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STATESMANSHIP IN IDAHO.

The impression we get about Idaho rough the frequent phillippics of Hon. Fred T. Dubois, of Blackfoot, is that is reeking with polygamy and sodden ith Mormonism. The impression we ight get from the vivid rhetoric of Hon. W. B. Heyburn, of Spokane, is of an indignant and deserving people straged by an unscrupulous national inistration through its infamous rest reserve policy. The impression e have from the quiet and convincing story of Hon. W. E. Borah, of Boise, s that Idaho gets along very well with e Mormons and with Roosevelt; and hat it refuses to get excited about or the President's effort to ave the forests for the benefit of the hole people.

The Mormons are criminals and there othing in Idaho but polygamy, cries ubols. There is no polygamy in Idao, because it is against the law, and he people of Idaho are law-abiding, nswers Borah. The forests were made o be despoiled by anybody that comes ong, yells Heyburn, The forest rerve policy is correct; the bona fide orah.

Now, what is Idaho going to do about Senator Dubois has done much toard giving Idaho an unenviable nooriety by his ismentations about the minal practice of the Mormons, so hat there is in the United States a onsiderable number of people who hink the dreadful monster polygamy as crushed out every decent instinct of its citizenship. Senator Heyburn is opposed the national administran in its war on the land-grabbers nd timber thieves, and he has done ich to show that Idaho is not keepig step with the mighty march on he grafters. If Idaho deserves to erge from the cowboy and pickax eriod, it will have to change its repentation in the Senate at Washing The Oregonian doesn't at all say hat Borah is the man to send; but unhesitatingly declares that some an who stands for the things Borah ivocates will do better things for aho at Washington than its present nti-Mormon agitator and bow-wow tatesman. Who it shall be Idaho will course determine for itself.

JAPAN AND THE NEWSPAPERS

Russia made no mistake when it sent r. Witte to the peace conference. He nderstands the diplomatic game, ugh his methods are not Russian. hey are American in their candor and ciness. His first play is to "smoke neir subtle and ingenious secrecy. ussia, on the defensive, a defeated le possible terms from her victorious It is her first business, then, to ing some quiet missionary work. use the active sympathy of the opear that Japan intends to squeeze out her peace terms, entirely charcteristic of Japanese policy, and her make them officially public, are inred by a fear that other civilized owers may interfere. What Japan ants is Russia's consent, willing or willing, to her proposals. What the rid then says will not matter much t is therefore clear why we find Mr. Witte talking freely to the newspaper orrespondents. He does not undernd English but he knows human nature. "Gentlemen." he says in effect, "I want to throw these proceedings open to the public. I desire that you shall know everything. We have nothing to conceal; but as it is, Japan

everything?" It cannot. When Japan shall discover that the press of the world canot be continually mystified about a

the world to judge between us; but how

can it judge unless it knows all about

under its very eyes, it may see fit to change its tactics. The right of Japan to establish a press censorship in Japan and at the seat of war may be conceded, because it has to be; but at Portsmouth, there is a difference. What is going on there the world has a right to know, and it is an error for Japan to deny it.

A NEW LIGHT BREAKING.

While the light holds out to burn ' etc. Former leaders of the opposition to the policy of reduction in the tariff on sugar and tobacco from the Philip pines have suffered a change of heart, Not only would they now consent to reduction of the tariff, but they would willingly go a step farther and entirely remove it from those staples which are such great factors in the trade of our new dependencies across the Pacific. It is of course not at all probable that the sugar trust or the tobacco trust will regard this proposed reform with the keenest satisfaction, but there is dirt, and then from and lastly steel, a growing disposition on the part of the American people to get away from the domination of these institutions. So strong is this sentiment becoming that it is probable the trusts may show less direct antagonism to the proposed reform than is expected.

The fight, if a hard one is made against free trade with the Philippines, will undoubtedly be for retention of refined sugar or manufactured rates. But the remaining lands of the tobacco on the dutiable list, while the raw material will probably come in free with but little opposition from the big refiners and manufacturers. As it would be unfair to the American sugar and tobacco planters to bring in the raw material to help the manufacturers, without also bringing in the manufactured article to help the consumers, no distinction should be made. belated reform movement, if it is carried to a successful termination-and we have the opinion of so excellent a tariff authority as Representative Grosvenor that "the outlook for its passage very favorable"-will prove beneficial to this country for other reasons than the supplying of our consumers with cheap sugar and tobacco.

Our American exporters have always suffered a handleap in securing tonnage for the Far East, by reason of their inability to supply return cargoes for the ships which carry our flour, wheat, lumber, cotton and merchandise to the Orient. With the tariff removed amount of tonnage will be required to handle these products, and, with cargo both ways, ships can afford to handle our products at a lower freight rate than they could make if they were obliged to travel one-half the round voyage in ballast. Now that the men the islands have begun to appreciate PORTLAND, OR., MONDAY, AUGUST 14. its advantages, there is hope for another reform of even greater impor-

In July, 1906, the law prohibiting any but American vessels from carrying freight between the United States and the Philippines will become effective. Unless this law is repealed in a very short time after it becomes effective, our trade with the Far East will receive a most serious blow. It has already been demonstrated, through limiting the handling of government freight to American bottoms, that cost of the service is vastly increased over the cost where the business is open to competition from the fleets of the world. The Philippines are producing-and as civilization advances will increase production-sugar, tobacco, jute, ornaials which can be turned into manufactured state in this country to great advantage. Europe is also an extensive facts about Middle Oregon-for they purchaser of these products, and they are common property here, too well are carried to her manufacturing cen- known to be disputed-whose fault is ters by the ships that make the lowest freight rates, Irrespective of the

flag that files over them. raw material is a very big factor in if the American manufacturers hope to enter the field in competition with the Europeans, they must be permitted to take advantage of competition in tive next June, is eliminated. A good beginning has been made in the move ment to repeal the hampering tariff laws, but to make the work complete and place us in our own trade field on even terms with our competitors, we must be permitted to charter ships at with whom we are competing in other trade fields as well as the Philippines

LOOKING TOWARD PARKED STREETS A movement has begun in Portland whose object is to reform the paving of streets in residence districts and at the same time to park that part of the roadway not actually used for traffic. Briefly stated, the proposed reform is based on the fact that, except in the business sections, only about one-half of the space between curbs is used by vehicles. It is held by those who have watched traffic in other cities as well as in our own that a driveway 24 feet wide is ample for all

been adopted in several cities of the Middle West and Canada with more than satisfactory results. Illustration in text and picture of what has been accomplished in these cities was to be it" the Japanese by taking the lid off | found in The Sunday Oregonian yesterday. For the views The Oregonian is indebted to Mr. E. A. Kempe, a former nd humiliated people, must depend resident of Minneapolis, who has made ow on her wits to get the most favor- Portland his home. He is a strong advocate of the reform and has been do-

It is likely that the movement will orid's opinion. How? - By making it soon take concrete form in Portland. Property-owners on Fourteenth street e last drop of blood from Russia, and have been conferring on the proposinat her continued mystery and silence | tion to park that thoroughfare from Montgomery to Burnside and make it the handsomest street in the city. This fusal to permit the Russian delegates street is 80 feet wide, the sidewalks and misery. The truth is quite alarmtake up 12 feet each, leaving a roadway of 56 feet. With a permanent roadway narrowed to 30 feet, there will yesterday 50. The epidemic seems to remain 13 feet on each side to be sown to grass and planted to trees. The prevalent idea is to put out elms nine

feet from the curb and 30 feet apart. But most of Portland's streets are 50 feet wide. This cuts no figure in the general proposition, say those who have seen streets of that width parked. the hands of the surgeons and nurses; Make the driveway 24 feet wide and so we may expect beneficent results. there will be eight feet at either side for grass plot and row of trees outside the present curb line. To the arwants everything kept dark. We want gument that some residence streets must, sooner or later, be given over to business there is offered the answer that you needn't cross that bridge till you come to it. The parking can then be abundoned for durable pavement.

street improvements. The expense of paving 26 feet will be about one-third less than for 40 feet. Advocates of the material in the better residence districts replacing macadam, which in Whether the movement shall become popular or not, the work of those who interest.

MR. HARRIMAN'S NEW THEORY. Settlement of the whole United States for the last fifty years has proceeded on the idea that country must be made accessible, and its development made profitable, before settlers of average sense can be expected to enter it. Ever since the notion was exploded that a neighbor within a mile was a nuisance, and injured the hunting, the plan has been followed of building roads, first as the forerunner of settlement and habitation. Even Mr. Harriman knows and practices modern railroading elsewhere than in Oregon. In Texas, for example, his companies have built hundreds of miles of road to open the country. After the road came settlement, and then the railroads sold millions, literally millions, of acres of land grant lands to the settlers at cheap great Oregon and California land grant, thirty miles wide, have been taken off the market, and are reserved for an increase of ultimate profit by the owners of Mr. Harriman's roads. Possibly the railroad might earn more if these withheld lands were sold and settled. Certainly the population of Oregon would speedly grow more quickly than at present, and, by Mr. Harriman's

new rule more railroad would be built. Let that pass for the present with the suggestion to Mr. Harriman that, if he really desires more people here, more traffic, more products, one easy way would be to put the land grant lands on the market once again,

Let us see, if the clamor of Oregon for more railroads should be hushed. even on the new Harriman theory of people and development first, and railroad afterwards. The extension of the Columbia Southern for the long ninety odd mile stretch from Shaniko to Bend was promised by Mr. Harriman a year and a half ago and is now promised from sugar and tobacco, a considerable again. Has Mr. Harriman, or has Mr. Cotton, who knows Oregon so very intimately, ever heard of the 600 people living on the agency plains, who raised 10,000 bushels of wheat last year? This region is less than half way from Shanike to Bend.

Who are right, Mr. Harriman and who formerly opposed free trade with Mr. Cotton, or Mr. Hutchinson, the well-known land commissioner of the Deschutes Irrigation and Power Com- it is to be hoped that he will carry his pany? From the last named we learn that his company has sold 20,000 acres of this irrigated land already to actual settlers. These men have gone in, bag and baggage, 100 miles or so, beyond Mr. Harriman's terminus, hauling goods, days' journey to their purchased land, is entirely proper that this important with sublime faith in Mr. Harriman's promises. The irrigation works of that company will reach 214,912 acres. They kept as clean as those of other states, may they have spent \$530,000 and expect to spend in all \$2,259,000. All this is at the end of Mr. Harriman's promised extension to Bend, and offers what railroad magnates, as a rule, would consider inducement enough not to stop at Bend, but to open up the rest of a territory with more irrigable land in it the courts during the delinquency, Cormental woods, and other raw mater- than the Palouse and the Yakima country combined. If Mr. Harriman does not know the

it? His own delegates have spied out the land and reported on it. The Gov- trary, their chief end seems to be to ernor of Oregon, with the officers of This matter of freights on low-priced state, journeyed over it and they told their tale. The newspapers have done the cost of the finished product, and their work, early and late. Investors in irrigation enterprises, railroad engineers and surveyors, land buyers, prospectors, deputations from groups of intending settlers, county surveyors, freights, which, under the law effect state Senators and representatives, mortgage loan agents, cattle buyers and cattle and sheep raisers everyone, except Mr. Harriman-knows of these 50,000 square miles of country, abundant in resources, not dependent on irrigation but being developed by it, settled, civilized, with county seats and the same rates paid by the foreigners, national banks, and with telephones criss-crossing the land. They know, everybody except Mr. Harriman knows, that the wealth of these countles even now is measured by millions; but it is infant compared with what only walts a railroad to be produced. The Agency Plains settiers are types of thousands They are courageous because they have dared to go forth ahead of railroad and canal; energetic, because they have builded their houses, and set up their fences, and plowed their fields, and set out their orchards, in reliance on the ordinary, necessary, agencies of our civilized life following quickly on their steps; patient and persevering, because when hope has been deferred and hearts have grown sick from waiting they have not given up their fight with nature or lost faith in man. They are there yet and the stream of settlement, though slow and obstructed, has not entirely ceased. California will get there if Oregon fails. That is sure.

The Oregonian prints today a letter from the New Orleans Progressive Union protesting against the "gross exaggeration, misstatement of fact, and publications of an alarmist character" that have appeared in many newspapers relative to the yellow fever situation in the unhappy southern The Oreonian cannot speak for other newspapers, but it can assure the Progressive Union that there is no desire or purpose on its part to make heavter the New Orleans burden of woe ing enough. Saturday there were more than 100 new cases of yellow fever and be growing worse rather than better; but confidence may be felt that the splendid fight being waged on the scourge by the government marine surgeons will prevail. New Orleans faces its dreadful dilemma with courage and has placed all needed funds in

The movement eastward of cattle from the great ranges of Montana and Wyoming is in full progress. According to the Chicago Drover's Journal, through arrivals from these ranger have been "slightly bruised as a result of too frequent unloading consequent upon the enforcement of the twenty-One phase will appeal to all prop- eight hour law," The National Hunomentous proceeding being carried on erty-owners, namely, reduced cost of mane Society, that is responsible for attending

the enactment of this twenty-eight hour law, will doubtless take issue with the Drover's estimate of the cause reform sec. as the outcome of the of the "slight bruisings" of these catmovement-and it will take some years | tie from the ranges, in transit to the for fruition-roadways of permanent stockyards in Chicago. If the crowding of the beasts in the cars and the meth ods pursued in loading and unloading Winter is muddy and in Summer dusty. do not result in more than "slightly bruised" arrivals at the slaughter houses, it is probably because those are ploneering it will be watched with who make up the reports only take note of "bruises" that cause the animal to die before final discharge of carge begins. In view of the unavoidable sufferings of range cattle in transit, not to mention the cruelties needlessly inflicted upon them, the humane person may look upon the canned product of the packing-houses with pleasure born of the thought that the miseries of the creature thus "embalmed" are over.

It is gratifying to find the Seattle Times making diligent effort to see that Seattle week at the Lewis and Clark Fair is a great success. The Times is anxious to send Wagner's band to the Fair-to show, no doubt, how much better is Seattle's band than other bands -and to that laudable end wants to raise \$800. Here is the unique method the Times takes for getting the money: Through the interposition of Divine Provi-dence, about 300 men in Seattle have been made wealthy on account of the advance real estate recently. We can think of gentleman who was willing to sell his land or Denny Hill for about \$50,000 before the regrade was ordered on Second avenue, but who did sell it a few weeks ago for the splendid sum of \$128,000. What a bagatelle ndeed it would be for that gentleman to ust order Wagner to take his band to Port just order Wagner to take I land and stay all the week.

If the Second-avenue plutocrat resists this appeal, it may be hoped that the Times will not be discouraged, but will single out some others of the lucky five hundred.

The eleven boys who ran away from the State Reform School Saturday aftermoon may find that there are worse places than that institution. Most of the boys who have been committed to the Reform School are better fed, housed and clothed than they were at home, and perhaps have more kindly treatment. But it is one misfortune of many people, old as well as young, not to know when they are well off. Running away has its pleasant features, but a few days of hiding in the woods with nothing but berries and cold water for subsistence will make some of the youngsters wish they were back at the school, where three warm meals are served every day and where soft beds rest the weary muscles at night,

The determination announced by Food and Dairy Commissioner J. W. Bailey to compel all dairymen to keep their stables clean is commendable and plans into execution. It is more trouble to keep a stable clean than to let it become filthy, but the consumer has a right to have pure milk delivered when he pays for it. It is not practicable for each buyer of milk to visit the implements, furniture, three dairy and investigate conditions, so it duty should be performed by a public official. Probably Oregon dairies are but there are always a few dairymen who will be careless.

It is a reasonable provision of law that a corporation which has not paid its taxes shall not be permitted to transact business or use the power of porations are creatures of the law and can have no rights whatever except those conferred by law. Since they enrequired to fulfill strictly all obligations to the government under whose authority they exist. Too often, on the conevade the observance of statutory regulations. In the case of payment of taxes, Oregon seems to have a law which should be easy to enforce.

The French Arbitration Society has cabled to Mr. Witte and Baron Komura the text of a petition signed by 100,00 Frenchmen asking for an immediate armistice and the conclusion of peace. The response of the illustrious pair who will receive the petition will probably recall the answer of Captain Carroll, the veteran Alaska navigator, who was a numerously signed petition asking him to tie up for the night in order that certain scenery along the route could be viewed by daylight. "Madam," said the sad sea dog, "this boat is not run by petitions."

Of all of the brutal, despisable, cowardly outlaws with which the earth is of revenge on its owner. If it can be lived. proven that the handsome mare which has been on exhibition near the Fair possible effort should be made to have the punishment come as near as possible to fitting the crime.

The doctors who claim to have discovered a cure for leprosy after several months of experiments in the Philippines, decline to have their names made public. Their reticence in this respect will add to the credibility of their assertions. One trouble with new discoveries in medicine is that too often their chief use is to serve as advertisements for the discoverers.

serve on the detective force in Portland must not be deceived. Profanity and other indecent language are not prerequisites to an appointment, even though Portland can boast of having in its employ the most foul-mouthed detective in the world.

A correspondent declares that although Hades may be a lake of fire, he is certain that it supports vegetation, for its instruments of torture would not be complete without an evergreen blackberry vine,

his detective force to bump the bumps or chute the chutes. Governor Folk may not come to Portland because he can trust no one else to sit on the lid. Has it occurred to the Governor that he might bring the

We suppose that Mayor Lane's hesi-

that he is uncertain whether to require

All we can do now is to hope that the parents of all those prodigies at the baby show will be the best pleased couples in the world with Dan McAllen

lid with him?

OREGON OZONE

A New Paper in Oklahoma. Now we'll catch it! Carrie Nation Runs "The Hatchet." Great creation!

> As a slasher And a slammer And a smasher 'Tis no shammer.

Such a journal As "The Hatchet!" No diurnal Sheet can match it. To this weekly

Let us bend us, Mild and meekly, Lest she end us. If the Sheriff

Don't attach it,

Long we'll hear of

Carrie's "Hatchet." The group photograph of Presiden Roosevelt and the peace envoys proves conclusively that Komura will never sent to fight it out personally with Witte.

The funny man on the Indianapolis Morning Star is named Joe Miller. It was inevitable that the author of Joe Miller's Joke Book should break into print again

A Portland young man who has been

calling it "Loover" all his life has been enlightened since the Exposition brought its art exhibit to town, and now he calls it "Lowver."

How could a foreign opera writer with name like Humperdinck fall to score?

Fate is cruel! A Kansas man died last week whose heart's desire for years had been to possess a Panama hat. He resolved, back in 1899, to put away 25 cents a month toward the fortune required to purchase a real Panama. Last week his hoard reached the necessary figure and he started for the hat store, but died of heart disease upon the threshold. As James Whitcomb Riley would say, "there's nothin' more patheticker" than that.

Hiram Hayfield writes from Grass Valley that he is coming up to the Exposition poultry show "with the oldest China peasant" in captivity. How about yellow slavery, now?

To the Reader.

If I were you and you were I, Now wouldn't things be quite awry? You'd have to be jocose and gay And sing the sundry songs I sing; I'd have to read them every day! (I wouldn't swap for anything!)

Elucidated.

Jimmy-Say, what's a Woodman of the World? Tommy-Why, it's a Wow; they spell it W. O. W.

Jimmy-I know, but why do they call him that? Tommy-Well, a woodman,

know, as a man that handles an ax? Jimmy-Cert. Tommy-And he lives in town and don't know the tricks of choppin' wood see? and he chops off his finger the first lick. Then he yells Wow! and

he's it.

The Optimist.

It's better to be sunny and sad, I say; It's better to be merry than mad, I say; Then let us be joyous, Whatever annoy us-Be sunny and merry and glad, I say.

An Invitation.

Come out of the gloom; Climb up to the light; There's plenty of room Where the sun shines bright,

Climb up on the slope Where the rays fall fair On the forehead of hope

Don't dwell in the twilight; Don't grope in the gloom; Up here in the sky light There's plenty of room. ROBERTUS LOVE

SURGERY FOR CHILD REFORM

Milwaukee Sentinel

In a dispatch from Indianapolis a cor respondent of the Chicago Record-Herald tells of three cases treated by a local approached by a lady passenger with physician in which incorrigible boys brought before the Juvenile Court had been cured of their viciousness. In each case, so runs the story, the patient had suffered through accidental injury and a depression or thickening of the skull had followed. The children were young when the accidents occurred, but marked changes in their characters and dispositions followed, one becoming a thief and cursed but few can equal in malignant | the others developing "pure cussedness" meanness, the brute who poisons or to such a degree that they were the termaims a dumb animal for the purpose rors of the neighborhoods in which they

The dispatch goes on to tell how Judge of the Juvenile Court and a physigrounds was killed by a poisoner, every cian, his personal friend, in the course of a conversation on juvenile depravity, speculated on the possibility of bringing about a reformation in particular cases through the agency of surgical operations. Examinations were made in the three cases treated, and, after the consent of the parents had been given, the operations were successfully performed. In two cases reformation was complete; in the third, that of the thief, the pain the third, that of the discharged tient has but recently been discharged the change in his character, if any has been effected, has not yet had time to develop.

This would appear to be a matter that societies and public officers interested in the correction and management of vicious and delinquent juvenile offenders might investigate with profit. It is understood, of course, that the great majority of children that drift into this class are influenced by other causes than accidents to become incorrigible. Environment, hered-ity, neglect and prenatal tendencies have nuch to do with recruiting the ranks of iclinquent children; but bumps and blows come frequently and with some force during the days of childhood before the skull has attained its growth, and while it is susceptible to injuries that may prove permanent. If three cases of this kind were discovered in Indianapolis, as re-ported, it is worth while to look for similar cases elsewhere. If three boys can be saved from involuntary and irresponsible incorrigibility by a simply surgical

tation comes entirely from the fact operation, that, too, is worth while.

The percentage of vicious children that could be reformed by this method is purely a matter of speculation, because the surgeon is not called in to examine such cases. Parents do not as a rule keep a record of the bumps acquired by their children from day to day, and it never occurs to them to submit a case of that kind to a physician after the swelling has dis-appeared or the cut healed. It is possible therefore, for a child, born normal and fit, to become through accident a vicious and dangerous man, a disgrace to his family, a menace to society, and a curse to himself. The example set by the In-dianapolis Judge and physician is worth TARIFF TIDE TURNING.

New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, Ind. Rep.

Agitation upon the subject of tariff revision and reciprocity treaties nowadays is tween Shanghai and Hongkong vin induced by anxlety about foreign markets for our surplus products. This is in striking contrast with the time when the chief solicitude was over the home market, and it implies a changing sentiment which must sooper or later lead to a new commercial policy. The requirements for reserving and developing the home market for domestic production are different from those necessary for securing and extending the foreign market. The old polley of protection was supported by plausible arguments. Its avowed purpose was to build up and diversify manufacturing industries and provide a market among our own people for products of the soil. By restriction of the admission of foreign manufactured goods by means of high duties, foreign capital and labor were induced to come here to produce them instead of producing them at home and sending them here in exchange for raw materials and foodstuffs. This hastened foreign investment in our industries and stimulated immigration, and for a present war. time it contributed to diversity of em-ployment for both capital and labor and increase of population, restricting the export of natural products and enlarging the market for them at home. The pleawas made that this not only stimulated the development of our resources and our growth in industry and population as a nation, but made us more independent of other nations and more sufficient unto surselves.

This was the theory of our protective colley in the industrial and commercial infancy of the country, and the argu-ments in support of it had certain force which vanished long ago. Much fallacy has taken its place. While it may be true that development and growth were hastened by protecting the domestic market against foreign invasion, that policy was not the source or the primary of the development and growth. in the natural resources and advantages of the country, and foreign capital and labor would have come in to avail of these in profitable employment in any case. Without "protection" early gress might have been slower, by would have been more healthy, and later progress would have been more rapid as well as healthier, and we should have escaped the demoralizing and corrupting abuses of the tariff policy. There fallacy more gross and palpable that which attributes high wages for labor and high profit for capital in this country to the restriction of imports. They are necessarily due to natural resurces and advantages which enable to produce larger value than others at a smaller expenditure of labor and of the capital which is the other chief factor in production. The result may be increased by higher intelligence and ac-tivity and greater freedom in the appli-cation of energy, which add to efficiency in production, but we are apt to overes-timate our superiority in those qualities. Opportunity, no doubt, tends to stimulate them, but so far as they are really more highly developed than elsewhere there is the less need of protection against the competition of others. With superiority of resources and advantages, and of energy and industry, we could defy the world in production and trade, with a free field and no favor. If we fall at any point it is on account of inferiority, and the advance made by Germany in recent years is mainly due to superior intelligence, industry, skill and training applied to resources much inferior to

But that development and diversification of industries, that accumulation of capital and increase of population, which the early protectionist sought, were long ago attained. The home market has been built up and filled up, and we have reached the point where, not only in agriculture, mining and forestry, but in many ines of manufacturing, we are able to produce a surplus for export. What we want is not to hold our domestic mar-kets against others, but to gain access to foreign markets. We can hope to dothat only in competition with others and at as low prices as they do. By su-perior resources and superior capacity we can do that without diminution of the returns to capital or to labor or lowering of the standard of living, for it is to be remembered that whatever the figures representing wages or profits or prices, the real source of wealth and well-being is in volume of production and facility of exchange. If we are to find more and larger markets abroad and increase our foreign trade, we must abandon the policy of restriction, remove obstacles and lower barriers which add to the cost of interchange and limit the opportunities of production. In spite of a casuistry that has become so familiar as to be accepted by many as a truism, there can be no on sided trade between nations, no selling without buying, no extension of exports without corresponding increase of im-ports in one form or another. The agi-tation for "outlets" for our surplus, for foreign markets, for freedom to sell to advantage, must inevitably lead to a change of view on the subject of restrictive tariffs, and already there are indi-cations that the tide of sentiment and of thinking is turning. Reciprocity is but a means of mitigating the effects of an un-discriminating protective policy, and, once begun, it will find no stopping place short of a revision of the tariff on the principle of extending foreign trade by making it freer and gaining access to the markets of others by markets of others by opening ours to

A Famous Phrase.

Anaconda Standard. An item going the rounds of the press ascribes to the late Daniel S. Lamont the origin of the phrase, "Public office is a public trust." As the story runs, "When private secretary to Cleveland, then Govnor of New York, Cononel Lamont of piled a pamphlet made up of Cleveland's notable utterances. Being a trained newspaper man, Mr. Lamont naturally east about for a striking headline or title and the famous phrase suggested itself to his mind." The phrase is commonly attri-buted to Mr. Cleveland himself. The fact is, as may be seen by referring to Bart-ett's "Familiar Quotations." Charley Summer as long ago as May II, 1872, more than 10 years before either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Lamont had achieved prominence, wrote that "the phrase 'public office is a public trust' has of late become com-mon property." Bartlett, however, falls mon property." Bartlett, however, falls to locate the origin of the phrase more definitely than that, although he implies that it is a paraphrase of Thomas Jefferson's remark, "When a sumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property."

The Country Sunday.

Isaac Ogden Rankin, in Congregationalist. Not as of old, the pilgrim climbs The way to Zion's hill; Quenched the old fires of macrifice,

For thou, our God, in every land, Where'er thy people come, Makest their hearts thy dwelling place, Their homes thy chosen home.

And where in fellowship we build Our house of common prayer, Still, when we meet to worship thee, Thou, Lord, art with us there, The clear bell from hill to hill,

O'er meadow, stream and wood, "Come from your toll, ye children, come, Rest in God's fatherhood!"

This song bird's carol free-We thank thee for a world, O Lord, tinct with thoughts of thee

This pool, thy heavens' glass,

JAPANESE INDUSTRIES.

Japan is succeeding in its efforts to control the shipping trade along the Chinese coast. The new service be-Fuchan and Amoy is doing a large bustness, which will be permanent, as it provides connections between the service joining Formesa ports and perts of the Chinese coast. The Japanese government subsidizes the line, subject to the vessels arriving and leaving on time. At present the vessels in use are all chartered vessels, but as soon as the war is over they will fly the sunrayed flag of Japan. Of this Cainese Coast trade American vessels only repre sent 11/2 per cent. Great Britain's share is

Japan has 9020 agricultural, commercial, industrial and transportation in-corporated companies, with \$625,000,300 authorized capital, of which \$429,100,close of the Japan fiscal year. The growth since 1896, the first fiscal year after the Coino-Japanese war, :s \$520 companies and \$500,000,000 paid up cap-tent A further great expansion of Japital. A further great expansion anese business, internal and external, will doubtless follow the cle

Japan's crop of barley and wheat was 20,090,000 koku (10,000,000 hushels) in 1904. against 13,000,000 koku (6,500,000 bushels) in 1903, an increase of 7,033,000 koku (3,500,000 bushels) just when they were wanted-the war year; the rice crop was 50,000,000 koku (25,000,300 bushels), an increase of 3,000,300 koku (1,500,300 bushels); the raw silk pro-duced in 1903 was 2,400,000 kwan (24.-000,030 pounds troy), an increase over 1901 of 200,000 kwan (2,000,000 pounds troy); the 1903 production of cotton was 20,890,000 kwan (303,000,000 pounds troy), an increase over 1331 of 200,000 kwan (2,300,000 pounds troy); the 1903 production of coal was 10,300,-993 tons, an increase of 1,500,000 tons over 1991; of Iron the 1903 product was 8,500,000 kwan (85,000,000 pounds troy). an Increase of 700,300 kwan (7,000,000 pounds troy) over 1901; of copper the 1903 output was 50,000,000 kin (67,000,-00) pounds), an increase over 1901 of 5,600,000 kin (6,600,000 pounds); of potroleum the 1903 production was 800,-303 koku (liquid) equal to 31,000,000 American gallons, a small increase over 1901, but double the product of 1839, and quadruple the product of 1897. It would seem as if, for years, nature had been helping Japan to acquire National assets as a financial basis for the present war. Rice, barley, wheat, raw slik, cotton yarn, copper, iron, coal and pe-troleum are Japan's chief products.

From \$13,500,000 exports and \$13,000. 000 imports in 1884, a total of foreign commerce of \$26,500,000, to \$156,000,000 exports and \$181,000,00 imports in 1904, a total foreign commerce of \$237,000,-800 an increase of \$319,533,880, is the record of the growth of Japan's foreign commerce in only ten years. How can a country be kept back whose foreign commerce increases \$31,000,000 cach rear for ten years, starting with only \$26,500,000, and two of the years war years?

Profanity in Golf.

London Tit Bits. "I want your advice Mr. Prosie," said he church warden to the vicar. "Yes, dear friend," replied the reverend

stleman, "and on what subject? "I've taken to playing golf," explained the other, "and I-er-find it difficult to 'Ah, I see what you mean," said the

vicar: "bad language "Exactly," replied the pillar of the Well, how would it be to put a stone

in your pocket every time you found yourself using a wrong word; Just a reminder, you know?"

"The very thing," exclaimed the church warden. "Thank you so much!" And so warden. "The

A few days later the worthy cleric was passing along the road which led to the links, when he met an individual whose clothes stuck out all over with great

as the object approached nearer; "Is that really you?"
"Yes, it's I," grunted the voice of his warden. Why, you don't mean-surely all those

are not the result of my suggestion recontinued the horrified parson, gazing at are not the telltale bulges. "These!" snorted the other, contempts ously, "why, these are only the 'dashits

The others are coming along on a wheel-

Mayor Weaver's Story.

New York Press. Mayor Weaver, of the awakened city of Philadelphia, was talking to a reorter about a very astute and wily poli-

"It is difficult," said the Mayor, "to get this man to do anything he doesn't want to do. Cornered he advances argu-ment after argument against the course you desire him to pursue. He begins with weak arguments. You think you've got him. But just as victory appears assured he puts forth a final argument that is insuperable, a final argument that floors you thoroughly.

"The fellow is like the fickle sallor of the old romance. This sallor was strong, handsome and gay. The girls liked him, he, I fear, liked the girls. The following tropics passed between him and a young woman:
"But I promised my wife, sweetheart,
"But I promised my wife, sweetheart,

that I would never marry a second time.

"The young girl, beautiful in the flat-tering moonlight, murmured:

"Would you cast me off for the sake of a promise to a dead woman? But she isn't dead yet," said the

fickle sailor." Song of the Retreating Russians.

Bertrand Shadwell in New York Mail We're marching on to freedom, in the dark before the dawning: The shells are bursting round us, and the

shrapnel shrick on high. We're marching on to freedom, through the black and bloody morning; A crimson thread is in the east and creeps across the sky.

We're hopelessly defeated; let the joyous news he shouted. Our armies are in full retreat and soon we shall be free.

Outfought and outmaneuvered, outflanked and raked and routed.

Three hundred thousand beaten men are singing like the sea.

our forces fill the valleys full; the plain is overflowing; Our bayonets clothe the trampled earth Hke fields of aloping corn, above the distant mountain tops the light is slowly growing.

A scarlet cord is in the east and soon it

will be morn, O grave, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy stinging? We die that Russia may be free; we lose

that she may gain, There's blood upon the road we take, but still we take it singing. Our triumph is in our defeat, our glory in

our pain, We're marching on to freedom through the blood-red light of morning; The cannon roar behind us and the dead are falling fast.

You can see our patient faces, in the crimson of the dawning; We've suffered through the weary night, but day has come at last. For we're beaten-beaten-beaten! Let the

joyous news be shouted;

We've lost the tyrant's battle now, and soon we shall be free.

Wronged robbed oppressed tormented, imprisoned, exiled knouted.

A hundred million Russian Slavs are rising like the sea.