensive farming will have been taken since the electric car made its first journey. Motor cars are entirely new here, and represent one of the very few modern inventions which have begun their usefulness in the older countries across the Atlantic. But, once tried and found to answer our needs, their use will spread in this state, if Population in Oregon has been until recently so sparse that the the outside before they could be induced to add to the one train each way which used to be the rule. Even yet, miles of Portland it is an all day's business to get there and back in a day. Often the rural route carriers start with mail and newspapers that have laid in the postoffices for fifteen or twenty hours since the arrival at the town of the Portland train the previous day. The motor car is the ready and cheap means of escape from this oldfashioned pian of delay. At first the motor car will find its place on existing tween the one or two passenger trains

traffic at present. One great difficulty in extending a system of electric roads in Oregon has intrepld explorers and their hardy for been in the cost of installing electric motive power. The motor car, of moderate cost, cheap operation, rapid running and adapted to small population and light traffic us well as to a heavy Interburan traffic, will encourage the building of light railroads in many districts of the Willamette Valley espe-

of a good town and depot will sell for from 10 to 35 per cent more than farms of equal intrinsic qualities eight or nine miles away. The value falls still m rapidly as distance increases. No won-der when the muddy roads for six when the muddy roads for six months in the year make one mile into three. Who brings the railroad and and farm is a benefactor indeed.

motor car within reach of the village It is to be hoped that the Southern Pacific will not rest on its oars when the one motor has begun its work be tween Portland and Forest Grove. The rich and well-settled district south and cust of the West Side road and along the line of the old narrow gauge, now known as the Sheridan and Airlie line, cries loudly for more frequent and better-arranged service. But the question is first how to make the best of existing railroads by improving and expediting the service. The next question is still more important, and that is how to bring the back-lying districts, fertile and productive as they are, into easy and quick communication with the rest of the world. By all means foster the electric roads struggling to gain and keep a foothold. Watch closely the motor car, if therein may not be found cheap and effective equipment for the light railroad of the near future.

ELEVATING THE STAGE. Most people catch the measles and fall in love during their lives. Almost as many feel at some period a great longing to elevate the stage. Fortunately for all of us, the measles and love and the desire to elevate the stage pass off without any grave effects. David Bispham is the latest person of ninence to feel called upon to do something for the stage. He intends to abandon the concert platform for the boards in the hope of educating the taste in matters dramatic. While Mr. Rispham will be missed by music-lovers, it seems eminently fair and desirable that he should do some thing for us as an actor. The task of elevating the stage has of late been left too much in the hands of one class, and active as its members may be, it is inevitable that they take a more or less restricted view of their duties and op portunities.

James J. Corbett is doing much for the stage "in a werry gentlemanly way." John L. Sullivan is also in the elevating business, although after his recent knockout of an opponent he was in such spirits that his monologue did not extend beyond "Aw, g'wan!" The freckled Robert Fitzsimmons and Mrs. Fitzsimmons are engaged in educating the public taste. James J. Jeffries, the "champ." holds every eye as Davy Crockett, and the entire McGovern family is provided with a drama all of its own. All these actors were famous in other professions before succus to the call of the stage. So was Rube Waddell, who left the diamond for the Much is being done for the boards. drama by men who have taken to acting for the love of it, but there is a endency to an oversupply of action in the dramas of those we have named. It is essential that these elevators of the stage knock out a villain or two in each act, and this in time palls upon an audience. With Mr. Bispham have no doubt that situations will demand a song rather than a three-round Thus the public will have the spice of variety, while their taste is being imperceptibly educated.

Many clergymen discuss methods of elevating the stage more frequently than they discuss methods of elevating the pulpit. Each person has his own plan to accomplish the desired end. James S. Metcalfe, the dramatic critic of Life, hopes to elevate the stage by roasting the theatrical syndicate, and the syndicate hopes to elevate the stage Metcalfe in his zenl for the members of the syndicate for conspirnev, and we notice in the account of all-water route through the Suez Canal | the proceedings that Alf Hayman, on of the syndicate elevators, was muddled in replying to a question, because, as sure whether "subsequent" meant fore" or "after." However, it is well known that grammar and drama are

As already said, almost every one experiences a desire to elevate the stage even persons who have never been in a theater. Few of those that talk about putting their preacing into practice ese who are engaged in the work do not find much time left for talking, Jefferson and Stoddart, for example Therefore it will be interesting to note how long Mr. Bispham will be in abandoning the desire to elevate the stare in favor of the desire to become an

PAMILIAR STORY TOLD ANEW.

The Outlook of March 4 contains at article by Harriet W. Chapin giving a brief review of the inception and progress, to a successful termination, of the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition Necessarily brief, this article still gives a fair presentment of the first overland journey from the Missouri River to the mouth of the Columbia, the causes which led to it, and the results that state a few days without pay. have followed in the intervening cen

As long as patriotic pride in the extent and diversity of our vast domain is railroads have had to wait long and a National characteristic, and adven-submit to all kinds of pressure from ture with its spice of danger and grand possibilities of achievement appeals to sturdy American manhood with beckoning hand, the simple story of the as a Newberg correspondent shows, in every-day incidents of this slow jour-prosperous neighborhoods within thirty ney through the wilds of the continent ney through the wilds of the continent will find eager readers. Though old, the story is ever new. It is instinct with energy, big with adventure, imearly in the morning on their rounds posing in its simplicity, a recital that keeps the imagination aglow with anticipation while it feeds the mind upon the plain facts of history. Reviewed in ection with the Lewis and Clark Fair, the gates of which will be opened to visitors in this city on the first day of June of this year, the story will be railrouds securing abundant time be- Americans. It is only by comparison and one freight train that deal with the | country during the past century can be even dimly comprehended. It is a far cry from old Fort Claisop, where the lowers passed the Winter, one hundred years ago, and the modern city in which the centennial of their achievement in reaching the Pacific Coast overment in reaching the Pacific Coast over-land is soon to be celebrated; a far cry from the rude cabin that sheltered them and the means they employed to secure food and sait with which to When story-writers deal with technical subjects they are very likely to fall into errors due to lack of familiarity with distance from railroad service. Farms of fifty acres within three miles

The problem of progress that will be well worth studying.

Belief that some time the Governmen will be able to secure a given service for the same amount of money that it costs the civilian may be only a Utopian ream, but there are occasional bits of evidence that tend to show that progress is being made toward the use of common business sense in Government transactions. These transactions are sually bound up by so much red tape and so many ironclad rules that the Government always has to pay for the unnecessary bother which is created by the stupidity of its officers or the ridic ulous nature of the regulations they en force. Contrary to all precedent, the Government has decided that lumber for shipment to Manila can go forward in sailing vessels as well as in steamers. The result of this discovery is a saving of several dollars per the freight on the lumber and admission to competition of bids from ports that would be unable to secure American steamers to carry it, and accordingly would not be in a position to submit bids.

General Kuropatkin has now nearly a year in Manchuria. He has fought many battles, but has not a single victory to the credit of his military sagacity or to the prowess of Russia. He held the hopes of the war party of Russia in his hand when he went forth to uphold her contention in the Far East. The prayers and benedictions of the Orthodox Greek Church encompassed him roundabout. For hours on the day before his departure from St. Petersburg he prostrated himself before the images of the saints in a great cathedral, seeking their intercession in behalf of Russia against an upstart pagan nation that presumed to oppose er power. Notwithstanding all of this and of men and money furnished him without stint, he is likely to return disonored and defied to St. Petersburg. His discomfiture is complete, his plight

If the new law which prohibits securng timberland with lieuland scrip had been in effect several years ago, the Government would not only have been a distinct gainer, but the disgraceful timberland frauds which have pulled down so many men from high place would have been impossible. No other such premium on crime and rascality bas ever been offeerd as that which permitted the big ratiroad and timber corporations to exchange worthless ands in forest reserve lines for similar areas of the finest standing timber on earth. The workings of the absurd liculand law were such that a bona fide settler has found it almost impossible o secure any good land in recent years. while the land thieves have found it easy to secure vast tracts.

The spectacle which certain cowboys from Montana made of themselves in Washington subsequent to the inauguration can hardly be said to be either amusing or edifying. These men are useful in their sphere in life. They possess many of the sturdy traits of men untrained in the ways of civilination, but it must be admitted that these traits are much more admirable when in suitable environment, as represented by the wide plains and mountain ranges, and the great industry of which they are a part, than in polite society.

The allowance of the late Crown Prin cess of Saxony has, it is said, been stopped by her divorced husband, the present King Frederick Augustus. The King is a disreputable, dissolute man no better in morals than his late wifewhich is rating him low. Since he en-joys royal perquisites there is no good reason why she should not. However, he holds the whip hand, and that settles it "on the European plan."

Among interesting developments of among the servants to "graft" their that in this situation may be found a possible motive for murder. Hardly, Servants who are coldblooded enough to rob a kind and innocent benefacto are heartless enough to want her to live

Beginning July 1, the Canadian government will assume full responsibility for the fortifications at Esquimalt and Halifax. This is significant as showing that Canada feels strong enough to stand alone and that Great Britain, reserving certain parental rights, is willing for her to make the attempt.

General Kuropatkin appears to have some trouble in his successful "ad-vance northward." But he keeps going somehow. The man to discover the North Pole is undoubtedly Kuropatkin. He'll get there, if the Japa do their part. In the second second second

age member of the Legislature a vasi sum for transportation to Salem where he has been asked to serve the

We reckon 't will not cost the aver-

At this distance it is difficult to see why any one should want to be Governor of Colorado.

Week-End Holldays.

London World. I hear that there is to be a crusade against the week-end holiday. In short, that the old English Sabbath is to be revived. When revivals are about, why not let us have Smithfield fires and Tower racks? Surely we have grown out of medlevalism. The brightening of the English Sunday and the week end in the country are both steps for ward in civilization. a strangely warped mind that sebs the devil at work when jaded professional men and women leave the town behind them for 16 hours' rest and refreshment in good country air. If there are of June of this city on the first day of June of this year, the story will be of intense interest to thousands of loyal Americans. It is only by comparison that the wonderful progress of this country furing the past century can be even dimly comprehended. It is a far

Where Creeping Bear Drew the Line.

Kansas City Journal, Joe Creeping Boar, who says that he once played tackle on the Carlisia Indian football leam, was sent to the City Hospital last night, suffering with NOTE AND COMMENT.

Open Season In Central America. the lands where the pineapples hang from

the trees.
And bananas encumber the ground,
Where the song of the mange is be the breeze, And tortillas in coveys are found: a these lands, now the rains of the

and gay,
and is auxious to go to the polls,
he ups and he goes in his innocent way
To send appeared the other side's souls,
re votes with a gun, does this amishle
fellow,
d none of him, saving his skin, is of
yellow. In the "aweet o' the year" he feels happy

So Spring is a signal to stab and to shoot, With its quick-silver fire in one's veins, and in Spring this republican goes on a toot In the state or the city campaigns; So that's how the soldier down there gets employment, And the land's given over to scraps and

enjoyment. It's disconcerting on one of these fine days to meet an old inhabitant who insists that such good weather now means rain all through July.

Luther Burbank should tovent a rose that will grow like a weed without attention.

It seems to be a case of "off again, on again, gone again-Finnegan" with the siot machines.

We never fully appreciated the horrors of our lot until we came across a stray paragraph from one of Maeterlink's essays. "We are alone," says the Belgian Jacques, "absolutely alone, on this char planet, and amid all the forms of life that surround us not one, except the dog. has made an alliance with us. A few creatures fear us, most are unaware of us and not one loves us." Isn't it terrible! What have we done that the forms of animal life on this chance planet should so contemptuously ignore us. Perhaps Maeterlink is wrong. "Most are unaware of us," he says. There are forms of animal life of which man is far from being happily unaware, and it does not seem possible that they could be ignorant of man's existence. Is the mosquito unaware of us? Does it not love us, or at least like us? We think so. The mosquito is not compelled to feed upon us, and it must be impelled to do so by a liking for our blood. Cheer up, lonely hearts; the animules and animiles of this chance planet are not so aloof as the escayist would have us believe.

Winter's reign is over, but we wouldn't dare to spell it the other way.

Kuropatkin will soon be out of Manchuria. Then if the Japanese invite the Chinese to resume their own territory, what's Russia going to do about it? Anyway, China has been bystanding so long that it's time something struck her.

The trouble with the Canal Commission ppears to have been too much commission and too little canal.

Japan has captured and condemned 32 teamships with a tonnage of 100,000. If this sort of thing keeps up, Japan will be able to declare a dividend on the war.

Song by the Czar, with bombshell ac mpaniment: "Where, and, oh where, is my Rojestvensky gone?"

It's a pretty brave thing for a little flower to come up out of the ground into the cold air with nothing warmer than a few leaves around it, but far more daring is the girl who now appears in the msy thingamajigs of Summer.

Dead ones: Reed Smoot, Mrs. Chadwick, Bluebeard Hoch, Nan Patterson, Dr. Osler.

"Of course you know how many minutes there are to an hour," said a lawyer to a witness in an English court. "Well," said the witness, after pondering for a while, "let's hear your version of it."—New York Evening Son

Without doubt, the witness was a Scotchman.

Some teachers in lows have been giving the Stanford mystery is the fact that false answers concerning their ages, bethere was a systematic conspiracy cause a number of school directors oppose the employment of women more than 30, generous employer. The police think on the theory that they are usually "cranky." With man played out at 40 and women cranky at 20, the child labor laws will have to be abolished. Most people, not school directors, will hold the opinion that a woman is about ten times as cranky at 30 as she is on reaching the climacterical age of 30.

A woman in Sanborn (Is.) has obtained a divorce because her husband made fun of her pancakes. She testified that the expression upon her husband's face when he was eating the cakes was such that it might work permanent injury to her health. It is a misfortune not to be able to know a good thing when you have it. With such power of facial expression, this husband might have been used instead of the planola to entertain guests. And of course web-feet don't imply

water on the brain. Heavy firing still heard in the direction

WEX. J.

A Pirate's Skin Sold.

London Daily Mail.

A piece of the skin of a Danish pirate, slightly larger than a shilling, was sold resterday to Major Ind for three guineas at Stevens' auction-rooms. A lock of King Edward IV's hair, which was taken from his tomb at Windsor when it was opened in 1789, did not find a purchaser, The Viking was caught and executed

The Viking was caught and executed while pillaging Hadstock Church, in Essex, over 900 years ago, and his skin was nailed to the church door as a warning to other evildoers. The relic, which looks like a jagged piece of thick parchment, became lodged in the hings of the massive old door, where it was discovered in 1855.

The reminder of mediaeval barbarity was an object of awestruck interest to the buyers at yesterday's sale. Sober dealers buyers at yesterday's sale. Sober dealers iterally felt their blood run cold and their hair rise on end as they gazed on the grim lot in its glazed mahogany case.

Song of the West,

sing to you a song of the westland. Where the plains are like a floor, And tempests rage and rour, Where the sky is like a great bine bow!
Above a stretch of white,
And wide the tumbleweeds run and re
Unhindered in their flight.

sing you a song of the level lands, Where the winds are fresh and free, Where never a but in the silence stands And never a leafless tree:
Where the wolf and coyote roam the s
And send through the sullen sight
And bunt for the shagay buffalo
That has vanished away from sight.

sing you a song of the boundless West. Of its great blue roof, the sky, and the tide of pride that fills the breast When the trackless wastes of snow that gleam is the smalls of the Western sun.

Where the grasses lash the frozen stream.

And the anowdrifts scud and run. SOME FAMOUS RETREATS.

Boston Transcript. The problem of extricating a defeated army and conducting a masterly retreat is one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult, that a General in the field has to meet. Before every great battle much a continuous in a largest for but has to meet. Before every great battle such a contingency is planned for. but when the test comes many new things are constantly being brought before the commander-in-chief which must be desided on the instant, and the right move chosen if a rout is to be avoided. The General who has been worsted must not only get his troops away from the enemy, but his guns and stores as well. The supplies for the army must be sent to the rear first, for without them the soldiers would have to fight hungry and the wounded go without proper attention. will not be like Napoleon, 2000 miles away from his base. Whatever the case, Kuropatkin's retreat from Liao Yang to Mukden, and from Mukden north, if suc-cessfully carried out, will rank well with the famous retreats of history.

Napoleon was the world's master war, yet he lost more men in his faisi retreat from Moscow than he did on the field of Waterioo. With a vast army of 400,000 men he crossed the Niemen in June and later fought at Borodino, where his losses were heavy. Then came the march to Moscow, the Russians retreating before him and destroying averaging. ing before him and destroying everything as they marched. In the cold of the northern Winter he turned his back on the burning city into which he engles had been borne in triumph, and began the had been borne in triumph, and began the most disastrous estreat in history. Famine, cold and the Russians on his fianks and rear cut down his soldiers as they plodded, finally barefooted, through the snow, and the army melted away as it crawled over those 600 miles of dreary waste. All Napoleon could tell the anxious people at Paris was, "My health is good." He succeeded in saving practically nothing as he fied.

Nearly a century before Napoleon invaded Russis, Charles XII, of Sweden, with 42,000 men at his back, marced over much of the same route and shared much the same ill-fortune. After storming the Russian lines at Golovtchin, he plunged into the Vabis in pursuit of the retreating Russians, and lost m.ny men and guns in his haste. But he kept his face toward Moscow and reached Smolensk at last, but there changed his plans and at last, but there changed his plans and at last, but there changed his plans and marched for the Ukraine, with Caar Peter luring him on. Then the Rus-sians confronted him, with 70,000 troops, at Pultava—where Charles was wounded and charged at the head of his troops borne in a littler-and was defeated, be-ing forced to retreat with his handful of men into Turkish territory in anything but a dignified manner.

One of the most masterly retreats in history was made by Sir John Moore in Spain, in 1808-9. He marched his force between Astorga and Corunna in a month and beat back Soult's army at the edge of the sea before his troops at the edge of the sea before his troops salled away for home, leaving the body of their dead commander behind to be buried without the walls on the field where he fell. Soult retreated from Oporto, in Portugal, in the same war. Oporto, in Portugal, in the same war, and, Beresford drove him across the mountains into Spain after taking the city. Wellington caught the French again in the same war, driving the army from Talavera, but the French retreat was good and the Iron Duke loat his advantage through Cuesta's blunder, and he, in turn, led a clever retreat before the advancing French. Bazaine at Mats faced much the survey Bazaine at Mets faced much th conditions as Kuropatkin, but he falled to retreat beyond the city, and the Prussians did what the Japanese hoped to do at Liaoyang.

The most fatal retreat in all history Lord Elphinstone from Cabul in Af-ghanistan, and it and its preceding events will always be a dark blot in England's military annals. In 1841 the strenuous example even if it costs. That's British authorities in Afghanistan their light grip on the natives and Sir Alexander Burns, a high official at Cabul, was murdered in his home. The 16,000 English troops were scattered in forts outside the town under the com-mand of Elphinstone, who remained in-active in the face of such a crime. Ak-bar Khan was at the head of the na-tives and the English stooped to double dealings with him in order to get their army to Jellalabad in safety, but out-tricked, although promised a safe retreat. They started for Jellaiebad January 6, 1842, leaving all their cannon and military stores at Cabul natives followed on their flanks, the conditions were so bad that the English officers gave themselves up to Akbar Khan as hostages for the safety of their troops. The army, without leaders, at last entered the narrow pass The small party which escaped the shambles in the pass pushed on for Jellalabad, but were pursued and all killed but one.

Our own Civil War furnishes one of the most famous retreats in and General Lee handled his with consummate skill in the Wilder ness campaign. The campaign was a contest between two master minds both foreseeing every move the other would make and meeting it with a heavy counter blow. At the beginning Grant thought "Marse Robert" would fall back on Richmond and finnked him to drive him in. But the Confederate turned and fought, and turned and fought again, each offensive movement on both sides failing. The retreat ended in the battle of Chickahominy, and ed in the battle of Chickanominy, and proved the Confederate General a past master of his craft. Lee's last retreat, which ended at Appomattox, was the last of his career, but he led the defeated army of a lost cause and had no provisions or stores when he headed for the mountains after the fall of Richmond.

Next to the retreat from Moscow, perhaps the most famous retreat of history—quite the most famous in lit-erature—was that of Xenophon and his Ten Thousand, whose story is given to every schoolboy to cut his first Greek teeth on. The Greeks were far in the interior of Asia when the death of the Prince for whom they were paid to fight left them without a cause, and they turned their faces toward the distant see and marched 3465 miles in 215 days. The retreat was a success, and the little band reached their goal intact, after many hardships.

There is Usually a Volunteer. Life.

"This is getting to be an age of specialists."
"Isn't it? Why, it's almost necessary
for a man while he is making a living
to hire some fellow to keep his wife
amused."

His Anti-Gambling Scrupies Collier's Weekly. "What reason does he give for not paying his wife alimony."

The world, no doubt, to sin it But wherefore blame it to Old When circumstances plainty she and bance alimony is a gambling debt."

There is no devit—mercy, not

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

West Side Enterpris The effective way to meet the objection able features of the general appropriation bill is through an initiative bill rather than the referendum. The fact is, second sobet thought of the people of Oregon turns to an faithative bill as the only direct way to get at the evils complained of in House Bill 270. The most that can be claimed for the referendum in this case is that it would serve as a rebuke to the Legislature. would be an expensive experiment would cripple the administration of state govern-ment generally and, the probabilities are would not discentings a single Norma soldiers would have to fight hungry and the wounded go without proper attention. The guns and aimy follow the supplies, and the brunt of the fighting and a chance to win much glory falls on the rear guard. General Kuropatkin conducted a masterly retreat from Liao Tang to Mikden, and destroyed what stores he could not remove from the doomed city. He was following in the footsteps of other Russian Generals, for Russian troops have made some wonderful retrograde movements which have ultimately been crowned with success, of legally constituted regents, who hold of-School. The mother State Normal at Mon-mouth will continue, and there is no as-surance any of the others would close their ful retrograde movements which have ultimately been crowned with success, but it must be remembered that he was aided by a railroad, which was not the case of many another in his predicament. Whether Kuropatkin proves to be another Kutusoff remains to be seen. Some military critics think that Kuropatkin may follow previous Russian strategy and make Harbin a second Moscow. But it should be remembered that Oyama, even if he follows to Harbin, will not be like Napoleon, 2000 miles away provided for too many poorly equipped Normals, the best that can be done is to give them two more years' loase on life, which time the people will have had an opportunity to get at them through an in-Itlative bill at the polls

Make the Issue Clear.

Salem Stateeman The matter should be properly prepared and submitted in such a manner as to permit the people to express fully their ideas and not with a view to defeating the Nov tive proposition, but by one which will sub mit clearly to the people the entire matter of the Normal School question, so that if adopted as a principle of government by the majority of the voters of the state the Normai Schools may be made what they are in-tended to be, schools for the betterment of the educational conditions to the state, or If the majority is contrary then that they be done away with as state institutions.

However, one thing is evident, and that is that the people who have originated this movement against the general appropriation bill are not estimiled with this effort to submit the Normal School question under the initiative, but still insist on the referendum of the entire bill.

Thus a new condition confronts us. What is it? Can it be that the Yambillers are not fighting the Normal School appropriation nione? Are they also opposed then to the state's care of the insane, the blind, or the education of the mute? Do they fear the future of the country under the teaching of the State Agricultural College, or are they afraid to let Governor Chamberlain's super-intendent of the poniterilary have the ex-penditure of the general appropriation made for the maintenance of that institution?

Just what and who may be back of this proposal is hard to tell. It seems to be avident, however, that the result will be in favor of the money lenders and bankers of the state, if the Yamhill County people have their way, and maybe this is what is wanted. So far as punishment of the Legis. lature is concerned nothing will be accomplished in this line that will have any effect on future assemblies of that body.

Dear School of Experience.

Salem Journal. All this settles nothing, because in the and the bills will be paid anyhow, and in the agitaine that he is only creating disorder and putting the state in the class of those who pay high prices by going in debt for necessities for the state institutions. It will probably he best for the people and the state to learn in the dear school of experience what the referendum will do for them.

Need of an Example.

Albany Democrat The Salem papers are red in the face over the proposed referendum of the appropria-tion bill, and are yelling initiative and masses of the people, though, are on to the business and can tell the difference between black and white. The Legislature needs a

'Ben Hur" a Gold Mine.

Indianapolis Star. A very close friend to the recently de-eased General Lew Wallace said exterday that he believed the estate would be worth at least \$500,000, not count ing the Blacherne apartment-house hers, which was several years ago deeded to his son, Henry Wallace, to be held in trust for his two children. This house alone is worth \$200,000. alone is worth \$20,000.

For "The Prince of India" General Wallace received \$100,000 in ten yearly installments. His royalities on "Ben-Hur" are not exactly known, but its sales are reported to have reached between \$1,000,000 and \$3,000,000 copies, for which it is beneated a require of its centre.

lieved he received a royalty of 15 cents a It is also believed that the first year of its production General Wallace : \$50,000 for the dramatic rights to Hur." This source of revenue has de-creased each year somewhat, "the Frince of India" will be produced in the near future, though at what figures are not

Editor in Hard Luck.

Emporia, Kan., Gazette, The editor of the Gazette is out of town; the business manager is sick with stomach rouble, so also is the foreman, and their work is a burden to them; the advertising man is at home toway nursing a badly frozen ear and a sore throat; one of the reporters is just getting over an attack of grip; the subscription manager is home wrestling with the grip; the job man is dividing his time between his work and feeling his frozen ear to find how much of it is peeling off; the devil's struggle with the formers for was of unusual direction. the furnace fire was of unusual duration this morning; the water is frozen in the basement; the other members of the Gazette force are well and happy, thank you, and trying to help out the afflicted ones.

Group of Innocents "There's doubtless truth in what you say,
That evil trusts exist today,
But kindly note before you go
There is no beef trust—mercy, no!" Says Mr. Rogers, as he signs Death warrants for "I heartly agree with you That unfair combination A deal of masty mischief-but There is no copper trust-fut-tut!" With fresh foreclosures in his hands The saintly Rockefeller stands. These mergers, when unchecked," he sighs. "I have no doubt demoralize; But sin will retribution bring An oil trust? Nonsense—no s While prices rise on anthracits, says Mr. Baer, "It isn't right To make the tolling public bleed For the commodities they need.

Cases like these the laws should fit—
A coal trust? Never heard of it!"

Eays Mr. Satan, as he draws like flery trident through his claws, 'The world, no doubt, to sin is quick! But wherefore blame it to Old Nick,