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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1908.

THUTH AND THE LAND PRAUDS. The Bugene Register, one of the yelping pack of petty papers that are snap-ping always at the heels of The Oregonian, wants to "let the Government handle its own job in its own way. If the Government found any or all of these men guilty, we would stand solidly to the man in appleuding the Government in ferreting out the evil and correcting the same." Very well, then. Are Puter, McKinley and their gang guilty, or are they not? Was the Gov. ernment right in proceeding against them, or was it not? Did the Government find that they were authors of a series of most infamous frauds, or were they not? Did the Register applaud the Government for its course in these cases or did it not? Of course it did The Register does not want to see the Government succeed. It proposes to throw, and it has thrown, so far as could in its puny way, every possible obstacle in the path of the Adminstration. It is working hand and glove with an unscrupulous political ring that fears to have the infamies of the land and oblivion to the gang.

The Register is but one of several little Oregon journals that seek to dimeans, fair or foul, to manufacture per ton, and 12 for each passenger public sentiment and even testimony vites the Register, or any other newspaper, or any person, to indicate a not been inspired wholly by an impartial desire on the part of The Oregomian to do its duty as a public journal. What has The Oregonian had, then, at not been in essence and in detail a Hawall coloriess and exact report of the landfraud proceedings? When has it failed. furthermore, to print both sides, not may, but what the defense had to say? If The Oregonian has been across and presenting it accurately and fully to the public, who has a ight to complain, and who that has nothing to hide will complain?

United States, became convinced some land frauds in Oregon. He found that a conspiracy existed between various corporations and their agents to steal a great portion of the public domain. He determined to put a stop to the coloanal frauds that he knew, and everybody else now knows, were being practiced on the public. He sent his representatives to Oregon. They started their full opportunity to learn the truth? The been a determined and organized purhimself has been attacked, and his honhave been that Puter, McKinley, Tarpley and others have been convicted. Others, who may or may not he guilty, are on trial. It rests with Mr. Hency or any other official representative of President Roosevelt, to de-Government have a fair more to gain than Oregon, from the In the interests of improved ethics.

show. It wants to see the defendants have a fair show. It hopes to see the truth triumphant, the guilty convicted, sentenced and punished, and the inno cent vindicated and absolved. Meanwhile, it will continue to print the facts as they develop, as it has done from first to last.

ALASKA AND NORWAY.

A country similar to Norway, though of far greater extent, is Alaska. The climate, resources and physical features of the two countries are much the same. Alaska has more resources in minerals timber and fisheries, and perhaps equal or greater resources in agriculture. But Alaska is a new country. Its development has but just begun. Norway, on the other hand, has been inhabited by the ancestors of the present population from time immemorial. Its population is one of the hardiest and best races among the sons of men.

The present purpose is not to speak of the political differences between Norway and Sweden, but to point out or to suggest from the example of Norway what Alaska, our similar country, may come. The climate of Alaska, on all its southern coasts, is, on the whole, milder than that of Norway. And the inhabitable area of Alaska is far greater. Norway has an area of 134,000 square miles, three-fourths uninhabitable. Alaska has an area of more than 500,000 square miles, and an inhabitable area of perhaps 120,000 square miles. Norway has a population of 2.292,600 This population occupies a territory scarcely exceeding 30,000 square miles The coast line is narrow, as in Alaska Almost the whole population is on or near the coast line. A lofty mountain chain, a little back from the coast, as in Alaska, cuts off the shore line from the interior. There is some agriculture, but, measured by our standards. not much. The principal industries are fishing, navigation, cattleraising, dairying and lumbering. In Southern Norway agriculture is an important interest, but breadstuffs are still imported

In all the particulars above enumerated Alaska has resources greater than those of Norway, and mineral resources of immensely greater extent. The citmates are similar, but that of Alaska milder. Taking Norway for judgment and for comparison, we believe that the time will come when Alaska will have three millions of inhabitants and be one of the most important states of the American Union.

Both countries are crowded down by nountain chains to narrow strips on ocean; but Alaska has much more available space than Norway, and natural resources far greater. Undoubtedly many years must elapse before the development of Alaska will equal that of Norway; but it will come. It is a country, like Norway, for a hardy strong, virtuous, stable and progressive population. By the end of the present century there will be a populaion of two to three millions in Alaska.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

When a vast enterprise has fought its way to recognition and adoption, and the long process of construction has begun, the first impulse of interest has spent its force. In this there is danger Energy in those intrusted with execution of the work is apt to languish, and one small abuse after the other to creep This was evidenced in the history of the first Panama Commission, and was abundantly proved while French' control lasted.

Even after the canal is opened several years will clapse before its benefits are fully realized, if the analogy the Suez Canal is any guide. The fig ures of traffic and returns from the Suez company's books are as follows:

So that in the last five-year period five times as many ships passed through the canal as in the first five vert attention from the land frauds by years, but both tonnage and receipts attacking The Oregonian. They say that | were fourteen times as large. The tolls The Oregonian has "sought by every on ships through Suez Canal are \$1.70 counting the crew. It is calculated that before the grand jury, and to have all the cost of passing through the canal those who were before the jury all but is about equal to that of 3000 miles of indicted, tried and sentenced." This is steaming. Plainly, therefore, such not truth. It is, on the contrary, un- ships only may be expected to use the qualified falsehood. The Oregonian in. Panama Canai as carry cargo of value to make the saving of time of superio consequence, and to or from ports single article, or a single sentence in where the saving of distance is considerably in excess of 3000 miles. The sav ful regard for the facts and that has ling of distance is summed up by a writer in the North American Review for June as follows: Between New York and San Francisco, 8000 miles, and practically the same to and from Yo any time, from first to last, that has kohama, Shanghai, the Philippines and

A similar saving of distance is in view for all the exports of the Pacific Coast for North American and Euro only what the prosecuting officers had pean ports, except those falling within the limit of cost which will not invite passage through the canal with its tive in getting the news from all avail- heavy tolls. In view of the immense traffic between Oriental ports and those on the North Pacific Coast, it is worth notice that no falling off is to be pected consequent on the opening of the Theodore Roosevelt, President of the canal and the possible admission of our Eastern and Middle States to thi time ago that there were extensive trade. The length and cost of river and ocean transportation (which it is impossible to shorten further) and the canal tolls may be expected more than to counterbalance railroad transport from the Western side of the Rockjes and the freights on the direct ocean route to Oriental ports; provided aiways that the gradual reduction of railactives to Oregon. They started their road rates proceeds on Mr. Hill's prin-investigation. Now, what was the cipies between the Western States and duty of every law-abiding citizen in the ports on the Pacific. Another sug-Oregon? Was it to protect the land gestion is thus added in favor of the thleves and impugn the motives of the addition of yet more transcontinental

President and his agents? Or was it to railroads to those now existing. There give them all possible information and will surely be business for all of them The canal may therefore be expected President's officers have been confront- to develop rapidly both the volume and ed by immense difficulties. There has the profits of Pacific Coast transactions, without appreciable loss from competipose to defeat them. The President tion of other states. It is reasonable to expect San Francisco to receive at first esty assalled. Nevertheless, results so the larger proportion of benefit, not only from extension of the exports of California, but from her comparative nearness to the canal. But in view of the enormous area of the Inland Empire. welve citizens of Oregon, and not with the influx of population and the opening up of industries and manufactures over this great country, Portland's extermine whether the defendants shall pectations are, most reasonably, of the the wrong number. At 2 A. M. you are be convicted or not. Because these brightest Already she stands on Natwelve Oregon men are to pass on the ture's straightest and least coefly highguilt or innocence of a United States way between East and West on this Senator and two Representatives in wide continent. Artificial obstacles to one. Now, we ask in all candor, is there Congress, all can well understand why her rapid growth in commerce should anything so quickly conductive to a northe Register and its fellow-manufactur-be, and will be, one by one, got rid of, mal attitude toward the world as an ers of opinion are making such an out-Fair and open competition she need not outburst of language? It is the lightmy at this time. The Oregonian wants fear. No state in the Union, then, has ning that clears surcharged aimosphere.

shortening and consequent expediting of transportation when the great work of canal-building is accomplished.

WASHINGTON'S BATURDAD COMMISSION After many weeks of anxiety for a large number of applicants, Governor Mead, of Washington, has at last se lected the members of the new State Railroad Commission. It is quite natural to presume, in view of the large number of rejected applicants, that there will be considerable dissatisfaction over the board as it now stands. The board as a whole, however, is exceptionally well qualified to give both the railroads and the people the timehonored "square deal." Mr. McMillan is a wealthy man of most excellent reputation, and with a successful business career to recommend him as a safe man to trust with the delicate task before the commission

Mr. Lawrence, who was apparently placed on the board to represent the farmers' side of the case, has for many years been a prominent figure in Eastern Washington politics. The nature of his business as a farmer and a farmer's banker has been such as to give him a thorough knowledge of the alleged grievances which are credited with the creation of such a strong railroad commission sentiment in Eastern Washing ton. But Mr. Lawrence is not a nar row-gauge man, and he can recognize the rights of the railroads as well as those of the people, and at the same time enjoy the fullest confidence of both parties to any controversy. Mr Harry Pairchild who holds the important position of chairman of the com on, is a lawyer of much ability He is credited with the authorship of the very drastic Kennedy bill, which in a somewhat emasculated form now appears as a law governing the work of

Mr. Pairchild is a politician first, last and all the time, and his interest in the bill was pretty aptly stated by himself when he appeared before the committee and in a strong plea for its passage said: "My God, gentlemen, pass this bill and we (meaning the Republicans) will be in power for fifty years." While Mr. Fairchild, by reason of his legal knowledge, will be a valuable man or the board, his fellow-commissioners will hold the balance of power, and will see that the commission does not degenerate into a political machine for the purpose of keeping any party in power fifty years or fifty minutes, unless I has other merits entitling it to consid eration. The railroad commission movement in the State of Washington was started for political reasons. was defeated by ex-Governor McBride when the political power promised to land in the hands of the Democrats. It was again defeated when that same power was in a fair way to come into the keeping of McBride. Now it has fallen into the hands of Governor Mead, who was never an earnest advocate of that it shall have a fair show, and for that reason has appointed two most excellent men to carry out the provisions of the law.

The experiment is somewhat expensive, the appropriation amounting to \$65,606; but as two years will probably be all the time required to expose its uselessness, the expense may stop as on as the next Legislature gets into working order. Taking the Washington commission as a whole, it is an organization fully qualified to give the commission idea a fair trial on its mer-

WALK UP, MR. WIFEREATER.

Another candidate for the whipping post has been taken into custody. His same is Ray Hogan, and he is charged by his wife with the unhusbandly act of knocking her down and beating her because she called him from a saloon on a recent occasion and asked him to herself and their little daughter out for a walk. Seven times lately, recites this complainant, he has beaten her, and quite naturally she thinks it

is his turn for castigation. Most people will agree with the woman's estimate of the case. The unsolvable part of the domestic problem here presented is why she should want the company of such a brute, even for a walk. The uninitiated would suppose that a woman thus treated br mistreated would observe the injunction "Let sleeping dogs He," and leave this beast to congenial companionship while she went her way, in the sweet June sunshine, with her child.

However, there is no accounting for taste in such matters. The thing now to do is not to moralize, but to enforce the law. If this law is a good one, it will soon prove its worth. If a vicious one, as some folks assert, its rigid enforcement will bring about its abrogation at the proper time. One thing in this connection is noticeable. Beaten wives are more prompt to complain and more willing to testify concerning the cruellies inflicted upon them than they were when the conviction of their hus. bands merely meant fine and imprison ment. The reason is obvious; the whip ping post does not cost the family a cent, and leaves the culprit able to pursue his breadwinning vocation with-

THE TELEPHONE AND PROFAMITY.

The telephone is now under the ban of a church. In National conference the Old German Baptist Brethren decided that members should not permit the use of the instrument in their homes, and where one is installed it should be taken out. Unfortunately for the commentator, the press dispatch is slient on the reason advanced for this summary action, but to any man who reflects it is clear that the only justification for the ecclesiastical command is that telephones are provocative of pro-

There is authority of the highest against what is considered sinful in language. Beyond that no church has the right to go. It may have edicts, but it cannot eradicate a vice for which the telephone is largely responsible. Males who use the telephone must have relief. Swearing in nineteen cases out of twenty is the least harmful of the many methods civilization has evolved as safety valves for pent-up feelings. You call for a number and then enter on a season of waiting. "Central" loses No intelligence comes as to whether the line is busy or the person doesn't answer, or that telephone is out of order. Next time you call you get roused from slumber, "central" having plugged your number, three double on instead of the doctor's, double three

requisite for picturesque profanity, would it not be entirely feasible to arrange a compromise? As a basis, the ommittee on liturgy could prepare an index expurgatorius of swear words. This could be followed up with a list of

ur German Baptist Brethren, we fear

have been too radical. Assuming that

permissible expletives suited to the exigencies of the occasion. Thus profanity could be reduced to a minimum. time inocuous words could be made to replace course oaths. There was once a who earnestly tried to reform and succeeded. It took years, but he learned in time when he missed an easy shot that his pain was relieved by exclaim-

ing "Oh, pshaw!" While elimination of the telephone will undoubtedly remove large cause for profanity, it cannot stop a very bad habit among men. Whatever views theorists may hold on this question, this is one ethical problem that cannot be solved by legislation. Prohibition of whisky-making will not put an end to drinking. Prohibition of the telephone will not put an end to profanity

After considering the matter several days, Japan and Russia have decided send agents to Washington, where they will dicker over this peace busiiess. When dog days come, they will adjourn to some cool place where julep experts are employed. We have mind for July and August one town that heat never bothers, whose enviconment is the most charming in America, where the men with plenipotentiary powers will be free from outside influwhere the water is the best in the world for inside or outside use, where oses grow in greatest beauty-a town whose crawfish boiled in wine appeal to eaves it to its readers' imagination to name the place it should select if called on to make a choice for a vacation for these distinguished foreigners.

The annual rental of "one red rose, to e paid in June," as provided by the donor of the site on which the First German Lutheran Church at Monheim, Pa., stands, was paid last Sunday. With sentiment rarely found in men of his race and time, Baron Henry William Stegel in colonial times designated this as the annual rental to be paid for the ground upon which the church was built. The tribute has been regularly paid all these years. The sweet, "red rose" thus yearly given is a fragrant tribute to the generosity of the man who, without it, would long since have passed from memory. It forms a rallying point around which a beautiful custom, "the feast of roses," gathers, and may well be held as symsolical of the resurrection.

Hops have declined from 30 cents per sound to about 22 cents, and the holders who were expecting anywhere from 50 cents to \$1 per pound still have the stock on hand. A further advance to the enormous prices expected would probably have still found them with the hops on hand. Thirty cents was an abermally high figure, and would have netted for the growers very large profits, but, like the men who hold dollar wheat instead of selling it, the hopgrowers seem to pass up the golden opportunity and live to regret it. The determination of the growers to work another corner with the 1905 crop also promises to leave them with some highpriced hops, as well as some new experlence, on hand.

Mr. McGinty, who beat his wife, was praewhipped, and was so chagrined over the treatment that he immediately left town, Mr. Hogan is said to have indulged in the same pastime as that which caused trouble for McGinty. Reasoning from analogy, he also will leave town as soon as the punishment is administered. If there are any more McGintys and Hogans hankering after the backs of the victims, but it seems to fit the crime so well that eventually wifebeating will cease, or be conducted In private, where it does not offend so

The Chamber of Commerce of San Jose, Cal., will run an excursion train to the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The Californians are showing a great deal of interest in Portland's big show, and it would be only right and proper that they be met and welcomed in the same manner that San Francisco would meet and welcome a party of Portlanders bound for the Bay City on a similar nission. Californians are hospitable to the last degree, and fully appreciate any attention shown them, and are also quick to recognize indifference. The "giad hand." in all that the term imolies, should be extended to San Jose when her excursion train nulls in

J. Edward Addicks, most generally known as "Gas" Addicks, has been adjudged in contempt of court for failure to appear in court when ordered to do so. According to the testimony of one Thomas Lawson, Addicks was already in contempt of about every one with whom he has ever had dealings, so that a little matter like inciting the ire of the court will hardly bother him. As a Senatorial candidate Addicks was los ing his identity, and even the act of being arrested for contempt of court will serve to keep his name in the pa-

A steamboat has commenced operations on the Russian river in California and is doing a thriving business. Steamboating on the Sacramento is also in a much more prosperous condiion than for a long time. The waterways and the wagon roads of a country are the only highways over which traffic can pass independent of all monopolies, and the movement for the mprovement of both is spreading rap-Idily.

New York is to have an ordinance permitting her citizens to get drunk three times in one year without being punished. If the New York drunks are like those of some cities, the authorities will have great difficulty in determining where the "spree" begins and where it ends. Three drunks of the kind in dulged in by some professionals would last for three years

Pioneers, Indian War Veterans, Ma sons, school children, Salem, Corvalliathis is essentially Oregon week at the

Los Angeles has taken the first steps for a saloon trust on philanthropic Its course will be watched with inter

OREGON OZONE.

Now come the days Of filmy hase, Of dreamy walks in flowery ways, Of lingering looks At bubbling brooks And lounging long in lovely nooks.

We yearn to go Where mosses grow And fairies wander to and fro. Where breezes blown From Aldenn's zone Shall woo and win us for their own

But ah! alas! We'll let it pass; We're not in that angelle class Here duties lurk We dare not shirk,

And so we'll stay in town and work.

The Old German Baptist Brethren, it onference assembled, have declared that the telephone is ungodly and must go. There is much truth in that declaration. Some telephones cause people to lose more religion in a minute than they can get back in a month.

The only reason why most of us writwould like to be an ex-President of the United States lies in the fact that we could get \$1000 each for magazine artiies of the heavyweight type.

The Unofficial Autocrat

"Were is not pathetic," says the Unofficial Autocrat, "it would be amusing to read the sickening slush which American publications run underneath the pictures of European princesses. No matter how horribly and hopelessly home ly a woman is, if she happens to be a rincess she is supposed to be beautiful Every day or so we are confronted with a biographical sketch of 'the beautiful every bon vivant. The Oregonian Princess De So-and-So,' whose picture accompanying the sketch, abour her to be in general appearance a cross between a frayed-out floor-wiper and a mud fence Most European princesses are ugiler than the off side of a smokehouse that needs whitewash. They can't help it-poor girls! It's inherited. Their royal parents have married and intermarried mingling the blood of their close of kin, until the good old human breed has run out. It would be a fine thing for the monarchical countries if the heirs apparent were permitted to fall in love, like other human animals, with pretty, attractive, sweet little maidens named Mary Ann Smith or Susie Thompson, marry them and settle down to live happily ever after. Such wives would be queens worth kowtowing to, and I shouldn't mind kissing the hand of one of them myself. I saw a girl yesterday, in a simple gingham gown, with a rose in her hair and a whole of rows in her cheeks, whose pedigree, so far as recorded, does not extend beyond her grandfather, Old Man Bilkins, of Coon Hollow, but I am here to wager my last year's salary that she would make queenlier queen than any of the long. akinny, pimply princesses of European royal families who try to illuminate their dull looks with diamond headlights. To all of which I respectfully subscribe."

Uncle Robert's Essays

NO. 4-THE PLY

The fly is a little animal, but he make is mark. There are several kinds of him-the horseffy, the dragon, fly, the forth. So forth means all the rest, and that is the house fly. The house fly is the subject of this sketch. As he is really the most important of his race, he is called simply the fly.

The fly is so small that he frequently gets drowned in a shallow plate of gravy but if you put him under the magnify ing glass he looms up like a mastodo and he is uglier than an ichthyosaurus If we would first magnify the fly so that we could see him in all his glory, we would not be so careless about swallowing him when he commits suicide in the buttermilk.

The fly has almost human intellig in some ways, but in other ways he is a had imagined, from the racket they made, candidate for the foolish house. He is that they were there to "boom Califorthe notoriety attendant on wifebeating, candidate for the source bunco-steerer, they also will be reached in due seaeasily fooled. That noted bunco-steerer, nia."

We can reinforce the assurance of the season to be season to the spider knew the shell game or sold green goods, the fly would be a still easier mark for him. The fly has atrocious table manners

He never walts to be served, but butts in with both rows of his feet, all his hands, his caudal appendage and his probincis. He sticks his nose into everything on the table and sometimes falls in altogether.

ought to put the average vaudeville artist out of business. He can climb up a perpendicular window pane without strapping climbers to his feet or taking off his shoes, and he travels as easily on the under side of a ceiling as most of us travel on the upper side of a floor. The fly usually sleeps standing up, with his back down, on the celling. He has a complete set of sweet teeth, and knows by instinct where the molarses is kept and when the jelly-cake is cut. The fly is not noted for longevity, but

he has lots of fun while he lives. "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we are in the soup," is his motto. Accordingly always goes around humming a merry tune, usually a variation of "The Good Old Summer Time," for the Summer is the fly's season; in the Winter time he is found only in the mummied state. either attached to his favorite publication, known as the Fly Paper, or baked in boarding-house bread that has been left over from August. There are more flies than Chinamen.

It is said that there are 400,000,000 Chinamen. There are 400,000,000,000 files. Humanity declared war against the fly race thousands of years ago, and the conflict is still going on, but that doesn't worry the fly or affect his appetite in the least. Publishers of books have honored the fly from time immemorial. The blank leaves in the front part of all books ar named for the fly.

ROBERTUS LOVE.

A Black Rose. Baltimore Herald.

A man down in Georgia claims to have produced a black rose, and expects to do a large busienss in selling ine apecies by standing in with undertakers, Burbank, the California winned horticulture, has done wonderful things by crossing and inbreeding in species, but he has never produced a black rose. If the rose becomes common, complications may arise. For inan engagement might be ering should get the packages intended for the lover and the undertaker mixed. ten about flowers the versemakers being dropped altogether, case, asver anticipate; a black rose and room t be able to change the flow of their unio. Pashico must take some aqcount of the black rose in the control of colors, and the natural rose will probably look every with as well as some of the lusteriess black rosettes

GREAT WORK OF Y. M. C. A. IN MANCHURIA Pesceful, But Phenomenal Triumph of an American Ides—Entir Moral and Religious Care of Japanese Army Given to Christia Openiestics

W. T. Ellie, in Philadelphia Press. Within the past three days tidings have come to me from Japan which show vic-tory achieved by American Christian com-mon sense and helpfulness over centuries is really a more effective method of prop-

For the news is that the Buddhist Japanese soldiers have been packed off in addition to the free gift of stationtome as unsatisfactory, and the entire work of ministering spiritually to the Manchurian army has been turned over to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Bore used at one point on the Liao Yang Peninsula by a secretary.

In addition to the free gift of stationery, the association dispenses hospitality in the form of the national beverage, tea.
Every visitor may driak as much tea as to pleases, though he cannot fill his canteen, as some desire to do. The scarcity In addition, the information runs, Port Arthur has been opened to the association for work among same, believed to be the entering wedge for a believed to be the entering wedge for a on for work among sailors, and this is service to the navy of Japan as great as that accomplished in the army, which has won the extraordinary tribute, not only of warm praise from the highest officials of Japan, but also-and this is prenom-enal, when we remember that the Japanese look upon His Imperial Majesty as a delty-of a personal gift of \$5000 fro Emperor of Japan himself.

tige gained for Christianity by this work -and "face" means more in the Orient than the West can understand-has been instantly realized by all the evangelical missions of the empire, and they are heartly co-operating for the support of the army work. In one case, a Protestant Episcopal rector has been released from his parish to become a supervising Y. M.

paying his regular salary, as well as the of his substitute. Of all the Yankee notions which the ver-atile Japanese have adopted and adapted to their own conditions, none has been resived with more instant approval and foung Men's Christian Association. Once it was persuaded that the thing was of practical benefit to the men, the governien opened every avenue to the workers, and urged the sending out of equipments fastes than the association could spondents were being held in leash, the Y. M. C. A. secretaries with their outfits were on their way at government expense and by government conveyance, to the army centers in Corea and Manchuria. come to them on a mission that expresses itself in terms suited to the peculiar needs of the hour.

The method is identical with that made

familiar during the struggle between the United States and Spain, when every army corps, and almost every regiment, had its Y. M. C. A. tent and secretaries.

These headquarters are freely opened officers and privates. the latest newspapers from home, to-gether with books and magazines and funny pictures. Each has a portable ornese patriotic airs, while comrades join in song. Writing tables are provided, and free stationery, containing the Japanese flag and the T. M. C. A. emblem. Hun-dreds of thousands of pieces of stationery have been given out since the opening of the war, and this privilege has been high ly appreciated by the men, for there is m in the overloaded soldier's equipment for letter paper, even could be keep it clean. Of course, each letter that goes blue-holtle fly, the beer-hottle fly, and so the remotest points of the empire are the soldiers done by the Christian forces.

reached-contains a Christian embiem, which is really a more effective method of Japanese traditions and religious prejudices to be almost as complete as the Christianity than years of street preaching. The souvenir postal card crase is carried even into the Japanese army by the Y. M. C. A. 2000 cards being distributions. uted at one point on the Liao Yang Penis

of water at many points is the reason for this. To the same cause may be attribu-ted a rather peculiar regulation, which is that while hair clippers, razors and other barbering implements are freely supplied to the men, with facilities for shaving. yet water cannot be supplied with which to wash off the face of the man who has been shaved.

While it is an aphorism that "trade folout to be equally enterprising. In army iffe the usual and most popular di is vice, so it is "up to" the asset to afford other entertainments th be interesting and yet innocent. sult, as was the case in the American Army, is a variety of entertainments that would fill a descon with horror were they to be run within the walls of a church. There is juggling and boxing and dancing and singing and a general drawing upon local talent. One noncommissioned officer, before doing his turn, made a little speech, as follows: "As you have come here by the spirit of Jesus Christ. the Lord of Heaven, I express the one-one-thousandth part of my gratitude by this sword dance." A sword dance in praise of the Lord is rather an improvement on David. . . .

This work is thoroughly American its management and support as well as in its origin. The national secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Japan, Galen M. Fisher, is now in the United States presenting the work, and a young American. V. W. Helm, is the man in active charge of the army work on the field. Several American secretaries are at the front. In-cluding George Gleason, late secretary of the Philadelphia Association. The chairman of the national committee of the Y. M. C. A. for Japan is a Japanese, Rev. Y. Honda, president of the Methodist College at Tokio.

It was American enterprise that seized the occasion of the war as an opportunity for aggressive religious work, so that all the outgoing detachments of soldiers and sailors were met at the point of embarkation and supplied with tracts and Testa-ments and Christian songs and leaflets, while companies of Christians gathered at the stations day and night and sang with and for the soldiers, and in genera heartened them up at the trying time when they were about to leave their na-tive land. The American Bible Society furnished each soldier with a copy of one of the Gospeis in Japanese. Those were but two inches long and an inch and a half wide and weighed only half an ounce or less. It is significant of the peculiar relation that America bears to Japan that the covers of these books bore Japanese and American flags crossed fact, nothing has ever happened since odore Perry opened the gates of Japan that has more endeared the United States to the Japanese people than the broad-gauge and humanitatian work for

BOOMING GOOD FELLOWSHIP,

San Francisco Chronicle The majority of our delegation Lewis and Clark Exposition are Californians in the full vigor of life, and a unch of Californians of that age is apt to make things lively wherever it goes, It is evident from the dispatches that the party collected by the promotion commit-tee to semi-officially convey our greetings to our Oregon friends are conveying them with great unction and in a very loud tone of voice. From certain remarks made by Mr. Jennings, it appears that

executive officer of the promotion com-mittee that mothing could be further from the intent of the members of our delega-tion. They are not there to boom California, but to been good-fellowship, mu-tual respect and hearty co-operation in all matters of Pacific Coast interest, and to condemn jesiousles and "knocking" and backbitting and whatever is unseemly and ments. He stress his nose into everything in the table and sometimes falls in decisions of this great Pacific Coast empire. That is the aprit of new California, and we could not help, if we sent representations. sentative men, sending those thus filled with the exuberant spirit of unity. And when men feel as good as men filled with that kindly spirit must feel, they cannot help making a noise. So our Oregon friends need not worry. What they see and hear in our delegation is only our California way of expressing how delighted we are over the success of the ignited we are over the success of their great Exposition and our hope that Ora-gon and Washington and California will co-operate as never before in promoting the happiness and prosperity and glory of the great Empire of the West, of all rejoice to be citizens.

Expensive Practical Jokes.

New York Tribune.

"A practical joke." said Barney Oldfield, the automobilist, "was played on
me last season. I had my reveoge,
though. The practical joke took the form
of a telegram. It was a telegram from a
friend of mine traveling in Italy. It
came 'collect'; it cost me \$7; and when
I comed it all lead was

To get back on my friend for such an expensive trick on me I went out into the road and found a cobbleatine. I wrapped this stone in excelsior and pink paper, sealed it up in a handsome box. and sent it by express, 'collect,' to friend abroad. It cost my friend is with the stone, a note from me that said:
"On receipt of the news that you were in good health the accompanying load

Japan on the Drill Ground.

Philadelphia North American. John Dunian, missionary of the Presby terian Board at Fuki, Japan, writes of the Japanese soldiers: "We find some the Japanese soldiers: "We find some amusement in noticing the strange trans-lations of Western military commands." 'Dress' for example, becomes 'Hee line' and 'Rise, double' is 'Rise, run feet. It is interesting, too, to see the struggles of a language that is anything but crisp and brusque to adapt itself to military uses. The imperative is little heard in Japan off the drill ground. There it is not only used, but used in There it is not only used, but used in a manner that does violence to Japanese etymology, the verb being put before the noun, as in English-Shoulder arms!" 'Pite arms!"—but directly contrary to Pile arms! -but directly contrary to Japanese usage, and a third word in such sentences, denoting the objective

No Great Women Poets!

Cedar Rapids (In.) Gazette. Affred Austra rays that over are no great wemen posts. He never had charge of the maste bushet storage in a newspaper office.

DOUGLAS HAS ENOUGH.

Washington Star. The case of Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, is one which both pol-Iticians and business men should con-

sider. It conveys suggestions and in-structions for both. Was it worth while for a rich merchant, without training for public office or ambition in that direction, to turn out of his path for a year of official honors? He had no thought of election. His purpose was only to finance a campaign. His party needed an "angel," he had consented to play the rol To als surprise, no less than to the surprise of the public, his candidacy was successful. The people, in a spiri of impatience with the opposition, put where he had no serious desire to be, and thus he confronted a at once strange and difficult.

To his credit, and as was to be ex-pected from a man of his character and course in the business walks of life he turned to his new duties with an earnest purpose to master and dis-charge them to the general advantage. With no knowledge of politics he did not attempt to play politics, but saw only the business end of things and addressed himself to promoting them This, of course, soon embroiled him with the managers of his party, who nad only organization ends in His aim was the state's good. contention was that the state's good was best to be forwarded by strengthening the machine.

Governor Deuglas desires to return to the management of his larges and profitable business. The decision probably is wise. At his time of life and with his training political leadership is not for him. A man does not in our affairs turn so readily from one thing to another and repeat in a new field the success achieved in an old. We speak of politics as a game, and in a sense it is a game, and to be played well needs to be studied. An amateur, with the best character and intentions, may go all wrong, and in-jure both his party and the public. With his retirement from the field in Massachusetts ends, of course, all the field talk of Governor Douglas for the Pres-idency. He never took prominence in speculation, but the result of last year ouraged for a time compliments a man who had won a local fight against heavy odds and in circum-

New York Is a Little Slow.

stances testifying to his great personal

San Francisco Chronicle. The New York Press figures out that the Lewis and Clark Fair will be a 'front' because of the numerous other fairs that have been held in re-cent years and because of the distance of Portland from the East. The ed-"Modern ralltravel, and more especially night side of life on the rail, has fer charms to the wise." This has the genuine New York ring of provincial-ism. Many New Yorkers make more fues over a journey of one day to Cal-cago than Californians do over a trip to Europe. The experienced American to Europe. The experienced American travels with comfort, and ae now makes the overland journey of five days with less fatigue than he diselt to feel over a trip to Los Angeles. From all accounts the Portland Fair will be a success, but it will not depend upon New Yorkers. It took them nearly four months to find out the at-tractions of the Chicago Fair, the finest show ever given in this country.

"The Trail" Fits the West.

Just as "The Pike" at the St. Louis
Fair was suggestive of old Missour. 20
"The Trail" at the Portland Exposition
is suggestive of Western mountain and
plain.