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THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1910.

The Oregonian FORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as cond-Class Matter. bscription Bates-Invariably in Advance

(BY MAIL). one year and weekly, one year....

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1910.

SPANISH WAR BURDENS.

History will probably record America's war on Spain as an unjustified attack of a strong nation upon a weak one. It will also mark down some of the penalties of retribution that are already appearing-a burden in the Philippines, another in Cuba, a heavily growing load of taxation for far-flung naval defenses and serious responsibilities in new spheres of international rivalry.

These responsibilities were subjects of debate last Monday in the United States Senate when that body was considering the naval budget, which amounts , to \$134,000,000. Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, inserted the re-mark in the debate that the people of the United States did not want war, but were driven into it by their "rul-GTS.

But America was precipitated into the war by the excited condition of the public mind and the rivalry of parties following the destruction of the battleship Maine. The declaration of war Congress was not the work of "rulers"; on the contrary, heads of the Government endeavored to avert conflict. President. McKinley used all the influence of his Administration to prevent war; for many weeks he withstood popular clamor and jingolsm in Congress. But destruction of the Maine, supposedly by Spaniards at Havana, produced a wrath in America that overwhelmed his opposition; Democrats in Congress, thinking to gain party advantage for themselves claration of war, urged hostilities, and Republicans, fearing to be outdone in avenging a supposed outrage upon the Nation, assumed to take the lead. Thus the declaration of war was adopted almost unanimously.

This would have been a very dan gerous step for the United States, had Spain been a strong power. But perhaps in that case the United States would not have rushed pell-mell into war. Yet rivalry of political groups for advantage of war and easy victory brought humiliation of France by the Germans in their latest conflict and loss of territory and treasure and national rank. Precipitous haste of political factions in France to be first in conquering Germany brought France to the dust beneath the superior power of the nation assailed. The conquered belligerent may never regain its former place at the head of European affairs. This is the price France paid for an unjustified war.

Had Spain been a power the equal of Great Britain, the outcome of America's precipitate declaration of war might have been very much different and the competition of Republican. and Democratic parties for the favor of the excited populace and for spoils of a war of aggrandizement might hateful strife. Oregon will continue taxes, a feeling of resentment ap-

West and newcomers who are jo them the opportunities that have made all the older states strong and great. They have reserved one-third of Oregon and 350,000 square miles of land in the far West from home-builders. This area is nearly twice that of France or Germany or Spain. It is three times that of Great Britain or Italy and half again as large as Austria-Hungary. It is one-eighth the surface of continental United States. The policy that locks up such a vast region from pioneer settlement marks one of the most monumental blunders of present-day

country. They deny people of the Far

statesmanship or of popular craze. It is no answer to say that settlers are land thieves. This is not true, and persons who assert it throw most unworthy aspersion on a most stalwart element of American citizenship. The pioneer settlers of the Far West have not been thieves nor robbers, nor were their forefathers in the Middle West and on the Atlantic side of the continent.

The Government should continue to allow its citizens to make homes on the public domain. Mr. Hill's judgment of this matter is sound Who dares call American settlers 'Guggenheims''?

This Western country has been 'conserved" since the morning stars first sang together. It is time to let settlers turn its wild resources to civilized uses.

DOCK BONDS AND OTHERS.

Just as well, and better, that the so-

called dock bonds have not been offered for sale. So bad a time is it for selling bonds that even tenders for water bonds-best of all descriptions prejudices. of bonds offered-are far below par; and bridge bonds bring no offers at all.

This is admonition that the financial world does not like the situation as here presented. The intimation is that the city has sufficient amounts of outstanding bonds for the present, and would better wait a while. But money for further water supply, and for Broadway bridge, is necessary; which it is most probable would be supplied at home if 5 per cents were offered at par.

Moreover, Eastern buyers have dislike of bonds issued under the initiative voting system prevailing in Oregon, and prefer bonds authorized directly by the Legislature. This is one reason why offers for our bonds do not come freely. Use of initiative and referendum, as a method of lawmaking, is supposed to indicate a spirit, among who employ the system, not favorable to investments and securities.

CANDOR AS TO PROHIBITION.

The Oregonian has not said state prohibition would "ruin" Oregon, Dr. Clarence True Wilson and similar goodly men to the contrary, notwithstanding. Nor has it said local prohibition would ruin any community; instead, it has commended prohibition by local option. But this paper has remarked that state prohibition would be injurious to Oregon, and it repeats this declaration with full confidence in the facts and reasons supporting it. Traffic in liquors in large populacenters is not suppressed any large municipality of any large municipality of prohibition state. Make-believe in prohibition of liquor in Portland and in the larger towns of Oregon would put this state in the cate-

gory of such commonwealths as Maine, Vermont and Kansas, whose names are synonyms of intolerance, irrationality and folly the country over. This would be real injury to Oregon This state is now entering upon a career of new activity and progress, and it ought not to be displayed before the Nation and the world as a commonwealth of crankiness, hypocrisy and

caped, so that the precincts of our Poce Court need not be defiled by his insufferable presence. Can we not dis. ern in this event a lesson which every woman ought to heed? Those who have hitherto neglected to provide themselves with wide and ample hats should do so without delay, and those whorn hair is by nature too scanty to ward off the blows of a shoemaker's hammer ought to fortify themselves

with wigs. THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A reader of The Oregonian who lives Boise, Idaho, wishes to know whether or not the House of Lords ha given up its hereditary right to rule and, if it has not, what the effect would be if it were to do such a thing. The House of Lords in England has not given up any part of its power as yet. The late election turned on the question whether or not the Lords had the right to reject a budget which the Commons had adopted. The voters of Great Britain sustained the budget, and the Lords, accepting the result of the referendum, passed it without much delay.

But in the debate over the budget the fundamental question came to the front whether or not it is wise for a civilized country like England to permit a body of hereditary legislators to The bitterness of the question exist. is intensified by the fact that, while the Lords retain their power in full, it is impossible for any measures of radi cal reform ever to be passed. Such bills as that for Irish home rule, the

reform of the poor laws on radical principles, and the like, will always be rejected by the peers, who are fixed by their economic interest in reactionary It is highly probable thta the pres-

ent Parliament will be dissolved within a few months, and in the new election which must follow the principal issue will be the regulation of the power of the House of Lords. Even the Lords themselves do not expect that they will escape some restriction and they have proposed various measures of reform on their own behalf. The Liberals, however, will not be satisfied with anything which hereditary Tory legislators are likely to propose, and will frame some restrictive, or

perhaps revolutionary, measure of their own. Still, it is not by any means certain that the great body of the British people wish to make much change in the House of Lords. The rural voters are deeply attached to the territorial magnates, who in a certain way have been a civilizing influence in the country and have performed a number of feudal duties with commendable zeal. They are the natural leaders of the rural population, and upon the whole

so far as one can discern, their leadership seems to have been satisfactory to those who are most concerned. FAR EASTERN PROBLEM.

Negotiations are proceeding between

Japan and Russia for a Far-Eastern policy adapted to the usages of both countries. Advices from St. Peters. burg are that while the matter has assumed definite form, "there is reason to believe that Japan is seeking to negotiate a convention on broader lines than Russia now wishes." It is, of course, not at all surprising to learn that Japan is not thoroughly in accord with Russian ideas regarding a policy for the Far East. Nor is it surprising that Russia is backward about meeting the Japanese views The Japanese made history at a rapid gait when they lowered the flag of the Czar a few years ago, but the great contest was one of those affairs which terminates with both of the contestants dissatisfied.

Japan was at first contented with the glory of the achievement. But as glory does not pay war debts or

sidered by the House foreign affairs committee Thursday and by the Sen-ate expositions committee a day later. California has already made a strong demonstration and the Kahn resolution now before Congress, if it passes, will give the Pacific Coast city liberal Governmental support.

Naturally Oregon, Washington and all other Pacific States and territories will lend unqualified support to San Francisco. This is assured by geo graphical location, even were there no other conditions to influence the de-But there are other influences risien. and they are powerful and pertinent. The Panama Canal is being construct ed for the purpose of bringing close to the old-settled regions of the East,

including New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and even Wash. ngton, a new empire on the Pacific. The people of the United States as rule are familiar with the older-settled regions along the Atlantic Coast and as far inland as the Missouri River There are in such regions no new fields f r commercial or industrial exploitation, and nothing of interest that the public is not already familiar with, The Panama Canal is not being built for the purpose of making these old and highly developed regions accessible for the sparsely settled new West. Instead it is to open up for the "over

flow" from the East new territory of surprising natural wealth. Visitors to the Panama Exposition

at San Francisco will get glimpses of a wonderland that extends all the way from Panama to Alaska and thence across the Pacific. Nearly every diplomat, warrior or financier who has mentioned the subject within the past five years has stated that the Pacific will be the scene of the world's greatest conquests, both industrial and political. The Pacific is the natural locality for the Panama Exposition, and the American people will come West to view it because they have great interest in learning more of this land of old romance and new wealth.

Some of the oldest highways in existence were built by convict labor. Along many of these world-famous thoroughfares internal commerce has followed the line of least resistance for more than a thousand years. It was not the excellence of the convict-built roads of the Old World that started Washington on the work of securing first-class highways by the same methods; but our neighboring state is now following the system of the ancients with results that are in every way satisfactory. Not only is the state securing fine roads at small cost, but the work is beneficial to the health and morals of the convicts who are doing the work. The success of Washington in roadbuilding by convict labor is so pronounced that it should be followed by other Pacific Coast States. Thousands of miles of these roads are needed, and there are thousands of convicts who should be working on them.

Upland tracts near Dayton, Wash., re selling as high as \$140 per acre, while in the valleys as high as \$450 per acre is being paid. This is the land which a few years ago made Columbia County, Washington, famous for its great yields of wheat and barley. But not even big crops and high prices for grain warrant farmers to continue growing it on land that will turn off from \$250 to \$1000 per acre when planted in fruit or vegetables. It was a year or two after the farmers in the vicinity of Milton and Freewater, Or., abandoned wheatgrowing before land sold as high as it is selling near Dayton. Today the land. which was formerly considered valuable only for wheatgrowing, is paying good dividends on a valuation of more than \$1000 per acre.

DEMOCRATS AFRAID OF VICTORY. Fear Party May Not Make Good and

May Lose in 1912. Washington Dispatch to New York Mail. Some of the longest heads in the Democratic party are credited with a singular lack of sagerness to have their party carry the elections this Fall and control the Sixty-second Congress.

These men-it is asserted for them; they do not say it themselves-hold that there is everything to lose and nothing to gain from a Democratic vic-tory in November. With a Republican Senate and Presi-

dent standing between any measure and its enactment, it is urged that a Demo-cratic House could do nothing except make a record for itself. It is just of that record that som

the nomination of that record that some big Democrats are alleged to be afraid. There is a fair prospect now for the nomination of a conservative Democrat in 1912-Judson Harmon, of Ohio, or some man like him. Such a man would not care to have a Dem-ocratic House write his platform for advance. Wealthy Democrats, it is asserted.

will be chary of contributions to the party cause this Fall.

The mere possibility of success has brought back intimations of the old Democratic discord. Champ Clark, the Democratic discord. Champ Clark, the minority leader, hopes to be speaker of the next Congress. But he is a Bryanite, and as such unacceptable to a considerable number of his colleagues. It is declared that already 34 Demo-cratic votes are pledged against the fulfillment of his avowed ambition.

fulfillment of his avowed ambition. Whether Democrate wish it or not, they may find' themselves morally bound by the circumstances of their Fall campaign to bring in a new tariff bill, if they carry the House, even al-though they know it will not get past

e Senate. Tariff revision, futile or otherwise, it is asserted, means business unrest and factional dissension, as the Democrats can learn from their own experience in 1894, if they are indisposed to take the present troubles in the other camp as a typical revision aftermath. Many Democrats seem afraid of the

bill the House would bring in under the leadership of Champ Clark, afraid of its effect on public opinion. They recall what the Missourian has said.

"If I had my way, I would tear them (the custom houses) all down from turret to foundation-stone, for from the beginning they have been nothing but dens of robbers." Responsibility as a House majority

will bring with it also the necessity of getting along under the new rules, of demonstrating that the uprising against "Cannonism' was well founded and not like the prior uprising against "Reedism," mere claptrap.

PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND CENSUS

Suggestion That They Unite in a Celebration Over Their Great Growth.

Christian Science Monitor. Portland, Or., and Seattle, Wash., are involved in a rivalry very similar to that which existed between Chicago and St. Louis 30 years ago and between Minne apolis and St. Paul at a later date. Each is claiming, in advance of the census returns, to be the larger city, and as in the case of the other rivalries referred to, it is quite probable that the census returns will not be permitted immediately to settle the controversy. Already there are charges and countercharges with reference to the correctness of the enumera

tion just taken. Without going into the merits of the was ignorant of the fact that he was setting a bad example to all future ages! Jesus Christ must sit at the feet of these blasphemers to take lessons in good morals! And these modern scribes and pharisees have the brazen nerve to call themselves Christians! Calling the mas-ter of the house Beelzebub, how much more then of his household. "This perifdious crusade denies and. where it can, tears away and destroys case, and without taking sides in the contest, it will not be out of place for an observer at this distance to say that even at the lowest estimate that one city places upon the population of the other, each has great reason to be satisfied with the progress it has made, and both should be proud of the splandid showing their growth is making for the new Northwest. where it can, tears away and destroys the lawful liberty, wherewith Christ hath Tacoma, which is not a competitor for first place, may well be taken into con-sideration in this connection. Assuming that the population of both Portland and the lawful liberty, wherewith Christ hath made us free. Our own branch of the one universal church, in agreement with all the other ancient divisions of the same, expressly and formally places the Seattle exceeds 200,000, which seems like a conservative estimate, and that Taco-ma's population exceeds 100,000, we have three cities in the Columbia-Willamette wine cup in the hands of every con municating member and commands: 'Drink this.' Indeed, it looks on this Puget Sound region of a size and sacrament as at once the consummation character that speak volumes for the adand the vancement out that way during the last, 25 years, and, more, that give promise of still greater advancement in the next spiritual life. Our church, in so many words, in the Catechism, teaches that

The suburban trolley line is still guarter of a century. Portland has about beverages that may be no more danger-

RECTOR FIGHTS PROHIBITION. ong Island Preacher Quits Pulpit to Make War on "False Temperance."

New York World. The Rev. Dr. William A. Wasson, rec-tor of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Riverhead, L. I., has resigned his pastorate in a letter to Bishop Burgess, and will give his whole time to fighting prohibition and "temperance, falsely so-called, and advocating the true emperance, which means m oderation

and self-control." resignation is to take effect on September 1.

The decision of Dr. Wasson to fight gainst prohibition and for licensed saloons is a climax to a contest of several years, which has given him a Nation-wide reputation. Four years ago he caused a furore at Riverhead and elsewhere on Long Island by publishing a letter on the license question, which was at that time engrossing the attention of the people of Riverhead, which had been "dry" for several years. As a result it became "wet" again and it has been

wet" ever since Because of his working openly against temperance, falsely so-called." there has been constant friction in the Riverhead thurch. While a large part of the combeen munity supported the minister in the stand he took, some of his parishioners disliked the notoriety brought on the church and others disliked his utterances on the liquor question. Notwithstanding, there has been no effort to get Dr. Wasson to resign and he has been successful in his church work.

Dr. Wasson sets forth his reasons for

giving up his ministerial work and fight-ing the prohibitionists and other temper-ance workers in his letter to Bishop Burgees, which follows: "Grace Church Rectory,

"Grace Church Rectory, "Riverhead, L. I., May 14, 1910. "To Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, D. D., Bishop of Long Island. "My Dear Bishop: I hereby tender you my resignation of the rectorship of Grace Church Riverhead to the rectorship of Grace Church, Riverhead, to take effect on Sepember 1 next.

"This is a step that I have had under serious consideration for some months. It does not mean that I have less regard for the Church or her work or less appreciation of my duty and privilege as her minister. On the contrary, it is these very considerations that are determining my course-that I may serve the Church more effectually. I see an ampler op-portunity than a local pastorate can af-lord of preaching the Gospel as this hath received the same; and I

The poisonous influence of this hum

bug 'temperance' is more disastrous than that of drunkenness, for the latter is seen

fronts

ery of heaven.

feel that I am thereunto called.' "The supreme immorality that the christian conts and threatens the Christian is that which

"John D. Rockefeller, Jr.," said a New "John D. Rockefeller, Jr.," said a New York banker, "asked me one Saturday afternoon a good Biblical text to base an address on. 'I'm thinking,' he said, 'about that beautiful verse from the 23d Psaim-"The Lord is my shepherd. I shall not want." 'Beautiful and appropriate,' I agreed. 'But, Mr. Rockefeller, there is even a better verse in the same psain-"Thou ancintest my head with oil; my cup runneth over."." The prohibition movement is more dan-gerous than commercialism, for the lat-ter, at least, makes no pretenses. If it demoralizes, it does not deceive.

and loathed for what it is, whereas the prohibition propaganda parades in the liv-Miss Fanny Crosby, the hymn writer, overflowed, on her 90th birthday, with wiedom and humor. Apropos of sight. "This spurious 'temperance' slurs, not always covertly, our Lord Jesus Christ, because, in his own words, he came the blind poet told a reporter a story both pretty and pathetic. "A little boy," she said, "once took up his grandmother's drinking.' A copy of the Prohibitionist, the official organ of the National Prohi-bition party, is before me, containing an spectacles and put them on his nose, as children will. Then, peering through the glasses, he frowned, and said; 'But I editorial in this very strain, the gist of which is that if Jesus did drink wine he was ignorant of the fact that he was can't see, grandma! There must be som thing between my eyes and the glasses! What is it?' 'It is 70 years, my child.' the old lady answered.

Can Jeffries Get Back !

Philadelphia Press. A wide range of men, not individually

r immediately interested in the prize ring, will watch with keen personal at-tention to see if James Jeffries "can get back.

Here is a man once doing with amazing success the most difficult, dangerous and taxing of physical tasks. A fight calls for the highest physical endurance, supreme strength, even temper, quick-ness, dexterity and skill, all exerted after months of patient preparation, whose fruits must be plucked or lost in mowhose Christian's ments of extreme tension, when seconds are as long years, in their earnings.

Can he "get back?" Experience is all against him. The moral and physical laws are both inexorable. What a man

sows that shall he reap. What a man

builds into body, nerve and mind that will he find when he draws on his re-

serve. No one can restore to him the years that the locusts of leisure and pleasure have eaten. He may, like Esau,

seek his early birthright of strength, nerve and decision, but he will not ob-tain it again though he yearn for it with

Sentence Sermons.

Chicago Tribune. Perspiration for better things on earth

Giving my imagination a rest often improves my neighbor's reputation.

To know yourself may not reveal all

Many preachers think that arguing over

s the best aspiration for heaven.

truth, but it may prevent some li-The suffering of the saints und-

ermon does not augment their grace.

tears and with training.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Robeson L. Low, manager of the bank-ing department of the Title Guarantee & Frust Company's Jamaica branch, prides himself upon the fact that one of his imself upon the fact that one of his orebears was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Several days ago Alfred Cohen, wealthy young man of Jamaica, walked into the Title Guarantee & Trust Company's office and found Mr. Low signing checks. He watched him a few moments

and then said:

and then said: "You're quite a signer, aren't you?" "I ought to be," replied Mr. Low, straightening up a bit; "one of my an-cestors was a signer of the Declaration of Independence." "Huh!" remarked Cohen, "I guess you haven't got much on me. One of my an-cestors signed the Ten Commandments." -New York World.

. . .

A man in Ohio recently sought an expert in oil, because he believed that he had struck oil on his land. He brought a sample in a bottle. Evidently he had been in a great hurry.

and had hastily grabbed the first bottle at hand, for when the chemist had duly analyzed the sample submitted, he sent

the following telegraphic report: "Find no trace of oil. You have struck paregoric."-Youth's Companion.

. . . "The teacher in one of the classes in a school in the suburbs of Cleveland had been training her pupils in anticipation of a visit from the school commissioner," said George S. Wells, of Pittsburg. "At last he came and the classes were called out to show their attainments. The arith-metic class was the first called, and in matte class was the first called, and in order to make a good impression the teacher put the first question to Johnny Smith, the star pupil. 'Johnny, if coal is selling at \$6 a ton and you pay the coal dealer \$24, how many tons of coal will he bring you?' Three, was the prompt he bring you?' Three, was the prompt

reply from Johnny. The teacher, much embarrassed, said, 'Why, Johnny, that ian't right.' 'Oh, I know it ain't, but they do it, anyhow.' "-Kanaas City Star.

. . .

The farmer marched into the little grocer's shop with a firm step. "I want that tub of butter," he said, "and that lot of sugar, and all that other stuff." that tub of butter," he said, "and that lot of sugar, and all that other stuff." "Good gracious." said the widow who kept the shop. "Whatever do you want with all them goods?" "I dunno," said the farmer, scratching his head, "but, you see, I'm the executor of your husband's will, and the lawyers told me I was to carry out the pro-visions."-Tit-Bits,

Church in this country is that which masks and misrepresents itself under the guise of that noble word-temperance.

public. It exposed the Nation to this, prohibition in its leading cities, but its Canger when President Clevelan1 in his second Administration defied Great Britain with his Venezuelan ultimatum, in response to hysterical popular excitement. Prime Minister isbury is said to have desired to take President Cleveland's message as an insult and a cause for war, but to have been overridden by Queen Victoria. The danger of war at that time between America and Britain was grave, and it is probable that the exposure of Canada to American attack was all that dissuaded Britain from conflict.

Decrepit Spain went down before the superior naval equipment of the United States. Its own naval force was meager, and its leading men realized from the first that it could not cope with America's. Spain sent out a small squadron to certain doom, yet It had to do this in order to make a show of fight and to preserve ancient dignity and pride.

Some persons imagined the United States had an interest in Cuba superior to that of Spain or the rest of the world, and that therefore this country was justified in intervening between Spaniards and Cuban rebeis and ejecting the Spaniards. But this sentiment would probably not have been strong enough to control the American Government had it not been strengthened by the Maine disaster and the supposed responsibility of the Spaniards Now that the Maintherefor. 18 likely to be raised, perhaps it will be discovered that its destruction was not caused by the Spanlards, but by internal explosion, such as has occurred on other war vessels.

The United States is certainly paying dearly for its conquest of Spain. Perhaps future benefits will compensate. but that is to be proved. Meanwhile, it foots the bills for costly establishments for Navy and Army in the Philippines, and soon must foot another Intervention bill in Cuba.

SETTLERS ARE NOT "GUGGENHEIMS."

Mr. Louis W. Hill, head of newlyprojected railroads in Oregon, observes that this state needs for its upbuilding and for traffic of his lines settlers and homebuilders on the public domain-that is, return of Pinchotized "conservation" areas to homestead entry, at \$2.50 an acre, in accordance with law. This is the well-founded opinion of a railroad man for whom Eastern Oregon has long waited with vast areas of conserved wilderness.

Now that the railroad-maker has come and pointed out the requisite of progress, faddlsts of conservation set up a tirade and call Hr. Hill a "Guggenheim." But this is not the opinlon of the Eastern Oregon country nor of persons elsewhere, who have learned from the history of their country that the pioneers of the Nation's progress everywhere have been mesteaders on cheap Government Iand.

Conservation theorists turn their ant had fled. faces against the record of their

to grow with or without the sham of rising greatness will strike newcomers by peaceful diplomacy and cleverness and neighbors more favorably with honesty of law and sincerity of citizens. Oregon has nothing to gain and much to lose from the farce of prohibition will not even gain as increments of its population the ranters and brawlers of prohibition, for they will go elsewhere tomorrow or soon thereafter, whether they shall engraft their hobby on Oregon or not.

Oregon will preserve its selfrespect and the respect of its neighbors by repudiating this humbug of liquor suppression. This commonwealth now has a local option law which enables any community to prohibit the saloon. If this law cannot be successfully applied to prohibit liquor traffic in Portland and the lesser cities, none other can be. Liquor will continue to be sold in Portland no matter what the pretense of law may be, just as it is sold in every large town and city in every prohibition

A LESSON FOR WOMEN

state.

The highwayman who attacked the Montavilla schoolteacher, a night or two ago, departed from the ethical code of his profession in two particulars at least. No self-respecting holdup man ever tries to rob a woman, for one thing, and in the second place he never uses blows upon either a man or a woman. If it is essential to accomplish his purpose, your ethical highwayman will kill, but he will not strike a person with a vulgar weapon like a hammer.

From the circumstances surrounding the attempted robbery of this young woman and many other things which have happened lately, the suspicion is inescapable that the highwayman's profession in Portland has fallen to a low estate. It is clearly in the hands of a depraved gang who care not for the noble traditions of their calling. They seem to be greedy crew who are satisfied to get money, no matter how they come by If they do not take care, they will soon be classed with our predatory millionaires and then what will the shade of Dick "urpin have to say to them?

Sad as one must feel over the vulgar rudeness of this Montavilla highwayman, still the attack upon the young schoolteacher is illuminated by one circumstance, brillianti, illuminated, one might say. That is her vallant defense of herself, or at any rate her valiant determination not to be robbed. So far as one can discern from the account of the affair, her resistance was merely passive, but it was and there is so much money and so effectual. Although the robber struck much public pride behind the move her several times over the head with his unspeakable shoemaker's hammer, nevertheless she was so protected by her hat and hair that she seems to have taken. have suffered no great harm before

help arrived and the wretched miscre-Let us all rejoice that the robber es-

peared. Since the close of the war Japan has been endeavoring to secure some of the spoils of war that escaped her clutches at the Portsmouth settlement. For a time there were indica-tions of a tacit understanding between Japan and Russia by which it would be possible for each country to do political prospecting and exploitation in Manchuria. The famous "open'door" in Manchuria was so thoroughly choked and jammed with Japanese tradesmen that those of other countries had extreme difficulty in edging in. Russia was apparently assigned a certain portion of the field, and all

went well until England, Germany and the United States sent up a protest against the aggressions of both Japan and Russia in trade territory in Manchuria. It has since become necessary for the two powers to maintain a fairer attitude toward the rest of the world. Being deprived of the advantage they sought to exercise; it is now advisable to formulate a new policy. Anything

like a permanent or satisfactory pact between Russia and Japan does not however, seem possible. Japan is so hopelessly involved with the weight of her war debt, with her ship subsidies and other forms of graft, that she might be willing to fight again for chance of getting something besides glory out of it. Russia, still smarting

from the wounds of conflict, has been gathering in gold and strengthening her war chests until, with the financial aid of her creditors, she is again in a position to dictate the breadth of the lines on which the Far Eastern convention shall be negotiated.

The Muscovite and the Japanese are both too greedy to remain at peace in the same field unless that field is well policed by other nations.

THE PANAMA EXPOSITION.

If there is any good reason why Washington, D. C., should be considered in any way eligible as a site for the 1915 Panama Exposition, it is not easily discernible. The Panama Exposition is to be held for the purpose of celebrating completion of a waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Washington is on neither

the Atlantic nor the Pacific, and is not even accessible to the big ships which will form such an important part of the celebration. Viewed from either a historical or a commercial standpoint, no reason exists for considering Washington as a site for the great show. The contest is accordingly narrowed down to San Francisco and New Orleans. Both of these citles are making a strenuous fight for the honor,

ment in each of these cities, that it will not be an easy matter to dislodge either of them from the position they

New Orleans has a strong lobby at Washington, and the merits of the claim of the Southern city for recog-

reaching out and drawing the country closer to the city. A new line was pened from Vancouver to Orchards. Wash., Sunday. For the entire distance of six miles are fine farms and fruit ranches whose owners will now have all of the conveniences of the city added to the comforts of the coun-Land along the line to OrcLards has doubled and trebled in value since the coming of the North Bank Railroad made it so easily accessible from a good shipping point, and now the trolley line will make it still more desirable and valuable. All of Clark County, Washington, is in such close touch with Portland that the building of an electric line or any other improvement is of great value to this city.

It certainly should not be necessary indict the old ploneers and upbuilders of the State of Oregon, in order to advance and carry out the theories of the men of the East, who have done nothing for the country, their state, or their communities. This remark from Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern. Nor were the early pioneers who subdued the wilds of Pennslyvania and Illinois thieves of the public domain and criminals, although conservation faddists In those states argue as if they were.

The church people of California who are so eager to stop the proposed prizefight no doubt are wise in appeal. ing to the law, but, after all, there is a better way. If nobody bought tickets there would be no fight. Why not persuade everybody to boycott it? Surely here is a boycott which no court would condemn.

Judge Burnett enjoys an enviable reputation for doing a good deal of business in a short time. His visit to Portland may therefore do more than merely relieve the local judges of their accumulated work. It may give them useful hints upon the value of industry and orderly methods.

Pinchot, Garfield, Glavis, Kerby, et al., are great conservers, and now the public sees some of the things they have been conserving-lies, scandals, conspiracies, spy workings, etc., all for the purpose of "getting" Ballinger. Conservation is a big subject

The drydock Dewey seems to have followed the example of the man it was named after. Neither of them was able to keep afloat, though both took up a good deal of space.

In bidding the comet farewell politeness forbids vain allusions to unfulfilled promises, but we cannot help hoping that the next one will bluster less and show more.

Insurgents are laying claims to Roosevelt. But the Colonel is too strong a fighter to believe in the rule of the majority by a minority.

Certain persons say the earth passed through the comet's tall, but they are nition by the Government will be con- the ones who know least about it.

imes the population that it had it 1885. Seattle has about 29 times the popu-lation it had then. Tacoma in 1880 had a population of 720. These cities need not grow at any such rate in the next 25 or years as in the past to attain metro politan proportions.

Instead of wasting their time and their Instead of wasting their time and their energy and their enthusiasm in efforts to prove that each is claiming greater growth than it is entitled to, they might well unite in a celebration over the well units in a celebration over the growth which all are able to exhibit and over the wonderful development of the country round about, which has made this growth possible.

Poe's Name Leads in Hall of Fame. Baltimore News

In the first installment of answers in the popular canvass being conducted by a New York newspaper may be ac-cepted as a dependable criterion of public opinion, Edgar Allan Poe is gen-erally considered more deserving of a place in the Hall of Fame than any other famous American of native birth. From the official list of 206 nominations for the honor, 19 of the representative men and women who were asked to vote put the author of "The Raven" ahead of I propose to do my little share by giv-ing up my whole time to it. I shall opall the others. These voters included prom-inent educators, ministers, writers, editors, painters and sculptors, as well as United States Senators, Cabinet members and Governors. This feeling of the popurating on a book aiming at once to expose the real character of this mis-called temperance movement and to lar pulse is not confined to any one or

wo sections of the country. Ranking next to Poe in favor with the voters so far is Patrick Henry, who re-ceived 16 votes. William Cullen Bryant gets 15, George Bancroft and General Phillip H. Sheridan 14 each.

herent rights. I am writing for the periodical press as well. And I am pre-An election for the Hall of Fame is held every five years. A total of 40 names is to be selected from the nominations-26 Americans of native birth, four Americans of foreign birth and 10 famous American women.

Prohibition That Doesn't Prohibit. (Roseburg Leader.)

ontrol. Yours sincerely, "WILLIAM A. WASSON." Let it be here stated that Roseburg has never been voted "dry" by a ma-jority of the residents of the city. This

majority came from people living out-side the limits of the town and whose farms were not affected either way. New York World. No one can quarrel with Professor Laughlin's list of causes for high prices. So far as it goes. It includes: the tariff, the advanced value of good farm The facts are many and solidly against prohibition. When they are all sum-marized they mean a bonded debt of lands, the movement of farm population to the cities, the rise of wages, the dis-appearance of range-fed beef, civic and about \$73,000 that the saloons would alone have paid by this license, the loss of thousands of dollars of money each year to our business men, and money always in circulation, and a gain in the national extravagance, the cost of mili-tarism here and abroad, the monopoly number of bootleggers and an increase in the number of drunks from the sale methods of trusts, costly trouble-saving nethods of retailing, growing extravaof illicit whisky, not figuring the loss gance in the standards of private life. to property owners by the decrease in earning value of their property. Under these, circumstances is there Here is food for thought in directions where remedy is possible, without wor-rying overmuch about gold production

any wonder that there is opposition to prohibition that does not prohibit and causes an annual loss to the legitimate

citizen and the property holder.

Acquired in Germany

Washington Star. It would not be surprising if Colo-nel Roosevelt came back home with a all-all! "Heavens! But if you must, wait 20 minutes until I can send for my moving picture machine; this will make a corkpronounced liking for frankfurter sau-sage and pothto salad. ing film.'

Prospects for a Long Session. Indianapolis News.

The President is firm, the standpat-ters are firm and the insurgents are firm. Looks like a long session of Congress, doen't it? that Mr. Roosevelt might be induced to take, but we feel quite certain he will never run for the Vice-Presidency.

ous than wine) has an even stronger claim than that of legitimate indulgence. It teaches that wine is a food: 'Our bodies are strengthened and refreshed by the bread and wine.' How far, or whether at all, the individual members of the church shall commonly use these beverages, the church leaves to the conclence and the good sense of the mem-

wellspring of the

"The moral influence of this tyrannical, unscriptural and unchristic hibition propaganda is wholly and many-sidedly bad. While the masses of its

adherents are no doubt sincere and hon-est. Its protagonists, as a class, assault all who differ from them with savage and venomous ferocity. They admit no difference in judgment. Even to ques-tion their wisdom argues moral deprav-ity. In addition, they slander and fal-sify. They browbeat. They set wicked traps to entice to sin. Where they pre-val vail, there begins an orgy of hypocrisy and law-breaking: and the last state of the community is worse than the first. "I believe there is a great and urgent

een intrusted to her care.

which cannot be controlled.

Accommodating the Film Man

St. Paul Dispatch.

"Hold, man! What would you do?" "I would die! From this bridge I will leap into yon mighty torrent and end it

Explanation Enough

the tools is the same as building the No feeling is more delusive than that you are raising yourself by despising work for the Church and her Mast be done in exposing and combating this

envelopes.

It is better to be a fool seeking wisthreatened reign of terror. In this work dom than a wise man satisfied with what givyou have.

There are too many who would rather go over the falls than not seem to pose that menace to true religion with "With my brother I am now collaboin the swim.

Children would be more truthful if we were less anxious to make lying profitable to them.

Many think they have the faith that is ready to die when they have only the fanaticism that is anxious to kill. show how intemperance can be met and overcome, here a little and there a little, by methods that approve them-selves to the reason and invade no in-

Divorce Cards,

Chicago Record-Herald.

A Cincinnati woman has issued divorce pared to speak wherever men will listen cards explaining that she cannot see why it is not as proper to do that as to make formal announcement of engagements or births. The Cincinnati woman probably got her idea from John Jacob Astor, who, a few months ago, gave a notable divorce supper in New York. Divorce cards will, in addition to the information they convey, be useful in showing the social standing of the di-vorced lady and gentleman. For those cards explaining that she cannot see why to the voice of the church and the mes-sage of the everlasting gospel that has "Henceforth I shall give my time and thought to fighting temperance falsely so called and advocating the true temper-ance, which means moderation and self-

vorced lady and gentleman. For those who make fine pretensions handsomely engraved cards will have to be used, while people in the humbler walks of life may be expected to get along with mere printed cards. It might be sug-gested that a particularly dainty grass widow might add a pleasing touch by having her divorce cards adorned with baby ribbon and sent out in sweet-scented

The Co-ed Problem.

Kennebec Journal.

Kennebec Journal. One of Harvard's professors says that co-education is bad and that women often break down from the strain of trying to keep up with men. This should quiet the suspicioin that has gone abroad that the men frequently break down from trying to keep up in the race for scholarship honors with the

New Definition of Financier

Chicago News.

Little Willie-Say, pa, what is a finan-

Pa-A financier, my son, is a man whe can separate other people from their money without the ald of a sandbag.

Adjunct to the D. A. R. Louisville Courier-Journal. "What's the latest D. A. R. news?" "Oh, they are talking of forming a Bens liet Arnold chapter for traitoresses."

One Office He Doesn't Want. Philadelphia Inquirer. may be a whole lot of offices Roosevelt might be induced to There