The Oregonian

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Washington, D. C.—Ebbit House News

PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1905.

METHODS IN CONTRAST.

Doctor Chapman, the revivalist, gives it out from Seattle that he finds that city a cleaner and more decent place, better, morally and spiritually, than That opinion is based on two conditions worth examination. Let It be judged how sound they are.

First, on coming to Portland Doctor Chapman fell into the hands of a group of persons who, for reasons of their own, represented Portland to him as a veritable Sodom. That is, they misrepesented the city to him and defamed it, during his whole stay here. By so doing they made opportunity to vaunt own self-righteousness; which would carry the corollary that as they were "the best people," the government of the city and the control of its affairs ought to be in their own hands. Among sume a financial dictatorship of Portland, as well as the proprietorship of its morality and spirituality, too, Largely for promotion of their own various schemes, they joined in this undertaking and exploited it; and during the stay of the "evangelists" the terrible iniquity of Portland was the one thing dinned upon their ears. But at Seattle they get a reception of a very different

At Seattle everybody stands up for the city-church people, bankers, merchants, politicians, manufacturers and the entire population. In the church circles, where the revivalists naturally were introduced first, every man, women and child had a good word for Seattie. It was the business of every one to show the best side of the city, in all things, to avoid exposure of every feamake it plain that vices few or none exist there, and no irregularities in the management of the city's affairs. The people of Seattle, following their habit of telling all comers that theirs is a model city in all ways, took it upon themselves to impress these visitors especially with an idea of its purity and perfection-in government and in business, as well as "morally and spiritually." Whereas at Portland, there was defamation of the city from the beginning, by those who brought the

No one in Portland can have a wish to say aught against Scattle. As It becomes no individual to say, "I am holler than thou," neither does it become any city to make such comparison between itself and another. From critical remarks about Seattle, therefore, The Oregonian will refrain. But it has a right to say that it becomes no citigen of Portland, no dweller in this city, to revile and defame her. Portland from the first was, throughout her entire career has been, now is, a city in which order, decency, morality, good behavior, public virtue, private virtue, and sense of lvic duty, prevail and control her life, The lessons and monitions which this community received from its ancestors has not forgotten, nor ever will. Hence, in its sense of civic duty, in its devotion to ideals, moral, political, educational; in its adherence to sanity, social, moral, political, religious this city holds and ever has held, a first place in the Pacific States. Without casting flings at others, it is the right of any citizen of Portland to say these things of Portland, because they are true-all revilers within and without her gates

It is not pretended that there is no vice nor wrongdoing in Portland. Nor is it supposed that vice and wrongdoing can ever be wholly eradicated from Portland, or from any other considerable city. But it is right and necessary to protest against sensational exagerations and false and mean comparisons, made for sinister purposes. With a heightened emphasis, indeed, if The nal would repeat the declaration that, from the first foundation of Portland to this day, the good people of this city,

to the contrary notwithstanding.

person or in spirit. The result is a great and strong city and a great moral city, not free from faults nor asking to be exempt from criticism or even from | maintained by buying with state money censure, but asserting her right to protest against misrepresentation of her character and against defamation of her life and spirit, instigated by her Mawworms of politics and religion, for their selfish ambitions.

THE PROGRESSIVE PRINCIPLE. The state is to take control, direction

and administration of "public utilities." Chicago has set the new example. It is spreading rapidly. In New York the idea is getting a foothold. In San Francisco the agitation is already extreme, But what are "public utilities"? The idea is socialistic. It begins with public schools, the postoffice, waterworks, lighting plants and street-car systems. Already it has advanced far. The next proposal will be inclusion of the rallroads of the country; next the manufacturing establishments and next the banking business, which also is in the nature of a private monopoly. state, it will be argued and urged, could conduct and administer such business on terms more fair than can be expected from private monopoly. As to the newspaper business, it is

quite unimportant, and it will have to and a wheat crop below the average, we take its chances with other small things that lack the quality of "public utiltty."

But the socialistic programme will have to be considered. The term "public utilities" is of wide and widest range. The socialistic programme, now starting anew on its career, like a giant rising refreshed with new wine, will claim the logical right and the ethical right, to advance from one step of conquest to another. Its theory includes the whole scheme of the production and distribution of the goods necessary for all the people. Only so, it is insisted. can private monopoly be cut out. descend to particulars, why shouldn't the socialistic state provide the people with gum shoes and chewing gum, now great private monopolles, as well as with coal oil and sugar, now great private monopolies?

Let no one mistake. The theory will be pushed with rigor and vigor. any of those socialistic philanthropists who have carried it forward to its present state, tell how they are to stop, and Salt Lake-Salt Lake News Co., 77 West | where? Combinations and monopolies are making enormous profits out of plows, wagons and sewing machines, at the expense of the people. And as to insurance-fire and life-why shouldn't the Government take up the business, cut out the private monopolists and give the people the benefits of their own co-operation?

And here is the street-car system of the streets-and practically the main use of them-for which they pay nothing. They say they have "franchises"for which, however, they paid nothingthat are to run yet these twenty-five or thirty years. But suppose the people of Portland rise up at any time to take possession of their own again? The "franchise," in fact, is worth nothing at all; and if the owners should claim anything they could get only what their cheap roadbeds might be valued at. So with the telephone. So with the meat business-under modern conditions another private monopoly.

We shall all find out where we stand after a while.

BASIS OF THE STRENGTH OF JAPAN In a way it is true that when the United States broke into Japan, that wonderful country, which now is fight- bome, but we shall probably be obliged ing successfully one of the world's co- to sell it abroad at much lower figures lossal powers, was in the infancy of than have prevailed for the past year. development-not yet even in the gris- The exper tle of youth; yet in fact Japan had had a growth antecedent to that time, upon which is based the strength with which she now astonishes the world.

. The strength is based upon an economic organization of very long standing. Agricultural industry, with its distance in the future. close economies, Hes at the root of it. The Japanese of today are not carrying their burdens alone—their ancestors in a very direct sense are helping them and one way in which that help is exble habits set up by those ancestors, and, with equal good sense, continued Count Okuma brought all this out recently in a little speech made by him before a club of Japanese bankers.

He said that the problem of Japan long ago, was that of adjusting a rapidly increasing population to a fixed amount of arable land. The group of one-twelfth of the surface of these isilong-continued policy of exclusion had the effect of developing internal resources to the uttermost. "The leading and most natural result

of the situation," Count Okuma says, "was the exaltation of the farmer class." The cultivation of the soil was raised to the dignity of a profession, and, indeed, of a fine art. "Every effort was made by the government only to improve the condition but also to cultivate the self-respect of the agricultural classes. The farmer of Japan was made to rank next to the soldler of Japan in the social scale; and nothing could have been better devised to establish the individuality and independence of the tillers of the soil." This, he explains, is the basis of the strength of "The pinching and searching Japan. nomies enforced upon the masses having become not only the law, but the fashion, even in the higher ranks of society, have resulted in that simplicity of living, and consequent freedom from superfluous wants, which have practically made the Japanese, in the best sense of the word, the most independent people of the world."

This is interesting, indeed, and even wonderful. Further explanation is supplied by the Japan Daily Advertiser, from which the following quotation is

made: the same sense as is France, one of the wealth set nations upon the globe. The wondrous power of recuperation which the latter showed after her war with Germany, and the case with which she paid the enormous indemnity exacted from her, finds a close parallel here in the Par East, where habits of thrift and economy have been for centuries sedulously incolcated, resulting in great accumulations of

mall savings among the common people It is a lesson for every nation of the world. The people of Japan are able to subscribe to the loans necessary for their great war, and they do it. The journal from which the above quotation syndicate says is also true or largely is made, in its comparison of the forces of the combatants on either side in the present war, says: "The financial as not had much consideration during the well as the military situation may be past year; but while the syndicate has ummed up in the simple statement that they who made this city what it is and the one government has behind it a very little for the syndicate. Perhaps

for help abroad in a world growing daily more unsympathetic and distrustful." Russian credit today is largely such Russian bonds as are pushed to sale, and thus keeping up the price; her foreign purchases, thus protecting her gold reserve, and paying all other bills at home from that stock of small savings accumulated by the Japanese people, who, as the Advertiser says, "raise no question of any expenditure in the cause of their beloved country."_

WHEAT FAMINE NOT IMMINENT.

The Agricultural Department, which annually places in circulation a pleasing array of figures purporting to represent the wheat crop of the country, has made another remarkable discovery regarding the cereal. Facts are matters of small concern to the Government wheat-crop experts, but they are quick to get a "half-hitch" with the red tape lariat on any new theory that comes cavorting their way. There was a short crop of wheat in the United States last year, and at the same time an abundant supply of money—that is, pros-perity was rampant in the land. Thus, with an increased purchasing capacity experienced the highest average prices for wheat in evidence for many years. Prices soared so high, in fact, that Americans held their wheat and the millers in some cases were forced to buy supplies from Canada,

Secretary Wilson, basing his opinion on the record of the past year, is out with a statement that the time is approaching when the United States will be unable to produce a sufficient amount of wheat to meet our own requirements. This warning has been taken seriously by the Eastern papers and is being quite generally discussed as an immediate probability, instead of the remote possibility which it seems to be. The deduction arrived at by the Secretary regarding removal of the United States from the list of wheat-exporting countries might be fairly correct a generation or two hence, but even under our present careless, slipshod methods of farming, the new acreage coming in each year is more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the increasing population. The United States wheat crop last year was the smallest harvested since 1896, although there was probably but little difference in its dimensions and that of the crop of 1900. Prior to this season this country has been shipping about 200,000,000 bushels annually to Europe. In fact, from the record crop of 748,000,000 bushels in 1901, we exported 234,000,000 bushels. These enormous exports kept reserves Portland. Monopolists have the use of in this country down to such small proportions that, when the approximate dimensions of last year's crop were known, the statistical showing was so strong that wheat moved slowly throughout the season. But, in spite of the short crop and high prices, we have continued to ship an average of about 1,000,000 bushels per week since the season opened, and there will be no famine before another crop is available. It would be a decided advantage to this country if we could use all of the wheat grown here, instead of being obliged to sell it to foreign markets in competition with wheat grown by pauper labor of Argentina, India and the Euxine. But the present generation will hardly

witness this great economic change. If the dimensions of the 1905 crop anproximate the average for the past five years, we shall not only be unable to use more than three-fourths of it at has demonstrated that Europe can get along with but very little wheat from this country, and the outlook today is that we shall be forcing supplies on her at low prices within six months. The American wheat famine is yet quite a

ACTORS AND ADVERTISING.

Blanche Bates, the actress, has a maid, who has absorbed much talent tended is through the simple and sensi- | from the artistic atmosphere in which she lives. This maid got on a streetcar in St. Louis the other day, and paid by their descendants down to our day. her fare. Soon the conductor returned, and again demanded a nickel, and, when his fair passenger declined, rudely ejected her from the car. A damage suit for \$10,000,10-\$10,000 for injured feelings and bodtly pains and 10 dents for the unreturned fares-swiftly fol lowed; then interviews with the tearful islands constituting Japan then and maid; indignant protests from the beaunow is relatively small, and only about tiful Blanche; sympathy from the general public, which turned out en masse ands is available for cultivation. The to "The Darling of the Gods," and smiles at the overflowing theater treasure box by the ingenuous Miss Bates'

satisfied manager. While this spectacular episode is breaking through the columns of the appreciative newspapers, Miss Bates' anager, Mr. David Belasco, is making things very tropical for the theatrical syndicate in the courts of New York. We are just a trifle vague about the immediate cause of the trouble, which arose over division of the profits of "The Auctioneer," presented by David Warfield under the joint direction of the syndicate and Mr. Belasco. syndicate is really on trial, for its methods are being shown up by Mr. Belasco. It seems that the syndicate is made up of a number of enterprising gentlemen who control nearly all the first-class theaters of the country. They have an arrangement for orderly booking of attractions, assignment of territory, division of profits, and exclusion from their playhouses of all "independent" attractions. The syndicate says this is "business"; the opposition says it is "monopoly." The syndicate says it prevents ruinous competition, helps the profession artistically, guarantees steady and better pay, and insures finer productions. The opposition says it crushes individuality in the actor, and makes him a mere menial, supplants art with commercialism, makes stars out of minor actors, gives the public what it does not want, lowers the tone of the stage, makes excessive charge for bookings, robs the local managers and plies up inordinate profits.

We find it hard to plead for Mr. Belasco, for he seems to be able to keep the wolf from the door through the agency of such charming actresses as Mrs. Carter and Miss Bates. While we suspect that what he says is true or large ly true, we also suspect that what the Mr. President. true. Here in Portland, where we de pend greatly on the syndicate, we have not done much for us, we have done who passed on the sense of duty to their people who can be depended upon to that is the reason we have not seen

as well by the syndicate as by our local stock company, which falled, some of our vaudeville shows, which have had to seek pastures new; or even by the delightful Miss Bates herself, who was here with a play that nowhile Japan calls upon foreign mar-kets only for amounts sufficient to cover our lack of theatergoing enthusiasm. Syndicates don't worry us much. The truth is that in Portland there are, or were, too many theaters-more actors

> If Mr. Klaw, Mr. Erlanger, Mr. Hayman et al., pursue the startling devices of the press agent, in order to keep in the public eye, we observe that Mr. Belasco and his popular protege, the amiable Blunche, are not so slow at that sort of thing. Syndicates may come, and syndicates may go, but an actor's an actor for a' that.

The Lewis and Clark Fair will be ready June 1, and in that respect it will be unique in the history of expositions. The unfinished condition at St. Louis at the date set for opening-a minish the total attendance. The 1905 Fair will be ready for visitors the first day, and they can see practically everything then-that is to say, all that can be seen in a day. And there will be more. The foliage, flowers, trees and entire landscape will be at their fin-est, and the whole will make an impression on the visitor never to be forgotten. No mistake will be made by any one who comes here June 1 and remains as long as he can.

Andrew Carnegie is preparing to disribute \$12,500,000 among fifty colleges throughout the West. As the Carnegie millions were rolled up by much the same methods as those followed by John D. Rockefeller, it would seem that here is an opportunity for the presiding elder of some of these educational institutions to get in and ride on a favorite hobby. It is not exactly clear where the steel dollar has any advantage over the Standard Oll dollar. In this connection it might be mentioned that, if Mr. Carnegie would spend \$12,500,000 in an effort to secure tariff revision, he would benefit more people than he can possibly reach by the library or college

Rulings by the Postoffice Department. concerning place names have caused some annoyance in California, where the romantic and musical Spanish names have in some instances been chopped short or altered, and the San Francisco Argonaut laments the results. San Buenaventura becomes Ventura, El Rio is pressed into Elrio, as Dos Palos becomes Dospalos. Las Liagas, which means the wounds-of Our Lord-must be written Llagas, or letters will go to the Dead Letter Office. It is a little contest between sentimental associations and business rush, and as usual business rush is the victor.

San Francisco advices state that a gas war is imminent between the venerable Claus Spreckels and the Rockefeller-Addicks combination. As the sinews of this war have all been provided in advance by the dear public, the approaching conflict with its probable distribution of accumulated surplus from sugar and oil dividends will be viewed with a feeling akin to joy. Oil and water may not mix, but, if reports are true, oil and sugar are about to mix in San Francisco, and the progress of the country. However, we don't suppose he "mix-up" will be watched with great will be allowed to damage the road too interest and not much sympathy for much. either of the contestants.

German merchants are asking their government to move for the inroduction of an international postage stamp. The frequently remain unanswered because return postage is not inclosed. The adoption of this proposal would be one of those little improvements that count for a great deal. Persons with correspondents in other countries would find such a stamp of the greatest convenience.

At last President Roosevelt is out of the glare for a while. In the wild he need not worry over a possible significance to be attached to his most casual remark; he can even do what he pleases without reading next day a long account of his deed and guesses at its motive. For the time he is just an ordinary nonofficial citizen, who can go his way without remark or criticism.

It would seem to be sound judgment that the state should not subsidize or guarantee the bonds of any system of waterworks or other improvement for any municipality within its limits. Yet this question now agitates Port Town-send, and other towns, in the State of Washington, which desire to take advantage of the state's credit, for their own behoof.

Dr. Grant says Rockefeller is not a thief, but just a hog. Yet the good doctor thinks that the churches are under no obligations to inquire whether his money is tainted. That is right enough. One dollar looks very much like another, and, if it is a trifle greasy, the oll can be rubbed off.

If Davy Jones had claimed the bones of John Paul, this rising cloud of doubt as to their present whereabouts would never have appeared, and the great naval hero's fame would shine as bright and last as long. On one point both parties to the controversy agree-John Paul Jones is dead.

San Francisco has just paid \$90,000 for a season of twelve operatic performances. From the numerous tales of starvation and despair printed in the yellow journals of the Bay City, it is apparent that the California metropolis has a better ear for music than for misery .

Don't be too hard on Lieutenant Commander Knapp for making Mrs. Costello eat at the second table. The Navy has got to keep busy with some kind of trouble, even in time of peace.

There are no indications that the "little colleges" will reject Carnegie's noney as tainted. They will take it and probably ask for more.

doesn't propose to hunt bears with a brass band. Give the bears a show, The soft drinks, which Dr. Chapman says are the only kind sold in Seattle

dancehalls, produce some pretty hard

The President intimates that he

characters. At last we beat Seattle in one thingif you hear our home Pharisees. We descendants, have prevailed here in the last gasp, while the other must look much worth seeing. But we have done are more immoral

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Morally and spiritually, Seattle is ahead of cortland.—The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman. Seattle won't be nearly so pleased as if Dr. Chapman had said she was financially and commercially ahead.

It is reported from Ione-the California one-that a negro escaped from jail by kicking out a brick wall. The story must be wrong, because butting would have been the natural way of breaching the wall.

General Stoessel is being tried behind closed doors in St. Petersburg. That's how he was tried at Port Arthur.

Six families and a cow live in one house in South Portland. Such overcrowding cannot be healthy for the cow.

With the Fleets.

SINGAPORE, April 16 -- (By trolley-car.) -A scagull just arrived is believed to have sighted the Russian fleet yesterday. If so, the ships were probably in line year later than originally planned—was abreast and were steaming northwest at widely advertised and did much to di-SAIGON, April 16 .- (By overland submarine cable.)-Three dozen champagne bottles (empty) have been washed ashore near this place. The Russian fleet is believed to have slipped past in the dark. SINGAPORE, April 16.-(By Pineapple Press.)-Heavy firing can be heard dally. Most of the correspondents have already been fired, however, and the supply will soon run short DUTCH HARBOR, April 16.-(By craw-

fish to Nome.)-Rojestvensky has not been TILLAMOOK, April 16 .- (By heck!)-Nor

SINGAPORE, April 16 .- (By trolley-car to the Pineapple Press.)-The Russian squadron mistook two American cruisers, a British battleship and a German mall steamer for ten Japanese destroyers, and sank all the vessels.

lone, in two syllables, seems easy enough, but a stranger recently referred to it as "Eye-wun," or One Eye twisted

Since Carnegie got his new fad, don't you wish you were a small college.

Newspapers in Egypt supply Jerome Hart with good copy in the current numr of the Argonaut. The brief, matterof-course way in which news stories are handled is enough, as the writer says, to give an American city editor fits. Contrast the following paragraph with the pages and pages devoted by the San Francisco papers to a similar discovery:

GHASTLY DISCOVERY.—The body of a seminan with the bend, hands and feet cut off was found yesterday on the banks of the Mahmoudich Canal, near Ramich Some other paragraphs that would be

spread upon" over here are as follows: BIG FIRE.—The enormous Walker-Meimarchi stores were destroyed by fire yesterday. Two fremen were killed and many injured. Loss THE MECCA PILGRIMS .- Over 3000 persons

have arrived since Wednesday from Aigiers.
Morocco and Stamboul, enroute to Mecca. Near
Djeddah the last lot of pilgrims found a formidable force of Bedouine awaiting them for
plunder. After the fight the pilgrims withdrew, leaving \$2 of their number dead on the MELANCHOLY DEATH.-Yesterday after

noon a clerk, who is very well known and in the employ of a prominent merchant, commit-ted suicide in the merchant's office by blowing out his braine with a revolver. His face was much disfigured. It is said that the Duke of Manchester will go to work as a railroad clerk in this

WEX J. To Be Settled on the Ocean.

New York Sun. There is good ground for the intensity of interest with which intelligent persons all over the world are watching the move ments of the Russian and Japanese fleets in the Far East.

Especially is it not surprising that a Tokio and St. Petersburg suspense and expectancy are wrought to the uttermost point of tension, for never has a nation's future hung so completely on the outcon of naval operations since Nelson, searching for the vanished French warships, ndertook a wild goose chase to the West Indies, while the vast army assembled at Boulogne by Napoleon needed to con-trol the British Channel for only a few days in order to effect an invasion of England. For the British aristocracy, Wellington was and still is an idol, fo in the Peninsula and at Waterioo he per-sonified the triumph of their Continental policy. The masses of the British ole, however, are not thrilled at the mention of his name, and it is a right instinct that prompts them to look else-where for a hero, and to recognize Eng-land's savior in the victor of Trafalgar. What Nelson was to England, Togo may be to Japan. Oyama, the vanquisher of Kuropatkin, and Nogi, the conqueror of Port Arthur, are names not to be for-gotten in the annals of the Japanese; but the Mikado's humblest subjects know that the destiny of their country is to be settled on the ocean, and that a miscalculation, an oversight, a stroke of evil fortune on the part of Admiral Togo may compel them to renounce the hope of expansion on the Asiatic mainland and condemn them to eventual suffocation within their narrow, insular domain.

Lassoing in Executive Mansion.

Nebraska State Journal. A unique plan of entertainment, a lasso-ing match, was carried out at an infor-mal party given recently at the Executive Mansion by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mickey. The first thing on the pro-gramme was a hunt by the gentlemen for the ladies who were hidden in the various rooms with a general "round-up" in the halls. The crowd of fair femininity was then driven to the "rosebud agency," in other words, to the ballroom on the third floor. Here the final fun began. Each man took his turn at lasso-ing a partner for supper in the order of the number he had previously received. The whole plan was a great success, but could scarcely be carried out satisfactorily in an ordinary house lacking ball-

English as a World Language. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

In arranging the terms of the surrer of Port Arthur the Japanese and Rus-sians talked English. Neither side could talk the language of the other with such fluency as to allow either of those tongues to be used. Commonly heretofore in all dealings between countries using different languages French has been used. This has been the case since Louis XIV's days. Most of the peace pacts, too, from that which ended the seven years' war in 1763, in which most of the world was engaged at one time and another, onward to that which brought the Spanish-American conflict of 1898 to a close, have been framed in Paris. For many generations the language of international intercourse

Chance Tidings.

Julia Edinabeth Dodge.

Dead and I knew it not! How couldst thou go Away from earth, And not one moment's passive shadow throw Across my mirth?

Methought I should have heard thy parting eigh, feit the chill of sorrow drawing nigh If thou shouldst die,

THAT ROCKEFELLER \$100,000.

The Views of Some Religious Contemporaries. Congregationalist.

The protest of these ministers repre sent's a fine and praiseworthy ethical passion. It is one of the many tokens of our time that indicate righteous impatience with things as they are and a burning desire that the kingdom of heaven shall come to the American busi ness and industrial world as well as in far off Asia and Africa. We dissent not from the spirit, but the method seems to us ineffectual. Even Mr. Rockefeller deserves Christian treatment from the the Standard Oil Company, the right weapons and the right agencies must employed. There are other universally applicable, more normal and more effective ways of curbing the money power in this country than by turning down Mr. Rockefeller's gift to the Amer-

Churchman. In general, it would appear that where offerings are made to God through His church by the ordinary channels, the representatives of the church are not at liberty, much less are they called upon to investigate the sources of those of-ferings; but representatives of the church assume a grave responsibility when they solicit or exploit gifts from those who are notoriously charged with violating principles which she is in the world to did background of a communication. principles which she teach and to preach. Christian Register.

ican board.

Would it be better for the morals of he community if the rich men of today, who seem to be honestly interested in good things and are giving great sums of money to endow good institutions, were men who were spending their money for luxury, in victous indulgences, and in the support of public amusements which are demoralizing? A generation ago we had a set of roystering rich men who rade their money like thieves and spent it like pirates. Their example was certainly not more conducive to goo morals than it would have been if the had given their money to colleges and churches. Only a generation has passed and now through its children, in whom the moral instincts, lying latent in their fathers, have waked up their millions are being turned to good account, and nobody protests. Let only one generation pass, and money, if administered by clean hands, is purged of its evil associations. If all good men and women would agree to say together, we will not allow ourselves to be made responsible for any man's reputation because he gives money to sustain the good works in which we are interested, the air would be cleared at once.

Christian Work and Evangelist We enter upon no defense of Mr. Rocke feller; on the contrary, we believe that his methods of business are not such as to commend him to the favor of his countrymen. The papers publish lists of his benefactions, exceeding the great sum of \$55,000,000. But these, if reports are correct, amount in the course of his busy career to a year's income: we rejoic to believe that countless thousands have given proportionately more than our multi-millionaire; we believe the poor widow "tops" Mr. Rockefeller, in the matter of giving whose benefactions carry no spirit of sacrifice. But even so, we leave the rich man and the poor widow with Him who will judge us all. and from whose judgment there is no appeal, while we rejoice whenever the hand of opulence opens and relieves the sufferings of the poor or helps forward the work of carrying the Gospel to the benighted regions of the earth.

HOW EMPIRE STATE BANKS

First in Population, Wealth and Manufactures.

New York ranks first in banks, bank deposits, bank clearings, bank dividends and banking business generally. New York ranks first in increase (1.2%,-720) of population between 1890 and 1900. New York ranks first in population

(6,060,571) living in cities. New York ranks first both in male and female population—about cually divided. New York ranks first in white popula-

New York ranks first in population (1.639.295) of militia age. New York ranks first because it has the greatest number of children of age and the greatest number attending New York ranks first because it has,

proportionately, by far the least number of liliterates. New York ranks first because it has the largest number of males of voting age. New York ranks first because it has

the Union—\$408,000,000 a year.

New York ranks first because it has the largest amount (\$1,615,210,000) of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises.

New York ranks first in number (78.—88) of factories within its borders. New York ranks first in number (845,666)

of factory wage earners, of whom 605,696 are males of over 16 years of age, 230,181 women over 16, and only 13,189 children New York ranks first in the manufacture of collars and cuffs, leather gloves and mittens, hosiery and kult goods, salt,

and paper and wood pulp.

New York ranks first in the number (60,358 of the total, 78,658) of factories owned by individuals: also in the 13,578. owned by partnerships and in the 4523 owned by corporations. This rather upsets the oft-repeated assertion that New York's manufacturing interests are con-trolled by "trusts." S. W. C.

New York ranks first in the number (5839) of water wheels in use in its power plants. New York ranks first in manufacturing

interest, with an annual output of \$2,500,000,000 worth of American made goods. New York City ranks first in manufacturing among the cities of the Union, with its 29,776 factories, using 1922,000,000 capital, paying \$245,000,000 yearly wages to 462,763 people, and turning out \$1,371,-600,000 worth of manufactures yearly, as shown by the census of 1900.

Discussed in Verse

From The Green Bag. (In the case of Harvey Steel Company vs. United States, the Court of Claims recently rendered a judgment, by a majority of four of the five Judges, the majority opinion being written by Nott, Chief Justice, and a dissenting opinion by Wright, Justice. The following lines are dedicated to Mr. Justice Wright:) That Wright is Wright and Nott is Nott, Logicians must concede That Nott is right and Wright is not, Four Judges have decreed.

That Nott is right and Wright is not,

We all must now agree; Then Nott is right and Wright is Nott-The same thing, to a t. If Nott is Nott and Wright is Noti

It comes without a wrench That we have not, if not two Notts, Five Judges on the bench.

If only four, as shown before, And three agree with Nott, The judgment is unanimous, And Wright's dissent is naught.

The knot is not, is Nott not Nott?
But is Wright right or not?
Is Nott not right? What right has To write that Nott is not? I do right to write to Wright

COPHETUA AND BEGGAR MAID

New York Evening Post. The recent engagement of a young mil-lionaire to a girl who has worked in a inonaire to a girl who has worked in a cigar factory has fluttered the dovecous not merely on the East Side of this city, but throughout America. In giving large space to this affair of the heart, the press—though it has often passed all bounds of taste-has but followed the most re-spectable literary tradition. A poor girl who marries a thrifty young mechanic has achieved no mean success; she is en-vied if she attracts a wealthy rake who is in desperate need of reformation; and when she gets both the money and a husband who is a model of all the virtues, she becomes a heroine, worthy of a three-volume novel or an epic. No wonder prudential committee; and if there is to that men and women of all degrees are be a great contest in this country with cager to see her picture and to read what she has said. The world has bung breath-less on the adventures of her prototypes in fletion; it is ecstatic over the realization here and now of the theme of a thou

> For the story is almost as old as the language of man. Cinderella gives us one version of it. Ruth, the lonely gleaner. lifted to high estate by Boaz, that "mighty man of wealth," is another. Somewhat less familiar is the builted of "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid. Still a family variant is one of the most results. fourth variant is one of the most popular novels ever written in English, Richard son's "Pamela."

Men, and above all women, will never be so sopulaticated, so distillusioned, that did background of a commercial era but heightens the charm of the romance. Public solicitude in the present instance need not, then, be set down wholly to the mero vulgar sort of prying. It is a sign that, busy as we are with stocks and bonds, we still recognize instinctively a theme it, for

ODD BITS OF OREGON LIFE.

sages and poets, we still leap at a pretext to throw to the winds the teachings of the

worldly wise and to renew our declaration

of sentimental independence

Looks Suspicious.

Harbor Lorr. Por: Orford Tribune. A certain individual seems to have a good many excuses for visiting upper Winchuck of late, and he always returns

Bridge Creek's Obdaracy.

Mitchelf Sentinel. An effort was made Saturday to change Bridge Creek back in its old channel, but Sunday morning it was back to where it was changed from.

Life Is Well Worth Living. Creswell Corr. Eugene Guard.

Creswell is booming. A social tast night and a show tonight. Since we have got our new half there is something to How to Make a Postoffice Popular.

Rainler Corr. St. Helen's Mist. Miss C. E. Pomeroy is interfering with the U. S. males—not mails—at the postoffice now. "She is a good girl and very efficient," says Postmaster Clark.

Fate of the Delinquent Subscriber. Mitchell Sentinel Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath sold, "I'll pay, before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer?" There are some we know full well who never such a tale

can tell; but they, we fear, will go to -well, the place where there's no winter. Apostrophe to Limburger Cheese.

Freewater Times.

Owing to the fact that the restaurants went out of business the first of the week, the office and staff are backing that and other reasons—and yesterday a rural subscriber brought us in a piece of limburger choose, saying that if we New York Sun.

New York, the Empire State, ranks first in the populations of our family of states with 8,500,000 people, or more than one-tenth of the Nation's entire populawill drive burgards away from burning forest and a mule through barbed wire fence; it will drive a crazy if compelled to stay within 2 of its polluted presence; indeed, it drive away ants-and uncles; too, and mothers and fathers, brothers, sisters and grandmothers, even to the seventh generation; still there are some who

claim to like Limburger. An Idea for the Mission Board.

WHITE SALMON, Wash., April 10. - (To the Miltor of the Hood River Glacier.) - How would who are willing to accept all the money Me Rockefeller wants to donate to missions and the folk who look upon his money as "blook

money, polluted in the getting."

"Whereas, Mr. J. D. Rocksfeller, whose rapacity and generosity are well known among men and also among angels, has offered to furnish needed lubrication to the otherwise the greatest number of married couples.

New York ranks first because it has the
Whereas. The chalabeds of the Brit
largest factory payrolls of any state in
the Union—\$408,000,000 a year.

dry roadway of our missionary zeal, and
whereas, the chalabeds of the Brit
coan are said to be made up of the powder
skeletons of countless millions of living

helpiessness of the people, and as such com-mands our undivided admiration and awe; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved. That while we recognize in the 'eystem' a cruel disregard of individual liberty and aspiration, yet we want the money and treat that God, who notes the sparrow's fail, will bless its use in the conversion of the heathen to the benign religious faith that Mr. Bockefeller represents
"Resolved, That with our eyes on neaven
and our upturned palm outstretched behind
our back to receive the benefactions from the

Organized Brutherhood of Burglars of America and the Modern Highwayman's Society of the United States, we hereby condemn petri

The "Perfect Office Boy."

Chicago Inter Ocean. The paragon of office boys, the boy who never made a mistake and who earns \$75 a month as a result thereof, has been discovered. His name is John K. McKeough. He is office boy at the Board of Education. He is 19 years old and began working five years ago at \$4 a week.
"John is the boy who has never made

a mistake in all his service for the board," said E. G. Cooley, superin-tendent of schools, "I never have known him to do anything that was not done just right. The finance committee raised his salary to \$75 month last week. The committee had to, or it would have lost John. He was wanted at the City Hail.

"If another boy of John's character exists, it would be like hunting for a needle in a haystack to find him. He walked in here quietly five years ago. He was never in the way, but if anything was wanted he knew where to lay his hand on it. Then the finance committee raised his salary because he was worth it. John is ready to work

nights and holidays. 'A great many requisitions are handled up here. It wasn't John's work to look after them, but he soon became so proficient that it became part of his work to assist with that kind of work. He learned to use the typewriter. The knowledge has proved useful to him."

Different Dissipations.

Atchison Globe Girls are always finding spots that would make ideal picnic grounds, and older women see lawns that would be ideal for a church social.