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FORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1905.

PROBLEMS OF THE WAR.

An article from the London Times, printed on this page, shows why the Japanese cannot pursue the retreating Russians very far, and why it would be madvisable to do so if they could. pursuit must necessarily be feeble, for the Russians in their retreat have the immense advantage of the railroad, which they destroy behind them, and the Japanese must get their artillery. munitions and all necessary supplies sion, in the interest of the whole people. forward without the help of the rail-Here is a movement or protest that is road. To the next position at which they feel they will be able to make a stand the Russians therefore are able to retire, without serious molestation from the Japaneses

Japan could waste her strength in such pursuit, at long distances from ise, far more than in actual battle. Harbin is over 500 miles from Port

elected; so the Delaware Legislature no small portion of the money for the has again adjourned without an election. If Thomas W. Lawson has done from the pockets of the farmers. It is no other public service by his sensa- a farmers' school designed particularly tional exposures and wholesale denun-clation of the "system," he has at least methods of practical agriculture. While held Addicks up to public contempt for it is true that the State of Washington what he is—an unprincipled financial feels immensely proud of her commer buccaneer who scruples at nothing to cial giants and her clever politicians accomplish his ends. It is unfortunate It is hardly probable that she has lost indeed for Delaware that such a vam- pride in her farmers. The residents of pire as Addicks has fastened himself our sister state doubtless indorse the upon its vitals. Some hope is offered in sentiment of Thomas Jefferson when he the general report that he is near the said, "Let the farmer for ever more end of his money resources, and that honored in his calling, for they who the state may be able to shake him off. Meanwhile it is better for Delaware that it be represented in the Senate by further and join with Beecher in saying nobody-which is another word for the that "He who would look with surviving Senator-than by Addicks.

A MOVEMENT OF THE TIME.

dropped because the friends of the There was simplicity once in our pubschool were ashamed of it? lie and private life; but that was in ploneer times, when all persons were on a level. That state or condition could not continue. With increase and concentration of wealth changes naturally came. A mistake of Jefferson, as a One is accustomed to hold in mind the political philosopher, was his assump-tion that the conditions of pioneer life House of Commons as in some way parallel with our House of Representacould be continued forever; and his political thought and system were formed on that error. But times change and The whole policy of the British Empire men are changed with them. When in finance, army, navy, foreign alli there was little wealth and no concenances and in industries affected by tax tration of wealth there was no suggesand tariff hangs on the question as to tion of laws such as we find necessary how long the Balfour Ministry can hold a majority of the 670 members. The now, to bring vast aggregations under control of the state. But great changes seven years' life of the Parliament is have taken place; so we find President rapidly nearing its end in any case, and the Balfour government is plainly Roosevelt, with approval of the country, saying:

Neither this people, nor any other free people, will parmanently tolerate the uns of the vast power conferred by vase, weith, and specially by wealth in its corporate form, without lodging somewhere in the Government on so vital a question as that of maintenance of the free-trade policy wathout holds and the source of the peal to the voters to the very last day. ernment on so vital a question as that the still higher power of seeing that this power, in addition to being used in the in-terest of the individual or individuals pos-resulng it, is tuffed for and not against the intervats of the people as a whole. There are evils of plutocracy, and the under which Great Britain has prospered for forty years past, would mean its downfall. While defeat was far off, supporters of the government were led out to vote by the Prime Minister on

this question whenever a vote was march of these evils for years has been called for. But by ones and twos Mr. steady and stealthy, and all the more Balfour's supporters left him and mao be dreaded on that very account. forities dwindled. When the end was Enormous fortunes have been built up by methods too insidious to be underto all appearances in sight, Mr. Balfour took a resolve that what he styles "fisstood by any except those who have made special investigation of the methcal policy" should not be permited to be brought to the issue by vote of the Vast hoards have been accumu ods. House. So he and all his followers lated in a few masterful hands; private walk out when the vote is called, leavcorporations have assumed sovereign ing his Liberal opponents and the Irish powers; the great arteries of commerce Nationalists to carry by a vote of 254 have become the property of a very few to 2 the artfully drawn resolution. persons, who are in league with such "That the House declares that to imombinations in production, as the Beef pose import duties not exceeding an av-Trust and Standard Oll. Hence the erage of 19 per cent, on goods imported pertinence and pregnancy of such from abroad, would be injurious to the statements as that by President Roosecommercial interests of the United velt, quoted above. These matters are Kingdom. politics, Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, in a recent address, thus

foreshadowed the future political line of evidently was to draw Mr. Balfour, with Mr. Chamberlain and their recleavage: spective followers, into the same lobby The political issue in this country for the The political issue in this country for the next 10 or 15 years will be between govern-ment for the special interests and government for the propie. The issue is platacracy or democracy, and we will settle it and settle it right. Either the state or Nation will reg-ulare galgued charges or the state or Nation will own the railroads, and I think the com-panies are coming to see that upholding protective duties. Then the opposition would have been able to involve the whole number in a general melee. But the bird was too crafty to be caught in that act. With great show of candor, Mr. Balfour announces that they will give full time for the oppanies are coming to see that. position to move a vote of censure on

But President Roosevelt's statement the government's fiscal policy. puts it in clearest light. Read over again the quotation above, which consuch a motion would have to define that tains his statement that the Governpolicy. Then a caim denial would be ment must have a power of supervigiven to the accuracy of the definition sion, in the interest of the whole people. not to be ridden down by Cossacks nor

SPECIFICATIONS IN PRAYER.

Children are accustomed to look upor prayer in a manner that amuses even those who believe in prayer's efficacy. Arthur. On the line of their retreat the was greatly perturbed by the discov-There is a story told of a little girl who Russians have wrecked the ralirond as ery that her brothers had set traps to the Nation, but that is just the object it completely as possible; the bridges can- catch birds. Questioned as to what she is most had done in the matter, she replied: "I Just now the association is giving its prayed that the traps might not catch the birds." "Anything else?" "Yes," she said, "I then prayed that God would prevent the birds getting into the traps, and," as if to illustrate the doctrine of faith and works, "I went and kicked the traps all to pieces." That illustrates the direct manner in which children ask for what they desire. Grown up, however, the children forget their early simplicity, and take to praying in vague and general terms. 'Even the preacher who takes it upon himself to ask that public affairs be rightly directed seldom goes into detall," says the Indianapolis Star, commenting upon this subject. The Star goes on to suggest that petitions for ald in secular affairs be made more specific, and there seems no reason why the suggestion should not be adopted. Much praying is done in Portland at all times, and just now the amount is be-ing greatly increased by the systematic mpaign directed by Mr. Chapman, Why should not a petition be made that saloon-keepers close promptly at 1 o'clock in the morning? A specified number might be suggested for the attendance at the Fair. It might be asked that the Beef Trust fix the price of beef at a certain figure. A date might be set for the completion of the Panama Canal, Our desired March speaking, and cries, "Down with rainfall might be fixed at so many The approved size of billhoards might also be mentioned in such petitions, and the suppliants might ask, like the little girl, that visitors be prevented from seeing any of Portland's noted shacks. Only in this case it would be advisable

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1905.

maintenance of its institutions comes

tempt on the pursuits of a farmer is not

worthy the name of a man." Can it be,

then, that the word "agricultural" was

THE PRESENT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Who can fail to take interest in the

cenes now passing at Westminster?

tives. The present condition there ac-

centuates contrasts, not resemblances

on holding on and nostponing the an

The main intention of the res

understand that the Fair management has been desirous that every facility b afforded them to make the most ade quate showing on the generous appropriation given by the State Legislature. It is not an Oregon Fair, but a Pacific Coast Fair, and it is important that there be the fullest co-operation between all Western States. The counties of Washington are preparing to make independent exhibits, and it is probable that their outlay will in the aggregate be as great as the state's; so that all persons who are interested in Washington will have no occasion to fear that everything that can be done will not be done by that state and its cities and counties.

Just as the contract for construction of one of the largest dams in the world for irrigation purposes was let in Arizona, the skies opened, so to speak and set all records of rainfall in thatregion at defiance, with a downpour that threatened for a time to turn a large area of the long-parched territory into a great lake. The "Roosevelt dam" on Salt River will, however, be built, since the clouds cannot be dended upon for water supply even in this freakish fashion in Arizona. The dam, according to a late dispatch, will be 225 feet high, and at its base it will have a thickness of about 200 feet. It according to the contract, be must. completed in two years. Through its agency 350,000 acres of arid land will be made productive by systematic inundation. The project is gigantic, and well deserves the name that has been applied to it.

Germany is endeavoring to collect : claim of \$120,000 against the United States and Great Britain for damages sustained during the Samoan mixup a few years ago. One-tenth of the amount asked is for actual and the remainder for moral damages, and Americans and British have offered to pay \$40,000. As this would leave about \$28,000 for moral damages, it would seem that Germany was being fairly well paid. "Moral damages" are difficult to estimate in dollars and cents, and if Germany suffered to that extent in the Samoan affair, she must be entitled to a good many millions from the United States for the moral damage suffered by her character when she got in the way down at Manila a few years ago.

A picture taken of the late Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, after she arrived in Honolulu, is that of an aged woman with a geriduseface and meditative air It is the face of a woman not satis-

fied with life-a prey, as it would seem, to anxiety or fear, or haunted by unrealities. It is certainly not the mirror of a soul in repose, awaiting in trust and confidence what the morrow would bring forth. That this good woman was a prey to some idiosyncracy which expressed itself in almost her last words can hardly be doubted. The Stanford mausoleum will open today to receive her body, and "sacred to memory" be the many generous acts of her long life.

_ The siring which polygamy as practiced by President Joseph Smith, of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, has lately received through the Smoot trial ws that that institution is similar in detail and practice to that of which Ann Eliza, "Wife No. 19" of Brigham Young, discoursed so volubly in a thick volume published a quarter of a cen-tury or more ago. The husband of five wives and the father of forty-two children may pose as a saint and a patriot and a good, all-around citizen, but the people of an enlightened day and age

The Circuit Court, at . Cleveland, O., has decided that an electric company could not be compelled to produce its to do. books in court in order to show what money had been expended for alleged bribery and in contributions to a political fund. If the purchasable element in Ohio politics has no higher value quoted in the investigations in Missouri and California, it is probably just as well for the credit of the Buckeye State exhibit.

MAKING TREATIES OF PEACE How Nations Adjust Their Differences-Growth of Demand for Heavy Cash Indemaities.

(Led by M. de Witte, the prace party in Russia is gaining power daily, and negulia-tions with Japan may be opened through France at any time, according to the informa-tion of the Associated Prees correspondent in St. Petersburg. The Car is eaid to be un-siterably opposed to the party of a cabb

St. Petersburg. The Casr is eaid to be un-alterably opposed to the payment of a cash indemnity, but it is pointed out that Japan's probable demands in this direction ought be met by turning over the proceeds from the Port Arthur & Dainy and the Chinese Eastern railreads, and by a grant of fishing and ecai-ing privileges at Sakhaim Island and clae-where, in the following article, from the Lon-don Daily News, an idea is given of the nu-merous noise involved in making treature of the sector. merous points involved in making treatten of peace, and the growth of indemnity demands WHEN nations have had their fill

of fighting, and one of them at least has come to the conclusion that peace is worth having at any price, the first thing is usually to arrange an armistice, and then preliminary terms of peace are dis-cussed. Few people have any idea of the number of points about which a settle-ment must be come to at the end of a war. In 1814, when Napoleon had been checked and made prisoner, and the King of Great Britain and his European allies had placed the legitimate French monarch on his throne, the first treaty of Parits has come to the conclusion that peace is

was made. It began, like most such them! agreements between Christian nations, "In the name of the Most Holy and Un-

divided Trinity," and went on to declare that Their Majesties were animated by that Their Majesties were animated by "as equal desire to terminate the long agitations of Europe and the sufferings of mankind by a permanent peace." The ar-ticles of the treasty provided for the res-toration of the old boundaries of France toration of the one increase of territory on the side of Belgium and Germany. The communications with Geneva, the naviga-tion of the Rhine and other rivers, the sovereignty of Malta, Holland and certain

novereignty of Marta, Hound and Certain Italian states, the federation of Germany and the independence of Switzerland had to be dealt with, and the nations taking part agreed to hand over to the King of France the colonies and territory lost by the ill-fated Republic, which had been in

the ill-fated Republic, which had been in possession for 29 years. Great Britain handed over many colonies, fisherles, etc., but received as her own parts of the stored Guadaloupe to France and Portu-gal returned French Guians. The division of warships and arzenals found in the ter-ritories changing hands had to be pro-vided for, and also the position of public servants, public pensioners and fund hold-ers, public and private debts, and the property in hand purchased from the state. The "high contracting parties," desirous "to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions "to bury in entire oblivion the dis which have agitated Europe." arranges

which have agitated Europe, arranged that no citizes in the restored countries should be prosecuted, disturbed or molest-ed in person or property for his political opinions or his attachment to any govern-ment, even one that had ceased to exist.

. . . The powers made another freaty with the King of France, whom they were delighted to have preserved "from the conruisions with which France and Europe were menaced by the late enterprise of Napoleon Bonaparte and by the revolu-tionary system." France agreed to pay it

the allied powers an indemnity of 700,000, the alleed powers an indemnity of person-of frances, or £25,000,000, but a portion of this was to be spent by the allies in maintaining forces on the French frontier to preserve the country intact "without prejudice to the sovereignty of his most "builded Waters". Christian Malesty.

An indemnity was also paid by the King of Sardinia to Austria in 1849, when he had helped Lombardy and Venice in their revolt and Austria had crushed the rebel-

Emperor did not sign the treaty; he mere- | cash puyment.

PEACE IN THE ORIENT. Conclusions of the Military Expert

of the London Times.

As to the indemnity the edict went on: "It is a vast amount and where is such a sum to come from? Let Ke Ying be held responsible for the matter!" Next came the Crimean War, and the

Peace of Paris in 1856. By this treaty Turkey took her place among the ers, and as the Sultan was Mohan ng the powdan the trinity could no longer voked. "In the name of Almighty God" the treaty therefore began. No cash in-demnity was provided for by this

treaty.

It was after the Franco-German War

on his throne, the first treaty of Paris soldiers remained France had to keep

After the Russo-Turkish War Russia sought to follow the example of the Germans by demanding a huge and crushing war indemnity. The treaty of San Stefano, in February, 1878, compelled Turkey to agree to the independence of Montenegro. Servia, Rou-mania and the autonomy of Bulgaria and Crets and to promise to pay the following bill of Russia's coats:

War expenses Roubles, 900,000,000 Damage to Russia's coasts 400,000,000 Damage to the Caucasus 100,000,000 Damage to Russian subjects in Turkey 10,000,000 Total. 1,410,000,000

nearly £150,000,000. At the conference of Berlin, however, England pro-tested against tois amount as prepos-terous and quite beyond Turkey's power

Russia agreed to reduce the sum and the treaty of Constantinople, Janu-y 27, 1579, she agreed to deduct from the indemnity the value of the territory handed over by Turkey-Adjara, Kola, etc. This brought the indemnity down to \$92,360.060 francs, or \$23,000,-300, to which was to be added the damage suffered by Russian subjects in

Even the reduced indemnity proved too much for Turkey's power of pay-ment, and Russia has allowed it to fall into arrears and used it from time to time as a means of squeezing her unfortunate neighbor.

After the China-Japan War of 1894 Coina paid an indemnity of 230,000,000 aeis, or 134,500,030, and was compelled to borrow the money, as well as nearly as much more for her own war ex-penses, in the European market. The United States set a moderate and

humane example in the matter of in-demnities after the war with Spain. At the peace of 1838 are took the Philippines and other islands and made Spain grant the independence of Cuba and also take over the debt of Cuba and the Philippines, amounting to 146,000,000. But America did not demand a war indemnity as well as the islands; on the contrary, she handed over f4,-000,000 as part compensation to Spain

for their loss. In the present case Japan is not likely Ilon. The treaty began by deciaring: "There shall be from henceforth and for-ever peace, friendship and good under-standing between Their Majestles, their heira and subjecta." After Engined's war, with China to the standing between Their Magestles, their many struck at France, and up to date beirs and subjects." has probably not spent much more than £50,003,000 over the war. If she After Engiand's war with China in 1822 sets Port Arthur and the Liao-tung there was an Indemnity parable to Eng-land of \$21,000,000, or about £4,000,000. The

A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

New Yorker. A woman who has had a very unhappy married life gives this advice to young

On that formal issue, not on the main question behind it, a vote would be taken. The government would triumph. Then all hands would go to marking time again-possibly an undignified plight for the government of a FOSTERING AMERICAN ART.

It is most unlikely that the National may be excused for viewing the specta-Dressmakers' Association was organ- cle with disgust and abborrence. ized expressly to promote the gaiety of

president, the Chicago show. Miss than that which has recently been

The tot-gram is a squar gram, And of an awkward shape, And risky is its whisky Baside the mellow grape: Tet men now take the squar gram And guip its rawness down, Then scurry to the hurry And flurry of the town. The olden days were golden days For men to sit and drink, And the slender glasses render Into chime-bells with a clink. Today perhaps you're longing To crush a genial cup. But hosey, now time's money-We guip ours standing up.

Nobbly Ned the Stable Boy (By arrangement with Queerson's Magazine be Oregonian is enabled to offer its reader the following great Sporting story): Nobbly Ned was only a stabe boy, but e had a care way with a horse. Blue

Blazes, the terror of the Donnybrook Farm, could be handled by none but Nobbly Ned, who was passionately devoted to the demoniacal black horse. As our story opens, Nobbly Ned, holding last to a large pebble to prevent the breeze from blowing him away-he weighed but .0017 pounds was standing by the door of the stable. 11.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Glasses.

With a jimp, sjimp waist, And very fine the wine was, And pleasant to the taste,

Who took the atender wine-glass, And kissed its grapey lip, Took pleasure at his leisure, A Summer in a sip.

The tot-glass is a squat glass,

wine-glass was a fine glaze,

Tuffnut, the trainer, aroused Nobbly Ned with a kick. "Currsso you!" he muttered, wake up! Blue Blazes must lose today Do you hear, Blue Blazes-must-lose-today!" "Blue Blazes must lone-today?" murmured Nobbly Nea. "Yes, currsse you!" answered Tuffnut, "Blue Blaze must-lose to-day!!!" Nobbly Ned had been trained to obey orders. "All right, sir," he said, "I'll stop him." III.

The Honorable Dick Doughnut wis at the end of his tether. In three years he had spent \$33,000.000, and upon Blue Blazes he had staked his last million, getting 150 to 1 on account of the horse's well-known habit of chewing his jockey's near foot instead of starting with the others. Lady Angela was "sweet" on Dick, but, as she remarked one day, "one can't live on love and a mere million."

IV. The horses go to the post for the ' hina Cup. "Win for me, Nobbly Ned," cried Lady Angela as Blue Blazes went past. Nobbly Ned nodded his head. He swore to foll Tuffnut.

V. A strong breeze was blowing down the track. As the barrier went up, Nobbly Ned was blown from the saddle. Clutch-

ing the bridle, he was blown along like thistledown before Blue Blazes, the horse making desperate efforts to reach him. At the turn the wind shifted, and Nobbly Ned was wafted home an easy winner. VI.

All objections were scoffed at by the judges, and Dick pulled down his \$150 .-66,000. Lady Angela accepted him at once, and Nobbly Ned was made happy

Sign in a Washington-street window:

ung man wanted to dri comobile with high-sche education.

Senator Wilcox introduced a bill in the New York Legislature making it a misde-

meanor to use improper language over the telephone. It's worse than a misdemeanor now; it's a blunder.

Ballard reports a baby weighing 18 unds at birt's. Portland equals the record.

Centralia comes along with one weigh-ing "slightly over 18 pounds." It's up to Dr. C. L. Large, attending.

Seattle safe burglars turned a trick at

with a box of cigarettes.

not soon be renewed, and the Japan lack locomotives and cars. It will take long time to get the railroad into effective operation up to the Japanese front, and the Russians, rothring further and further, will repeat their tactics as they go.

Not for a considerable time, therefore, is the war news likely to be im-portant. Japan may send an expedi-tion by sea, with intent to isolate Vladivostok, cut the railway behind it and press on from that direction towards Harbin. But any operation by Japan at a distance from the sea will be not only difficult and hazardous for her armies, but will very rapidly exhaust her resources. The article from the London Times very clearly points out this danger.

The advantage gained already by the Japanese armies is immense. Russia has been expelled from a great part of the important Prov-ince of Manchuria, and deprived of food supplies there. Above all, she has lost control of mines that have been the main resource for operation of the western divisions of her great railway. If Japan could press forward to Harbin, the advantage to her of the occupation of that place certainly would be very great. It is the point of junction of the railroads from Port Arthur and Vladivostok; it is a center of a great wheat district and is a flour mill city; and situated on the Sungari River, navigable for steamboats, it has water communication with the upper and lower Amur. But the Japanese armies are still nearly 300 miles distant from Harbin, and their task of reaching it. upon a long and lengthening line of advance and transport, in the face of an enterprising and powerful enemy, is very great. The horses necessary for pieces. such a campaign are scarcely at the disposal of Japan. For these reasons re is little ground to expect any very rapid advance of the Japanese on Harin, or on the new Russian positions But Japan, having established her prowess, has no need now to expend her resources in dangerous enterprises. Her next undertaking, the capture of Vindivostok, should not be a very difficult thing. Japan's silent supporter, sugh effective ally, Great Britain, by whom the other powers of Europe are prevented from interfering-"a friend," as the London Times says, "strong enough to ward off hostile combina tions and leave Japan face to face with a single enemy"-watches every part of this game with interest; and her attitude makes it certain that Japan will not again be subjected to the indignity to which she was forced to submit atthe close of her war with China. The most probable reason for peace within a short time lles, however, in the fact that the Russian exchequer is in State University, and the school desires straits. Russia, as a state, has, for to adopt a name more in keeping with many years, lived on its loans. Since this was her resource in peace, what der that she is hard pressed in

Addicks could not be elected Senator. and he would permit no one else to be largely for its industrial growth, and people of Washington are beginning

war?

WHY THIS CHANGE OF NAME?

The State of Washington no longer has an Agricultural College, the Legislature of that state having changed the name of that institution at Pullman to 'Washington State College." Just why the name was changed is not readily apparent, though it may have been for of several reasons. Perhaps friends of the school were ashamed of the word "agricultural" and preferred the more indefinite and elastic name of "state college." Again, it is possible that the institution has ceased to be an a nation, and soon an army of Ameriagricultural college in fact and the friends of the school were unwilling that it should carry a name that mis- Dressmakers' Association are copyists, represents it to the world. Or, if neither of these reasons is correct, it head of the Metropolitan Museum has may be that the institution has been gradually drifting away from the purposes for which it was established and is taking up the work intended for the State University, and the school desires | laborers.

the character of the work done. It is scarcely believed that the people back of this movement for a change in the name were ashamed of the word "agricultural." Upon agricultural re-

sources Washington depends very

annual exhibitions in New York and Chicago-let us hope Portland may soon be added to the list-Miss White, the president, having charge of the New York show and Miss Wade, the vice-White devotes most of her time to lectures on anti-fat treatments and to "corset demonstrations" with very fat and very thin models. Her very latest that the law has prohibited the delicate exploit was with a model weighing 300 pounds. "Now I don't know whether that woman is coming or going when I look at her," said Miss White, "but she'll look smart when I fit her with the new 1905 high-bust straight-front

great empire.

ished punching and lacing her elephantine model, that flattered woman was pronounced to have the "smartest and swellest form in Jersey." Miss White advocates sleeping face downwards, with the toes touching the

end of the bed. Miss Wade is at one with her superior officer on this point. "Do not curi up like a hibernating groundhog." she says, with fine scorn for those who would be merely comfortable Important as these matters are Miss Wade touches upon something of even greater moment when she waves the red flag of revolution, metaphorically

Paris!" American styles for American omen, says Miss Wade, and she might have added, "American dollars for American dressmakers." Too long have Americans danced to Parisian piping. and too dearly have they paid the pipers. "It is time for us to break away and create National styles of our owns' coman's figure and temper than the law into our own hands and refuse to import Parislan gowns at great expense, we shall not be inventors and

artists, but copylsts." Since the tariff does nothing to foster the infant industry of style, concerted action on the part of all patriotic American women is the only remedy. Let every woman refuse to wear any gar-ment that has not been designed at business. home. In a year or two the results may not be entirely satisfactory, but a few years are as nothing in the life of can milliners will arise. At present even the members of the National not artists. Sir Purdon Clarke, the new declared his intention of fostering American art in America. He should not overlook the great field in which Miss White and Miss Wade are co-

"The site of our state building is pos sibly the most commanding and ad-vantageous of any building at the

Fair," said King County Commissioner Japan. Steel to the Seattle newspapers on his return from a trip to Portland. The

"The rubbish-clogged fire-escape ought to go the way of the granulated cork life-preserver," said the New York Tribune a day or two before the appallcorset." And when Miss White had fin- ing tenement fire in which men, women and children were burned alive be cause every fire-escape was clogged with rubbish. An ordinance prohibiting the use of fire-escapes as storeroom is useful, but only when it is enforced. It is the old story of negligence and disaster. _

> The former Portland young man who fired at his wife and unfortunately shot another woman, in Douglas County, it is to be hoped will not escape the pun-ishment that is his due. The tendency, in affairs of this kind, where all are or have been friends, is to patch it all up and charge it up to domestic indiscretion. Douglas County has had too much undetected and unpunished crime to permit another to be added to the record.

It is now proposed to require by ordinance saloons to lower their curtains between 1 A, M. and 5 A. M., so that violations of the saloon-closing ordito purside the little girl's example fur-ther and to kick the rattle-traps all to are better adapted to the American It is generally agreed that some illu nance may be seen by the authorities. minating means must be devised to French gowns. But until we take the permit the police to see an open saloon between those dark and sleepy hours. -

> For a bungling execution like that which took place at Pittsburg yesterday there is no excuse whatever. Sheriff who did the job should plead a sudden attack of nervousness and be removed from office upon grounds of constitutional incapacity to transact its

A new arrival who came through colonist rate was yesterday buncoed out of \$60 by means of the ancient lock trick. The only cause for wonder over the incident is that such a guileless individual as the victim was able to accumulate \$60 in this wicked sworld.

The Standard Off Company has sent its general counsel to Kansas to ex-plain matters to the state authorities. Goliah has concluded to negotiate with David before the legislative stone is fired.

Russia goes at her peace proposals as if she were victor in the war with

President Castro is the chilli in the international stew.

That was a low-down thing

President Morales, of Santo Domingo mpresses the Associated Press with "his blind faith that right will triumph." Wouldn't that blight you? o'-the-wisps into the far interior with the underlying thought-Here Russia will

"Every German battleship," says the make peace. It is necessary to consider Kaiser. "is a guarantee of the peace of that this fallacious thought proved the the world."

perdition of Napoleon and of the finest "A strong American Navy is the best army that ever was assembled for war guarantee of peace," says President in modern times, and that the fallacy was Roosevelt. due to Napoleon's inability to understand

"The best guarantee of peace, says the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the character of Alexander and to measure correctly the fortitude of the Russian the Admiralty, "is to have a great Britpeople. The only safe plan is to govern ish navy ready for instant action." Japanese strategy by the thought that In view of these declarations and of the universal activity in building bat- Russia will never make peace; then, at least, there will be no disappointment. tleships, it seems that war will hence-

forth be an impossibility. A New Jersey Justice held that a woman's tongue is a concealed weapon.

devolve upon the gallant people of certain Women, while within sight of this Jussmall islands in the far Pacific, but a tice, should put out their tongues at similar duty has devolved upon us in the past when our population was far less

A. Downing has been drawing pletures of Igorrotes chasing Portland's stray dogs during the Fair. We have a lively appreciation of his art.

An indemnity is a sum paid by a nation for the privilege of being licked.

Headquarters of General Sin, Port. land, March 22-Heavy fighting all along the line.

prove to Russia that the latter cannot maintain an army in East Asia that Ja-WEX. J. pan cannot defeat. When indubitable proof has been given

Belated, but Good, Story.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican This belated but authentic story of Inauguartion time in Washington is worth preserving. The day after the inauguration. Sunday, a particularly gracious Washington hostess was sent-

ed in her drawing-room in the after-noon expecting that callers would come in as usual for tea. Without any warn-ing a party of a dozen or so, all absolute strangers, were shown in. Not having sent out cards for the day, and feeling that there must be some mistake, the nonplussed Washingtonian endeavored to rise to the occasion with due courtesy until the mistake should appear. But one of the visitors promptly put an end to all mystification by casually announcing, while looking around, that they were "from New York, come down for the inauguration," and had dropped in just bec they "thought they'd like to see how people lived in Washington." Overcom-ing her astoniahment, the involuntary

Ing her astoniatment, the involutionary houters tactfully and somewhat mis-chievously replied that they were "really very enterprising, indeed, but that unfortunately she was "not official and didn't count, and that what they Great Barrington Corr. Springfield Union. John M. Roys, of Clayton, bears the proud distinction of being the oldest teaches both in point of years and ser-vice of any man in Western Massachusetts and didn't count, and that what they ought to do was to call, say, at Sec-retary Hay's house or at Senator De-pews." There was a moment's hesita-tion, and then another of the party quite nalvely replied, "Yes, we tried that, but they put us out."

London Times, March 6 But if peace is not desired by Russia, then it becomes advisable for Japan not

It may, and indeed it does, seem most

must that the onus of upholding a cause

Don't marry a man to reform him. It can't be done unless he is under 22. The woman who permits her hear rule her head makes a sad mistake. to occupy one foot of ground more than If a girl loves a man, no matter low she can defend without undue strain, and defend for long, and not to chuse will-

dissipated or selfish he, may be, she plunges into matrimony with her eyes closed.

No woman should ever depend entirely on her husband for happiness. It is folly and leads always to heartache. A mar-ried woman should have a life apart from her husband.

Let her keep sweet and true and lov-ble, but beyond a certain point she hould not venture, lest she lone her inlividuality in her husband's, with the re-

But that he will impose upon her. Beware of a man with an ungovernable temper; and almost all men are endowed with this quality. Shun the man who drinks to excess,

for it is a habit that leads to wretched-

Avoid also the man who is selfish, the All men are fickle, and it depends on the wife's power to hold them. which is that of the civilized world should

Janan and the Philippines.

Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minis-ter, replying at Washington to a pub-lished statement by a Western Congress-man asserting that the Japanese are numerous than that of Japan and our enemies more powerful than hers today. Japan, moreover, has an advantage we never possessed-a friend strong enough planning to insist on the possession of the philippines as soon as convenient after the conclusion of the war with Russia, de-clared in an interview Thursday last that such was not the case. He added: "The possession of the islands by the United to ward off hostile combinations and leave her face to face with a single enemy. That, and nothing else, whas been the true foundation upon which all Ja-pan's successes have been built. In order States is beneficial to Japan and its peoto realize her aspirations Japan has to ple. The United States has given an ob-ject lesson to the Orient of a more ef-ficient civilization. We are trying to do our best to teach the Koreans, as well as the Chinese, and we are aided by what has been done by the United States in progress, It is true that the advent of the United States as the controlling pow-When inducate proof has been given of that fact-and some proof has been given already-peace is the necessary and logical consequence sconer or later. The lasting character of such peace has lis-best assurance in the preservation of the Angio-Japanese alliance after the war, but it the artifument also secures some er in the rich possessions of the Philippines is a matter of close interest to Japan. Before 1858 there was little inter-course and trade between the two groups of islands, but since the American occubut if the settlement also secures some valid international sanction and guaran-tee, then so much the better for the good relations of all great powers and the pation it is a notable fact that both have

relations of all great powers and the peace of the Far East. But if Japan has thus yet to crown her victories and to redouble her efforts in order more rapidly and effectually to compass her ends, it is also true that much of a permanent character has al-ready been achieved. Japan has taken her rightful place among the nations, and even the greatest and most ambitious of military states will think twice before again molesting her and stirring up such a nest of hornest. A long era of peace when the greatest and most ambitious of military states will think twice before again molesting her and stirring up such a nest of hornets. A long era of peace for Japan will be the certain reward of her great sacrifices, and, truly, no nation will ever more richly have deserved it. A Teacher for 70 Years. Great Barrington Corr. Springfield Union. John M. Roys, of Clayton, bears the proud digtinction of being the oldent teaches both in point of years and sorthat she may be also.

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ought to do wis to call, say, at Sec-retary Hay's house or at Senator De-pew's." There was a moment's hesita-tion, and then another of the party quite naively replied, "Yes, we tried that, but they put us out." Watcha da Monk'. New York Evening Sun. For using a sick monkey to beg with, an organ-grinder has been fined 100 in London.