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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1905,

PEACE SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE.

It may be as well to ask what would be Russia's terms, were she victorious? She would wipe Japan off the face of the earth. Were she in position, through the fortunes of war, to dictate terms of peace she would strip Japan to skin and bone. Every exaction would proed, to the last farthing. Japan would be compelled to withdraw from all her rights, and from all her pretensions to fluence, upon the continent; she ould be forced to give up her fieet. and Russia would take possession of er ports for collection of a war inmulty as large as she might supose it possible to extort.

Japan victorious, has not yet made nown her ultimate terms; so there rens as the progress of the netlations may seem to require. But the world knows what the irredude quantity of Russia's terms would were she dictating the peace. It ould be summed up in the old Ro-

Russia, victorious, would have oblitrated Japan. When she had beaten sted on terms which would virtually we wiped the Ottoman Empire off the and effected an arrangement with her European powers through which ussia was compelled to moderate her mands. But what Russia demanded Turkey then is but an Illustration of hat she would demand of Japan now. But such speculations are without actical value at this time; for the last my of the conference is now at hand. nd there seems as little probability as gerents can be accommodated. Unless ne change of which the telegraphic orts, down to the hour at which ese words are written, give no indition, shall occur, the commissioners I separate today and the war will on. Russia doubtless feels that she sen't anything further to lose through war, except the lives of soldiers out which she cares little. Japan ridently believes she has much more gain; and since she cannot get ough diplomacy the advantages she alms, she will try the chance and fate war further. She may succeed in pulsion from the Pacific shore and by throw her back far into Siberia. ut Japan will be compelled to stand arms always against Russia, in any

Great Britain also has long dreaded assian advance upon India, Circum ances make Great Britain and Japan atural allies against extensions of ussian dominion in Asia

BOOKS FOR COUNTRY READERS.

The traveling library system, just ugurated in this state, has a very tinet advantage from the fact that reaches the small villages where the othly periodicals may be perused. ry to arouse interest in a traveling

The traveling library is altogether fferent in its purposes from the orgned to contain all standard works to the requirements this charming ornd to offer the public a large collecof reference books, such as en-The traveling library is made up books which people may be expected read at any time without deep inas are carefully selected to meet se and these may be kept six months.

without payment of any fee. At the end of the six months the books are sent back to the state commission and another set of sixty is sent out.

This plan has the advantage of offer-

ing something new at frequent intervals, thus keeping up interest and his land to the county, the state, and avoiding that listlessness which comes from beholding the backs of old books year after year. Knowing that one of production from the price of what case of books will remain but six he has to sell there is little left for his months, the readers will improve all their leisure time during that period. When a new set arrives they will find grabbing at. in the catalogue none of the names they have looked over before, but will have assurance that all that are offered are new to them. In the course of time upon every article brought into the city the traveling library will arouse such an interest in reading that the people of the small towns will start libraries of their own, at their own expense, and then have available such works of ref- it will diminish the all-too-slender erence as should be at hand in every profits of the farmer; it will rob both community.

THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Much ingenuity has been shown in the programme of the Irrigation Congress in drawing in a score of topics not directly connected with irrigation, idea. Advantages of this method are that every one interested in the states of the Pacific slope-whether his special sphere be in forestry, general farming, stock raising, horticulture, or arid or rainfed soll-is attracted to the

Forestry is almost as much in evidence as irrigation. Discussion ranges from the vital question. "Is Forestry Practicable?", through relations of forestry to the railroads, forest fires and state laws, and the relation of droughts to forest fires. Then come "Problems in Handling Forest Reserves," and the connection between forestry and irrigation through tree-planting beside irrigating canals and reservoirs. These topics are to be studied in different sections and it will be difficult for one person to take in all.

No one can overestimate the need of instructed public opinion on these matters. It will be observed that the speakers are nearly all government officials of high standing. They are the exponents of a new policy, to which President Roosevelt is a hearty convert, and wherein he is giving these men all possible support of his high office. The old plan of laisser faire, of letting United States lands, forests, waters, take their chance in a medley of federal law, tangled in the codes of various states, has given place to the directly opposite system. These officials have now traveling commissions to go up and down the country and find how public domain may be protected and then improved.

The government men are all experts -highly trained, and most competent, no doubt-but they are naturally apt to see things from a governmental viewpoint. In speaking to the large audiences at this congress, these officials have now the opportunity of "making good," in the best sense. Many of their hearers dwell under the shadow of our forests, or are indebted to our rivers, lakes and water-courses for the growth of their crops and herds. From many of them, individual sacrifices may be demanded for what the speakers believe to be the public good.

Several of the engineering papers are quite technical. The features of the Malheur project are singled out for a special paper. This is good, for of a certainty, no project in Oregon is less understood than this, nor caused more (though important) area in acres and the possibilities of advantageous railroad construction in the near future, benefiting the entire state. No doubt the opportunity will present itself to give the public a clear under standing of what is to be the early, if not the immediate, future of the great

It seems impossible to keep out the subject of colonies when any questions affecting land on a large scale are discussed. "Communal life on reclaimed lands" is a suggestive topic. Here, ir rigation touches other questions dealt with in the civics congress during last week. If the remedy for many of the ills of the congested city is planting out the city dwellers on comparatively small areas of fertile land, where they may have the benefits, without the drawbacks, of associated life, where better than on irrigated lands can a close settlement flourish?

Plenty of food for thought, plenty of good teaching, will be offered during the next two days. A chance which to

THE NEW MARKET ORDINANCE

What are we coming to in this country? Have all our industries degenerated into parasites? Can no new enterprise come into being without the people of Portland with having tretching out, suckers to prey upon the life blood of others? An impudent graft is the proposed ordinance, for the benefit of the new city market which is to open September 1, to compel every farmer who brings a load of produce to Portland either to take out a icense or pay 25 cents a day for a stall in the market. Unless he has a license, which would cost him \$15 a guarter, the farmer, wherever he comes from and whatever his load, must first go to the market and stay there till 9 A. M. He may then, after paying the graft of 25 cents, prettily called a fee for a certificate from the market master, go out upon the street and sell his produce. Could the "swilled insolence" of tyrannical greed devise an injustice.

meaner and more annoying? A farmer, let us say, hauls a load of hay to town for a customer who keeps de are not already surfeited with a cow and who lives at the edge of the ngs that are free. In country towns city. Can he plich off his load, take oks are fewer than in the cities and his hard-earned money and go home? re are no reading-rooms where the Not he. Can he leave his load at the customer's, trudge to Third and Marere are no clubs, lodges or free en- ket streets, pay his tribute and then tainments to occupy the time of the go back and put the hay in the barn? sle on Winter evenings. In such No, indeed, He must haul the load of mittee it should be comparatively hay clear across the city to the mar- days or weeks in Portland? ket and keep it there till 9 o'clock. Then rary and to cultivate an apprecia- the benevolent market master, for 25 cents, will vouchsafe him permission to them up singly and answer them, honreturn to his customer and deliver his hay. This is not a story about a luary public library. The latter is natic asylum, gentle reader, it refers tunity will not come again.

Suppose he brings in tomatoes or cu cumbers for the cannery. Can be take them there, deliver them and go home to his work? Far from it. He must roses; that our prominent business men first haul them across the city to the did not seek out and take the delegates market, wait in those sacred precincts significant of a particular subject. The until the holy hour of 9 A. M., and then, and not till then, having forked over his two bits, he may deliver his truck sty books are sent to a town at a at the cannery and make his escape. Consider the case of a farmer at to admit that Portland's greatest need ing which period any resident of the Russellville. for instance. He has at present is a number of first-class over the world.

home at a cost in pain and labor, which And he has done it all in the expectation of finding a market for his produce in Portland. He pays taxes on the Port of Portland. When he has paid these taxes and deducted the cost family to live on at best; and that little our market company is eagerly

Thinly disguised, this ordinance at tempts to impose an actrol, the tax which is levied at the gates of Paris for sale. The burden of it falls partly upon the consumer, partly upon the farmer. It will raise the cost of living in Portland while at the same time

ways. like the beef trust. The Russellville Grange has appoint ed a special committee to carry on a campaign of education against the proposed ordinance. There is talk among the farmers of looking for a market in San Francisco in case it passes. But surely there is enough practical wisbut bearing on the central irrigation dom in the Council to forestall any such necessity. Private interests too ofter prevail against the public good; but surely in this case the Council will not allow itself to be misled.

PRODDING ROGUE'S FISH KING,

R. D. Hume, king of the Rogue, is defendant in a damage suit for \$125,000 brought by Representative and Mrs. E. Burns, and thus another act in fun-making drama has opened in Curry County for the entertainment of Southern Oregon in particular and the state

Many persons in Southern Oregon like to rub Mr. Hume's fur the wrong way, just to see the sparks fly, and to shy stones in his direction, as boys at the big bear in the City Park pit, just to see him paw back. And Mr. Hume never falls to paw back. Once when a Southern Oregon newspaper ruffled his feelings he sued for libel and won judgment for \$1. That furnished amusement for all of Rogue River Valley, and Jackson County's apples grew larger and redder that year. when Representative Burns went to the Legislature from Curry and Coos Counties with the avowed purpose of breaking Mr. Hume's salmon monopoly on Rogue River, the king of that stream scattered in the capitol belligerent and scathing pamphlets, which moved Ms. Burns to sue for damages.

But Mr. Hume won, and now Mr. Burns has come back in a suit to recover damages in three parcels, \$25,000 for causing Burns' arrest on a charge of anchoring a steamer in Rogue River where Hume holds a riparian monopoly; \$50,000 for ejecting Burns and his stock of goods into the street, and \$50. 000 for throwing out Mrs. Burns in the

King Hume is a busy gentleman; the projecting from each shore until they meet in the thread of the stream; the they swell his riches until the people round about grow envious; once every Rosue River to catch them.

No wonder the fish persist in coming hard feelings, nor more clearly raised back to Rogue every year. Mr. Hume ins a chance for her to make such the issue between irrigation applying has always said the fish would be gone not sufficiently appreciative.

QUESTIONS ON GOOD MANNERS

Ex-Governor Crittendon, of Missouri, izens of Portland that were not pleasant to hear. Moreover, his arraignment of our people for lack of hospitality and attention to visitors has created some surprise, since it is a fact well known that guests have been made selcome in hundreds of homes in the city ever since the Lewis and Clark Fair opened. Some things perhaps have been left undone which it was the duty of citizens of Portland to do in the capacity of hosts, but that our people have been amiss to the extent charged in the indictment of Governor Crittendon we are loth to believe.

Take for example the imputation that citizens of Portland are not generous with their roses. It is no exaggeration to say that tons of roses have been carried to the Exposition for various functions and used for decorative purses, the free and glad gift of public and private rose-growers. On many special occasions, roses have been given to visitors impartially as they passed in or out of the buildings. To the court in the indictment that charges been stingy of their roses, a plea of not guilty must certainly be entered. Governor Crittendon says there were no roses placed upon the speaker's stand during the sessions of the Trans-Mississippi Congress. This was an oversight on the part of those in charge and is to be regretted, but it does not signify for a moment that the absence of the bouquet from the speaker's stand was due to lack of generosity on the

part of our people, This is, however, a small count in the they are slow, reserved, unsociable, self-sufficient. It is worth while to ask ourselves if this is true and to answer the question honestly. Are we each and all doing every day what we can to make known our city and its attractions, our state and its resources, through generous and far-reaching hospitality? Have we not formed through long years of comparative isolation, the habits of the recluse? Have we acquired the spirit of self-sufficiency that is a foe to cordiality? Do we really want our visitors to get all that is to be gotten out of their solourn of a few

These are timely questions and it will be well for us, one and all, to take estly, for the Summer is passing and the Lewis and Clark Exposition oppor-

It is regretted that ex-Governor Critndon went away without a rose in his buttonhole; that the speaker's desk during the sessions of the Trans-Mississippi Congress was not set off with to this congress by the hand in genial, friendly way. But this is not enough. We must see to it that this lack of cordiality, which was but in seeming, is not repeated. We are not quite ready

community may take of them and read cleared his land and made himself a funerals. But perhaps it will do us good to be told so, that we may by the promoters of this ordinance, of acts, not words, refute the statement course, neither know nor care about. as a slander upon our hospitality and good manners.

> When the chief executive of the secnd city of this republic disregards the regulations of a neighboring town relating to the speed of automobiles, what can you expect from the riotous and law-breaking contingent of populace? Mayor Dunne set a bad, not o say dangerous example, when on a Sunday afternoon he became particeps criminis in violating an ordinance of the very orderly city of Evanston and subjected his chauffeur to a properly imposed fine. Chicago's many miles of level, smooth boulevards offer an aliost irresistible temptation to motoring, but Mayor Dunne should be the very last man to drive his car beyond the speed limit fixed by the law he is sworn to execute. Perhaps it is strictly true, as generally believed, that human life is cheaper at Chicago than elsewhere in the West. Maybe the new Mayor hasn't the courage to rise above his environment.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Woodburn twice this Summer have en called upon to fight desperately to save their homes from fire that started from slashings. Danger from this source is hard to avert. Men who clear brush or timber land for the plow must burn their plashings. There is no other way to dispose of them and machines no time except a dry time is suitable for the purpose, A permit to burn slashings is well enough as far as it goes and it goes as far as it can. It equires prudence in setting a fire, taking wind and harvest conditions into ecount, and it carries with it a warning to neighbors that is not without value. Fire must be allowed to de its share in clearing land, otherwise land cannot be cleared. The loss from this cause the present year has been relatively small-due to official oversight and the exercise of care.

The birthplace of Abraham Lincoln farmhouse near Hodsonville, Ky., will be sold at bankrupt sale on August 28. To those who have read the record of the hardships endured by the family of thriftless Thomas Lincoln, father of the President; of the sufferings and death of his mother; of the herold struggles of his second mother to lift he family out of poverty; of the privations that made the boy, Abraham, old before his time, and gloomy to the verge of self-destruction, this old home presents few attractions. It was in no sense a belp to the boy, born under its roof; "it was indeed hardly more just as well to forget the things that the old place stands for since they are not pleasant nor profitable to remem-

The saloon and the restaurant box of ban of Houor prohibition in Portland, it's the new things that count. Rogue salmon find his riparian rights but the hotel retreat is exempt. Hotel facilities for vice are quite as convenient as any other; in fact, more so, only fish are propagated in Mr. Hume's they are supposed to be more than orhatcheries and embalmed in his cans; dinarily respectable, because "hightoned." It might be pointed out that several of the worst iniquity dens in two years they behold him dabbling in Portland oursue their traffic under the politics, and either going to Salem as a hotel exemption. The evil that used Representative or trying to go as a to frequent the saloon and the restaur-Senstor, and they see him pawing back ant box can still thrive in hotels. How whenever anybody else spreads nets in | would it do to but the respectable hote. 'Joint" under the ban, too?

> Perhaps the weightlest influence for peace is the fact that Russia can bor- And thus I played and played row no more money to fight with. France will furnish her ally plenty of funds to make peace with, but none to use in continuing the war. The attitude of the Jewish bankers of Germany is said to be the same. Russia still has plenty of men-to throw away, but it really seems as though she had reached the end of her financial resources.

Miss Roosevelt is the first American girl on record to receive a proposal of marriage from a monarch. Her stu-Sulu will somewhat console the nation for the rude conduct of Lord Kitchener which has resulted in Lady Curzon's being no longer vice-queen of India. Of course, all good Americans know that Lady Curzon is a countrywoman

We are told of a man up in the Paluse country, the father of a large famlly for which he was unable to provide without assistance from the county, yet of such merry mind that he "laughed himself to death." The neighbor's joke that induced this fatal merriment was not untimely told. "The county" has one burden less to carry.

For twisted pronunciation, read this okelet from the New York Mall: "Secretary Taft's reception at Iloilo seems to have been appropriately oleaginous. Hope he will keep Boilo and pour it on any troubled waters that arise." It may be news to Gotham editors to know that the natives pronounce it Eclo-Weelo.

When President Roosevelt's autome bile goes too fast his chauffeur is guilty, Same with Mayor Dunne's. When Paul Morton gives rebates noex-Governor's indictment of Portland's body is guilty. When Loomis disgraces citizens. The serious charges are that the office of ambassador Mr. Bowen is guilty, When Bill Jones gets drunk and kicks up a row, Bill is guilty. "Tis a queer world.

> Uncle Sam has paid for printing and distributing 39,000 copies of a report of Commissioner Harris containing a laudatory biography of John D. Rockefeller, who paid Commissioner Harris for inserting matter of that sort in a volume which decent people sometimes have to consult.

Where will the big circus, a few

years hence, find a place on this side of

the river to spread its canvas? A few

more houses under the hills in Gold-smith's addition will make the present

site unavailable. These may be erected within a year. Open level ground is getting scarce. In Los Angeles the Salvation Army will build a \$60,000 home for unfortunates. If it isn't too late to file application for admission, Oregon can furnish two or three carloads of men who

were not fortunate in acquiring and

Leading French journals unite in praising Roosevelt's intermediary service at the peace conference. Our President is getting to be a big man all

helping to acquire public lands.

OREGON OZONE

If diamonds grew on trees And I could take my pick I think I'd only knock The big ones with a stick I'd get a hefty pole

And drop one every lick, If diamonds grew on trees And I could take my pick . Enrico Hernandez of Rosario Lower California, is said to be the oldest man in the world. His age is 141 years. Huh!

There is an Egyptian mummy at the Lewis and Clark Exposition who is 4000 years old, and he thinks nothing of it. Mrs. Laura Millice, of Kansas City, 34

years old, has one grandchild and two divorces. The papers tell of an Austrian princess who fell in love with a pig and devoted her life to it. Many an American queen

has fallen in love with a hog and de-

voted her life to It. The Milwaukee newspaper man who took a snapshot of a highwayman in the act of holding up the Yosemite stage, in which the photographer was a passenger, seems to have been something of quick-shooter himself.

Over in England the poet laurente is created by royal patent. Here in America it is easy enough for our poets to copyright themselves, but the Patent Office will have none of them. And this is singular, since many of them are mere

Alfred Russel Wallace, Dr. Thomas Jeferson Jackson See, the New York Sun and other luminaries are seeking to prove the truth of the proposition, set forth by Mr. Wallace, that there is no other world like ours. Who thinks there is? This old world is the best ever, and there is only one edition of it.

The remains of a Roman city have been discovered in England. No doubt the British are gnashing their teeth in chagrin because they have had this weak and unprotected outpos. n their very midst for many centuries and have not conquered and colonized it.

The town of Ackley, Ia., celebrated its Sauerkraut Day, August 17, by the consumption of 50 acres of sauerkrauted cabbage and three thousand miles of wienerworst. It is stated that the string of sausages would reach from Jamestown, Va., to Portland, Or., thus connecting two exposition cities with linked sustenance long drawn out. This evokes a suggestion. Since we have had individuals walking to Portland from far-distant points, autoing across the continent, coming by cance and doing other long-dis tance feats, why not have something origthan a shelter for his infancy. It is inal in that line-the sausage line, for instance? Let the string of sausages be strung from here to Jamestown, with Ackley, Iowa, as a relay station, and let some ambitious burgher-say from St. Louis or Milwaukee-begin early and eat his way to the Jamestown Exposition ess than 160 square feet is under the Nobody ever saw such a feat as that, and

In Self-Defense.

Beneath my window played the band-The roving band (although it stayed And never roved, but took its stand, And there it played and played and played).

The tune I could not understand (The band was German, I'm afraid); Supply exceeded the demand; The bandits stayed and stayed and

There was a pitcher near at hand-A present help, a handy aid; I emptisd it upon the band,

Did It Ever Occur to You?

That the great majority of children in the world are good children? Really, now, the bad children are only the excep

the world over, you will find only abou one who is a virago, a gossip, a public pest? Most women are good women,

very much like your mother, That down in their souls most men are ourteous and considerate, and not one in pendous success with the Sultan of a thousand really takes delight in being a boor? Well, it's true, and if you'll sit down and think it over a minute you'll realize the truth of the fact,

> Did it ever occur to you that you may be the bad child, the unwomanly woman, the inconsiderate man? Allenists tell us that the lunatic imagines himself to be perfectly rational, but thinks everybody else is crazy. It's a pretty good world, brothers and sisters, and we are pretty good people who inhabit it. Be kind. ROBERTUS LOVE.

THE "SOO" CANAL,

Traffic on Lake Superior prior to the opening of the Soc Canal was so infi-nitesimal that no one, unless blessed with the gift of prophecy, could have forefold its development to its present volume when single boats come down with car-goes ten time sover that which could have been carried by the whole fleet of the lakes in those days. From then to now is the story of batteau to leviathan Lake Superior floats ships today that carry their 16,600 tons of cargo at a single trip; the biggest vessel ever on the lake, prior to the opening of the canal, was the propeller "Manhattan," 389 tons burden

The look backward from the present time of marvelous steel steamships to the time when the first schooners began competition with the Indian's canoe and the voyageur's batteau, is scarcely more than 80 years. The advent of the first steamer on the lake is a quarter of century nearer. Early records do not determine defi-

nitely what was the first boat to sall on Lake Superior, but the first of which any record exists were the Otter, the Mink, the Invincible, the Recovery and the Discovery. All of these were schooners varying in size from 29 to 160 tons, and were built on the lake by the American Northwest and Hudson Re-American, Northwest and Hudson Fur Companies for use in their traffic with the Indians.

The Invincible was wrecked on White fish Point, about 1822. The Discovery went to pieces in running the rapids at the Soo, an attempt being made to take her down to the more profitable field of the lower lakes. The fate of the Mink was similar, this craft going ashore. above the rapids on the Canadian side of the river. Bayfield, while making the survey of Lake Superior in 1822, is supposed to have had the Mink loaned him by the Hudson Bay Company. The Recovery successfully ran the rapids in 1829, and remained on Lake Eric to finish ter service. What became of the Otter is unknown.

His Mistake.

Cleveland Leader. "You don't seem to care much for girls at this Summer resort."

"What became of that girl you were flirting with last Summer?"
"You mean the girl I thought I was flirting with. She married me

"NO INDEMNITY" CLAIM OF RUSSIANS

They Cite That United States, Though Victorious Over Mexico and Spain, Paid Money to the Defeated Enemy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- (Correspondence of Philadelphia Press.)-While there is no authoritative announcement that Europe, London and the United States, as represented by their great financiers, have been preparing and are now prepared to meet any call that nay be made in the way of marketing. Russian peace loan, yet it is impossible not to suspect that these arrangements have been made or are in the course of making.

The international bankers would find it to the highest advantage in other lines of their business than any connected with the floating of the Russian peace loan, if they could by inference or judicious hint get some preliminary idea of the probable terms of peace. Doubtless it was for this reason that these bankers sent word to Portsmouth that they were contemplating a visit. There is no certainty if Japan does eceive acknowledgment from Russia

of the principal of recompense for the

losses sustained by reason of the war, that this recompense will take to If the Russian envoys admit that the proposition of Japan as to recompense is discussable, then it is a mere question of detail as to the cash amount of the recompense or the equivalent which Russia will give to Japan in part pay ment. There is good reason for sus-pecting that this subject has been to some extent worked out in Europe or in London already. It would not be a rash prediction that England, Germany, France and the United States are to coin London already. operate in the financing of any Russian peace loan and so to co-operate that

world's money market.
This undstanding having undoubtedly been reached, probably reached be fore the Russian envoys started for the United Stace, there is no reason Mr. Schiff or Mr. Seligman should visit Portsmouth, N. H., in order to nego-tiate with Mr. Witte for the financing

there will be no disturbance in the

of the Russian peace loan. It is a fact that the Russian diplonatists and especially Professor Martens have diligently examined American diplomatic history and discovered in that history two items that may have especial value as precedents when the matter of recompense is under dis-

Professor Martens was especially interested in the details of our treaty of peace with Mexico after the War of 1847. We had absolutely conquered Mexico, captured the City of Mexico and the great fortress of Chapultepec. commanded the entire Rio Grande frontier and, in fact, had Mexico pros-

And yet notwithstanding that complete victory, the American peace com-missioners proposed to incorporate in the treaty of peace or to agree to sub quent resolution, a covenant binding triited Staes to pay Mexico some \$15,000,000 in return for the territory ceded by Mexico to the United States as the result of the war.

THE TRIALS AT PORTLAND.

The Morning Olympian. The Williamson-Gesner-Biggs jury has

been discharged after another disagreement and a third trial will follow shortly. . . . The result of the second trial, notwithstanding that a stronger showing was made, need not have been a surprise, and it is doubtful if a third trial will give a different result. Delays and retrials are the salvation of defendants at the bar. Every passing day renders less distinct the memory bearing on any certain transaction or scene, an as time goes on the testimony of wit-nesses is gradually weakened and becomes more and more susceptible of be comes more and more susceptible of ceing broken down. The first, second and
third stories of a witness may vary on
some trifling point or in the telling, which,
taken advantage of by a shrewd lawyer,
can be used to raise a doubt in the mind
of the jurors, notwithstanding that the tness has told the truth throughout The same story, told differently, may put very different face on a transaction. In addition to this there is wanting public interest or change of public sentiment, which is almost invariably reflected in the jury. More important, perhaps, than any of these, is the maudin public sympathy that invariably goes out, irrespec tive of his guilt, to the man who puts up a good fight.

The people of this state will remember that a few years ago, when convict Harry Tracy dashed through the country leaving behind him a trail lined with dead and wounded, he actually made friends as he progressed, and it cannot be denied that when he ended his career in an Eastern Washington wheat field, there were thousands who more than half regretted that he did not reach the Wyom-Notwithstanding his many atrocious mui ders, had he maintained his life and liberty for another month, there were ma who would have tendered him aid.

Then, too, there is that other popular fallacy, the idea that a third or fourth trial on the same charge is persecution rather than prosecution. This is always made the most of by defendants' attor-

sultant conditions of the public mind in cases of ordinary malefactors. In cases where prominent persons are on trial, as in this instance, the reaction is much more speedy and marked. When it is considered that each succeeding jury must be drawn from the on-lookers, it will be readily understood how the observed. These are unfalling and naturally rereadily understood how the chances of conviction diminish.

The reaction has set in at Portland

at least in the cases of Williamson, Ges-ner and Riggs, and it is extremely doubtful if conviction can now be secured. And there is evidence, too, to show that pub-lic opinion is undersoing a change at Fortland on the subject of the land Fortland on the subject of the land frauds, if not on the general subject of graft. The conviction of Mitchell, they say, has given the other big fellows a scare, and they will probably be good now. Is that not enough? They are for-getting that it is Mr. Heney's duty to prosecute and convict, if possible, every grafter that can be apprehended, and they are losing sympathy with his fight. they are losing sympathy with his fight. Besides, he is attacking men in high places and the freemasonry of wealth and position is strong in Portland.

MASON AND DIXON LINE MARK

The Surveyors Had a Hard Time Finding the Original Stones. Philadelphia Inquirer

Hanover, Pa., Aug. 4.—The resurvey of the historic Mason and Dixon line has been completed by the corps employed ntly by the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland. When the legislatures of the two states

decided not to allow the famous boundary line to disappear so far as visible signs of its location were concerned, they under took a work that proved very difficult and tedious. The surveyors were obliged to cut a path through the mountains and they found many of the old markers and crown stones displaced. In Adams County one stone was used as a doorstep in a dwelling, another in a church; some were doing duty in bake-ovens and others were lying miles from their original places.

All were recovered, although not without vigorous objection on the part of the persons who were using them.

The work of re-establishing the line was very carefully done, and the old

was very careting dose, and the ord stone posts set along its course where Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon mark-ed it out in 1761 were reset in solid ce-ment bases, and iron posts were substi-tuted in places where the old posts have

When that was done. Europe was astonished. The diplomatists of the Eu-ropean courts were of the opinion that the United States did a very foolish thing. But it was the beginning of the new diplomacy, it speedily cultivated the most cordial feelings with Mexico and served as a good lotion to heal the sting of defeat. For us, it was the nost economical and honorable expenditure of money we had ever made, ex-cepting the millions we gave to Naoleon for the Louisiana Territory.

Of course Professor Martens will not refer to that precedent so as to persuade Japan to pay Russia for Port Arthur or the Island of Sakhalin, and yet the precedent may be skillfully and reasonably used when there consideration of the recompense in the way of cash to be paid to Japan by Russin

Another precedent established by the United States, of which the Russian envoys possess full details, was as reently established as 1888. Our peace commissioners at Paris having gained spain's consent to the cession Rico and the independence of Cuba and the transfer of Spanish sovereignty over the Philippines to the United States, afterwards voluntarily, without any perssure from Spain, or gestion from a European of from London, offered to pay to Spain \$28,888,888, not for the sovereignty of \$20,000,000, not for the sovereignty of the Philippines, as some anti-imperialists assert, but for the property of spain, visible and material,

Philippines. That one clause in the treaty of peace which brought about a contract of sale from Spain for government works and ordnance materials did much speedly to restore kindly feel-ings in Spain towards the United States and the gold which we sent to France wherewith to fulfill this contract of purchase and sale enabled Spain speed-

ly to regain her financial strength That is a precedent which will serve greatly when the Japanese and Russian envoys begin to discuss the ques-tion of recompense. Japan is in pos-session now of vast amounts of Russian government property, including railroads, fortifications and ordnance stores, and it is thought by the financiers here that by reason of this precedent established in the Treaty of Paris of 1898 it will not be difficult to induce Japan to recognize the value of this property as an offset, so that there may be considerable diminution of the actual cash needed.

It is very doubtful whether Mr. Morgan has recently or at any other time said to President Roosevelt that he and his banking-house will be able to float in the United Staes \$250,000,000 of the Russian peace loan. It is possible that Mr. Morgan may have said that he had no doubt that a peace loan could be floated provided its terms were satisfactory, but it is not credible that the United States would be able or willing to absorb as much as \$250,000,000 of a Russian peace loan no matter how fa-worable the terms might be-

ROCKEFELLER A POORER MAN

New York World.

The Standard Oil Company declared a beggariy dividend of \$6 a share yesterday. This amounts to a distribution of \$8,000,000, of which Mr. Rockefeller's portion will be a miserly \$3,400,053. He won't get the money until September 15. either.

The last dividend of the Standard Oil was declared in May. It is a matter of old fact that since May Mr. Rockefeller has given away very much more than the \$2,400,000 he will receive next menth from the Standard Oil Company. On June 28 last Mr. Rockefeller gave \$1,990,000 to Yale University as a per-manent endowment fund, On June 30, the next day, Mr. Rocke-

feller gave \$13,300,000 to the general Education board. He has made a number of smaller gifts of sums ranging from \$1000 to \$109,000 since last May, which aggre-gate more than \$500,000. This, in spite of the difficulty of getting rid of tainted

In the past three months he has given more than he will receive from Standard Oil. He is also considering a \$50,-000,000 gift to the Calcago University, if he has not already decided upon the

Of course, Standard Oil is not Mr Rockefeller's only wealth producer, He is believed to have at least \$250,000,000 stowed away in other investments, which yield him about 4 per cent, or

\$13,300,000 a year. In all Mr. Rockefeller will probably receive \$15,000,000 this year as his share of Standard Oil. If his other invest ments yield him \$10,000,000, his total ncome will be \$26,000,000.

Witcin three months he has given away \$11,500,000. In the preceding five months he gave away about \$2,500,000. or a tetal of \$14,000,000, so far in 1905. he makes the \$50,000,000 gift to the Chicago University the total will be \$64,00,000 at least for the year, or about two and a half times his income Should this come to pass, Mr. Rocke-feller for the first time in his life will

be poorer at the year's end than he was at its beginning. It Was Circus Day.

Exchange.
Outside the entrance to a circus number of boys were standing, waiting for any possible opportunity which might offer of getting in. A man went

"Want to go in, boys?" said he. "Yes, we do!" came in a chorus from the lads, who immediately marched up in front of the pay box. "Count these boys," said the man: and the circus attendant checked the

they rushed by him, and scattered on the inside. "One, two, three," counted the oney-taker, and finally announced

grinning lads off with his finger as

"eleven-"All right," said the man. "All right; that's all," and he turned away. "Hold on there." said the other. "Are you going to pay for these boys." "Pay for 'em!" said the stranger. "Well, I fancy not. I said nothing about paying for em. I just wanted to know now many there were. You cir-cus men are good at figures, and I sin't. All I asked you to do was to count them. Much obliged." And away he went, astonishment at his surprising audacity preventing the

money-taker from making any further effort to stop him. Kept Up His End.

Harper's Weekly. An English and an American mer-chant were discussing the relative im-portance of their businesses. "Why," said the Englisuman, "in

my firm the clerks use 20,000 gallons of ink a year! "Oh, that's nothing!" retorted the American; "we saved that much ink in a year by ordering our clerks not

Has a "Feelin'."

Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, appears to be as far sighted in politics as he has been shrewd and successful in the shoe business. He evidently knows that fashions in Governors are as liable to change as in shoes and seems to have concluded that this won't eratic year in the Old Bay