The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter. SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Daily and Sunday, per year.

Daily and Sunday, per year.

Daily and Sunday, six months.

Daily and Sunday, three months.

Daily without Sunday, per year.

Daily without Sunday, six months.

Daily without Sunday, six months.

Daily without Sunday, six months.

Saily without Sunday, inree months.

Baily without Sunday, per month.

Sunday, per year. Sunday, per year Sunday, six menths Sunday, three months BY CARRIER.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

(Issued Every Thursday.) order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New crk: Rooms 43-50 Tribune building. Chi-igo: Rooms 510-512 Tribune building. cago: Rooms 510-512 Tribune building.
The Oregonian does not buy poems or stories from individuals and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be

KEPT ON SALE. Chicago-Auditorium Annex; Postoffice 178 Dearborn strest. Dallas, Tex-Globe News Depot, 260 Main

Denver-Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend rick, 906-912 Seventeenth street, and Frue-nuff Bros., 605 Sixteenth street. Des Moines, Is.—Moses Jacobs, 309 Fifth street.

Goldfield, Nev.—C. Malone. Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut. Ins Angeles—Harry Drapkin; B. E. Amos, bl4 West Seventh street. Minneapolis—M. J. Kavan.ugh, 50 South Third; L. Regelsburger, 217 First avenue

New York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor Oakland, Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Four-

centh and Franklin streets.

Ogden-F. R. Godard and Meyers & Harrop; D. L. Boyle.

Omeha—Berkalow Bros., 1612 Farnham; Mageath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnham. McLaughlin Bros., 246 S. 14th. Phoenir, Ariz.—The Berryhili News Co., Sacramente, Cal.—Sacramento News Co.,

Salt Lake-Salt Lake News Co., IT West econd street South. Santa Barbara, Cal.-S. Smith. San Diego, Cal .- J. Dillard.

San Francisco-J. E. Cooper & Co., 746 Market street; Foster & Crear, Ferry News Stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter; L. E. Lee. Palace Hotel News Stand: F. W. Pitts. 1005 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis; N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenson; Hotel St. Francis St. Louis, Mo .- E. T. Jett Book & News

Washington, D. C.—Ebbit House News

PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1905.

GOVERNOR STEVENS AGAIN.

Mr. Ezra Meeker, in his book, speken of by The Oregonian yesterday, insists that there was serious defect in the mental balance of Isaac I. Stevens, first Governor of the Territory of Washington, whose name holds and doubtless will long hold the highest place in the history of that commonwealth To this alleged defect Mr. Meeker attributes the Indian hostilities at Puget Sound in 1855-6. But this would leave the simultaneous and almost universal rising of the Indians in Oregon, Washington and Northern California, at that time, unaccounted for. Undoubtedly the Indians in the upper parts of the Puget Sound country were dissatisfied with their assignments of lands, under the treaties made by Governor Stevens, and after the war seems needlessly harsh towards Ste. built "darn quick," and "don't you for-

habit of drink observed in him at the time; yet the fact was that the whites, coming as settlers, wanted lands, and far too little consideration was shown for the rights of the Indians, there as elsewhere. Governor Stevens did the work that the settlers who were pressing in were clamorous for. The general argument was that the Indians were making no use of the lands and the whites who would use them ought not to be kept out of them. - From Cape

Cod to Cape Flattery, from James River to Columbia River, the argument and practice were the same. Governor Stevens was supported and While still vindicated by the people.

Governor he was elected Delegate in Congress by a vote of nearly two to one, and again elected by a large majority. In 1861 the Democratic party was split by the issues of the Civil War, and Stevens falled of renomination. The convention was held at Vancouver, and Stevens, upon its adjournday wrote a letter tendering his services to the Government in the war fo the Union. This was May 20, 1861. September 1, 1862, in command of a dicision, as Major-General in Pope's Army, he was killed at Chantilly, Va. while leading a charge at the head of a regiment (the Seventy-ninth New York) five of whose color-bearers had fallen in quick succession. Stevens, seizing the flag, called the regiment to follow and in the rush fell dead, shot directly

through the brain, ministration of Governor Stevens in Washington Territory, pays a high tribute to his earnestness, general ability and exalted patriotism.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION.

By adoption of a gold standard Mexico has put herself in line with the movement of a rational and international civilization.

It may be doubted whether, to the fu

ture historian, anything in the history of the United States will seem so inex plicable, so irrational, so absurd and preposterous, as the effort in our country for twenty years, down to 1896, to force free coinage of silver, on a fixed \$1 to \$2 a head are now selling them ratio and grossly false ratio, with gold. It was based on a notion, inconceiv able to the normal mind, that the rule to buy when every one else wants hope of unknown years." United States, by declaring that sixteen ounces of silver were equal in value to one ounce of gold, could establish this valuation for the world and maintain it; and therefore that the stock of money in circulation, on this basis, would be doubled. It required tremen dous effort to expose the fallacy, and to prove that gold could not be maintained in circulation, or forced into circulation with silver, on such basis, or 25 cents for wool. Because wool is up indeed on any other, and that the re- sheep are in demand. There are plenty sult simply would be silver as the basis of buyers, and the farmer who bought of money, at the market price. Even last Fall can get more for his Spring Mexico was not deluded by this fallacy, | lamb than he paid for the ewe. He can for she had proof to the contrary in sell more wool off the sheep's back than the husband to the hereafter in order her daily experience. But Mexico could the animal cost him. not then command the credit that would

So she had to wait a while. But she has walted. And now she acts.

The shallowest thing in our own country, since the effort to force a fictitious ratio between silver and gold, is the argument or excuse that the need of free coinage of silver has passed away-though there was need of it in the conditions that existed ten years ago, from the smallness of the monetary base, the inadequacy of gold, and so on. Why was gold "inadequate" It hid away because it was known to have value throughout the world, and free coinage of silver in the United States would have put silver, overvalued in the coinage at 16 to 1, in its place, as the basis or standard of money. Then the dollar would have fall. been worth whatever silver might be worth; and at 16 to 1 the dollar at pnec would have lost more than one-half its value. The transformation would have produced universal ruin.

To the fear of all this, the financial panic of 1893 and the terrible conditions that continued for years after wards, were due. Gold became scarc only because it was driven into hiding-places." Even silver politicians had sense enough to hide gold, against the break of the storm.

But it was extraordinary how prevalent was the silver delusion, and how long and how tenaciously it was upheld. It was the most unreasoning and the most dangerous fallacy this country ever knew. Even Mexico, which had slid into the plt of this fallacy earlier, now struggles out of it. In our ountry there never has been any subtect upon which it was so difficult to enforce the plain truths of science, experience, history and reason, Advocates and defenders even of slavery stood on better economic and saner ground. Seen at this distance, the silver craze in this country, for twenty years down to 1896, was the most extraordinary delusion the country has

LATEST RAILBOAD FICTION.

Seventeen rallroads or branches, ag gregating nearly 2000 miles in length are included in a list of "projected rail roads in Washington," details of which appear in the latest issue of the Railway Age. The showing is an imposing one, well calculated to make the specu lative heart of the Washingtonians beat faster-that is, providing they do not subject the details to close scrutiny. At the head of the alphabetically arranged ist we find the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia, sisted for a 275-mile extension from Glacier to Spokane. This is an Indication of enterprise, and, as we read, we can conjure up visions of a vast area of territory rich in mineral, timber and agricultural wealth opening up for the settler. But-and it is that everlasting and ever-present "but" that is forever "butting in" on these railroad plans-we have heard that before. Bellingham's silver-tongued orator, the Hon. Clint Howard, has told state conventions and legislative committees all about this extension for the past ten years. From a constructive standpoint the B. B. & B. C. is as slow as a tor toise, but, as a political expedient for staving off adverse legislation, there is nothing slow about it.

Passing over half a dozen roads and branches of minor importance between the B's and the O's we come to an old friend, the Oregon Ratiroad & Navigation Company, which is scheduled for a 71-mile extension from Riparia to Lewiston. This is another scheme that awakens fond memories of the long ago. Out of the dim and dusty past com trooping forth visions of that genial enterprising railroad president, the late Major McNeill, and, as we sit and dream with half-closed eyes, we can again hear the Major's assertion that they were given better; but Mr. Meeker the Riparia-Lewiston road would be vens, and dwells a good deal on a get it." Then came Mohler, keen, clever and aggressive, and, like his predecessor, he was positive that the Lewiston-Riparia road would be built. Seasons came and seasons passed under the Mohler administration, and the scheme was still slumbering when President Mohler was succeeded by Mr. Calvin, the silent man.

The merits of the project appealed to Mr. Calvin, as they did to McNeill and Mohler, and for him as for his prede cessors Wall street "whistled up same old tune." The grade for this road was built years ago, and at one time ties and rails were distributed for a considerable distance out of Riparia. Now, if we may be pardoned for following the example of the immortal Silas

Its rulls are rust Its ties are dust, Its owners, they are cussed.

The Lewiston-Riparia extension, when it shows up on paper, presents a good appearance, but any assertions rement, came over to Portland, and next garding its probable construction will from now on be classed with the "Tales of the Rainbow-Chasers." In close company with the Lewiston-

Riparia road on the Rallway Age's list of "Latest Works of Railway Fiction" we find the Port Angeles Eastern. This scheme belongs to the same family as the Port Townsend Southern, the latter having been retired from public service on account of old age, its whiskers becoming gray soon after Ezra Meeker discovered the "Crime of '56." The list also includes the Portland, Vancouver Mr. Meeker, though criticising the ad- & Yakima, with a 135-mile extension to Yakima; the O. R. & N. extension from Pomeroy, Wash., to the Clearwater country, and a number of others of minor importance. Had the Railway Age headed its list "Railroads Which Should Be Constructed in Washington," the title would have been much more appropriate. What Washington and also Oregon need at this time is more actual construction and less indefinite projection of railroads.

WHEN TO BUT AND SELL.

In the news columns a few days ago t was related that Willamette Valley farmers who bought sheep last Fall at for \$4 and more a head. This is one more illustration in support of the old to sell, and sell when every one else wants to buy. Last Fall many found themselves overstocked with sheep and understocked with feed. Demand for mutton was slow, and the price of wool last Spring, 17 to 18 cents, was fair, but not high. There were many sellers, and those who had an eye for a bargain on the funeral pyres of their husbands bought sheep. Mutton is up again, and the prospect seems good at present for

Such is the history of nearly every

crease production until an oversupply or decreased demand brings prices down and those who become discouraged want to sell. The frequency and abruptness of the changes in values depend dpon the ease with which the supply or demand may be varied. Cattle are now down, but they are coming up. whether the beef trust prosecution wins or not. Hops are up and production will increase until the supply exceeds the demand, and then prices will fall. That man succeeds best in any undertaking who can see far enough shead to anticipate rise and fall, so that he may begin an enterprise in time to take advantage of a rise and quit it in time to escape the loss attendant upon a

EASTERN OREGON IRRIGATION.

The Government scheme for utilizing the waters of the John Day River for irrigation purposes is fraught with great possiblities. The John Day is ne of the few Oregon rivers carrying considerable volume of water which as yet has been put to but little practical use. An occasional power plant of modest dimensions has coaxed some work out of this healthy stream, but the demands of this nature have been inconsequential, and, for practically its entire length, it tumbles along in idleness on its journey to the Columbia. The Deschutes is another interior river from which the state has never yet secured any advantages of consequence, and which the irrigationists now expect to put to practical use. Both of these streams are fed by the eternal anows of the adjacent mountains, and are in such close proximity to those snows that there is seldom, even in the heat of Summer, very much diminution in the volume of water.

In the Deschutes in particular there s at all seasons of the year a steady flow which keeps the stream at practically the same height the year round. the extra volume of water occasioned by the quick melting of snow in the Springtime disappearing in the subterranean caverns which are numerous in many of the canyons through which it sweeps. Navigation in a mild kind of a vay is possible over a portion of the Deschutes River, and at a number of places the stream makes terrific drops, creating immense power which will me day be utilized for manufacturing nurposes. Neither for navigation nor for the development of power, however, can this stream ever prove so valuable as for irrigation purposes, and if the day ever comes when all the water it carries can be advantageously used for rrigating purposes, its usefulness in other directions can be easily sacri-

ficed If the plan of Engineer Davis proves feasible, the waters of the John Day can be used to advantage on fully 200,-000 acres of land in Umatilla, Morrow Sherman and Gilliam Counties. Land of the class that will be reached by this mighty irrigation project has, wherever it has been touched by water, shown phenomenal yields, and the successful carrying out of this one irrigation project would add thousands to the population of Eastern Oregon and transform what is now a veritable desert into a highly productive region. Irrigation as long since passed the experimental stage in the Pacific Northwest. The Yakima and Wenatchee districts and the Snake River banks, near Lewiston, have demonstrated in the most effective manner the magical power of water on lands which a few years ago were

practically worthless. In neither land nor water is Oregon at a disadvantage as compared with the ocalities mentioned, and, as soon as the work of combining these productive forces is complete, the dry districts east of the mountains will enter on an era of prosperity such as has never been equaled where Nature was unaided in er work of supplying moisture for the

WHAT OF JAPAN?

The eyes of the world are upon Japan. Not only are the problems incident to the present situation and their bearing upon the immediate future of that nation and of the teeming world of Asia attracting attention, but their solution, as touching the future in the trade and commerce of the Western world, is of absorbing interest. From present indications active hostilities in Manchuria may cease before many months, perhaps weeks. Will Japan be strong enough in statesmanship to make this peace, when it comes, a lasting one, and one that will insure her own expansion? If so, what?

Dr. T. L. Eliot, of this city, who spent five weeks, alert and observant, in Japan two years ago, in a brief synopsis of his "Impressions of Japan," gave it as his opinion that in social and domestic life the Japanese will assimilate very little from the West compared to what they will retain and develop in conformity with their racial temperament of which Shintoism is the religious and moral expression. Continuing in words that seem prophetic, Dr. Eliot

This same temperament and virile ambition, will tend to make the Japanese, after a while, as great commercially and industri-ally, as they have already proved themselves capable of being, in the world of art and of military discipline. It is not altogether a wild prophecy, that, in combination with a re-generated China, Japan may within 50 years dominate Eastern commerce and manufac-ture, and drive the West entirely out of its markets, perhaps encroaching upon the Western world. However, the truer and happier augury, is to predict an era of good will and international respect, in which these industrial and commercial strifes shall cease, and exchange of benefits shall be regclated by the entirely natural laws of not and capacity of production; and through which the terms where human nature is universal and ascendant over brute forms, will be mor n than the lower forms of warfare and distrust.

And when he adds, "The brotherhood of man and the love of God are at the heart of both Eastern and Western civilization, and together they will surely move upward, working out the beast, and let the ape and tiger die," he pre sents as a prophet of humanity and of evolution what may be termed "the

What is meant by the suttee is well known. But it was-or has been-supposed that English control in India had abolished it. Such, however, is not the case. We are told that the ancient custom which requires wives to be burned is still practiced in India, now and again, in spite of the fact that it was prohibited by the British Government so long ago as 1829. Performing the suttee was a rite enjoined by Hindooism, and the idea which underlay it was that the wife should accompany to minister to his comfort and happiness, and also to prevent his reenable her to effect the transformation. | article of production. Large profits in | turn in ghostly form to disturb the sur-

vivors of his family. The hold that the practice had on the Hindoos is illustrated by the fact that it was in use as far back as the time of the invasion by Alexander the Great, more than 300 years before the Christian era, and has not yet wholly disappeared, although the government has enforced severe penalties against it. Lord Curzon, the present Viceroy, has recently approved sentences of long terms of penal servitude upon a dozen Hindoos convicted of participation in suttee. Originally it was asserted that wives went joyously to their doom, esteeming it the highest proof of devotion to their religion and the surest guarantee of eternal felicity. But now it is said that the women of India are beginning at last to make protest against this ancient and honored custom.

The Washington State building is on the most conspicuous site at the Lewis and Clark Fair grounds. It should be. Washington is an integral part of the old Oregon Country. Its history, traditions and sentiments are much the same as those of Oregon. It has the same interest as Oregon in commemorating the achievement of Lewis and Clark, and it is just as important that it should show the world what it was. is and hopes to be. The keen interest manifested by the people of Washington in the success of the Fair is exceedingly gratifying to Oregon-an interest that has taken substantial form in liberal state and county appropriations, and in great energy in collection of exhibits and erection of the state building. The building will be done by May 15, and the displays installed immediatey, so that everything will be in readiness by June 1. When Washington sets about to do a thing, she does it in the finest possible way. Undoubtedly every citizen of that great state will have reason to be proud of what he sees here from Washington.

It will do the President good to see the South, and it will do the South good to see the President. Not all Southern ers are like Governor Vardamanheaven forbid!--and the President is sure of a most kindly and enthusiastic reception. Despite the Booker Wazhington incident-which was an incident and nothing more—the President is quite as good a friend of the Southern people as of the Northern; and they are beginning to know it. If he shall meet them face to face and talk to them, they will learn to like him and to understand him. To get on better terms with the South is indeed a part of the Roosevelt mission on his two months' vacation. The South is meeting him half way, and we shall confidently look forward to an era of good feeling.

There are evidently some very genrous guzziers of spirituous liquors in Seattle, unless Judge Carroll has made mistake in his estimates. For the exclusive saloon privileges in the Queen City the Judge offers \$5,0000,000 for a ten years' franchise, and as bonus will throw in a city hall and a city hospital. The success of this method of handling the liquor traffic in this country is yet to be demonstrated, but there is no question about the novelty of the scheme. It would put Tacoma way to the bad from a statistical standpoint if Carroll secures the Seattle franchise, for no one would give half a million dollars per year for the privilege of selling firewater to the decorous town on Commencement Bay.

It looks as if the troubles of the Equitable Life were to be settled finally and to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is a very great insurance company, and the publicity given the quarrel between Mr. Hyde and some of the directors and policy-holders has made many people uncomfortable. But there would seem to be no occasion now for uneasiness, if there ever was. The Equitable is a tremendous trust, and its officers are alive to their heavy responsibilities. They have been determined that the method of discharging their trust should be settled for the best interests of all. The result is a mutual plan, and the unpleasant incidents of the past several weeks will no doubt soon be forgotten.

The Polk and Yamhill County Mohair Association on Saturday disposed of two pools of mohair, aggregating 90,000 pounds, at an average price of 32 cents. The mohair industry is of comparativey recent date in this state, but already t is making material contributions to the profits of diversified farming. The goats not only turn off a valuable fleece every year, but are also quite useful in clearing stubble from the land. Opening prices for the ficece this year are higher than last, and the clip is also larger and of a better quality,

Having carefully investigated its own administration of affairs, the Police Commission impartially finds that the "Police Department is in better condition now than at any previous time." No doubt that is the reason we are to have forty more policemen.

There were thousands of people out at the Fair Grounds yesterday. It was Sunday-by evangelists called the Sabbath. The Oregonian doesn't know how these people expect to be saved. Perhaps it is none of its business. The Republicans say they are going

to carry Chicago by over 20,000, and the Democrats offer to bet three to one that they will not. We may be wrong, but it really looks as if somebody is mistaken. Mr. Bryan is cautious about the "re-

organization" of the Democratic party. He says it does not need reorganization. It was "reorganized" last campaign. What it really needs is votes. A most just Judge has decided that the lady who eats the oyster and finds

a pearl must turn it over to the gen-

tleman who bought the oyster for her.

The Police Commission is sure that Councilman Flegel is wrong about saoons being open after 1 A. M. Perhaps one turned the Councilman's watch ahead.

That ought to satisfy everybody.

Since Carnegie and the small colleges appear to be getting on excellent financial terms, the normal school problem is perhaps not after all hopeless.

Just about this time the boys in blue

to win all the ball games.

from the gallant Nineteenth know how it is with the girls they left behind them-the world all upset. Well, nobody really wanted Portland

SHORT STORIES OF REAL LIFE.

HIS is a story of a dog and why the dog did not die at a time which at first seemed most favorable for its demise. The dog in question rejoices in the Plebelan cognomen of Waggles, and is the property of D. C. Freeman, assistant to President H. W. Goode, of the Exposition. Like other canines, Waggles has tonishing what a civilizing and generally lamentable faculty for wandering away from home and associating with other pups regardless of pedigree. But Waggles, being good-natured and amiable, emed to wax popular with the dogdom and never engaged in any unpleasant en-counters—that is, not until he met up the other day with the bull terrier pup which bears the distinction of owned by John Mahon. Now, besides be-ing the terror of the neighborhood, the terrier looks like a full page display ad., while Waggles is not more than half a in long. So there is no use valuable space telling what happened when the pups met. After the fray Wi Waggles limped ho

ward a sorry sight. An ear was awry, a leg hung loose and there were irregularities. All in all it looked Waggies were slated for a final pilgrimage to the crematory.

But it was not to be; for across the

street lives a little miss of 6 years, happy in the possession of her first trimmed hat and new slate. And it so happens that this little miss knows a thing or two on her own account. She saw the van-quished dog drag itself home and forthwith paid him a visit.

"Waggles, he ain't hurt," she said sol-mnly when she saw the perturbed Preeman family busy with liniments and banages. "You must not think he is hurt-ause he ain't. He will be well tomorrow." But her remarks passed for mere children prattle and the bandaging went on.

Next day Miss Sixyears was on hand bright and early to see about the invalid. But she did not inquire after his health, She merely remarked that the dog was much better and would be able to that same afternoon—and this having laid eyes on the sufferer. "You see, I have been treating him,"

she explained demurely.
"Well, you please tell me how you could treat him when he was locked in the woodshed all night and is still there? inquired the nettled Mr. Freeman. "Oh, that do not matter-I pray for him and think about him all the time and say he is not hurted. I am Christian Scien-

tist, you know." The household hurried to the shed and nlocked the door to see if the dog was still alive. Waggles came out at apparently in good spirits and on the road "A miracle!" exclaimed Mrs. Freeman,

"A coincidence," asserted Mr. Freeman.

WHEN a biography of Joseph F. Smith is written it will refer to the fact that Mr. Smith was matrimonially inclined to the extent of seven wives. Incidental mention will probably be made of the fact that 43 children owe the favor of their presence on earth to Mr. Smith. But unless the biography contains this account of an neldent in the every-day life of the Mormon patriarch, the truth of which is vouched for by Fred Benton smith's own religious persuasion, it will be incomplete.

Mr. Benton relates that President Smith stopped from his office in the Lion House in Salt Lake, some time since, and started hastily homeward. The word homeward, by the way, conveys no particular idea of direction in Mr. Smith's case, as his homes are scattered about the city at convenient intervals. Be that as it may, we are at least assured by Mr. Benton that the autocrat of the faith left his office and proceeded along the street.

Within a block his attention was at-

racted by a boy of perhaps 7, who was playing on the sidewalk. Now President Smith is said to have a special fondness for children, which statement it takes no great stretch of the imagination to believe, in view of the siz of als family. Mr. Benson says the Mormon chieftain entered into conver sation with the youngster, finally saying:

you. I should not be surprised if you grew up to be President of the United States. "Thank you, sir." the lad stammered

with apparent confusion at such flattery from a total stranger. "By the way, my little man, whose child are you, if you do not mind telling me?" is the next statement Presi dent Smith is credited with.

"I'm Mister Smith's boy-my pa is president of the Mormon church," was the astonishing reply.

OR politeness of the genuine brand go to France, or Austria, or Hungary, or almost anywhere in Europe Stay there awnile in proper circles, and you will acquire it-the superabundant, obtrustve, overwheiming, abounding politeness. Return to though, and you will soon lose the sur plus. Perhaps the causes are climatic or psychological, which is what people say when they don't know what other analysis to make, and which doesn't mean anything. Possibly it is because the American people naven't time to carry on Alphonse-Gaston delibera-tions, being too busy making money and history. Here is a practical dem-onstration of the question as it occurred at the Exposition grounds a day r two ago, Herr Mors, E. Fischer is fresh from

Hungary, from whence he came to represent his government at the Lewis and Clark Fair. H. B. Hardt, assistant director of exhibits, is also from Hungary, except that he has been in America several years, and has been duly impressed with American environment. Accordingly, when he essayed so show Herr Fischer about he grew very much concerned by the Hungarian commissioner's effusive politeness. On being introduced Herr Fischer would make a low obeisance after graciously remov-ing his hat. All of which was very impressive.

interview was soon in progress with Oskar Huber, director of works, and after each remark of the director concerning the concessions and favors which Hungary was to receive, Herr Fischer would remove his hat, bow gravely, and say: "Ah-h-h! You are st kind, sir.

This had been repeated perhaps a dozen times in less than that many ninutes, and Mr. Hardt was plainly becoming more and more concerned for countryman's demeanor, although Mr. Huber seemed duly impressed with an Irishman. His name indicates it.

"Nothing is too good for Hungary," said Mr. Huber, immediately after one of the sweeping courtesies.

Off came the nat again, and again Hardt's acquired instincts got the

better of him. He tugged sharply at his countryman's arm. "I say, Fischer," he said with severity, "keep your hat on your head and your mouth shut. You're too d-polite for this country."

And it has been observed since that Herr Fischer has acquired a little more

Needs Two Editors. Galveston News. Visitor (in newspaper office)-I suppose you have two editors for the "questions

and answers" department. Editor-No; only one. Why suppose two were necessary?
- "I thought you'd have to have a woman to ask the questions and a man to answer

DIXIE CLUB AND THE '05 FAIR

How the State Societies Are Tutoring for Oregon's Great Enterprise -Southerners in Portland and Their Methods.

Portland, Or., March 19.-It is assalutary effect a World's Fair has upon results-too often associated with financial reaction-at least during the long period of preparation. To the Fair visitor, of course, the city in which the Exposition is held stands simply for so many hostelries and hotel clerks in degrees of badness, and so many inadequate means of transportation to the grounds. But to the citizen, unable to conceive such calloused indifference, the Fair serves as a mere searchlight thrown upon his city's heauties to attract the eye of the Nation to her perfection, so that, through the months of the Fair and for many preceding, he is painfully sensitive to an unsightly ash barrel, and is driven frantic by any prejudicial blocking of the car lines. He is even careful to appear only in spruce garments lest the visitor. unfortunately doesn't know him from

tractions of equally new and vigorous Western towns a few hundred miles away. In Portland—the chance happening by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark upon its site a century ago, having given a genuine right to the first great West Coast Fair-civic pride, already strong. has been roused to a tremendous pitch. Witness the sudden raid upon biliposters which for years have made hideous the city unmolested. "They are a disgrace and an outrage," cries the press, suddenly awakened to the fact. Great gullies on the principal routes to the Exposition grounds are being filled; streets have been paved, roadbeds made smoother, bridges rebuilt-improvements which the city has long needed, but, having only herself to please, has so long neglected to make.

Municipal improvements are not the ly ones a Fair brings in its train. individual is exhorted by the press-which in Portland has an unusual personal relation to the people, since there is but one morning paper-to do his or her share in beautifying the city. Articles on rose culture, grass-cutting and kindred arts appear on Sunday. In one of them was this naive phrase (it is quoted approximately): "If the people of Portland will but carry out this method (of rose-pruning) they may make their gardens, how-ever small, bowers of delight with fes-of love and reminiscence of the South, ever small, bowers of delight with fest of love and reminiscence of the South toons of climbing roses to astonish and and enthusiasm for Oregon and the new gladden the eye of the Lewis and Clark isitors.

Many small clubs have been formed among the citizens for mutual enlightenment on subjects that the Fair has made prominent. I was given the following outline of the work of one of these by a member: "First, we read a short history of Oregon, and then the story of Lewis and Clark's trip, and now we are to begin on the rocks and plants and animals of the state. They'll all be exhibited at the Fair, you know." They are anxious, the members, that these exhibits should mean something" to them, and also a little anxious, I think, to meet adequately those inequitable questioners which the Summer will bring them, so that they may properly represent the intelligence of

The ways and means adopted by the Exposition committees for advertising throughout the East and South are varled and ingenious. No stone is left unthe continent, by innumerable pamphlets bestowed upon him free of charge. But

SPINDLES AND LOOMS "Well, well, you are a very smart lad, to be sure. I like the looks of The Seats of Cotton Manufacture in the United States

Boston Commercial Bulletin. Dockham's bi-annual survey of the textile industries in the United States contains the usual volume of instructive statistics.

The following table is self-explanatory Cotton Spindles, NEW ENGLAND STATES,
1884. 1892. 1904.

Maine 961,116 861,092 10,628

New Hampshire 1,296,696 1,356,072 1,300,780

Vermont 102,503 105,908 106,908.

Massachusetts 7,160,489 8,568,340 8,184,72

Rhode Island 2,276,665 2,261,848 2,313,756

Connecticut 1,033,935 1,120,520 1,182,424

Totals 12.601,105 14.221,780 14.702.968 SOUTHERN STATES. North Carolina 658.480 1.762.211 2.192.403 South Carolina 628.883 2.628.546 2.928.069 Georgia 56.510 1.889.815 1.475.961 Alabama 170.109 698.389 822.840 Virginia 128.256 172.889 300.802 Tennessee 121.984 242.378 264.876

Totals 2,265,572 6,702,719 7,994,059 The number of looms of all kinds amounted to 734,038 for the entire country. This compares with 690,272 in 1902. That Massachusetts is still the chief home of the weaving may be judged from the fact that it has of all kinds, as pared with 228,239 in 1902. Our nearest competitor is South Carolina, with a total of 77,238, consisting, however, wholly of cetton looms. The chief weaving states are as follows:

Number of All Looms. 58,093 77,238

Got Their "Irish" Up, Evidently.

Nashville American.

Just as we expected Oyama is an Irishman. So is Oku. We get the information from an Indiana orator who, in a speech at a St. Patrick's Day dinner, declared that the original Oyama went from Ireland to Japan during the Elizabethan period, and that his name was Patrick O'Yama. Being an all-round fighting man, he soon found favor with the Mikado. General Oku is descended from a Hibernian named Keough. Kuroki, we are fur-ther informed, is of Polish descent. We have long suspected that Kuropatkin is eral Stoessel is said to have come from Switzerland. Nogi is probably an Abyssinian. Nodzu is a Turk. This is official As for the proof, that is a matter of de-tall which does not interest us. Hurrah the bow, followed by "You are most for Generals O'Yama, Keough and Pat

> Nothing the Matter With Kansas. Washington Star.

Gov. Hoch balks at the idea of chris-tening the new battleship Kansas with champagne. But he is not inspired particularly by temperance motives. He sees a chance to advertise his state and its recently inaugurated crusade against the great oil octopus. So he proposes that when the big vessel slips off the ways a fair daughter of Kansas shall break over its bows a bottle of oil, not the product of the Standard Company, the hated trust against which the State has just placed lance in rest, but crude Kansas oil, drawn from the bleeding soil and ready for the work of the state refineries. The truly nothing the matter with

Portland Corr. New York Evening Post, | the most ingenious and original method is the "state society" scheme. be very few state buildings at the Expohave been found too small for even more the city that fathers it, if not in final important buildings. Therefore, there will not be the usual hospitable state we for each visitor. In its stead, "state socleties" have been formed. A "president has been appointed to represent each state; all Portlanders bailing originally from any other clime-nativity years' residence entitles one to state as one's own-are requested to seek their state's president, and to form a sort of club for mutual admiration and the extension of hospitality to visiting countrymen. A secretary dispatches pletters to his or any one's else in his particular state, telling of the Fair, and of the Northwest, and cordially invit-(traveling expenses not prepaid). Not long ago I had the real pleasure of

attending a meeting of the Dixle Society. Not enough representatives of each South ern state were found to make se state societies worth while. All the any stray sightseer from another coast-line, should underrate the quality of the bined therefore into the "Dixle Society" and have audaciously elected as their mupassionately eager for a larger population the first time presided. Gov. Chamberlain is a Mississippian and a "mixer," as a tractions of equally new and viscous total president the Governor of Oregon. It was a gala meeting. The Governor for the first time presided. Gov. Chamberlain is a Mississippian and a "mixer," as a tractions of equally new and viscous total president the Governor of Oregon. It was a gala meeting. The Governor for the first time presided. Gov. Chamberlain is a Mississippian and a "mixer," as a Texan sitting next me told me with and opened the meeting with an address of great informality, expressing his appreciation of such an audience of "inte ligent men and handsome women" and declaring autobiographically that there was only one person of whom he was afraid; that was the Mississippian who happened to be his wife. Here there was appreciative applause, and the Governor's wife beamed upon him from the rear of the room. The secretary, from Texas, gave glowing accounts of his labors and their reward in letters of appreciation and thanks. "Why, friends," he shouted with enthusiasm, "we are going to have Senstor Bailey with us this Summer-Senator Bailey of Texas-and we'll make him glad he came. And, friends, did you know that the Governor of Tennessee has asked that a Tennessee day be appointed? He is coming to it, and with him will come some of the choicest spirits of Tennessee." Whereupon the club cheered loudly, and was glad.

The members of the society are of Lincoin's "plain people." So much genuine patriotism and love of state and home I have rarely seen exhibited. Every one was jovially anxious to know every else, to "get together, friends!" as the Governor admonished them. Any one era. One woman from Kentucky remarked with emphasis that, of course, she knew Kentucky was the finest in the Union, but, whatever else Ken-tucky might boast, and she reckoned wa all could guess. Portland had good water. which sally, appealing both to sense of numor and civic pride, elicited great applause.

There was, at that short Southern mecting, a more appealing display of human nature in the raw and of generous, heartening, human kindness than at any other gathering of the sort I had known. And there was more talking, an Oregonian told me, than an equal number of native Portlanders could boast of in the course of a year. The "native sons," as they are called, are keen, shrewd, unexpressive men, men who do things but take little time to talk of them. They have had hard fights with circumstance in these rugged Western mountains, and this, combined with the Puritan tendencies so many of them inherit, has served to stop, or hi least to retard, here the flow of easy h turned. The unsuspecting traveler west-ward is startled into consciousness of the importance of the 1995 Fair midway across importance of the 1995 Fair midway across ing a friendly welcome for strangers

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP INCHICAGO

Chicago Evening Post.

We have municipal ownership of the City Hall. Is it kept clean and savory. free from water bugs and tax-eating bipeds?

Not if your nose and eyes have sense and your tax bills feeling. We have municipal ownership of

streets and sidewalks. Are they kept clean, safe and in decent repair? Not in twice 20 years have they been clean except by private subscription The millions in bonds, just issued to

liquidate damage judgments testify to their perennial danger from dilapidation. We have municipal ownership of lighting, heating and power plants in various parts of the city. Are they models of economical law-abiding efficlency

Not on the daily smudge that settles on your nose and the millions of dollars wasted in keeping clean lungs, lawns and linen in the naturally pure ozone of Chicago.

We have municipal ownership and operation of the best water supply on earth. Has it been maintained on a basis of cheap rates and economical administration? Not if the report be true that the

whole system is worn out and needs entire rehabilitation, the city engineer maying that 80 per cent of all the water pumped is wasted. Verily the advocates of municipal ownership invite the citizens of Chl-cago to a greater orgy of corruption

and waste than has ever been known

in an American municipality. Gorky as a Playwright.

Metropolitan. We all know Maxim Gorky, story teller of unequalled pessimism and occasional pathos; we also know Maxim Gorky. Revolutionist, thanks to his reckless bravery in St. Petersburg: but New York did not know Maxim Gorky, playwright, until his "Nachtasyl" ("The Night Ref-uge") was produced at the Irving Place Theater last mouth. At the Kleines Theater in Perlin last season I had shudder over his depressing, blighting "slice of life" carved by the steady hand of one who, because of his experiences, sees life who, because of the experience, see a hideous nightmare. If you have read Gorky's tales, and many of them are in English, you will recall—who can ever forget of them?—his crew of vagabonds. sullenly lying in dirty cellars or else blistering under the merciless Summer sun of the steppes. He has simply transferred to the boards one of these episodes. In which the unrounded, abrupt, uncomed, monotonous quality of life is re produced with a vigor and a vraisem-blane that makes Zola's "La Terre" a

frivolous pastime.

"The Night Refuge" represents one of those wretched lodging houses only to be found in St. Petersburg or in Moscow. By comparison the dives of Paris, London and New York are cleanly and comfortable. In this milieu he has set movement to the ball down characters, who talk frivolous pastime. ing a half dozen characters who talk, drink, quarrel, sleep and gamble.

The Need of Panama.

Providence Journal.

Admiral Walker, "the man with the ull," seems destined not to be actively associated with the construction of the Panama Canal. What is wanted on the isthmus is not pull, but push.

Kansas Proposes to Find Out.

Washington Evening Star. Kansas does not believe that Mr. Rocke work of the state reflieries. There is feller makes benevolent donations to re-truly nothing the matter with Kansas lieve his conscience. Kansas does not be-when it comes to keeping everlastingly in lieve that Mr. Bockefeller has a con-