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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1905.

PURTRER COURSE OF THE WAR. The New York Sun prints an extract

from a personal letter received from Tokio, written by a person who is said to be in close touch with Japanese officialdom, in which the probable course of the war, on the part of Japan, is outlined, with what seems to be strik ing judgment. This writer says the Japanese will not pursue the Russians very far towards the north, for the difficulties are too great. To go even to Harbin would require a long line of transportation; the railroad has been virtually destroyed by the Russlans, and it will take a long time to reconstruct its roadbed and restore its rails and bridges, and there is scarcity, indeed total lack, of cars, which cannot soon be supplied. Consequently, after inflicting all possible damage upon the retreating Russians, as far as they may be able to pursue them. the Japanese will go for Vladivostok by sea, landing a large force north or ing this force for operations against itmost efforts of seekers for news for the trust had violated any law thr transmission abroad are unavailing.

It is not, indeed, within probability that the Japanese will undertake to foldifficulties of their situation and add enormously to the expenses of the war. Near the seaboard they have every advantage. They have gained Port Arthur have expelled the Russians from Southern Manchuria, and certainly now can take Vladivostok. Their supremacy at sea makes their projects comparaasy, so long as they continue to operate on short lines of communica-

But they must wrest Vladivostok from Russia, because it is essential to their military purposes to deprive Russia of a sea base, during the remainder of the war. Yet Japan would not wish to retain Viadivostok, if Russia would yield her position in Manchuria. What Corea from the pressure of Russia, and to force Russia to relinquish her milltary hold on Northern China. To these ends it was necessary to take Port Ar-Manchurian seacoast. These things now are accomplished, and Japan has little to do more, beyond maintenance of what she has gained. But to make her position secure she must take Vindivostek. Then, holding what she has won in Manchuria, and organizing have aided the trust in piling up colosthat great province and the kingdom of Corea against Russia, she will make them and herself secure against further

Russian aggression It may be the Japanese will be able to push on up the country to Harbin of vital necessity to the existence of the junction of the railways from man, while the profits on its private re-Port Arthur and Vladivostok; and she may think it necessary. But every day's further journey into the interior crease the cost of her campaign. Russis is fighting far from home, and has like one, upon herself. It is not im-probable, however, that a Japanese close touch with the livestock and army sent to Vladivostok would cause withdrawal of Russian forces from the apanese front above Mukden to meet ifhout much further resistance to pected to make strenuous efforts, now to the seat of war, over their five thousand miles of railroad.

The extreme of folly is witnessed in on this valuation submits figures show-the eagerness with which tourists press ing that the returns exclusive of the beiching, hissing, fire-ejecting Vesuvius to obtain a view of Nature's cent per annum. The beef trust by its Guards arbitrary methods has accumulated a have been stationed to keep these in- large stock of enemies, most of whom sanely curious persons from passing have suffered financial ruln at its forms the element of danger in the danger line. In spite of the great- hands. From these enemies some in- sections. These people are so thor- and ran-

est vigliance, however, some will suc-"running the lines," to returnif at all-none the wiser for their fool In this we find a striking example of the futile effort of applied prudence for the protection of folly stricken people from themselves. pessimistic poet has it that —

Man is to man the surest, sorest The truth of this statement is never ore manifest than when the Illa en countered are self-inflicted and in defiance of all efforts of the law to turn

THE GENERAL ADVANCE.

In many states, mainly in the West state authority is hot on the trail of polles and combinations that engross business in various lines and are believed to make unconscionable profits. Missouri has just passed a maximum freight-rate bill; Wisconsin, no onger deterred by the failure of her former efforts to control her railroads legislation, is now again making a determined effort to force the railroads within her borders to terms; in South Dakota it is proposed to put the state into the manufacture of binding twine; the Minnesota legislators are considering the advisability of a state factory turn out harvesting and binding machines. Washington has just enacted a drastic railroad commission law, and a good while ago entered into the business of making grain bags. Texas has enacted stringent laws against the Standard Oil Company, and Kansas is going-into the business of refining oil, in avowed opposition to the great me nopoly. Governor Hoch, of Kansas, favors a popular foan for the state oil refinery bonds. His idea is to have them issued in denominations of \$100 each and offer them to the public with a limit of five to each purchaser. "You see," says the Kansas City Star, with a pretty sarcasm, "that when you give people a chance to take a crack at Rockefeller, you must restrain them it ome way.

In this general effort on the part of so many states-and more states doubtess will follow the example-many things will be attempted that will neove impracticable, and after a while will be called foolish. Indeed there are those who clearly see now that some of the ideas are extremely crude and unworkable. But the country will not be satisfied to allow things to continue as they are, without some effort to conrol monopolistic actions and tendencles. The first efforts must be tentative, and there will be blunders, of course. But the state has a right to make laws for regulation of all busisess within its limits, and particularly for the regulation of the business of corporations that have a semi-public character. Such corporations depend on the state for authority to exist and do business.

Between the efforts of the states and of the General Government there is now to be close inquiry into the methby which monopolistic combinations do business, and it will be judged whether it is just that prices and supply shall depend on the volitions of the few who have gained control of so large part of the production and business of the country. If it shall be found that there has been no oppression, the country then certainly will stand amazed at the moderation of those who have had the power. But a presen

THE BEEF TRUST INQUIRY

Government inquiry into the methods of the beef trust began yesterday, and it is said that plenty of evidence will be submitted to prove that the octopus has been "restraining trade" since its inception. There seems to be a pretty general opinion that Commissioner of Corporations Garfield failed to bring back that for which he was sent, when he reported on the beef trust. The resouth of and isolating it by cutting the port was entirely too pleasing to the railroad between it and Harbin. It is packers to warrant the belief that it dreds of theatergoers; and the Slocum existed. The investigation of the Com-Viadivostok; but so effective is their missioner was supposed to be for the system of maintaining secrecy that the purpose of determining whether or not combination in restraint of trade between states, or whether or not it had a monopoly of any branches of the trade low the Russians very far inland. To in which it was engaged. Commissioner do so would immeasurably increase the Garfield failed to report on this feature of the matter, but instead submitted figures on "beef" showing that the profits on the gross amount of business handled were but 2 per cent, and that the difference between what the stockman received for the animal on the hoof and what the packer received from the

retailer was but \$1 per head. total amount of beef sold in a year has but little to do with the point at issue is apparent, for two reasons: First, be cause the capital invested may be turned over a dozen times a year; and, second, because the charge against the trust was not one of exorbitant profits the latter not constituting a legal offense. What the public desired to know, Japan undertook to do was to free and what it hopes to know by the time the inquiry which began yesterday is concluded, is whether these profits were the result of a monopoly created by secret rebating, unlawful combination thur and to expel Russia from the capital and other pefarious methods or whether they were secured in legiti mate business open to legitimate competition. Commissioner Garfield devot ed practically all of his report to the "beef" industry, which is only one of many wealth-producing factors that

sal fortunes. The trust slaughters sheep and hogs and it handles in immense quantities and nearly every other product that is of vital necessity to the existence of frigerator cars, exclusive of the rebates, amount to nearly \$10,000,000 per year. But even on the beef report, with its will multiply the difficulties and in- suspicious-appearing figures, there is a general belief that the Commissioner was "jobbed" by the accommodating this heavy handleap. Japan will not packers, who aided him in his research through their books. A Kansas City packing-house markets for twenty-five they have weight with people of a ceryears has furnished the New York Heraid with detailed figures which take up when the Japanese might advance specifically each detail of the business. including all costs, expenses, mainte-The Japanese may be ex- nance of plants, etc. By these figures he shows that, instead of a profit to the and continuously, before Russia can get | packers of \$1 per head on cattle, as renew forces and necessary supplies up ported by Commissioner Garfield, the trust is making an average of \$7.41 per head. He places the nominal capitaligation of the trust at \$110,500,000, and piety and utter infallibility, there private-car graft are more than 40 per

eresting testimony will be fortheo ing, and as the nature of the business makes it not difficult to trace transac tions, this evidence can much of it be easily corroborated. Commissioner Garfield can hardly have satisfied the wishes of President Roosevelt in this matter, and the inquiry now under way will probably develop many iniquities. nore glaring than any that have yet been officially uncovered.

HOW HISTORY IS MADE. "Another long and weary day, twen ty-four slothful hours, sevenly-two thousand tiresome seconds, and tomor row will come," said The Virginian to the happy young woman who was to be his bride, "and we shall be married at Before that beatific morrow The Virginian killed a man, dispersed the "rustlers" to the four winds, and restored law and order on the range. A day may make history, or it may not. It depends on who makes it and how it is done. Sometimes it takes longer, other times shorter. For illustration, great things in Oregon are not frequently done in a briefer time than a year. Three-hundred and seventy days ago there was a Republican primary in Multnomah County. Three hundred and sixty-six days ago there was a Republican convention, made up of 129 delegates, divided as follows: Regulars Independe

129 Total A cursory glance at these figures disloses that the convention was a somewhat one-sided affair-so one-sided that the independents did not get even a "look in." It is true that the gen-tiemen who regarded themselves as responsible for the political being of the 114 delegates had some slight difficulty among themselves, and a few unfortunate slate - smashing episodes marred the harmony of an otherwise very pleasant affair. It transpired, too, that in one or two other particulars it would have been better if the slatesmashing operations had been conducted on a larger scale, for the electors took a hand eighty-one days later and punched two gaping holes in the programme. But that is an old story

Now we are going to have another orimary; but it is of a new kind. We look in vain for the machine, the slate, the boss and the heeler. Why they are gone it is bootless to inquire; but a long series of events seems to have made it desirable for them to seek the strange repose of seclusion. We shall miss them; though perhaps in time we shall summon them back. But not now; not now. There are no birds in last year's nests.

WHEN PISHING IS WRONG.

Few persons would choose for a pulpit the bottom of a capsized boat in the middle of the Columbia River, especially with the water as chilly as it was on Sunday; yet from just that position a small boy made a remark that is worthy of passing notice. "I guess we won't go fishing any more on Sunday," said the boy to his father, who shared the precarious hold of the cranky boat's keel. The essential humor of the remark was probably not appreciated at its full value until the tug had come along and rescued party and clothes had been dried before the fire; but those who merely read about it must pay it the tribute of a

It will be observed that the boy's re mark was based upon two premises First, that fishing on Sunday is wrong; and second, that the capsizing of the boat came as a punishment wrongdoing. Regarding the second, there is not much to be said. When something bad happens to a neighbor. it's a judgment, as the old Scotch, sald, and when it happens to one's self, it's a dispensation of Providence. The Iroquois fire killed hunwreck ended the existence of a Sunday

As to the first premise, disagreement may be expected. There is a sort of fishing that is wrong on Sunday and also on Monday, and the other days of the week. The restless, record-seeking, unduly-prevaricating, three-inch-troutmurdering rogues make fishing wrong on any day. They are not fishermen Says the milkwoman to Piscator, "And my Maudlin shall sing you one of her best ballads; for she and I both love all anglers, they be such honest, civil, Your true fisherman is quiet men." nest-barring such triffes as stretching his fish a few inches and adding a few ounces to their weight. He above all quiet, and his communion with Nature makes him civil. Fishing to such men is exercise for the body recreation for the mind and balm for the spirit. Your complete angier is his own parson. The river bank is his church, the birds are his choir, and the blessed world itself his Bible.

"I guess we won't go fishing any on Sunday," said the boy on the upturned boat out in the icy Columbia, But, now that he is safe and dry on shore, does he hold to the same opin-

A FRAUD ON ITS FACE.

Those who followed Apostle Joseph Smith, through his testimony in Smoot case, were justified in the belief that the president of the Mormon Church was a hypocrite of the coarses grain; that he had borrowed the livery falsehood as a mask for truth, and that though he attempted to adjust this livery in sanctimonious way butter and eggs, fruit, vegetables, game | hide his moral nakedness, this was still plainly visible through the clumsy ad-

justment of the filmsy garment, Posing as an apostle of the revealed word of God, as a man chosen of God to do His work on earth, by his studied subtlety he gave the lie to his own pretensions then as he now openly and unblushingly gives it to his sworn testimony upon that occasion.

The assumption and rant of this pastful hypocrite might be fitly passed in the contemptuous silence that they otherwise merit but for the fact that ain sort, unfortunately too numerous in the politics of the States of Utah and Idaho, and even in Oregon, and in the

high places of the Nation. Of the common herd that listen eagerly when be prates of "revelation" of the close fellowship between him self and God; of the "anti-Christs," must be cast out of the temple. "cut adrift and let go"; of his own deep nothing to say except that they are the shallow dupes of bis presumption, and but for the fact that they have votes-women as well as men-they

It is this last condition, however, that

ughly grounded in the sophistry Mormonism that they are incapable of thinking for themselves, and readily become the tools of the sophists when the elders desire to "work" them fo some special object.

It is in the presence of a host of this kind that President Joseph Smith can unblushingly acknowledge that he lied under oath when giving testimony fore the Congressional committee on the Smoot case. And the people that compose this host will find full justification of this boldly proclaimed false hood in the excuse of their "sanctified" leader that he swore falsely in orde "to avoid a trap set for him." A wiser people, a more independent, self-reliant people than are these dupes of Mormonism, would at once see that in de-nying that he had "revelations" when questioned upon that point by the committee. Apostle Smith told the truth because it served his purpose better than a lie could do under the circumstances then existing; while in declar ing that he still has revelations from God he is telling a cheap and transpar ent lie in order to serve his present pur-

We judge, says the Boston Transcript, that the News-Leader, of Rich mond, Va., is not wholly in sympathy with the hysteria that was developed over the Booker Washington luncheon at the White House and some of the other incidents which have produced such a prodigal expenditure of emotion in that section. At all events, it was not of those worried about the possible presence of negroes in the inauguration this year, and advises its readers to be equally philosophical. It regarded it as none of its business if they happened to be found there, and in a procession five or six miles long it doesn't believe the Caucasian mass was polluted by contact. "Nobody believes," it says, "in drawing the social race line tighter holding it harder than the News-Leader, but there is no sense in going to extremes or talking a lot of nonsensi cal bosh. If some of the idiot news papers with which we are afflicted in the South choose to stir up this subject as they usually do, and if some sappy youths from Georgia or that neighbor hood see fit to fuddle themselves with House and say absurd things concerning it, the best course for the rest of us is to ignore them entirely, let the subject go by default, and go on calmly about our business or pleasure." This reference to the fuddled saplings from Georgia doubtless harks back to the bumptiousness of the Georgia militia at the Manassas maneuvers last Fall, and their outraged feelings over the pres ence of colored troops, who, by the way, behaved with much more dignity and decorum than the white gentlemen from Georgia.

Detective Joe Day is handy with his pistol, very handy. Everybody knows that. Schumer had no business to run away after arrest. He thus defied the officers to use the most extreme measures to capture him-resort to their weapons, if need be. The question in this case, as in all other similar cases, would seem to be largely one of fact-a question as to whether ordinary means physical force, pursuit, detention were exhausted and he could be stopped or caught by no other available method. What has an officer a pistol for? It is not only for defense, but it is the very symbol and instrument of his authority On the one hand, then, it was Joe Day's business to get and keep his pris and not to kill him. On the other hand, it was Schumer's place to submit to arrest, or take the consequences Whether Joe Day did what he and all he could, before resort to his revolver-to shoot Schumer in the leg, as he says-may not be satisfactorily termined even by official investigation.

The growth of Birmingham (Ala.) is one of the marvels in the growth of our cities. When the census of 1870 was taken, the site of the city was a corn field: in 1880 the enumerators found 2000 inhabitants; in 1890 they found 26,178; in 1900 there were 28,415; and, according to the city directory, there are now 61,000 people in the city proper. Near by are the towns of Bessemer, 10,000; Ensley, 9000; Platt City, 5000, and smaller places. In this district, comprising Birmingham and there are now more than 100,000 inhabitants, with industries already enormous and rapidly growing, based chiefly on coal and iron. It is destined to become one of the greatest manufacturing districts of the United States, and there are those who believe that one day it will rival Pitts-

A nice spectacle was afforded the country by the House of Representatives in voting an appropriation for the payment of mileage for a special session that began immediately on the conclusion of the regular session. This was evidently "constructive" mileage for a "constructive" journey during a constructive" recess to a "constructive" home on a "constructive" road furnished no "constructive" DRESS.

Under the auspices of the civil authorities of the state that he served long and well, and of the Grand Army of the Republic all that is mortal of General Joseph R. Hawley will today be carried to the tomb. Honored both in the councils of peace and the ranks of war, General Hawley goes to his grave having performed his part in life vigorously, faithfully and acceptably.

"The prosecution of the Oregon land swindlers evinces the fact that the pubic domain is now small enough to enable the Department of the Interior to keep a sharper eye upon it," says the Milwaukee Wisconsin. This suggests a new cause for thankfulness. Let the Nation rejoice that it has been swindled out of so much that it can easily watch the remnant.

"A Parliament would wreck Russia." Not the Russian people, but the Russian autocracy. And if the Russian Empire cannot be held together without the autocracy, tyranny and autocracy might well depart together.

Mexicans are alarmed over the exactions of a "beef trust." They might reassure themselves by calling in missioner Garfield to report.

If estimates that the Exposition will draw 2,000,000 are correct, we may be sure that 2,000,000 people will see a show worth seeing.

Russians now admit that their recent osses aggregate 120,000. Kuropatkin at least put up a fight before he turned NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Russians are making a bee-Lintevitch for Harbin,

Brother Brougher and some of the there talk as if they would like to begin the experiments with the Osler theory on Mayor Williams.

According to a local authority, dogs are keenly sensitive to the disgrace of being arrested. That's more than many men are

A Bare Living. Chorus giris. Sienklewicz Jescribes school life in Poland as a "round of chagrin, torment and tragedy." Are Polish schools

From the New York Press;

run on the merit avatem?

During the tremendous excitement attending the final struggle in the Missouri Legistature over the election of a United States Senator, a page quieted the tumult by singing "My Own Bluebell." A popular song will con most anybody; even a lot of wrangling Missouri politicians.

So far commendable restraint has been manifested by the weekly and monthly periodicals. For days we have not seen a single reference to a "fair penitent." Thank the Lord, race suicide is popular with some classes.

As the Washington Post says: Reed Smoot was not asked to address the congress of mothers. Probably he hadn't time to prepare a speech. Now it is understood what is meant

by the threat to let daylight through a person Henry James says that the modern

novel is "tinkling dialogues and twaddle." And in most of them the dialogue doesn't even tinkle.

A Louisville woman has patented an invention which, the Herald says "promises to revolutionize the lacing of shoes by fat people." By nulling a string the shoe can be laced without stooping and a tig at another string loosens the laces. This invention may revolutionize the lacing of shoes by fat people as the Herald thinks probable, but it is a cinch that Angelina won't have it along when her shoe comes untied as she's out walking with

Ten out of 29 French recruits recent ly examined confessed that they had never heard of Napoleon. Perhaps the other European nations remember the Little Corporal better; he did his best to impress himself upon the memories of most of them.

Harpers describe 'The Marriage of William Ashe" as "a great breathless story." Amusement for literary societies: Try reading "William Ashe" and holding your breath at the same time

The St. James' Gazette is naturally provoked into severe criticism of proofreaders by an incident in Nova Scotia In the first edition of St. Matthew in Micmac, it appears, the translator found, when he came to revise it, that in charter xxiv:7, instead of "Nation shall rise against nation," be had written "A pair of snowshoes shall rise up against a pair of snowshoes." But there was only one letter misprinted-nacoktukumikaljik (a nation), having been displaced by nacoktakumiksijik (a snowshoe). Such a care

Collars for women are doomed by fashperhaps at the instigation of the scap manufacturers.

The Springfield Republican accuses Kansas people of going to church when there's no dogfight on. And that's the effeminate state that's going to buck Standard Oll.

No prettler compliment was ever made than one attributed by the Spectator to a small boy, who admiringly asked a girl, "Are your eyes new ones?"

Some Russian soldiers kissed the ground they had been holding against the Japanese. Sad things are these good-bye kinnen.

In extracting comfort out of misery the Los Angeles Times is the Mark Tapley of the newspaper world. Referring to the rain that was drowning out that part of the country last week, the Times says: If any resident of Los Angeles has ever felt an unboly desire to change his habitat to Seattle or Portland, the weather for the past four days will show him a sample of what he escapes by remaining where he is.

Dr. Anita Newcombe McGee, who was an acting Assistant Surgeon in the war with Spain, has returned from an of ficial visit to the Japanese hospitals, "We worked side by side with the Japanese nurses," says Dr. McGee. "Their methods are very similar to ours, only they are not quite so methodical and systematic as the American nurses. They pay more attention to the whims of their tients." Of course, it's a shocking thing, from an official medical viewpoint, bother about what the patient thinks, but we fancy the wounded would be inclined to condone the nurses' offense.

WEX J.

The Novel-Reading Habit. The Bystander.

I have known ladies who devoured as many as three novels in a day, and one wonder of her sex assured me that she read "The Egotist" in a train journey from Peterborough to London! I have read most of Mr. Meredith's books, and I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that each, on an average, took my lefs ure hours for eight or nine days. M. Charles Legras, the French critic, has aptly pointed out that we have to live so long in the company of the characters of any of Mr. Meredith's novels—he puts it at 15 days—that it is no wonder we remember them. I know a journalist who alleges that he rend through Boswell's "Johnson" one Sunday. I don't believe him. But for the average modern novel him. But for the average modern novel three or four hours should be ample allowance. I read thoroughly "The Prodigal Son," and wrote a column of a daily newspaper on it, in one day; but that was conscientious reviewing? Some reviewers confess to polishing off half a dozen books in a day. Yet even that may be done quite honestly for it is nosmithe by close. quite honestly, for it is possible by close-ly studying the first few chapters to get into touch with an author, and then to skim lightly through the remainder with an eye to the evolution of the plot only. This I recommend as no bad plan to those who wish to keep in touch with current fiction, while giving the solid stretches of their leisure to the standard authors

Must Envy Theodore.

New York World. How would the Crar like to have been the central figure in an inauguration like that of March 4 ?

IS THE "TELEVUE" A MIRACLE? Portland Man Seems to Have Solved the Problem of Transmitting Color and Form by Telephone-Result of a Critical Examination

nore or less passes without much at-ention. We vibrate between absolute incredulity and blind acceptance. The attitude of instructed common sense demanding proof not insensible to evidence, is the only one to be encouraged. So when a friend said on Saturday last: "Have you seen the televue? If not, let us go and look into it." the suggestion was receptable Both of us had to its that he was just starting testion was receptable. Both of us had to its tast he was just starting to the companion of the companion with all for the suggestion was receptable. Both of us had to its that he was just starting to the companion of the companion with all for the companion of the gestion was acceptable. Both of us had heard of it, but had not paid much

the temporary postoffice in which two booths or enclosed cells were built, just like these for the long distance telephone, some distance apart and with a partition between. Electric or telephone wires led from one to the other overhead; also a separate hand tele-phone apparatus in each cell enabled one to speak to the other. Entering one of the boxes and closing the door there was no means in evidence of communicating with the other save by wire. When seated on a stool there was op-

Looking through the center hole oward the other box there was noth-Ing but blackness for a second or two.
Then n face became visible, not all of it at first, but forehead and eyes, then nose, mouth and chin; then as the face turned in obedience to my request by the phone, my friend's face was not the phone, my friend's face was not concerning the phone of the country of the phone of the country of the phone of the country of the ing but blackness for a second or two. turned in obedience to my request by the phone, my friend's face was not only visible but unmistakable. It was seen as if in a small mirror, but color of hair, eyes and cheeks were as distinguishable as shape. First one playing card and then another was held in front of the face, and form, designation in the air, catching them front of the face, and form, designation in the air, catching them hundreds of miles away, and translating and coloring were absolutely clear and them into a previously arranged landistinct.

As my turn came to be the seen, not the seer, I was told to turn round on my stool, and therefore, to turn my back on the other box. I found my face fronting a half globular lens about six nches in diameter. Three small electric incandescent lights, just above the lens, being turned on, threw a strong ut not a glaring light on my face. As the light fell on my face it became visible to my friend in the other box in the same gradations in which his face had been seen by me. Similar use of the playing cards made them plain to him in the other box. One of the ap-paratuses was somewhat more effective than the other, the features being more distinctly seen with their lines

After exchanging some remarks by phone we left the boxes and walked round and about and inspected the room enough to satisfy ourselves that no arrangement of mirrors and lenses, no either direct or reflected rays had provided, so far as we could tell, the

THE AMERICAN POLICY.

Timely Reference to the Position of James G. Blaine.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

James G. Blaine, it, will be admitted, was instinctively right on the greater questions of American policy. Political opponents called him a jingo, and intimated that he would be a dangerous man in the Presidential chair because of his aggressive Americanism, but they rarely criticised his enunciations of American collect. policy. As a member of the House, as a Senator, and as Secretary of State he made a record that any American, Democrat or Republican, must now be proved of

As Secretary of State Mr. Blaine declared that Cuba and Porto Rico were in the American system. He gave notice o European nations and to Japan that the Hawaiian Islands were in the Ameri-can system, and must always remain there, whether the islands were annexed to the United States or not. He declared

statement of the situation. What he rec-ommended was not carried out simply because France, one of the negotiating creditor nations, declined to accept the

proposition.

What Mr. Blaine declared as to Cuba,
Telands Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands being a part of the American system has received the sanction of law. The Hawallan Islands and Porto Rico are Amer ican territory—are part of the American political system as well as of the Ameri-can commercial system—and Cuba is di-rectly under American influence. The Biaine policy on the isthmus has been carried out. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty carried out. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been abrogated and it has been made impossible for any European or Asiatic power to control the American isthmus.

Mr. Blaine's ideas as to American supervision in Venesuela have been recognized and put in practice. His ideas as to supervision in Banto Domingo have received the sanction of President Rosseveit in the agreement now before the Senato. The Rosseveit policy, therefore, differs in no essential particular from the Biaine policy of 24 years ago. Why should the Senate hesitate to approve for Santo Domingo what Mr. Biaine recommended for Venesuela and the other South American republics?

Imaginary Appendicitis. Rochester Post-Express.

London is suffering from an operating mania. The Daily Mail, verscious organ.

is authority for the statement that in the course of a forinight one well-known operating surgeon has had no fewer than operating surgeon has had no fewer than If cases of purely imaginary appendicitis. Imaginary appendicitis is a malady in itself, and it is a nice point whether the sufferer should not have the appendix removed to cure the sickly imagination, or the imagination operated on in some way to cure it of fanciful allments. It is true that the inquiring scalpel has nover forested out the armet place in which the ferreted out the exact place in which the imagination lurks. To some people this may seem a difficulty in the way of opermay seem a difficulty in the way of operating. But those who reason in that way do not know the feetindity of respource of the medical fraternity. Science has made many advances, and if a doctor cannot operate on a man for a diseased imagination, which he cannot locate, who can? From one fact it is possible to reason to another, and we know that whereas many people in London still retain the vermiform appendix, there has been a considerable transfer of good English gold from unprofessional into professional from unprofessional into professional pockets. This proves that there was at least a supposititious maisdy, and who save a medical man is entitled to fees for curing a man of an ailment he never

Where the Woods Are Densest.

Chicago Record-Herald. Where, oh where, is Alexieff, the man who persuaded the Czar to fight on the assurance that the Japs could never effect a landing in Manchuria?

First Catch Your Elihu.

Chattanooga Times.

Elihu Root has refused a Rec.000 canal job. For the very reason that he could afford to refuse it Mr. Root is the man for the place.

In an age of marvels, one marvel; means for transmitting the images from one box to the other.
We were in the presence either of a an infant invention of novelty and far an infant invention of noveity and far-reaching importance. The inventor was in the room, but not near the boxes. He answered our questions with all frank-ness compatible with his position as own-ing an as yet impatented invention. He leid us that he was just starting for Washington to apply for his patent, which he dared not delay any longer, although he felt that the methods he used were capable of much improvement and devel-opment. Still, he considered that he had capable of much improvement and opment. Still, he considered that he had so far succeeded in selzing and applying the principle that time and patience only were needed to carry him to complete and recognized perfection.

The inventor was aware of the early history of the telephone, and, though not fully informed of the many stages through which it had passed, he had, I thought, been treading a parallel road. Neither to cating with the other save by wire.

When seated on a stool there was opposite one's face a black box having a solid black face with a tiny orifice in the center just large enough to look through. The little hand telephone was given to each of us to talk through.

He told us that he had so far operated through 4500 feet as the longest distance. He compared the experiment we had witnessed through, say, 20 or 25 feet distance. one readily admits, to forward form and color through wire by electricity. The tel-

If experience and tims justify the claims of this inventor, and it is permissible to hope if not to fully believe that they will, the scope of the "televue", alone and in connection with the telephone, is wide indeed. The train dispatcher will see his tre as arrive, the arrested man will stand in full sight of the informer, the distart child will be in sight of the parent, the invalid will see as well as hear by phone the play, the uncovered vein at the bottom of the mine will be shown in actual sight of the stockholder, or purchaser, the physician in his office will see his patient. What else time would fall to describe. Practical difficulties in working out are certain to be met. It may be that they

Practical difficulties in working out are certain to be met. It may be that they will be insuperable and the invention die stillborn. But the mere fact that the idea has been so current in the minds of students. men for years, and that the students here and everywhere have set it before them as a goal to be reached, indicates success for some one, it may be for the Portland man, in whom his townspeople at any rate should feel and express the

WATTERSON ON GAMBLING.

Monte Carlo letter to Louisville Courier-Journal.

All gambling is vulgar. Call it what

you will, assign for it whatever motive you please, it is an irrational, an ignoble struggle for money. Money got for nothing on the turning of a card or the revolution of a wheel

bringeth good to no man, not even to him who wine it. And to him loseth? Sometimes perdition, often, very often that sinking sensation, that tired feeling-even where the value loss is im material-which follows futile effort and says as plain as whisper in the ear,

mays as plain as whisper in the ear.

"The world's against you."

There is a postal-card picture which shows us the facade of the Casino at Monte Carlo, with a drove of sheep, fat and woolly, going in, and the same drove, nucle and skinny, coming out, and no friendly voice to cry: "May heaven temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

this Government to be committed to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and insisted that the United States would answer permit any European power to control the American isthmus.

In 1881 he definitely enunciated a policy for the supervision of the finances of the South American and Central American the banker's confidential South American and Central American the banker of the banker's connection republics. He proposed to do in Venezuela what President Roosevelt has promised the Dominican people to do for Santo Domingo. No one at that time questioned the wisdom of Mr. Bkaine's businessilke the greatest pleasure in life, For said. the greatest pleasure in life, Fox said, "Winning at cards," and the next, "Los-ing at cards." There was a gambles for love of it, and yet Fox played never

for high stakes after he was 60, if he played at all.

A Tammany Vocabulary. New York Mail. "Shimsha" is the latest word to come into circulation as a result of Tammany rule in the Police Department. It may be well to collect and define some of the words and phrases with which Tam rule has enriched the Knickerbocke

cabulary: GRAFT. A politician's or policeman's HONEST GRAFT. The commission in the form of a contract to a relative.
WAYWARD SON. The relative who ets the contract.
PANTATA (Bohemian). A grafting

wardman. His collector.
THE ICEMAN. A jocular translation of pantata.
SHAKE-UP. A round dance of pan-SHAKE-DOWN. It follows a shake-

THE TENDERLOIN. The district where THE RED LIGHT DISTRICT. "Tim" Sullivan's sphere of influence.

CADET. The runner for a disorderly

SHIMSHA (Tiddish). A cadet. THE BRASS CHECK. A shimsha's often money.

JOHN DOE. The gambling syndicate.

HIGHER UP. The head waiter wito ets the hon's share of all pe CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS ON. The

only Tammany crime.

There remains only to illustrate our exicon with two Tammany sentime one of today, the other of Tweed's time (I) "I am working for my own pocket all the time;" (2) "What are you going to do about it?"

Charge of a Doubtful Judge. Kansas City Journal.

A Missouri paper says that a new Judge arose to charge the jury and spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury, charging a jury

is a new business to me, as this is my first case. You have heard all the evi-dence as well as myself. You have heard what the learned counsel have said. If you believe what the counsel for the plain-tiff have told you, your verdict would be for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, then you will find a verdict for the defendant; but if you were like me, and don't believe what either of them said, then I'll be d-d if I know what you'll do. Constable, take charge of the jury."

To a Good Old Age.

Cleveland Leader.

Let science teach us how to live in good health and in full possession of our faculties up to four score years, and Dr. Osier to the contrary notwithstanding, the world will be better and its units a good deal more content than they would be with the seven and a half score limit.