# The Oregonian

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Without Sunday, per month.

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BY CABRIER.
Daily without Sunday per week.
Daily, per week, Sunday included.... THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN. (lesued Every Thursday.) per year. aix months.

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PORTLAND, TRUBSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1905.

## PORTLAND'S POPULATION.

What is wanted is a census. No directory estimate ever was good for anything. In every case a directory estimate is exaggerated. There is no exception. Chicago's is always ahead of the real census by several hundred thousand. Every city in proportion.

The Oregonian believes that the As sessor's census is nearly up to the actual mark. The Oregonian, applying all concludes that the actual sure tests, population is 112,000 to 115,000. What are the tests?

First, the school population. There can be no other so sure. Let us see what this test gives. In the year 1900 the school population of the City of Portland was 20,629. The Federal census that year gave the city a total population of 90,426. Great care and long sus. There was dissatisfaction with the first result, and the work was reviewed could be found, after systematic and thorough search. The work was "held ! up" several weeks, till a complete result was assured. The city then had a population of

90,426, and its school population was 28.629. The ratio was 4.39 to 1. school population by the school census of the present year is 25,940. Using the same multiple, or ratio-4.39 to 1-the whole population now would be 113,776. It will be seen that the multiple 4.39 is a maximum for estimates of population in Oregon when the figures for county and state are examined. The population of Multnomah County in 1900 was 103,167, and the school population 24,877, a ratio of 4.15 to 1. In the State of Oregon the population in 1900 was 412,536, and the school population 122,-388, a ratio of 3.1 to 1. The ratio of 4.39 to 1 for Portland would, therefore, seem to be as high as might be asked comparison shall make the best possible showing for Portland.

Ordinarily a fair comparison may be obtained by taking the registration or election figures. Here in Oregon, and in Portland, however, the greatest vote ever cast was in 1896. Nine years have elapsed since then, and city and state have both grown largely. Registration. too, has steadily increased, but under the circumstances it can hardly be considered a reliable index of population. In present conditions in Portland the Postoffice figures are not of great value. From 1900 to 1904 there has been an increase of \$228,751 to \$416,085. The Oregonian itself pays to the Government for postage at this time fully twice as much as it paid in 1900; but the population of the city and of the state has by no means doubled in that time. A postal receipts now comes unquestionsbly from the translent population. Everybody knows it. Nobody denies it. What is the use, then, of fooling ourselves by making estimates based on figures that come from unusual conditions and are no true measure of the permanent and steady growth of the

city? Moreover, The Oregonian cannot un derstand why anyone should get excited about the question, anyway. Portland is naturally desirous of showing to the world that it is an important and growing city. It is expanding in all lines of industry and commerce. It has recently been the center of an immense amount of attention from the whole United States, but it ought not to be anxious to go before the world on any false pretense whatever, or to make itself ridiculous by claiming a population or a business or an importance to which it is not entitled.

The Oregonian thinks it very likely that some names have been omitted by the Assessor. It advises and urges that anyone who thinks he may have been overlooked go to the Assessor's office nd have his name enrolled. If he finds that he has not been counted, by all means let his name be put down. But t has no expectation that there will be

more than a few hundred such persons, In the end the figures for the city may be run up to about 115,000, which The Oregonian thinks is approximately Portland's population,

### IS OREGON LAGGARD? WHY?

Foolery is nothing but-foolery. This State of Oregon grows steadily in populetion and in wealth, yet not very rap idly. But it is growing now as rapidly as at any former time. It has gained, as the school census shows, from year to year, some 60,000 or 65,000 inhabitants since 1900-nearly one-half in the single County of Multnomah. This state has but one single active center. The State of Washington has three, that compete in activity and importance with our one; and it has several secondary ones, to which our secondary ones are not equal. For example, Salem and Astoria re by no means equal to Walla Walla, Bellingham or Everett. Now, since these are facts, what's the use of deny-

ing them? Capital has pushed its efforts in Washington, but not in Oregon. The main reason has been that our "first families," having monopolies, have exerted themselves to keep other capital and other investors out. Everybody has known it, these many years.

And the second and third generations,

that suppose they inherited Oregon, want to maintain their domini That's what's the matter with Oregon. Under this incubus Portland and Oregon have advanced as rapidly as anybody could have a right to expect. The "first families" here never have wanted any business done here, unless they could do it. They have turned capital away, by millions, during these forty ears. They are doing it yet. They endeavor constantly to crush everybody not in their "set"-in any and every line of business. Their banking syndicate sets up its pretensions like a wall of brass against all comers. It runs a newspaper in the interest of a close pluocracy, which sells public franchises that didn't cost it a dime, for immense sums. It pretends to a public spirit, that it may maintain conditions for opessing the public, more and more.

These things are notorious. They are in everybody's mouth. Yet Portland gets ahead, and Oregon gets ahead, in splte of all. Not as fast as they ought, less fast by much than we could wish, yet very well, when it is considered ow Portland and Oregon have been ridden and oppressed these forty years and more by an extreme plutocratic greed, which has not allowed anything exist that would not pay tribute to The Oregonian is the single exception; and it, fortunately, has been able to take care of itself.

### POPULATION OF OREGON.

The school population of Oregon this year is 153,045. In the year 1900 it was 132 181

In the year 1900 the whole population was 413,536. The ratio of school population to entire population was 1 to 3.10. Since, now, the number of school children is 153,045, the ratio of the year 1900 would make the population of Oregon 474.439 now.

So accurate an index of the entire population of a state is the number of school children in ft, that there is no hazard in the conjecture that this is just about the present population of Oregon. Of these over one-third, or about 3.52 per cent, live in Mulinoma County. In this county also practically one-half the gain in the whole state during the past five years has been made.

COOS BAY GETS THE BAILROAD. cement was made yesterday of the intention of the Southern Pacific time were employed in taking that cen- Railroad to construct without delay the long-talked-of railroad connection to Coos Bay. Congratulations are in orrepeatedly. All names were added that | der. first to the patient and energetic men who have, unaided, developed the resources of their beautiful country to a point which makes a railroad a necessity in the eyes of the railroad president and his traffic managers; next to the people of Oregon, who will now see the distant southwestern corner of the state brought into community of interest with other cities and counties, neighbors in actual location, but hitherto cut off by rugged mountain ranges and weary days of travel.

The route adopted runs from Drain west along Elk Creek and the valley of the Umpqua River to Scottsburg. There the river will be bridged, and the road will follow the south bank to the coast, Then turning due south, along the coast line, the distance of somewhat over twenty miles will bring the road to Coos Bay. Probably North Bend, all ready prosperous and enterprising, will receive the added stimulus of the ratifor by people who are anxious that the road. It is understood that the route in question has been selected on the basis of surveys already made, which have shown it to be both practicable from the standpoint of the builder and reasonable in cost. So there is no good reason for delay in actual work.

How rich in resources the coast countles region is may be gathered, partly, from the exhibits at the great Exposition, and from the common testimony of those who are familiar with it. From Astoria to the California line there is a tract now but thinly inhabited, but inviting settlement. All the estuaries of rivers flowing from the recesses of the Coast Range to the Pacific are surrounded by thousands of acres of the richest tidelands, where dalry cattle find constant feed. From Clatsop on the north to Curry on the south at every opening, the creamery and considerable part of the increased cheese factory are, or soon will be, most naturally placed. The timber alone of the district now to be opened will fill freight cars for many years to come. Timber cruisers report many quarter sections with over ten millions of feet of lumber. Such figures mean little to the reader unless vivified by recollection of splendid forests where giant firs, cedars and spruces tower high in air till their tops meet in a continuous canopy of green. The coal fields of Coos have been long opened. The mines so far worked are on the southwest of the bay, and are under the Spreckels control. But the proved coal field has no such narrow limits and the railroad is all that has been demanded by capital to induce large investments and energetic working. Other

minerals abound in vein and quarry. Thus business success may be boldly foretold to all who follow the ralls into this new region. But this is not all The country is full of beauties of plant and flower, teeming with fertility. Its rolling hills, and river and ocean prospects, invite the newcomer to choose his home place and establish his family

our Oregon coast counties to the Bay But the old order changeth, and with the advent of the railroad will come the opportunity of the merchants of Oregon. On this road there will be no retreat, and the gain of Coos will be the gain of Oregon for many a long year to come.

### THE 1904 WHEAT CROP.

In another column The Oregonian presents the final figures on the 1904 wheat crop, together with the details of distribution. Publication of this table has been delayed this year on account of the extraordinary movement of wheat to the East by rail. Accurate figures on this rail movement were unobtainable until so late in July that it was impossible to complete the details sooner. In former years practically all of our crop has been marketed in Europe, and, with cargoes clearing through the Custom-House, no difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the exact dimensions of the crop almost immediately after the close of the fiscal year, June 30. The water shipments are compiled from Custom-House sources, and for the rall shipments The Oregonian is indebted to Mr. R. B. Miller, of the O. R. & N. Co.; Mr. W. Coman, of the Southern Pacific; Mr. S. G. Fulton, of the Northern Pacific, and Mr. Harry Adams, of the Great North-

A more liberal allowance than usual is made for seed and home consumption, partly on account of the increasing population and parily on account of an unusually large amount of reseeding last Spring, and a material increase in the new acreage seeded. The crop, as determined by these official figures on distribution, reached a grand total in the three states of 44,095,986, or about 9,000,000 bushels less than the Government figures, which still pass as reliable where the true situation is not The Oregonian's estimate, printed September 3, 1904, gave a prob able yield of 45,100,000 bushels in the three states, but as very little Spring grain had been cut at that time, it was qualified with the statement that any damage to the Spring grain would cut the amount down. Hot weather in the Bend country prevented a good yield of Spring grain, and the decrease from the estimate printed was nearly all in the Spring wheat regions of the Big Bend.

That the crop would fall short of the 45,100,000-bushel estimate was apparent as early as October, and the attention of special agents of the Government was called to the fact some weeks be fore the Government issued a quantitative statement placing the crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho at approximately 53,000,000 bushels. While admitting that the Government figures were "wild," the special agent, whose attention was called to the matter, stated that it would tend to discredit the Government if a change was made, but that the matter would be corrected the following year. Misrepresentation of the dimensions of the crop was continually made in the interest of the foreign shipowners by a subsidized pamphiet which sought to convey the impression that there was a vast amount of wheat that would require tonnage to nove it to market.

Fortunately, the wheat moved East in such quantities that there was no demand for tonnage, and the only sufferers by the 53,900,000-bushel estimate were the deluded shipowners. The actual dimensions of the crop, exclusive of any padding, were sufficiently gratifying to please the most captious, for only once in the history of the trade have they been exceeded, and in that record year of 1901 the carry-over the preceding year was so much smaller than that which was available with the 1904 crop that the shipments for the season which closed June 30 were not very far behind those from the 1901 crop. Exclusive of the sales made for home consumption, the farmers of the three states sold more than 35,000,000 investigation. If such an investigation bushels, from which the net returns will lead to placing inspection and were more than \$25,000,000. On account of the much higher prices prevailing throughout the season, this is a much greater sum than was realized from the 37,000,000 bushels marketed from the ters will be greatly lessened. crop of 1901.

The Oregonian, in accordance with its usual custom, is now collecting data on the 1905 crop, and early in September will print its estimate. Our facilities may not be superior to those of other agencies engaged in collecting and compilling these data, but the record of erimates made for the past five years, reinforced by the details of distribution, which guarantee the accuracy of the estimates, will certainly disclose the fact that something more than guesswork or observations from a car window are necessary to secure such results.

## LEARNING FROM JAPAN.

All nations have military representatives, at the seat of the war between Japan and Russia, making observations and studying closely all operations. The organization of the beligerents, both on land and sea, their discipline, equipment and methods of warfare, are subjected by these observers to most careful study-as far as opportunity is allowed. Transportation. camp Brrangements and sanitary work are paricularly noted. All observers bear witness to the superb efficiency of Japan, Representatives of the United States have made numerous reports to the War Department on various phases of what they have seen. Here is one of the statements:

Every piece of metal in a Japanese act-dier's carrying outfit is aluminum. He carries an aluminum canteen, an aluminum cup, and wherever metal is required in the way of buckles that light metal is used. His havec-sack is made of lightweight materials and his sen is lightweight materials and

sack is made of lightweight materials and his gun is lighter than an American soldier would have to pack with him. Everything is reduced to a minimum of weight. Because his general accourtements are lightweight, the Japanese soldier is enabled to carry entrenching tools; that is, a pick and shovel. That is a fact not generally known, and it accounts for the compara-tively small mortality on a number of fields in which the Japanese apparently fought without cover.

How the Japanese fight is told by another observer, and though the extract that follows is long, we are justified in printing it, vis:

Examination of the fields in Liao Tang and Mukden show that on every advance the Japanese army practically entrenched itself. The first line of skirmishes thrown out dug very shallow trenches. The second line occupied them, and then moved forward. The third dug them still deeper, and the fourth completed them. But in trenching the Japanese showed a new trick. They dug their trenches as if preparing to bury huge teletrenches as if preparing to bury huge referrance poses, such bearing as many cross-erms as possible.

The trench in which the pole was to lie led

Hitherto the ocean has been the highway for the citizens of the coast counties, and the enterprise of San Francisco merchants has tied the traders of

tack to the ammunition carts and the reserves. The transverse or arm trenches exserves. The transverse or arm trenches exties, and the enterprise of San Francisco merchants has tied the traders of
through the long trenches running from rear
to front and were never exposed to ribe

fire at all. Shrapped fire might reach them but it did not often.

After having constructed the elaborate en-renchments in the face of the enemy's fire trenchments in the face of the enemy's fire, the Japanese were ready to show another trick. That was to fall back from their trenches nearest the enemy and thus invite him to charge forward, only to be met by the whole strength of the organization making the attack in the last trench toto which machine and mounted gune, had been hurried as soon as it was completed. When the Russians reached the last trench the gailling fire was too much for men entirely exposed and they went down by thousands.

Another fact with respect to their field work is that there was no billing firms. That is,

that there was no blind firing. That is, are was no shooting simply because the Rus-ths were known to be in a certain direcfrom the Japanese troops. There was up the Russians and the distance was accurately measured with the best scientific in atruments the Japanese Government could buy

It is reported further that as the troops moved forward the sanitary engineers pushed on with the scouts and flying columns, and always were shead of the main army. After them same the quartermasters to assure supply of water, fuel and forage, before the main forces arrived. By these and other precautions the Japanese armies have operated in Manchuria without having more than I per cent of the men in the hospital on account of sickness. Everything that human foresight can suggest is employed to minimize the dangers and diseases of the camp and o keep the men up to soldierly effi-From the Russian lines very little information on these subjects is permitted to go out to the world. The probability is that it would not be so flattering to Russian methods.

Scotch Aleck, Palo Alto Kid and the Plunger have now the official stamp of police approval. Heretofore they have worried along the best-or the worstthey knew how under the special favor of a single detective or two; but through the very nest device getting themselves arrested on a charge of vagrancy, they con-trived to have the whole city detective force go on the witness stand and extend to them, so to speak the freedom of the city. These gentlemen are confidence men by profession and by instinct; they are just now picking up a few honest pennies at Irvington track by serving as "touts." The detectives displayed the most comprehensive ignorance about the present ac tivities of the bunco trio. The maner in which his fellow-detectives "stood in" must have been gratifying indeed to Detective Day, who made the arrests. It attests his great popularity on the force and the general confidence felt in his probity and loyalty to the public interest.

Mayor Hunt, of Walla Walla, in his essage to the Council, calls attention to the fact that gambling is being carried on in the most open manner; that aloons are violating the city ordinances; and that the city is notoriously wide open. The "lid" has been temporarily placed on Tacoma after more than a year of unrestricted gambling, and those most pernicious of gambling machines, "the ponies," have just departed from Seattle after an uninterrupted period of successful operation. These things have been happening in a state which makes gambling a felony, and their presence without interruption for so long a period after the passage of would certainly indicate that public sentiment in Washington State was not overwhelmingly against gambling.

"Dead" bolts and the crown sheet which they supported so aged as to be in San Francisco. worthless are said to be responsible for Hi Hayfield—Gos Criminal negligence must be charged city fellers? up to some one who was intrusted with many valuable lives needlessly snuffed out in that awful explosion. The matter cannot be quietly smoothed over or "whitewashed," and in all probability it will result in a rigid Congressional charge of Government vessels in the hands of the regularly appointed inspectors of steam vessels, the liability of a recurrence of such terrible disas-

It is reported that the Canadian Paeific has secured by purchase the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia Raiload. This, if true, will give the alien road an outlet on Puget Sound-not as yet the best part of Puget Sound, but good enough for a broad entering redge which may be driven home with such force that the Canadian road may become a most powerful factor in transcontinental traffic between Amerlean ports. Unless the "community of interest" germ gets into the Canadian Pacific system, the American shippers will have no cause to regret the advent of the foreign road.

San Francisco advices state that Senitor Clark's Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railroad will be given generous traffic concessions in Southern California by E. H. Harriman. This will insure for California a continuation of the overwhelming competition which has been so much in evidence in the past. It also indicates that the old Huntington rule of "all that the traffic will bear" can still be called into use in emergencies.

Oregon is doing the best she can to make her Eastern visitors feel at home. Our Summer hot spell broke all existing records for length and for temperature, we have had two thunder storms, and now the army worm has made its appearance. We are still shy on mosquitoes and hot nights, and cyclone celiars have not yet been called into use, but their absence will not cause homenickness.

Using the city directory as a basis of estimating population always brings satisfactory results, from the standpoint of the population boomer; but there is a better. Why not estimate on the basis of hotel arrivals?

Secretary Wilson's defense is that he did not know what was going on in the Agricultural Department. That may be a reasonably good defense for a Cabinet officer; but why didn't he know?

The President is going to put Leonard Wood on the General Staff. The Army doesn't like it. Yet the President seems be laboring under the impression that he is commander-in-chief. A San Francisco scientist has just

14,530 feet high. Now watch Mount Tacoma grow. Saturday, September 30; will be Portand day at the Fair. Let all hands rear land day at the Fair. Let all han rine prepare for an attendance of 65,000.

measured Mount Rainier and finds it

### OREGON OZONE. UNCLE JOE AND THE ICE PITCHER

Mistaken Identity Again.

"Did you read about that Portland barfornia man \$2.75 cents for a shave and a

"My! He must have thought he had Joaquin Miller in the chair."

In the Government Building.

"Say, Marae Boykin, whatever am dat gra' big thing wif a long tail?" 'Why, that, Sambo, that's the horned "De what?"

"The horned dinosaur, Sambo." "He! he! he! but dat's de funniest dinnah ho'n I eber see."

It is promised that when Bob Burdette gets back from Europe he will read the files of Los Angeles papers and write a new lecture, entitled, "The Rise and Fall of the Aeroplane."

It is a pity that the eternal fitness of Mo., has no graveyard.

Some Lake Michigan longshoreman has carried the Chicago microbe into Porto Rico. A strike broke out there a few the denials a day or a night may days ago, and the infection is spreading bring forth. The powers of invention rapidly. Let Chicago be quarantined.

Japan is wholly Americanized at last, The spokesman for the Mikado's peace envoy, Baron Komura, declares that his prefers the American highball to the Japanese saki and considers it "about the best drink iffere in" Next to the now appears that this caution was jushighball, he places the Manhattan cocktail, with the mint julep running a close third, and in the opinion of some of the big Japs, the kin rickey is even ahead of the highball. If our Japanese friends sition, imbibe all these drinks at one sitting when they go to Portsmouth for the peace conference, heaven help Nicholas;

The Midway, a New York magazine deoted to what its name implies, is not intended as a humorous publication, but on the subject until his return. when it devotes one paragraph to a de-scription of Homer Davennort and his scription of Homer Davenport and his wife, who were much concerned over pheasant farm and the paragraph immethat part of the story which repredictely following to an 1150-pound hog as sented that Mrs. Goode had promptly 'among the many other novelties," we must class the Midway as an unconscious humorist. From Homer to bog is a long shot, ordinarily.

Chicago Citizen-Mr. Mayor, when are we going to have that long-promised municipal trolley line? Have you given it up

The Mayor-Yes, sir; I am Dunne, Constant Reader-I see that they are going to celebrate the semi-centennial of the Sault Ste. Marie ship canal this year. Doubting Tom-That so? Good thing, these jubilee celebrations; a hundred years from now we'll be celebrating the semicentennial of the Panama Canal.

"Our old friend Jim has shuffled off at

"Sorry to hear it. What did he die of?" "The new plague, automobilitis; death very audden

### Personal Note.

Bill Dollar, a banker from Coeur d'Alene, has just spent a week at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. When he got through seeing all the sights he was so tired that he felt like his balance after spending 70 cents.

## A Grass Valley View.

Jane Marie-Pa, I see by the paper that they are going to have a new crematory Hi Hayfield-Gosh my socks, Mariar, but wreck of the Bennington. who is a-goin' to milk the cows for them

## A Song of Daring.

If the song he worth the singing, Sing the song! Sing it loud, and send it ringing, Right along!

One may hear and heed who needeth, And the song is his that heedeth; Sing it strong!

If the dream be worth the dreaming. Dream the dream! Light from living stars is streaming.

Beam on beam For the soul that fares attended By the higher vision splendid, Court the gleam!

If the deed be worth the doing, Do the deed! Do it now! the gods are wooing

Those that lead! He that scorneth not the burden, He shall win the golden guerdon-

His the meed! ROBERTUS LOVE.

### AFTER THE WAR, WHAT? Indianapolis News.

The realignment of Europe possible-or probable as a result of the Japanese triumph-is indicated by the foregathering of the Czar with the Kaiser, which is viewed with uneasiness by all the chan-celleries of Europe. With Russia being beaten to her knees the Kalser long ago improved the opportunity to create friendly relations with Russia, which put that wer so much at ease that she withdraw her legions from the German frontier. With continued disaster in the East and at the same time the development of most friendly relations between France and England-Russia's inveterate chance to pick a quarrel with France over the remote Moroccan situation, not so much, probably, for any interest Germany tasy of the imaginative reportorial had in it, as for the purpose of menacing france into a closer approach to England, or a more open acknowledgement of that approach with the effect of further weakening the bond between France and Russia.

Now, if he shall be able to convince the Caar that "Codin's the friend not Short," he will have drawn Russia to his side will have isolated France, except for her English support, which is always an uncertain quantity-since England by rea-son of her "streak of sliver sea" cannot be dragged any further into a quarrel than she chooses to go-and will have made his own country the dominant fac-tor in Europe. His recent approach to Sweden is to the same end in guarding against a fire in the rear.
Only one thing further is needed to set

all Europe in a turmoil greater than it has known since the days of the Crimes, and that is the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary event that may occur at any time and that has been feared of late as imminent. With the warring elements of his empire freed from the influence of his personality, the fear or expectation of years has been that they would "resolve themselves apart" in a literal sense, and that the pan-Germanic element would revolt and form a union with the German empire, and so the Teutonic people would indeed become the backbone of Europe, stretching from the Baltic to the Adriatic, Clasping the Maria Control of the Contro ing hands in friendship with Russia, the future would then he one that every parof the world would be vitally interested in. This hasty view shows what may easily happen as a result of the Ri

It has seemed, it may be well to con fess, that the most interesting and pleturesque incident in the reports of per who was fined for charging a Call- the exercises attending the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Or., last June, was the alleged use which Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, made of the pitcher on the orators' rostrum. day was hot and Mr. Cannon felt the heat. The silver pitcher was of all things cool and inviting. As the story goes, "Uncle Joe" finally ran his hand into the pitcher, plucked out a piece of ice and applied it to his face and neck in a good old democratic way. This breach of decorum, it was related, so shocked the wife of the presi of the Exposition, who sat near that she expostulated with the visiting statesman. Whereupon the honorable gentleman from Washington, D. C., and Danville, Ill., 'riled" and refused to speak his piece when his turn came.

Although the story, which received considerable newspaper circulation, It is a pity that the eternal fitness of seemed to possess a certain air of things is so unevenly distributed in this probability—at least, it did not appear vale of tears. The town of Marble City, to be in all respects an absolutely impossible event in the career of Joseph G. Cannon-we neglected to pay it any particular attention. to be cautious. One never knows in the American press are so magnificent that occasionally we may be ap-pallingly deceived as to the most plaus ible narratives of interesting unless the nicest care be taken in estimating the inherent probabilities and the general character of the source of the alleged information. It tifinble. The facts, all of them that we shall ever secure, are at hand no the result of very solemn official state ments by Mr. Cannon and Presiden Goode, of the Lewis and Clark Expo-

> The honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives had gone to Alaska when the narrative of the ice pitchappeared in the public prints, and he was unable to be properly interviewed This protested against the Speaker's alleged breach or etiquette in thrusting his fist into the silver ice pitcher. Such a world to know that no protest appropriated the ice in the drinking water for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned, it would have been their part cheerfully to acquiesce and even to furnish more ice for the eminent guest. Whenever "Uncle Joe" pulled have been put in. The Speaker of the United States House of tives is entitled to a whole techouse If he needs to have his neck co on a hot day. And that, undoubtedly was the idea which the Presiden of the Exposition would now convey to us. The assertion that everybody acted with the utmost propriety is fully borne out by the statements of the Speaker himself when he returned from Alaska, and which are now being spread over the country.

> In justice to Mr. and Mrs. Goode. Cannon has written a leter upon this very delicate matter, in which, it will be observed, the emphasis is placed on the denial that he received any affront from them in connection with an alleged ice pitcher episode As the letter is intended for the Amer lean people, ft may properly be reprinted in these columns

Mr. H. W. Goode, President Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Dear Mr. Goods: Upon my return Or.-My papers an article headlined as follows "Cannon in row with Portland Pair. Re-tallates on Officials. Claim be declined to de-

The dispatch referred to has reference to nial Exposition at Portland on the

I have never answered newspaper articles touching myself, but as this article alleges an affront to myself on the occasion of the opening of the Exposition by Mrs. Goode and by Mr. Theodore Hardee, in simple justice to them, it may not be inapt for me to say that there is no foundation whatever for the article is question. It is made out of whole cloth, and the occurrences therein described did not

take place.
On the contrary, the treatment extended to me by yourself as President of the Exposition, and by Mrs. Goods and the efficials of the Exposition, was uniformly courteous. Every attention was given to the gentlemen composing the Counciltee of Congress and my-self, officially and personally, that could have been desired, and I voice the sentiments of the whole party when I say, we enjoyed the visit to Portland, and were gratified at the success of the Exposition. With best wishes, I am, yours sincerely,

J. G. CANNON.

It must also be observed that the denial is broad enough to include even the statement that Mr. Cannon iced his face and neck in the presence of the assembled multitude. He does not the detestable allegation that his free use of the ice pitcher was rebuked on the spot, but when he declares that there was "no foundation" whatever for the article "in question," we bound to say that this discredits primary incident of ali. Doubtless Mr. Cannon has sometimes taken ice from ice pitchers for cooling his face and neck; the practice is not unheard-of. Nor can it be maintained that under appropriate conditions and in some de-gree of privacy, such an act is to be reprehended even by our sternest teachers and exemplars of manners. That "Uncle Joe" did it at the exerclses attending the opening of

## As England Sees It.

Vanity Fair, As they exist today emigration and im-migration are equal dangers to the future of England. Inquiries in our villages will prove that at the present time it is only the pick of the rural population who seek fortune abroad,

Policemen's Wives and the Law.

Omaha Bee. The genuineness of the fight on illegal registration in Philadelphia cannot be denied since one of the leading newspapers takes two columns of editorial space to advise wives of policemen to see that the

## THE UNALLOYED TRUTH.

No. Doctor Lloyd, the evidence Must ite upon the shelf; We don't dare let you have it, for You'd vindicate yourself. And that, alast would never do-

We aim at your disgrace. What right had you to up and win The Condjutor race? Majority elected you? Majority: What's that?

I am the one that must be pleased— I wear a mammoth hat. I said, one day, you were a man

After my own, own heart, 'm after your's, I'd have you know; I'll break it-L the Smart! BROOK LYNNE.

### NO WAR ON INSURANCE.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

State's Attorney Jerome, of New York, is reported making ready to begin "war" on the Equitable and on other insurance mpanies in which similar scandalous additions may be charged or suspected to exist Concurrently, the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, begins talking about a "cru-sade" for an investigation of every life insurance company, wi convention of policyhelds with a "National colders," etc.

Perhaps the attitude of State's Attorney Jerome may be incorrectly represented, and quite possibly the gentlemen who suggest the Iroquois Club's "crusade" and profess to speak for that organiza-tion suffer from the common failure of not knowing what they want and the common tendency to go off half-cocked. It is to be hoped so, for the sake of the llions of life insurance policyholders and the billions they have at stake,

For to talk about "war" on insurance ompanies and of "crusades" against them is as silly and destructive general welfare as was the Populistic talk of a few years ago about "war" on banks and "crusades" against them. We all know, even these gentlemen of the equois Club, that life insurance comanies are just as necessary to our welfare as banks, and that to take an attidestruction toward either institution is like burning our houses to kill

the rats.
Duty to those dearest to him and selfpreservation should impel every man to insist that we have honest life insurance companies and honest banks, and when extravagance, waste and graft are found that they be cleaned out and the causes of scandal removed. But to talk as these centlemen who profess to speak for the and to take the atti oquois Club do which such talk indicates, is to fall again into the worst frenzies of Popuism. Let us deal with this matter with

### THE APPENDIX BECOMING RARE

## Surgeons Are Fast Eliminating &

Fashionable Source of Disease. Everybody's Magazine. How many veriform appendices are here in the world today? A few sayage and semi-civilized nations retain them, but the supply in lands where for Slasher has been at work all over.

Like a sportsman who cries Mr. Joseph Kidd, M. D., England, rises and cries "Preserve the appendix" and tells how it may be done. Chills following overheating. and imperfect mastication protest seemed to them to imply a ble for the appendix.

protest seemed to them to imply a ble for the appendix.

shocking lack of courtesy toward the of horrid memory deserves not half shocking lack of courtesy toward the odium it has received—and too much aperient water and salts are bad had been made. We agree with them for this mysterious organ, just as they in thinking that if Mr. Cannon had are for all the rest of man's internal economy. Don't let the call get you, chew the food thoroughly-Gladstone masticated every mouthful 40 or 40times-and make Nature do the work below the diaphragm without chem-icals and drugs except when a doctor

says they are necessary. We are the great drug-swallowing atlon. We flood our insides with nostrums, fill the intestines with mercury, and bolus ourselves not merely when it is unnecessary, but when it is positively harmful. Doctor Legs and Doctor Arms properly employed will cure most of our minor ills. Their fees are nominal, and they pay big divideads. Ten years ago a ermination was waged against the human appendix. Today it is regarded esa as a foe, but many surgeons delight to cut. Many charges brought against it were unfounded. Let those who may preserve theirs; and let all remember that surgeons do not work

## Old Jacksonville,

Ashland Tidings.

walks in Oregon. They were laid in the when her trade was imearly fifties. Alaska today I find in one of the St. Louis a cosmopolitan population then, with rep-papers an article headlined as follows: resentatives of almost every nation, and the rest of the Oregon territory. the old pioneers remaining tell us of the inbounded hospitality of the people of those days. It was thoroughly democratic, in a word, one of the best types of the early mining camps of the Golden West. Tramping those sidewalks today, only a few of those early residents are untered but the experiences sitor indicate that a strain of th diality has continued on down. to say that the impress of early training on communities is similar to that on in-dividual character. It is never wholly

## Fire Drills in Public Schools.

Raiph H. Graves in Harper's Weekly. Protecting crowds from accidents is a problem of the cities. The averting catastrophes in schools and theater with the lawmakers, the police and the firemen. There have been six school fires in New York City during the last year. In none of them was there a death, and the only reported injury was a stumped toe. Under the law hose stations a plenty and there must be fire drills in each building at least twice a month. So thoroughly trained are the pupils that they drop everything on the instant, form it files and march out. It takes two minutes to get 3000 of them into the street. The signal sounds so frequentto for drills that when a real danger arises the children never but go downstairs laughing and talking as though fires were everyday af-

## The Looming of Loomis.

Baltimore Herald (Dem.). As the representative of this country in the conference of the powers with regard to the Moroccan situation, Mr. Loomis would be placed upon a pinnacle that would raise him above the detractions of those who have followed his meteoric rise with criticisms of his conduct at every point of his career. In the presence of this illuminary of increasing mag-nitude one is apt to forget that there is a Secretary of State. How will Mr. Room hold his own when brought into constant comparison with the man who, despite the fact that he is to be credited with the only eccentricities in the State De-partment during any part of the Secretaryship of the man who has given to American diplomacy its highest charac-ter, is yet the particular object of admin-istrative admiration?

## John Bull's Merit

Boston Transcript. Englishmen make preity good public of-ficials in this country. Greenhalge made a good Governor; Weaver is the kind of Mayor Philadelphia has long needed, and the Detroit Journal says of Governor Warner, of Michigan: "He has justified every promise made concerning him, and instance of faith and confidence re-

## Two Opinions.

"On none of this marrying business for me,"
A young woman argued, in whom there young worn Of softness and moonshine; "I vew and dewouldn't marry the last man on

"Well, 'I would," responded a meck little Whose pathway was littered with mas-culine wrecks; "Nor would I accept him for his sake or

But simply to spite all the rest of my sex."