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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905.

#### TREATTES. We are hearing daily of a hoped-for

treaty of peace between Russia and

This term "treaty" involves many interesting points. Six kinds of treaties are known to international law, the first and most important being "poitlest," to which that now in question belongs. The other treaties, commercial and social, as on civil and criminal legal matters, and general, such as the neva convention for limiting the horrors of war, need not be noticed now. What, then, are the requisites to a binding political treaty? The first is that the parties must be sovereign and can make treatles; semi-independent states make conventions. The power both Russia and Japan rests in the executive-the autocratic Czar on the one side, the Mikado on the other. The second point of validity is that duress, or compulsion to make it, on the part of either state, does not invalidate it. So

a treaty differs from a contract between private parties. The third point is that express agents, or plenipotentiaries must be named by the treaty-making executives, acting personally in the present case. Such agents must vested with power both to contract and fled by both the powers. Without this it has no permanent authority at all.

The fifth point concerps the language of the treaty. Modern treaties have been written in French, as the language of diplomacy, which has thus taken the place of Latin, used for this purpose for hundreds of years. It will be interesting to see if the Japanese concede this. and meet their adversaries round a common table in a foreign tongue.

The seventh point is one which will need very careful watching. It is sometimes contended that a treaty can cover only a lawful object, and that surrender | the indignities which the American imof territory and sovereignty is not lawful, and may be a ground for subsequent repudiation. The Russians have tried this before and may do it again. To avoid such questions, guarantees are often demanded—such as temporary possession of revenues, custom-houses, taxes, cities or any other prized possession of the treaty-making power.

The Russo-Japanese treaty, when made, will be one of the first class. styled "transitory conventions" in the classes in Russia are bitter against the books. This word is not used in the sense that its power passes quickly and is gone, but in the opposite sense, that it effects a change. The treaty-making to be bound by it if the executive who made it dies, or is displaced or changed, even if there is a total change of gov-

1870 raised the question that a change treaty was made may justify one of the parties in repudiating and breaking it. She did it then, and took the Germany. But now Japan is both forewarned and forearmed. This recent entry in the race of the powers, having made good both on sea and land, may be trusted not to give away in debate round the table what she has won in the

It is plain, however, that the game will need very careful watching the whole time that the session lasts. President Roosevelt is bringing them together with unexpected and unexampled success. He has led the horses to the water-they must determine if they will drink. The preliminaries may be edious, if either party so desires. The cess will probably be the exchange "pour parlers"-that is, to ascertain ground for discussion. Then, when the battle is fought out by the pleni-

potentiaries, a "protocol," or heads of ingly, offers no obstacle to fair and Oregon and Washington ports and San agreement, is signed and issued. At decent treatment for Chinese citizens Francisco. In no other branch of marilast the complete and binding treaty sees the light.

### STRANGE COMMENT.

The distress of the Salem Statesman is manifest in these remarks, viz: The verdict in the case against Senator Mitchell will no doubt give as much satisfaction to the enemies of that gentleman as it will be disappointing to his friends. That a number of things were brought to the attention of the jury which were not pertinent to the case at have can not be denied, yet to the case at issue can not be denied, yet these things must of necessity have had their bearing on the minds of the jury. That the prosecution showed personal animus, at times. will make many feel its unfairness, is also

will not enter into the ordinary discussion of this matter. A feeling of infinite sorrow and regret will fill all the friends of the aged Senator. Many, if not all, of them will feel that he has been guilty of only a technical wrong, and they will continue to feel that it carried with it nothing of moral

That is, there is nothing right or wrong, good or evil, moral or immoral. in this world. A man's "friends" are to stand by him and defend him and uphold him. Any form and every form of official or other corruption is but a "technical wrong"politics or friendship. Hence in these matters there can be no such thing as 'moral turpitude." But Oregon doesn't stand for that doctrine, and they who do stand for it will find their mistake

Indeed some are finding it now. This view, that "the question of a right or wrong verdict will not enter into ordinary discussion of this matter." is not safe or sound. It will lead to trouble. It has led to trouble. And it is wrong, whether it leads to trouble or not. That there has been so much of this in Oregon as to confound distinctions of right or wrong in so many minds is the deplorable fact of the present time. It has been going on these forty years in Oregon. Now it gets a checklet us believe, for good effects in the years to come.

RUSSIA AFTER THE WAR. A good many people are amusing themselves with the notion that the first thing Russia will do after the Japanese war will be to open a new conflict with England. Speculation is rife as to whether it will be three, four or five hundred thousand men that Russia will dispatch to Afghanistan, on the way to India. For this, two men are chiefly responsible-Rudyard Kipling and Lord Kitchener. To most of us it looks as if the poor bear would be kept busy cleaning house at home for a few years. before he would be ready, as the pugilists say, to "take on" a fresh fight. Nor, with the few millions of square miles that his empire covers, to put into order again, even without Manchuria, will the Czar, or whatever the executive may then be styled, be aching for a couple of hundred million more subjects who have been living under the British system of colonial govern-

ment. The Indian peoples pay taxes, it is Russians prefer direct taxation-that is, taxation framed on the ancient rule that "they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." way and to get the Indian army reorganized and strengthened, placed in healthy cantonments facing to the north, with strategic railroads so built centrate at the foot of the Himalayan Lord Curzon was mainly on the ques-It is understood that an understanding has been got at by which both of these two great servants of the British crown and people will be kept in place. Any pleasure Lord Roberts' "Forty Years in India," and so learn what are the real problems facing the British administrators there.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT. Powerful influences are at work at Washington and Pekin to ward off the blow which China is about to strike at our commercial prestige in the Flowery to sign the treaty. But, fourth, even Kingdom. Edicts have been issued by when so signed, the treaty must be rati- the Viceroya commanding the people to expect them to do so. Numerous other cease agitation for a boycott on American goods, and on this end of the line President Roosevelt, taking heed of the vigorous protests from the commercial interests, is endeavoring to abolish the principal cause of the disturbance. Ex-Consul Denby, who has spent many years in China, and ought to be familiar with the situation, is quoted as regarding the matter very lightly and attributing the movement to students it was the students who have been migration service has thrust on China, it would seem eminently proper that

they be the first to revolt. It will not do to regard the influence of the student classes too lightly. Students in Russia are directly responsible for the popular upheaval in that nation today. Neither death nor imprisonment stayed the progress of revolt against domination and oppression practiced by the Russian autocracy. The student Czar and his official family for the indignities they have forced on the com-

The Chinese student classes are bitstate is held, in the comity of nations, ter against the United States for the indignities Americans have heaped on them. Imperial edicts will not stay or loses the treaty-making right, and Chinese sentiment. The movement may be checked by the present attitude of the Chinese government and by our Russia is responsible for having in expressed desire to remedy the evils complained of, but it will never be of the circumstances under which a eradicated or cease to be a menace until

we remove the cause. That cause is an entirely too rigid enforcement of the Chinese exclusion chances of a war with England and act. The certificates of Chinese who France. It did not come then, because seek to enter this country, to all intents France was prostrate before the feet of and purposes, are the same as the passports used by Americans abroad. If one of our own students or professional men was to be held up, detained and subjected to the indignities that are heaped on many of the Chinese coming to this country, there would be something more than a commercial boycott

under discussion. The remedy for the trouble appears easily available. Whatever our desires in the matter of admitting a limited humber of coolles each year, there is apparently no desire on the part of the Chinese government to protest against their exclusion. Other countries, anxious for development of their resources by cheap labor, are just at present taking all of the Chinese subjects that the

government cares to send away. Exclusion of Chinese laborers, accord- 000 feet of lumber, and will ply between | "did up" Russia as the Japs have done. | neral."

who have a right to land in this counthe matter would seem to be the granting to our representatives in China full complete to admit the bearer without question. The issuance of a certificate or passport to a Chinaman at Hongand humiliated at the Pacific Coast port where he enters, shows conclusively that some employe of the Government, either in China or in the United States, is derelict in his duty. Reform in the consular service or in the immigration service thus becomes the first step toward getting the vexed question on the road to a satisfactory setttlement. Meanwhile we need expect no complete abandonment of the matter by the aggrieved people who have started the movement for the much-needed reform.

CHANGES YET TO COME, The mighty forces that are working throughout the length and breadth of this Republic for solution of problems involving important principles governing the rights of men will effect changes in our social fabric beyond belief if you are allied with the offender in day. So great will be the changes that young men of half a century hence will study with amazement the conditions out of which their own generation has arisen. Slowly but surely the old and imperfect must give way to the new and better. Great though the transformation may be, it will be wrought peacefully and without injustice, for the perfection of justice and peace will be its purpose. The record will be one of progress, onward and upward. The absolute rights of men are three:

The right of personal liberty, the right of personal security, the right of private property. Around these rights the greatest conflicts of history have waged. To measure and define them has called forth the labor of judges and lawgivers -belated indeed, but not too late, throughout all time, and yet we are far from the realization of anything we are willing to accept as ideal. It is true that in this country we have, by the abolition of human slavery, attained what seems to be the height of personal liberty, and but for the assertion by one class of persons of the right to use violence to prevent another class from working, we should be constrained to believe that a proper standard of personal security has been reached. We have at least what seems to be a fair conception of the metes and bounds of personal liberty and personal security. In view, however, of the persistent efforts to devise a means for the control of the accumulation of great wealth by individuals, it must be admitted that we are far from reaching a definite settlement of the right of private property. For a long time the rule has been established that the right of private property consists in the free use enjoyment and disposal of one's acquisitions, but we are trying in these days to place new limitations upon the use, enjoyment and disposal of property claimed as private and to question some of the heretofore recognized methods of true, but all is spent there, not one cent acquisition. The plea of "vested going to the British exchequer. The rights" has not the force it once possessed, for we take the liberty to inquire whether the acquisition does not represent a vested wrong. For many centuries the robber was he who took Lord Kitchener means to have his by physical force that which rightfully longed to another. Today we are ready to class as a robber that man who uses the force of monopoly to exact an unreasonable tribute from his as to enable the various corps to con- fellow-men, and we are almost ready to compet restitution. The right of pripasses. The trouble between him and vate property will still exist, but around its enjoyment will be thrown tection of the masses of the people living under modern conditions.

Even though the changes in our laws should be no more radical in the next one who desires can read with much half-tentury than they have been in the last half-century, they will be great enough to make this look like an age of ignorance and injustice. Less than fifty years ago slavery was abolished. Scarcely more than fifty years ago the several states passed acts securing married women in their property rights. A little more than fifty years ago it was the rule that parties to litigation were not competent witnesses. Now we no only permit the parties to testify, but instances might be cited, showing that changes have been made for the protection of the people and the promotion of justice. The great injustice which exists today is that which is made possible by the acquirement of vast monopolistic power under the fostering protection of law. The creation of a menopoly carries with it the power to tax or levy tribute, whether that mo nopoly be in the control of oil refineries throughout the kingdom. Inasmuch as or street railway franchises. The great problem of the day is the regulation of among the principal sufferers through the acquisition, use and disposal of pri-

## STRIKE WEARS ITSELF OUT.

The Chicago Teamsters' Union evithat it inaugurated in that city. Resuits show that it was not able to tie up mands were met. Boycott, violence, even murder, have been its weapons; financial loss, distress of workingmen valiant part, and the strike has dwin-

died. Only one thing now remains to done. The men, carried along by the leaders into idleness and open revolt against authority, must now return to work-if they can find work to do-not as members of unions with a wage scale and hours of their own, but as individuals, who will be required to stand upon their merits as workingmen. It is not pleasant to contemplate the possibilities of injustice to workingmen the men have only themselves or their leaders to blame for the strike and its

failure. When pushed beyond the limit of justice and expediency, the demands of labor must fail. Riot and murder may prevail for a time, but they cannot work out the ends of justice nor meet public approval, which is a force to be reckoned with in a clash between em-

ployers and employed. It is not surprising, therefore, that failed. The elements of disintegration were within it.

A Gray's Harbor shipbuilder has contracts for three steam schooners, to be built at a cost of \$70,000 each. They will

have a carrying capacity of about 1,000,-

time commerce on the Pacific Coast try. The simplest method for handling have there been such gains as in the traffic handled by the steam schooners. Operated with a crew but little larger power to lasue certificates, sufficiently than that required on a sailing schooner of one-fourth the capacity, and with very small fuel consumption, these kong, only to have the bearer detained returned profits, even in periods of fortunes for their owners. If this fleet | discovered a large diamond. increases in size as rapidly in the next five years as it has in the past, the sailing vessels will be obliged to seek other fields.

There was a variation of nearly 4 cents per bushel in the Chicago wheat market yesterday, the close more than 2 cents under last Saturday's close. With the crop in the Pacific Northwest now indicating a breaking of all records, we are naturally hopefu that the present high level of prices may be maintained, but it will require some more potent factors than manufactured bullish sentiment to hold it up to the figures at which it is now quoted in the Chicago market. Unless we can consume all of the wheat grown in this country, we must still depend on Europe for a market for the surplus, and the price which we will receive for that surplus will be governed entirely by the exports from Russia, the Argentine, India and other exporting countries. In this connection it is interesting to note that, in spite of the internal disturbances in Russia, its weekly wheat shipments are still averaging 5,000,000 bushels. It will be impossible for America to hold prices up very high unless the crop is so small that there will be nothing available for export.

"A champagne appetite with a lage beer salary" is the somewhat inelegant but expressive statement not infrequently made about a man who is living too far ahead of his income. Some handicap of this nature must have been resting on Ranker Daviln of Kansas and Illinois. His case is not so bad as that of Bigelow, the defaulter, for, unless the situation assumes a worse phase than it now presents, the creditors will not lose very heavily. The sympathetic effect of one of these failures is not infrequently more serious than the actual loss. The exposure of such reckless banking methods as are shown in both the Bigelow and Devlin affairs has a tendency to weaken the faith of the public in many other institutions which may be managed with the greatest care and are at all times strictly solvent.

A writer in another column suggests that the net earnings of the Fair, if there shall be any, be contributed by the stockholders for purchasing the Exposition grounds and making them into a public park. Good suggestion. The plan, if carried out, would present to the city a lasting memorial of the first Lewis and Clark Centennial, and would add to the municipality's possessions a beauty spot. The plan might be impossible, however, should speculators gain control of any considerable share of the stock; therefore subscribers should hold their certificates. The Lewis and Clark Exposition fund was subscribed without expectation of its return, and in view of that fact those who put up their money can afford to put the returns into a park, or at least to ward off speculation sharks.

Independence day explosives sent fewer patriots to the hospital and the grave this time than in many years. This is the result of the movement for safe and sane celebrations. And because the Fair, without any fireworks, was the safest and sanest place in town it had nearly 54,000 admissions on that day. In the last few years laws have been enacted all over the United States League, of Columbus, O., have declared for regulation of patriotic explosives. The Oregonian's special dispatch from Chicago, printed yesterday, giving the total of accidents in the United States, Chicago Tribune, which makes a specialty of such figures every year.

The Governor of Oregon is to leave the state for a month or more. He is to somewhere-to go at this special time in the history of Oregon, when the state is inviting all peoples of all states and Elks" are very important. And doubt- dances. less the Governor of Oregon will deem himself a more important figure among the Eastern elks or stags or bulls or buffaloes, than among the people of Oregon during the Lewis and Clark

Now that there has been a free "exchange of views" between the warring parties in the late Episcopal Church Convention, and Dr. Lloyd has repudiated the soft impeachment of being a "high" churchman, with the result that the protest against his election is withdrawn, let them all "kiss and make dently over-reached itself in the strike friends." There is plenty of room in Oregon for a young and vigorous bishop of this and other branches of the Christhe business of a great city until its de- tian Church. As in social so in religious matters, Oregon's field is widening.

The Portland charter gives Mayor and their families, and great public in-convenience, have been effects of the houses "within four miles of the corporate strike. But employers were firm, the | limits"; therefore, perhaps he can drive public was patient, the police bore a gambling out of Milwaukie. The legal question whether the Mayor's authority extends to a neighboring municipality can be settled after the games shall shall have been driven out and probably nobody will then dispute. If the new Mayor shall exercise this authority, he will be sustained by the people

of Portland. Governor Folk, of Missouri, posed as the ideal executive, has issued an edict against betting on horse races, or "race track gambling." He has directed the in low wages and long hours that lie in Sheriff of St. Louis County to prevent conditions of labor thus adjusted, but the race meetings there-if wagers are to be placed on the races-and has told him that if he cannot enforce the order with his deputies, the military forces of the state will be sent to enforce it. What's the Governor of Oregon going to do in cases like this?

Let those who will come out for repeal of the law that shuts Chinese laborers out of our country-The Oregonian will not do so. The Chinese could do a lot of work here, of course-and make a lot the teamsters' strike in Chicago has of trouble. We want industrial development, but we want peace, and must not have race war.

> And now the story goes that Russia unable to beat Japan, is spoiling for a fight with Britain. Well, there may be something in the story; Britain never

### OREGON OZONE.

Worried mammas should send their bad little boys to Correctionville, Ia., for treatment.

While playing baseball in a Nevada town a man from Salt Lake City discovered gold ore on the ball field that asmodern freighters for many years have sayed \$357 a ton. This is by no means the first strike ever made on a baseball greatest depression, and for the last field. Moreover, if the Salt Lake man few years of good times have made had looked a little closer he might have

A Los Angeles Summer resort promoter advertised a prize of \$5 to the "man, woman or child catching the heaviest fish in bay or ocean," sharks and stingarees in this direction constitutes one of the being barred. We hereby offer a like most remarkable accomplishments of prize to any man, woman or child catching the largest animal in Oregon, the horned dinosaur at the Exposition and the chigger barred.

### Up Near Alaska.

From a single issue of a country paper published at the town of Seattle, Wash., we take the following items: "The Snohomish electric light plant has

burned down." "Enterprising citizens of Wenatchee have organized a company to build a sanitarium at Snoop Lake." "A jail will be built at Oroville, in

Okanogan County." "A Chehalts company with ample capital will try to develop the valuable coal properties near Cowlitz Pass." And yet we laugh because Russian go-

## ography has some funny names!

Hiram Hayfield's Views. Grass Valley, Or., July 5, 1905. Dere Ozone:

I wuz a-readin inn the Gram Valley Gazoot thiss noon about Miss Allus Rosytelt and her tripp too the Fillypeens. The Gazoot sed she wuz in San Funsisco at the Pallas hotell okupyin nine rooms, Hooray fur Allus! Horray, say I, fur moddurn progriss and wimmin's rites, b'gosh! I repete, Horray!

Way back there inn Tom Jeffasun's time thay wud a sett thayr fete down on enny sich upp-too-dait travvlin akkomidashuns az thet air. Iff a gurl had gone on a tripp inn them days she wud a hed too of the diplomatists of Western Europe and putt upp at the best hotell in town and other countries. bild an addishun too the house bet she cud a gott nine rooms, and then she wud a hed to hiar the kitchun and the icebox to malk upp the nine. But hour hotells hev growed, along with hour idees. We have ekspanded, and nowydaze a gurl kin git the akkomidashung thet soot her stashun inn life.

Why, dad rot it! iff my sisster, Mirandy Jane Hayfield hed a started on a tripp when she wus Miss Allus's alge thay wud a maid her okupy wun room and putt a nuther gurl inn there too sleep with her; and iff she hed riz upp on hur French high heals and demanded hur rites too 2 rooms, thay wud a cawled hur hifalutin and sed she wuz a-gitting 2 stuck-upp fur the nayberhood. Shaim on sich old-fashun idees az thay hed when I wuz a boy! Shaim, I say!

a Mizzoury mewl and hitched the ani-

thiss day and ginerashun. Nex weak Ime and dramatists in his native town a-goin too send my darter, Jane Mariar, a-goin too send my darter, Jane Mariar, In your illustrious fellow-countryman, Miguel upp too Portland too sea the Pare, and I hev allreddy hiared a hull hotell and a Annex fur hur akkomidashun. I wunt of eauberant fancy and an insight into hu-Annex fur, hur akkomidashun. I wunt lett my darter bee outdun by enny gurl thet wears shoo-leather. That's Hi Hayfield's stile. I haint kutt 3 kropps of alfalfy fur nuthin.

Yores til my neck HIRAM HAYFIELD,

# An Appeal to Burbank.

Whereas, We, the Anti-Onion Ladies'

contained statistics compiled by the has dethorned the cactus and has contributed a scent to the scentless calla; therefore be it

Resolved, That if Mr. Burbank will kindly and considerately eliminate the odor from the onlon, which is the ground go off to a convention of "The Eiks" of our objection thereto, we will rescind our order that the onion must go, and will permit it to remain in our midst, potwithstanding the fact that we must all nations to visit her. Doubtless "The attend 5 o'clock teas, prayer meetings and

## Forgot What Electricity Was.

A Denver newspaper devotes large space in an unavailing effort to answer a correspondent's question, "Does anybody know what electricity is?" As somebody

could find in his textbook about electricity, and considered limself primed for the occasion. The professor opened the ball with this direct question, fiashed peremptorily at this particular student; "Mr. Blank, can you tell us what elec-

gotten. an expression of unspeakable sorrow. Then he said, sadly:

"Mr. Blank, you do not know what you have done. Alas! what a sad loss to that admiration science! You are the only man that ever lived who has known what electricity isand you have forgotten. ROBERTUS LOVE.

#### Miss Roosevelt's Popularity. Leslie's Weekly. The fondness for outdoor life, which

one of President Roosevelt's marked characteristics, is inherited in large degree by all his children, including his charming daughter. Miss Alice Roosevelt's bent in this direction is evinced by her attendance at many scenes of open-air sport. Golf and tennis tournaments, baseball games, horse-racing, etc., ap-pear to have for her a strong attraction. The wholesome enjoyment which she de-rives from the contests of the field indicates a healthful vigor of mind and body Undoubtedly her interest in such events has been a factor-as well as her anly graces-in-creating the wide popu-larity which she enjoys. There is no one who is more in favor than she among the younger generation of Americans, and her tact and ladylikeness have gained her the approval also of older heads.

## In Harmony.

Tales. "What color does Madame wish me to give her hair today?" Black, please; I am going to a fu-

## KAISER'S NEIGHBORS PLAN TO CURB HIM

New Regime in Russia Enger to Unite With France and England Against German Aggression.

Special Cable to the New York Sun. LONDON, June 29,-It is now possible to utiline some of the far-reaching effects of Germany's sensational diplomatic attacks on France and the Kaiser's other attempts to take advantage of Russia's impotence in Europe. It has been indi-cated already in these dispatches that the sharp check put upon German aggression was due chiefly to British initiative. The prompt and substantial success has already attended the English efforts

modern diplomacy.

The German-French crisis is by no means settled, but the German attitude has already changed from provocative aggression to moderate concilation. Fresh retaliation may yet come from Berlin, hut it is the present view in diplomatic circles outside of Germany that the Kais-er has over-reached himself, that he has alarmed the nations and aroused the greater part of the world against him to little purpose. Never was the machin-ery of European diplomacy so active as now, and the sole object of international endeavor seems to be to devise an effective plan to restrain the vaulting ambitions of the German Emperor.

Certain important developments may be First-The terms of an extended Anglo-Japanese treaty have been

agreed upon. An announcement of their nature may be expected shortly.

Second—Because of this, and because she is confident that she may rely upon Japan to cancel all future Russian ambitions in the Far East, Great Britain feels less unwilling to allow Russia seek certain expansion in the Near East

with the object of holding back the Kaiser. Third-Great Reitain is taking the most active measures to concentrate her fight

ing strength very near home.

Fourth-The incoming regime in Russia is full of fear of the Kaiser since he has recently shown his hand and is anxious to unite with France and England to check German aggression.

Fifth-Plans to do this without creating a false impression in Germany that an aggressive anti-German coalition is coming into being are occupying the attention

In the foregoing outline of history in the making The Sun's London correspond-ent is quoting almost the exact words of some reading between the lines in order | well as Berlin

to appreciate its stupendous significance. What, for instance, is the meaning of the phrase "the incoming regime in Russia. and when may its advent be expected? If the amazing drame at Odessa and the signs of military disaffection else where mean anything they signify that Russia's critical hour is close at hand. Will the Romanoff dynasty survive, or is the present order of things to be swept EWAY!

The writer is not at liberty to suggest answers to these fateful questions. This only he ventures to say: All is not chaes in the plans for saving this stricken nation. There are important factors at work, no hint of whose existence has reached the outside world. Peace with Japan, when it comes, will not be signed by the present Russian government, or rather, it will be ratified by direct repre-

sentatives of the Russian people.

It would not be wise to discuss the details of any of the plans under consideration for safeguarding the peace of Europe during the perilous days which will witness the regeneration of Russia and the settlement of the Far Eastern problem.

Emperor William has done the world a service in demonstrating how imminent and how great some of those dangers are. He made one serious mistake from his own point of view in assuming that the English hatred of war at the ment would make Great Britain pusil-lanimous if he attacked her indirectly

through France It is scarcely paradox to say that England's love of peace today is so strong that she is willing to make war against She has completely abandoned her war. traditional policy of isolation, as she be-lieves the United States should do also, solely in the interests of peace. She has frankly communicated these views to President Roosevelt.

Today's papers print the President's lessage to the Kalser. It may seem curious to the American public that European bey and the Continental press treat this telegram, coming at the present moment, as of great political significance, even interpreting it as a rebuff to Prime Minister Balfour for suggesting at the Pilgrims' Club dinner that America sho ne her responsibilities in the family

of nations. Public telegrams between heads states in times of crisis are regarded in Europe as direct indicators of public President Roosevelt doubtless had not the slightest idea of suggesting that American official or public opinion is on the side of Germany and against England a diplomatist who has full knowledge of the inner facts of the great crisis through tation will inevitably be placed upon his which the world is passing. It requires dispatch in other European capitals, as

### SHAKESPEARE AND CERVANTES

The trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon, sent the following address lately to La Real Academia Espanola. The address is signed by Sidney Lee, chairman; G. M. Bird, Mayor of Stratford; Archibald Flower, Theodore Martin, Henry Irving and Richard Savage:

We, the trustees and guardians of Shake speare's birthplace, at Stratford-on-Av Wilz a boy! Shaim, I say!

Why, old Tom Jeffasun hisself, I red
Spanish people our congratulations on the
wunce, road to his own innogerashun on
occasion of the 300th anniversary of the pub-

tal; and on his way thare he slep inn unly wun room att the tavurn and hed unly wun plait att the tabel.

I glory inn the spunk of the gurt of ing memorials of the greatest of English poets.

man nature which command the springs of pathos no less than the springs of humor. That rare spirit and insight, which make universal appeal to the mind and heart, give Cervantes in our eyes kinship with Shakeinterpreter in poetry

nd drama of huns The history of "Don Quixote" of La Mano very moon after the publication of the first part at Madrid in 1905, achieved in England, mainly through translation, a popu-larity which has steadily grown through the Whereas, We, the Anti-Onion Ladies League, of Columbus, O., have declared that the onion, unlike the Chinese, must go; and.

Whereas, Luther Burbank, of California, has made the blackberry white and has dethorned the cactus and has contributed a scent to the scenties calla; remains the cartiest English readers of this noble remains.

The greatest efforts in literature know lit-The greatest entered in the control of the of the timits of nationality. They make their appeal to all mankind. None the less, the fame which the highest literary genius confers on the nation that gave it birth is undying. Therefore we felicitate you and your fellow-countrymen on the endless to nown which the genius of Miguel Cervantes. Saxvedra has helped to confer on the name of Scaniard. of Spaniard.

The president and directors of the Spanish Royal Academy replied as follows:

The Royal Academy of Spain acknowledges with cardial thanks the message of congratulation which, on the tercentenary of the publication of the first part of "El Ingenieso Hidalgo D. Quijote de la Mancha," you (as chairman of the committee of the trustees appointed by the Parliament of England to protect the glestons memorials of the illustration has observed, that reminds us of a story.

There is now in Prineville, Or., a lawyer who, some years ago, was a college
student back East. One day in the
classroom the subject of discussion was
electricity. This student had read all he
ton has received on the occasion of this
could find in his textbook about Abelian and the part of the Spanish natexting the property of the Parliament of England to
protect the glorious memorials of the illustricus
on Arman have been pleased to forward to me.

Among the numerous expressions of affectionate affinitation which the Spanish natexting the protect the glorious memorials of the illustricus
on Arman have been presented to
protect the glorious memorials of the illustricus
on Arman have been presented in the place of his birth, Stratfordmany the numerous expressions of affectionate affinitation which the Spanish natexting the protect the glorious memorials of the illustricus
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of the protect the glorious memorials glorious anniversary, few have been received with such sympathetic enthusiasm as that which your committee has, through you, ad-dressed to the Royal Academy of Spain.

Miguel de Cervantes Sanvedra and William Shakespeare are two supreme geniuses who symbolize in the loftlest degree the power and aplender of the literatures of the nations Mr. Blank squirmed in his seat, hemmed and hawed for a time, and flually admitted:

"I did know, professor, but I've forgotten."

The professor gazed at the student with an expression of unspeakable sorrow.

The cold will be the object of the matter with an expression of unspeakable sorrow. lively, sincere, and universal admira-

Your message is evidence and proof of that admiration.

In gratefully acknowledging this message from the trustees of the memorials of Shakespears, the Roysi Academy of Spsin, the trustees of the memorials of Cervantee, rejoices to acknowledge the numberless testimonies of affectionate sympathy which has at all times been accorded by workers in the field of Shatlable working in the field of Shatlable working in the field of the need challed the working in the field of literary bistory of Spain, who by their labors, which they have pursued with unflinching thoroughness, have illustrated, diffused and extelled the works of the incomparable

and extolled the works of the incomparable Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

The Royal Academy, in response to your address, requests you to make known to all the members of the committee of which you are the honored President, the sentiment of affectionate regard which I have the honor rible Jap. army of 500,000 men without giving them a taste of victory. Might send them down to the Indian frontier and see if the

## Taft Isn't the Only Talker.

of expressing to you.

The American public is beginning to auspect that Secretary Taft is talking too much for a successful candidate for the Presidency. The public will await with some degree of interest, if not anxiety some degree of interest, if not anxiety, his next burst of statesmanship.

## Kuropatkin Ought to Know,

Los Angeles Express.

War dispatches remark that General Kuroki-has 115.000 bayonets. Kuropatkin can testify that there is a man behind fact that John Barrett has been nomi-

### ODD BITS OF OREGON LIFE.

Did the Girls Object?

Wolfer Corr. Aurora Borealis. One of our sports cut a wide swath at the dance last Saturday evening, and some of our fair damsels looked wild and woolly. "but that doesn't cut any ice." says Charley.

#### Rude Town Marshal. Sherwood Corr. Hillaboro Independent

dust of the town from his feet because an honorable gentleman cannot take a few drinks for his health without a med-Town Marshal objecting to it. Vale "Sammy." No Race Suicide Here. Rebo News

comes Bob Thoms with his oyful countenance more brilliant than ual Thursday morning last. Bob is a jolly fellow, but upon this occasion he was more so, for he confidentially told us he was the happy father of a 10-pound boy. Bob has a family now of four boys and one girl, and has a for each upon their maturity,

Freewater Times, One day last week Burt Lynch was shaving a man. He was in a hurry to finish him as he wanted to go to a show. and he threw the lather around rather recklessly. Some of the scap got in a customer's mouth, and he, of course, registered a mighty kick. Instead of taking umbrage at the man's hot language the barber told him to keep quiet and be careful not to let the boss hear him and

# he wouldn't charge him anything extra.

We are willing to enter into a contract with a party desirous of performing that culinary duties of our little household. We will pay more than anybody else in town, will give every afternoon off and no cooking on Sundays. The good wife will wait if there is a rush at the table; now we don't mean a rush of grub but a rush for a location. We are trying to mortgage this plant; if we succeed we will purchase an auto. If we can raise enough to pay the first payment and freight, of course. This vehicle is at the pleasure of the "H. G.," and her friends. All we ask is notice each morning, when we are preparing our coffee and sinkers, which we would, of course, expect to do, if we got anything that day. Now if this is not enough inducement, then stay where you are and starve to death and see if we care. For further particulars, write this office and a stamp will be returned.

## Meaning of Silence.

Seattle Times.
Ex-Senator John M. Thurston occ pted all day Friday in defending Senator Mitchell in the United States Court against the charges brought by the Government. If Senator Mitchell had taken the stand in his own behalf, Thurston's argument might be of some avail. "Silence" on the part of a respondent, when charged with crime, can be construed only in one way, and that construction spells "guilt" every time.

## Russia's Turn to Howl Neutrality.

Rome Messaggero. It is quite within the range of possible achievements that, if Togo were so inclined, he might forthwith proceed to the Baltic and successfully bombard any Russian port. It would simply mean a ques-tion of coal, and . . . there is a lot of it in Great Britain. Terrible Tommy Atkins,

#### Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution A leading St. Petersburg paper thinks there is some hazard in dishanding an

Tommy Atkins is any easier than the ter-What Great Event? Oysterville Corr. South Bend Journal. Ben Andrews was seen going south re-

Keep Your Eye on Bogota. Philadelphia North American

nated Minister at Bogota.