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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

SOCIALISM, HOW FAR?

The creed of Socialism demands that the state shall own all the means of production and distribution. This would bring every kind of productive industry of farm, forests, mines, factories under control of the state. And all the instrumentalities of distribution and sale. It would cut out or supersede entirely-as we know it

But there is a fundamental difference between the demand that the state shall own all the means of production and control and direct all the means of distribution and the demand that the public shall own its own transit, water, lighting and telephone systems. These systems are for the public service, or for service of the public, and every individual has occasion to use them every ony in the year. Some, indeed, may not go on the street curs, but everybody wants lighted streets and requires water.

Municipal Socialism, therefore, is to be employed to this extent-at least. It is the way to get best and cheapest service for the public, and to stop speculation in municipal franchises for enrichment of the few at the expense of the many.

Socialism may go further in future times, but not now. Between the theory and the practical working there exists an immense gulf, not yet bridged over. No telling, of course, to what extent industries will yet be "Socialised." Some of them, as the smelting of ores, may yet come to be considered a public function.

But in the present state of affairs, it is most unwise on the part of those who profess to be Socialists because syndicates monopolize the sources of ore-supply and ordinary capital cannot compete with those intrenched in power, to push their demands to the limit of insisting that Government shall take control of all the means of production and distribution. The theoretical ultimate is not realizable even in the claims or commands of Christianity. It is a high theory; --nevertheless, man will not treat his neighbor as himself; he did not sell all he has and give ne proceeds to the poor; smitten on am cheek, he will not turn the other se will not ask the man who has robbed

him of his cloak to take his coat also. Nor should be. Christian people get through the world by ignoration of these precepts; so Socialism, in which there are elements of truth, must get on by blinking many of its own pre-

But leading municipal functions now, and in time perhaps all municipal functions, may be carried on under Socialistic organization. Long ago it was discovered that the middle course in all affairs was safest.

## DISPUTE IN MALHEUR.

Success of the Malheur project is depardized by owners of wagon-road lands, who, though asserting that they desire the enterprise carried out are insisting upon conditions which would shape it to their own interests against those of other land-holders in the irrigable area. The wagon-road owners may protest their good purposes as much as they like, but the people of Malheur County are witnesses against

When the wagon-road owners refuse a perm't the Reclamation Service to clude 5000 or 10,000 acres of their lands n the project, the natural result is an crease of the acreage cost of the irrigation work for the other land and indignation on the part of the owners of that land. And when the wagonroad owners declare that they will not permit their holdings to be sold by the Secretary of the Interior on completion of the project and that one year after that time must be allowed, the ther land-owners suspect a design to take advantage, at their expense, of the enhanced land values that will folow completion of the work.

These two points of controversy mark the disagreement between the Will- he inoculated with them. There is then

Wagon Road Company and the Reclamation Service. The reclamation engineers estimate the cost of the project at \$13 an acre, their figures being based on Inclusion of some 25,000 acres of wagon-road land in the irrigable area. But the wagon-road owners retort that their holdings, properly cluded in that area, are between 5000 and 10,000 acres less than 25,000. It is not to be wondered that residents of the area and other land-owners are inand the estimates of the government engineers and feel the \$42 per acre cost already high enough.

In such circumstances it is to be expected that other land-owners will hold off until they receive assurance that they are not to be assessed for the benefit of the wagon-road owners. This is Why the whole project languishes and the people of Malheur County are indignant and Oregon does not get its share of the reclamation fund.

#### WESTON NORMAL-AND OTHERS.

It is announced that the Normal School at Weston, Or., is to be discontinued for lack of funds. The allowance to this school from the State Treasury, like those to Monmouth, Drain and Ashland, is held in abeyance pending the issue of the referendum pon the general appropriation bill.

Weston's bereavement marks the sec nd step in normal school reform in Pregon. The first was the calling of the referendum on the general appropriation bill. The Oregonian advised against invoking the referendum, be muse it did not think the reform should be started at the expense of the other state institutions pro vided for in the bill, when the initiative offered a better method. But the start has been made, and the check to the Normal graft cannot fall to be beneficial to the educational interests of the state.

The graft has not been hit however at the mark where the Normal reformers really aimed. Western Oregon has three Normals and Eastern Oregon but ie. The overplus of schools existed in Western Oregon, and fts three are still alive; while Eastern Oregon's one institution, which the state might well ntinue, is dead.

The question of supporting a rational and adequate system of State Normal Schools has never come before the Legslature on its merits; it will not con before the people next June on its merits in the referendum vote. Possibly it will be presented squarely to the ople under the initiative, in a bill to abolish or consolidate certain normal

All that will be done when the referendum is taken will be to approve or disapprove the system of allied graft which various parts of the state have peen perpetrating to wring money from the state for local advantages. If the popular verdict should go against the system, the way will still be open for the Legislature to continue it should the lawsmiths choose to let it thrive, But by the initiative, the people can take the inwmaking power into their own hands, and do with the normals what the Legislature heretofore has refused to do.

The referendum may well go against the appropriation bill without condemning a wisely-ordered system of formal schools. Objection was vigorously made to the referendum on ground of expense to the state and impairment of institutions who the Incane Asylum, the Penitentlary and the Re form School. The mischief has now been done. To approve the appropriation bill next June will not undo that mischief; while to disapprove it will mal schools before the next Legislature upon its merits. This will be a new and refreshing event in Gregon educational history, and the problem may, let us hope, be so fairly and rationally solved that even the people of Weston will come to look upon their temporary bereavement as a disguised blessing.

## ROTATION OF CROPS.

A dispatch from Eugene, Or., presents, in an instructive way, the contrast between the grain crops from land properly farmed and those from land which has been Summer fallowed, Wheat sown on a tract which had been in clover two years produced 33 bushels to the acre; while farming without clover obtains at best from 15 to 20 hushels from soft precisely similar. One man's out crop, from a field Summer fallowed the two previous years, measured only ten bushels to the acre. A farmer whose returns from his land in these days of enlightened and scientific agriculture are as meager as that has ignored the conditions necessary to success. Those conditions are easy to learn and easy to follow. A farmer who does not know them has less prospect of success than a doctor who does not know anatomy; for nature left to herself will often cure disease but will no produce wheat and oats.

The foundation of prosperous farming is the rotation of crope, and the basis of all beneficial rotations is clover. There are good two, three and four-year rotations, but they all begin and end in clover. This plant is of the most marvelous gifts of Providence to the human race. Its use has brought prosperity and wealth to the farmers of the Mississippi Valley, whose land had been cropped continuously in grain to its ruin, just like the land in the Willamette Valley, near relative, alfalfa, seems likely to prove even more widely beneficent This leguminous forage plant will do

all that clover can and more. But let us speak particularly of clover, red, crimson or alsike-it makes no difference. All the varieties have three remarkable properties which fit them to serve the farmer as no other plants can. In the first place, their roots penetrale deeply into the subsoil and bring up both water and other mineral plant-food from depths which the plow cannot reach. For this reason they will endure drought and some of them will flourish on land where the surface soil is pure sand. Alfalfa roots are known to penetrate forty feet and more into the ground.

Second, the clovers are of luxuriant growth in stem, lenf and root, and therefore supply abundant humus when plowed under for green manure. Finally, and most important of all, the clovers and other leguminous plants support upon their roots a species of bacteria which has the wonderful power to transform inorganic into or ganic nitrogen; and inorganic nitrogen as all farmers know, is food that plants most have in one form or another. The areat discovery of Professor Moore, of the Agricultural Department, was a method of producing these bacteria in large quantities, so that the soil can days.

ing clover, or alfalfa, and the crop is marvelously increased, because manufacture food for it directly from

the nir. Even if a green clover crop is not turned under, still the nitrogenous roots are in the ground to enrich it by decay, and they have brought up large quantities of plant food from the sub soll. In any case, therefore, it properly precedes grain. A two-year rotation of clover and wheat may be so mandignant, for they accept the findings aged as steadily to increase the fertility of soil and at the same time destroy weeds. Let the clover be sown with Winter wheat, which is duly harvested The second season the clover is cut for hay, and the land is plowed before such weeds as plantain and thistles ripen their seeds. Then in the Fall Winter wheat is again sown with clover,

This gives a crop every season, and the land becomes richer year by year, instead of poorer. A reasonable sprinkling of commercial fertilizers to help supply mineral food will make conditions still better. There is a good rotation for three years with only one plowing. It starts, of course, with clover. The red is turned under potatoes, and after they are dug a disc harrow will prepare the land for Winter wheat. The subject is very broad, and not only interesting but of fundamental importance to the farmer.

PLAN PLANT AGAIN BURNED.

Systematic effort began some halfdozen or more years ago to work fiber flax industry in Oregon. Careful experiments showed that the climate and soil of the Willametre Valley and of some other sections of the state were particularly well adapted to flax culture. The plant grew vigorously, matured early and well, and the fiber was long, fine and strongqualities fully appreciated in the great centers of flax production and linen manufacture in the Old World.

At some expense and after much effort and many discouragements, a flax fiber and linen factory expert was brought out from Belgium. Looking over the field and noting the quality of flax produced in Oregon, he expressed the opinion that flax equal to the best product of Belgium fields could be grown here, and that, other conditions being favorable, linen equal to the best that comes from the world's famous coms, could be manufactured from it. Many difficulties were in the way of fex-fiber growing, as an industry, in Oregon. In the first place, our farmers knew nothing about flax-growing, and were loth to undertake it. Again, in order to compete with flax-growers of the Old World, there must be a class of labor suited to the industry. Farmers' boys and giris, if they could be nduced to do so, could perform much of the work, but they did not take kindly to the suggestion, and farmers

hemselves were slow to engage in a new undertaking in agriculture. Perseverance, however, accomplished much, even in the face of these obstades, and, as represented by Mr. Eugene Bosse, was finally successful in securing a large crop of flax fiber, properly treated and stored ready for the manu facturer. Machinery, to the value of several thousand dollars, was procured and placed, and an infant industry was about ready for its first step, when a fire broke out in the warehouse where It was stored and a loss of \$10,000 resulted. Later, the shed in which here was \$5600 worth of machinery surned, and the contents were ruined. Mr. Bosse, however, refused to discouraged, and succeeded in securing mother crop of flax fiber, which burned

inst Monday night. There has long been an undercurrent opposition to establish flax industry in Oregon. The animus is not fully understood, but these successive fires, each of which was doubtless of incendiary origin, points to the probability that this opposition is thoroughly unscrupulous. The last disaster ripples seriously, and possibly defeats the attempt to add flax-growing to the agricultural, and manufacture of linen to the industrial resources of the state

## BENNINGTON BLANE FIXED.

All that has been said in criticism of the Bennington disaster has been verined by the report of the court of inquiry, which has just finished its investigation. It has been charged that the explosion was due to the inexperience of boys and men who are delegated to the important task of keeping the machinery of naval vessels in order and that this in turn was due to a law passed by Congress in 1500 which, in effect, placed the motive power of our warships in the hands of apprentices in the naval service. In fixing the blame for the explosion, the court of inquiry found that a second-class foreman "by mistake" shut off the steam-valve connecting one of the bollers with its steam-gauge; that an oiler and acting water-tender failed to observe that this steam-gauge was not recording and continued pushing the fires in his furace, and that when leaks developed in the boller from this excessive pressure he failed to relieve it, as he should have one at once.

Others, a little higher in rank but qually irresponsible, failed also to observe" these conditions, and the exlosion occurred. The boiler of an rdinary steam tug on the Willamette River, handled thus incompetently, would subject the owners of the tug to arrest and, in case of an explosion with fatal results, to trial for manslaughter.

## THE HEALTH GUARDS AT PANAMA.

The attitude of the Government toward the men who go to Panama to work on the canal is worthy of a considerate people in an enlightened age. It is proposed to safeguard, as far as possible, the health of the laborers and those who direct them, by such sanitary requirements as can alone be depended upon to ward off fevers, miasmas and enteric disorders in the canal zone. The immoral practices that undermine the health of men unrestrained by family or social conditions, and that rage with the fury of a pestilence among men of the lower order of mind and morals, under communal conditions are also to be guarded against as far as possible by strict supervision of the camps, in regard to the hangers-on, especially in regard to the dissolute native omen who are likely to be attracted

thither. Many of the laborers employed in the simple drudgery of canal construction are men whose physical strength constitutes their entire stock in trade. To make the work of such men available and profitable to themselves and the employing power, it is necessary to keep their health up to the standard required for the performance of eight hours' labor a day for many consecutive

lamette Valley & Cascade Mountain an abundance of bacteria for the grow- physical standard, sanitary conditions any bank.

must be carefully supervised and the simple rules that govern bodily health in other directions must be enforced. A sick or diseased laborer is more than useless, since in addition to the loss of his services he must be provided for in

The Japanese government recognized his fact very early in the war with Russia, and with the acumen and persistence for which it is noted, set out to keep its soldiers from getting sick, The result has astonished the world. Typhoid fever, the scourge of armies in amp, has been so successfully fought hat it is practically unknown in the Japanese army, while a few miles distant, where the hosts of Russia are in camp, this most dreaded camp follower has claimed hundreds of victims,

The demonstration thus given in the conomy, wisdom and humanity of requiring men in the public service, encamped in large bodies, to observe the simple rules of sanitation and to provide means whereby they can do this, is well worthy of attention and imitation. By contrast with the conditions that prevalled at our Army mobilization camps in the South during the brief period of the Spanish-American War, it has aroused first the wonder and then the admiration of American sanitarians.

It was but natural to suppose that this lesson would be applied at the first opportunity. The opportunity has come in the massing together of a large number of laborers at Panama. The Government is fortunate in having in charge of this work a man who recognizes the importance of physical and moral conditions in the domain of common labor. A man strong and courageous enough to carry the precepts and example of a clean life into a position of this kind is worth his salary, though the figures named in this connection are far in excess of the ordinary compensation of the skilled engineer.

The quick and furious blaze on the East Side yesterday morning destroyed many an old landmark of the days when East Portland was a separate municipality, and old-timers did business on its one street, since known as Union avenue. While some more modern buildings, two of brick, were in the burned district, most of the houses destroyed were frame structures that had been patched and repaired from year to year to make them habitable. The loss on these, from a financial point of view, was triffing, but as each represented the home of a family, or the abiding place of a number of persons, and contained their worldly belongings, the loss was heavy in this direction and hard to bear. The scarcity of small houses and of buildings of the lodginghouse class in the vicinity where this fire occurred, is a serious feature of the case, as it will be difficult for many of the unhoused people to find places of abode suited to their means and business. This is indeed the most distressing part of any fire loss in a district of this kind.

Only one thing was needed to make the "race suicide" discussion utterly ridiculous, and that was the championship of the question by some leader of a fake "religion," coupled with an edict to make child-bearing compulsory. This final touch has been given by Alexander Dowie, self-constituted leader in "Zion," by a ukase delivered under his hand and seal, proclaiming that one child a year is required for the future up-building of Zion, and ordering that one shall be forthcoming from every married pair among the faithful. It is a well-known axiom that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridic-Not a few persons fall to see anything approaching the sublime even in President Roosevelt's exhortations upon this subject, and regard the whole matter as a matter for private consideration. But one thing is certain-if the question approached, in the first place, the status of a sublime truth, it has since dercended from that point of elevation, and Dowle remained to give it over to the realm of the ridiculous,

Sagami, Tango, Aso, Tsugaru and by a are names of vessels which were added to the Navy of Japan without the preliminary of letting contracts for construction. Russia launched these ships under the names Peresviet, Poltava, Bayan, Pallada and Variag. The renaming does more than to substitute one set of unpronouncable names for another. It makes plain to all the world the fact that Russia has now no navy in Asiatic waters.

There are signs that an attempt will be made at the next session of Congress to play revival of a canal at Nicaragua against the one undertaken Physical difficulties at Panama will be alleged as insuperable harriers, including unhealthfulness of limate and uncertainties as to labor. The real object is to prevent construction of any canal. It is a scheme of railroad and of other corporate inter-

Chief Engineer Newell recommends Winter irrigation as preferable to the same amount of water applied in Summer, since more of it soaks in and less evaporates. This is exactly the sort of rrigation Nature supplies to Western Oregon without ditches or any other expense. Where did she study scientific farming?

The war enthusiasm of the Russian copie is exactly the one-thousandth part of what the Czar supposed. Subscriptions to his new internal war loan \$100,000,000 reached \$100,000 and stopped there. They would have to be multiplied by 1000 to amount to the sum the Czar requires.

Very short sighted are those owners of large holdings of land who block the Government irrigation projects by refusing to sell to settlers in small lots. Whether their motive is obstinacy or greed, or both, it prevents their own enrichment and delays the development of the state.

Like certain political czars of Multnomah County, who have thrived in time past, the "Little Father" of Russia is taking good care to see that only his own delegates get seats in his convention-the promised Douma, or National Assembly,

When Russians say the Japs must re store Sakhalin, do they ever ask themselves what they are going to do about it? There is one way for the Russians to take and to hold Sakhalin, and that the Japs are using themselves.

Without guile, the president of burst bank in Louisville says the failure was due simply to over-loans and It is obvious that to maintain this shrinkage of deposite. That will smash

#### ECHOES OF IRRIGATION TALK FAILURE OF WESTON NORMAL OREGON OZONE.

in this matter

Many topics of high importance to the

Western States are before the Irrigation

Congress, now in session. And the dis-

spects even than did those of the Trans-

Mississippi Congress. At yesterday's sen-sion, the benefits of irrigation were con-

firmed on all sides. One friend from California recited that his nine crops of alfalfa in one year had amounted to an

average of one and a half tons an acre

of hay from each cutting and that the crops returned to the owner \$80 per acre.

East and West backed each other up,

Professor Bailey told of his travels from

Maine to California and from the Gulf

to the Lakes, where each orchardist claimed to have the best fruit on earth.

That was too much for Hood River.

conifers, decayed bark, and hur

reforesting with sugar pine, a tree so largely destroyed in the Southwestern Oregon forests. But," said the speaker,

'experiments had been in progress relat.

ing to the sugar pine for two years, with good prospects of ultimate success." Mr. Pinchot undertook to direct atten-

tion to the reforesting of the burned-over districts in the Coast Range, where

the fir timber was destroyed in the great

growth or fir or any other conifer was

GAPSIN ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY

G. K. Chesterton in London Daily News.

America touch and influence each other

is it the right England and the right America that touch? Is it the best

meaning of the one nation that is meet-

Doubtless America has really good

matter to teach England; but does she teach it? Doubtless America has much

to learn from England; but is it learned

England is too snobbish and oligarchi-cal; but is American influence even tending to make it less snobbish or less

oligarchiai? America is too cheap and vulgar; but does English influence

where there is English influence, ever

tend to make it less cheap and vulgar?
Is it not unfortunately the fact that

the very thing that modern America ad-

be a little less republican; that is a

that is, a little less English. This simul-

Americans on whom Benjamin Frank-

es rather less of a gentleman.

meant we have no space here to in-

meant was this that there ought to be

Domestic Life of De Witte.

Leslie's Weekly.

While the public career of M. Serge

person as "Lord" Lansdowne

ulre; it meant a great many things.

a falling together.

ing the best meaning of the other?

When modern England and modern

fire of 60 years ago, and where no

applegrower from that favored land r

will carry more interest in many

Excavations are being made at the base f the Tower of Babel, by college professors, probably in the hope of digging up some more dead languages.

"Lewis and Clark walked into this place," remarked the philosophic tourist who had spent all his money seeing the sights of Portland, "and I guess I can afford to walk out."

Several of the original Shakespeare puartos have been bought by a Mr. Perry, of Rhode Island. The quartos are very large, flat books, and if Mr. Perry desires to spread them all out for exhibition he will find it necessary to cover up a section of Connecticut.

Chicago schoolmarms, 25 in number, have entered suit against an excursion manager who brought them to Portland on an excursion, their grievance being the allegation that during the trip they were fed on bacon and condensed milk instead of the elaborate menu, with French frille, which had been advertised as a dining-car inducement. It is evident that those young lady teachers wanted gumdrops and ladyfingers.

### The Luckiest Man.

Hixon-That fellow, Jim Smith, is the uckiest man I ever knew,

Mixon-Why so? Hixon-Well, he took out a fire-insurance policy on his residence one day last week, and in two days his house burned to the ground and he got practically its the actual soil. Third—No explanation had been offered for the appearance of alder and other deciduous trees on areas

Hixon-And that gave Jim an idea. He went and had his life insured for \$10,000, and the very next day he was hit by an automobile and killed.

## A Horse Chesinut.

"That's a big horse pistol you have there," said Fagg to his friend Wagg. "Yes," returned Wagg, "it grew up from a big Colt."

#### A Sight Draft. "I now draw on you at sight," remarked the hunter to the duck, as he

At the Fair. I went on a lark With Lewis and Clark, And Sacajawea broke loose From her pedestal stoop

took deliberate aim with his rifle.

And called for her little pappoose. A drop of 5 cents à gallon in Kentucky whisky is quoted. A drop of 5 cents a dram is what the individual consumer is looking for, as that would enable, him to have a drop himself a

With a "Wow!" and a "Whoop!"

### An Unthrifty Family.

little oftener.

"Those Mosses were always an unthrifty family," said the dentist to his onfidential friend, the doctor,

"Why so?" inquired the doctor. 'Oh, they never look forward to the can ideal. American praise is not a future. Now, for instance, there was Ebenezer Moss, who died yesterday." "Yes."

"Well, only a month ago I put \$30 worth of gold into his teeth. Now if he had only waited a monta it would have been \$33 saved to him, They're an inthrifty set."

## The Clown.

Benold the clown with face of flour! Aha, the clown! oho, the clown! The world moves on from hour to hour, But progress never turns him down; Old Time to aim is very kind, For still the same old clown we find

same old clown with floury face Lives on from rolling year to year; From age to age he keeps his place. And every circus brings him here: Age doth not fade, nor custom stale This same old clown we yearly hail.

Oho, the clown! ana, the clown! The same old dunce-cup on his head, The same old pichald cloak or gown,

The same old jokes-and all is said; But if we could not have the clown We'd turn the whole blamed circus

ROBERTUS LOVE.

## WON'T TRY FOR AMERICA'S CUP

de Witte, Russia's greatest statesm and her chief plenipotentiary in peace negotiations jately begun at the New York Post, Portsmouth navy-yard, has been widely commented on in the press, but little The Boston Herald prints an ing dispatch from its well-informed has been said of his private and do-Glasgow correspondents, giving the reastic life. In selecting a wife M. de sons why there is no promise of another Witte appears to have been more inde-America's cup yacht race. English dependent than politic, for he chose a signers, he says, are unanimous in their opinion that it is useless to attempt to woman of a race which has been treated with intolerance and persecution in Russia. The Countess de Witte is a empete again under the old racing rules of the New York Yacht Club. Just be-fore he died, the late George L. Watson, Jewess, who was formerly the spean official subordinate of the man after having accepted a commission to build another challenger, withdrew from the undertaking as hopeless. Mr. Fife whose name she now bears. She secured a divorce from her first husband, but is happy in her second marriage, and and the other British designers being equally unwilling to consider building a boat, the New York Yacht Club was she and M. de Witte are a devoted couple, Although the Countess is a clever woman, the race prejudice woman, the race prejudic asked whether the old measurement rule or the new one would be applied to a challenger. The reply was so indefinite against under which the two were united have no doubt been a somewhat serious han-dicap to M. de Witte's advancement. that the whole matter has been allowed to drop, until the New Yorkers conde-scended to Inform Englishmen what their Notwithstanding the high positions he has held, his wife has not been reposition is. At present they are again actually in the attitude of blocking the ceived at court, and the leading society men of St. Petersburg have sport-in order, some think, to prethe racing freak of the Reliance her. Another member of the family, is daughter, who is idolized by It is a great pity that the America's cup father, and who has been his comrade is not in the hands of a representative committee of American yachtsmen, in-stead of in those of the New York Club, and confidante. She married a scion of the famous house of Narishkine, which which is so conservative as to hinder yachting progress in more ways than one has furnished several Czarinas to the empire, one of these being no less a personage than the mother of Peter the Its jealousy of the Atlantic Yacht Club nearly frustrated the ocean race, and it is leaving to smaller clubs and to indi-Handwriting Puzzles. viduals the furtherance of small-boat and deep-sea racing, as well as the development of the cruising and racing motor A correspondent signing "Legibility" very pertinently writes as follows. Why do business men sign their names so boats. If the America's cup difficulty can not be solved by it, the New York Club may find itself sidetracked by the presenthat they cannot be read? To one in receipt of a large number of letters daily there is much time lost in deciphering the signatures of them. Most of them look as if their writtation of a new international trophy

## How Tom Johnson Knew

Philadelphia Telegraph. There is a good story told of the strenu-us Tom Johnson's characteristic of taking any advantages that might be presented, while at the same time vigorously opposing the conditions that make them ossible. It was while he was in Congress and waging vigorous warfare against the trusts. There were those of his colleagues on the other side who did not agree with him, and, wearying of the repeated demands for legislation, the late Mr. Dingley, of Maine, the author of the war revenue bill, made a speech in which he said plumply that the clamor against the trusts was all for effect, and that as a matter of fact there was no such a thing as a trust in existence.

Mr. Johnson was greatly interested. "How about the steel rail trust?"

Mr. Dingley sat down without another

There is no such thing as a steel rail " replied Mr. Dingley, "and never Lippincott's Magazine. "Two heads are better than one," "Well," said Mr. Johnson, cheerfully, said: "there is a steel rail trust, and I am president of it."

money!

than he had feared.

What a wise old saw is this, For if there were never but just one What would become of a kiss?

ers had studied hieroglyphics in Egypt rather

than the English method of writing.

It may be an indication of genius to have a handwriting that few can read, but in

this matter-of-fact age business men should

have some consideration for those to whom

they write and sign their names so that com-mon persons can read them. The signatures of some business men would make excellent

Vacation Thought.

Puck.

Belshazzar saw the writing on the

"Gracious!" he gasped, "is my wife

sending from the seashore for more

Even the final catastrophe was less

material for your Puzzle Department.

Weston Leader. It should be distinctly understood by the state at large that the failure of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School to proceed is not the fault of the community of Weston.

It is a state school-not a local school, Yet this locality came to the aid of the We could not succeed in institution. meeting the views of the regents, who lemanded that \$10,000 cash should be in the bank ready for its use, before the school would be allowed to proceed; but the minds of many an ample sum, was raised to continue the school from September until June, when the \$1,000.000 appropriation bill will come before the people under the referendum

was a severe blow to the normal; once to inquire how it was, in that President French, whose unswerving case, that he sold his apples for \$2.50 a devotion to the school has been expressed box on the tree, the buyer assuming all expenses of picking, boxing, shipping, and marketing. To this there was no answer, by self-sacrifices that will never be known to the public; to the Weston peoplic, who have done much for the normal-have given it valuable property and kept and Hood River supremacy was not chalenged.
One of the most interesting topics It alive at the time of the Senatorial hold-up. The Leader knows, and the pen-ple of Weston know, and all those ac-quainted with the institution know, that handled by the forestry section of the congress was that of reforesting burntthe recent prospects of the normal the brightest in its history. Its over areas. Mr. Pinchot's remarks on this subject were noteworthy, among agement last year under President French When the yellow fir has been logged was such as to give it the highest and slashings have been burned, no fol-lowing growth of yellow fir will appear, confidence and the loyalty of its faculty and students. An attendance of 150 in the but in most cases, cedar, hemlock, and spruce will reforest the cleared area. normal department was expected for coming year. Practically all of its stund—To insure the new growth of dents were coming back and there were scores of letters from others who have been burnt off, so letting the seeds of the conifera come into contact with enrollment. A senior class of at least 1) members would have been graduated next June. The normal was upon its equipped with one of the best equipped with one of the best school plants in the Northwest, ready for the where second growth fir and cedar was logged off and the debris was burned. Fourth-No means was yet available for

best work it had ever done All this fruition—all this hope and promise—was shattered by the referendum and the regents were compelled, in their view of the matter, to submit to the blow. Monmouth, Ashland and Drain, it is said, will continue. More optimism obtains, possibly, among the boards in these localities. It is improbable, at least, that any of these communities did more than Weston-which raised, counting the teachers' notes, over \$860.

Let us not grow discouraged. There is hope yet. The appropriation bill may carry—if it is defeated, disgrace and shame should be Oregon's portion amongher civilized and progressive sistersnd the Eastern Oregon State Normal School revived with ample funds to carry its work forward. Or, in the event of its defeat, there may be a readjustment by the next Legislature looking to the per-manent support of a normal school in Eastern Oregon, which needs and is entitled to such an institution. In this event it is unlikely that the state's fine plant at Weston would be abandoned. Let us think on these things, and not despair. Meanwhile let each one of us

do yeoman work for that appropriation

## ZIONISM GAINING NO GROUND

Chicago Chronicle. The close of the Zionist Congress at Basel confirms the belief that the movement is so far off that it may fairly be

considered a mere sentiment prospects of actuality. mires in us is our aristocracy, that the very thing that we admire in America In a few words, the situation appears is her mere pertness and "push?"
English praise is not a force recalling America to her primal republito be that even among those Jews who profess advocacy of the Zionist project there is a manifest willingness to let somebody else go to Palestine to Merry England. We are themselves, while encouraging and finauot even flattering each other's powerscially supporting the proposed colonizawe are encouraging each other's weak-nesses. America finds it convenient to

tion of Palestine by I Nor is there anything strange in this little less American. England finds it convenient to be a little less chivalrous; mental attitude. The Jew of today is a citizen of the land he lives in. In a majority of cases it is his birthplace. It is his native country. Palestine is to him a foreign land. In this young nation there taneous falling away they choose to call are American Jews of the fourth and fifth lin would have turned his back embrace Englishmen whom Dr. Johnson would generation. It would be just as reasona-ble to hunt up the descendants of the have kicked downstairs; and behold the Mayflower pilgrims and ask them to return to England as it is to ask these Jewish-Americans to join an emigration wounds of the old war healed! But

neither people learns anything-except, perhaps, slang. England certainly does not learn democracy. The Americanized movement headed for Palestine English nobleman does not become an under great disadvantages and injustices inch less of a nobleman; he only be- he is still a lover of his country-and his country is not Palestine. In his report to the Department of Commerce concern-ing the condition of the Jews abroad, Dr. Lord Lansdowne at a Fourth-of-July festivity said that the mention of that date now involved no bitterness. This is quite true, The Fourth of July has of Russia do not want to leave t lost all its venom; and the simple rea-son is that it has lost all its meancountry. They love their native land in spite of the oppression that has been practiced upon them by the Russian govson is that it has lost all its meaning. What the Fourth of July originally enment, and they are hopeful that so thing like equal rights may be granted to them so that they may not be forced the things it certainly

to emigrate. With the Russian Jews in this state of mind, it is hardly necessary to speculate upon the Zionist possibilities among the Jews of those countries where no anti-Semitic laws or prejudices exist.

There is an undoubted solidarity among the Jews, due to their trials and perserutions through many centuries, but as these trials and persecutions diminish at the solidarity will weaken until it becomes as indeed it is fast becoming—little more than the proverbial clannishness of the

We may be sure, at any rate, that any movement for the re-establishment of the Jews in Palestine will never include a onsiderable proportion of the Jewish race. Whatever may have been true in the past, it is a fact that the Jew is not now a pilgrim and a stranger. He is a settled resident of the country in which sentiment to sever his ties of home and business to raise another Zion.

## Federal Cat Brigade

theory, but it is not practical.

(Omaha: Bee.) One of the queer institutions annexed to and supported by the Postoffice Departent in New York City is the Federal cat brigade. This numbers about fifty husky fommies with keen appetites for rats, The latter are of all ages, sizes and col-ors, and roam about the cellar and sub-cellars of the postoffice building seeking what they can devour. The cats are in-tended to check the liberties of the rats and are specially provided for by Congress. They kill thousands of rats every year. Raw meat is fed them every morning-just enough to keep them in capital fighting temper, and yet leave an appe-tite. Big Tom is the captain of the postoffice cat police. He holds his office by natural right, being fully two feet long and weighing about fifteen pounds. The big black feline is kept continually on the watch to see that his cohorts are on post. Occasionally one of them wearles of the ontinual night that reigns in the subcellars and slips upstairs. Then Tom is seen on one of his rare excursions in the upper world. The deserter is usually und after a short search. Without any

# and yow!, the deserter tucks his tail be-tween his legs and goes trotting back to the sub-ceilars and his duty.

serter. After a moment of scratch, spit

Boston Herald. Perhaps as fair a way as any to judge of the reasonableness of the conditions of peace offered by Japan is to consider what Russia would be expected to demand in case her success in the trial by arms had been as decisive as that of Japan has been. What consideration of generosity would have entered into the seace propositions offered for the con-

## Horses Especially Trained.

Kansas City Journal. Erie has enough pretty girls to maintain three livery stables. And each stable advertises as a specialty horses that will drive with the lines around the whip.