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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, PEBRUARY 21, 1904

A GREAT WEITER AND REFORMER. A new life of Voltaire by S. C. Pal-

lentyre does not do more justice to that wonderful because many-sided writer an does the standard life by John Morley, but it makes a more vivid and charming picture of the humane side of the great mocker; his generosity, magnanimity and philanthropy, the lovable qualities of one who was the besthated man of two generations. Unlike Rousseau, who was also a great writer, in his far-reaching influence on the literary style and spirit of successors so different as Byron, Renan and Ruskin, Voltaire was not a man of sentimental quality or genius for melodrama; he was a restless man of the world, a man of talent for business, who was so prudent that from 1721, when he inherited an income of \$800 a year, he never spent his whole income. He scoffed at men of letters who professed to find in poverty an inspiration. He said: "Poverty enervates courage; ask nothing of any one; need no one." He was twice imned in the Bastile, and when Hber ated, in 1726, in his 33d year, he visited England and with this visit began his great career.

We have called Voltaire a great writer in distinction from a great thinker. He was a man of unsurpassed genlus for accomplished and versatile literary craftsmanship. He was at once a poet, a playwright, a novelist, a letter-writer, a historian, a critic, a philesopher and a theologian, an agricultura wit and a man of the world. His comprehensive views, by sincere abhorrence of the military spirit, by his eness and brutal obscenity. As a letter-writer Voltaire is the foremost in the world. Whether they ocial, religious, scientific or political history, they are the wittlest and the most natural extant. The genius of Voltaire us a versatile and accomplished literary handicraftsman is, however, not his strongest claim to re membrance. He was the greatest public benefactor, philanthropist and reformer of his century in France, from the day of his return from England, in 1729, to his death, in 1778.

Voltaire labored with pen and purse for persecuted French Protestants; he worked three years for the cause of humanity in the celebrated case of Calas, executed for a murder committed by another man, and finally secured the reversal of the legal decrees of attainder and confiscation of property passed by the French Parliament. He worked on the case of Sirven for seven years, and on the case of Lally for General Lally was a gallant Irish Jacobite who, after performing great services for France in battle in India, had been judicially murdered by an iniquitous decision of the Parliament of Paris in 1766. When Voltaire had but four days to live, Louis XVI in council publicly vindicated the name of General Lally, who tweive years before had been done to death by the hands of the common executioner. To the son of the victim of this judicial murder, Lally-Tollendal, Voltaire dictated his last letter: "The dead returns to life on learning this great news; he sees that the King is the defender of justice: he will die content; he tenderly em-

The finest quality of Voltaire was his steepless hatred of oppression and in-Macaulay says that Voltaire often enjoyed a pleasure dear to the better part of his nature, the pleasure of vindicating innocence which had no other belper, of repairing cruel wrongs, of punishing tyranny in high places. ody knows the efforts of Voltaire to do justice to the memory of Calas and Lally, few know that he was the first great practical philanthropist he established a colony of watchmakers and weavers on his estate. When the province of Gex was laid waste by fam-1771 he had grain sent to him from Sicily and sold it much under cost price to the poor people. By his pen he saved innocent lives and restored stolen onor; he warred on oppression and privilege, on intolerance and cruelty For slaty years Voltaire warred on the abuses in church and state and society and cleared the soil of France for the

planting of the tree of liberty. It is because of this great, noble, heroic, unflinching, relentless war against despotism that so grave and conservative a thinker as John Morley pays such high honor to the memory of a wonderful man whom only ignorant bigots de-

tounce as "the great anti-Christ." Voltaire was nothing more than a deist; he fought against the materialists, the atheists, all his days; his assaults upon the church in France were due to the fact that in those days the church was corrupt, impure, and, worst of all, was the ally and executive of the despotism of the state. Doubtless Voltaire and Rousseau both by their writings helped to create a political and social atmoscharged with electricity that would manifest itself in the thunder form of revolution, but Voltaire and Rousseau were very different men. busseau was not so versatile a literary craftsman as Voltaire, but if he did not ound the school of modern sentimental writing he certainly did that of natural escription, and within his limitations of melodramatic sentiment and natural description he was a greater writer than Voltaire, whose literary suprem-acy was in th effeld of satire.

Macaulay says that "of all the intellectual weapons which have ever been wielded by man, the most terrible was the mockery of Voltaire," and confesses that it was often used to vindicate jus tice, humanity and toleration, the printiples of sound philesophy, the principles of free government. But while usseau was a great writer, whose influence on literary expression is still felt in France and England, he was a weak man, a dreamer, a man of vagaond nature, a man of genius with a streak of Harold Skimpole in him, a man of doubtful sanity. He never helped anybody, but was always in need of help and always accepted charity. Voltaire was in no sense a weak man He was a man of business, a brave man who never asked help, never needed help, but always extended the glad and helpful hand to his fellow-men who were in need. Rousseau furnished the Revolution with its sentimentalism, furnished its cheap demagogues with their vague political philosophy, but the same spirit of the Revolution before it degenerated into anarchism dated from the example of Voltaire rather than the rhetoric of Rousseau.

GOG AND MAGOG.

It is idle for official London to preend that the three most important Ambassadors to the court of St. James absent themselves from their posts at this critical time through a pure coincidence, such as the imperative necessity for the Russian to make a trip to St Petersburg to see his son or for the Parislan to pay some social attentions at home. Domestic and society exigen cles of this sort are not supreme whe the fate of nations are hanging in the balance. Likely the three men will all go back in due time; but the coincidence of their departure doubtless takes its rise in some Continental thought of gentle admonition to Great Britain. Circumstances may easily arise to make the absences prolonged.

Every century since modern Europe began has been ushered in with clash of arms all but general throughout its borders. Provocations are plentiful today to furnish a parallel, unless extreme pressure of a restraining sort should be exerted. It is perfectly clear that the British manifestation of friendship for Japan is pronounced enough to displease both France and Russia, and to alarm Germany. In such case the nost careful circumspection on the British part will not avail to prevent verisimilitudinous accounts of active aid to the Japanese; and the anti-Rus-sian feeling of the British is so acute as to make overt actions very probable. What is alleged to have been done at Wei Hai Wei may not have occurred; but something much like it is a most

imminent probability. The most portentous aspect of international involvement is that tained by Germany. The Anglo-Japan-Germany that in case of a Russian de-"Charles XII" is marked by broad and | feat Great Britain would share in the spoils. The position of Germany in such case would be as unenviable at bitter hatred of superstition. He was Kinochou as that of Russia has been the pioneer in France of the short story in prose. As a satirist he is as keen as tive, ambitious or energetic force in Swift, but lighter and without Swift's North China than Germany, and she is not in the humor to sit lilly be and as her advancement checked by Japan with British support. France is practically powerless in opposition to any cause in which German Interest is enguged. She is afraid to rouse German hostility. But in any cause where she would have the co-operation or sympa-thy of Germany she would doubtiess be ready to act. That is, she would not hesitate to make a diversion against Great Britain on the Atlantic as part of a joint undertaking which involved support of Russia Great Britain and Japan in the Pacific. Every European power is ready to spring instantly to arms upon the initiative of any one of them. This is the tinder-box into which a chance spark

may fall at any time. No general war can be precipitated, however, except against the most earnest protest of the commercial classes whose influence has grown mightily in the past fifty years. The war has al ready shrunk securities to a point which involves the wiping out of many millions of capital in every nation of Europe. in securities there is for the most part no possible restoration; and it is now added to by increasing paralysis of many lines of trade, such as Germany is already beginning to complain of. Factories and bourses know the terrific cost of war in demoralized prices and dislocation of produce movements. National securities are in danger of fearful shrinkage, with consequent disturbance and loss in remote circles. The mortgagees of thrones are all for peace.

Probably the greatest deterrent force of all is the dread of domestic upris ings. How insecure is every throne on the Continent none knows better, probably, than Emperors themselves. There is disquieting news not only from ni hillstic sources in Russia and chronic revolutionists throughout the Balkans but in Germany itself, where the struggle for liberty is never without hope Great Britain has its Ireland, France its nonarchists, Spain the Carlists and la por agitators, Austria its religious and linguistic discontent, while the sleep-less adherents of socialism are ready to take advantage of governmental preoc-cupation or embarrassment everywhere. Despite all the real ground for solici tude, therefore, the powers will be prone to bear the ills they have rather than fly to others that they know not of. The military preparations, from Berlin to San Francisco, are as much the conservators of peace as they are the instigntors of war.

The drowning, real or supposed, of tremely distressing to his friends. An this kind adds to the distraction of parents and the distress of all concerned. Sympathy is balked in such a case, not

port of death is true or false. It is always well to suspend judgment stiffe speculation in a matter of this kind and await in slience the course of events for a solution of the mystery.

DEMOCRACY WHILE YOU WAIT. The contrast between Japanese an assian forms of government dwelt upon to Russia's disadvantage, is ow play with words, but a state ment of one of the most impressiv us that history affords. possible that the Japanese experiment will fall; yet as it stands today in successful operation it presents a phenom enon which, on the surface at least, sets at naught all theories of political phil-

It is the accepted doctrine that selfgovernment is only for those that are fit for it, and that only those are fit who have come up through long and painful stages of development. The growth of British institutions, from humble Teutonic and Saxon beginnings, to their present state, is a story whose outline are accepted as the model upon which all self-governing peoples must proceed. It has been an axiom that functions of representative government, thrust upon those without slow and graded training for them and in them, can only come

to grief. Yet the constitutional government of Japan, which is more truly democratic than that of France and, in form at least, about abreast of that of Great Britain, is a mushroom growth of so thing like thirty-five years. Its beginning dates from 1868, when the prese ruler, Mutsuhito, then the young Emperor, came into power on the throw of the despotism of the Shogun Then it was promulgated that a delif erative assembly should be formed and all measures be decided by public opinion. An assembly of representatives was called, known as the House of

This first Congress consisted of knights from each clan, and was there fore a fewlal assembly; but in 1871 feudalism was abolished and later a ate was established. By 1878 provincial assemblies, chosen by popular vote, began operation as an educational agency and in 1881 an imperial proclamation announced a National Assembly for 1890. In February, 1889, was promulgated a famous document, drawn up by Count Ito, creating constitutional government, and in April of the same year the law of local self-government for city, town and village went into effect. This constitution, as Mr. Clement observes in his "Handbook," was not extorted by force from an unwilling Kins John, but "was voluntarily parted with by a kind and loved ruler at the ex-pense of his inherited rights."

Observers of the workings of the Jap mese constitution are hopeful of its ultimate success, but not enthusiastic is to its present demonstration, either in its own perfection or in the capacity of the people for its use. That is a problem yet to be solved. If any yellow race, or black, or brown, can wield the spear and shield of self-government, the fact is yet to be made known; and yet on the other hand the capacity of human nature in scarcely any direction is definitely ascertained. The most we definitely ascertained. can say is that the spirit of the ruling class in voluntarily bestowing freedom on the masses is practically unparaleled in the history of mankind, and deserves everything of success; and that far the Japanese have shown as wonderful talent for using the tools of epresentative government as they have shown with the implements of industry and the mechanism of commerce.

A NEW-OLD FIELD EXPLOITED.

The Countess of Warwick gives in fetall in a recent magazine article some very interesting facts in regard to institution which she established a few years ago at Reading, some forty miles from London, for the practical training of women in horticulture, floriculture, domestic gardening, poultry-raising, dairying and kindred occupations. She calls this establishment "My Garden Hostel," and founded it with a desire to open up a fresh field of employee "that large and ever-increasing class of penniless and educated women who elbow one another as clerks, type writers and governesses."

A practical survey of the field proved to her that it is no ment over the hardships that the laws of supply and demand impose upon any lass in the community. A competitie too sharp can only be met in practical life by diverting human energy into channels of employment where the pressure is not so great. The difficulty that first presents itself is to find a channel which by an infusion of work ers from another source will not als become congested. In land and its possibilities in the line of diver agricultude especially in the lighter branches, to which the strength of woman is equal-Lady Warwick saw what she believed to be an opportunity for industrial expansion for women. Looking about her, she saw a dometic market supplied from the admirably quipped dairies and gardens of Franc and Denmark while land in England capable of producing large quantities of dairy and garden products was run ning to waste. To supplant these foreign products by those of home production would require an army of trained workers. To induce women enter a training school of this kind after first providing the equipment was her object, and the success of her endeavor covering a period of little more than five years, has been phenomenal

Beginning with three acres of land and a house large enough to acco date twelve students, the location being chosen because it was near an agricu tural college, where the students could receive instruction in the regular classes while they did practical work on the Hostel grounds, applications for admission soon outran the limited capacity of the Hostel. The work was not intended as a charity, but as a training school for self-dependent, energetic women who desired to qualify emselves for a reasonably profitable exceedingly healthy and very pleasant Nine months after opening another house was required, a for from the period of opening six addiplanted to fruit and garden. In another year three and a half acres were bought for a poultry run; beekeeping was be gun, and a department of domestic scionce was inaugurated. A four years course in practical training and scientific study equips a woman so that sh can readily obtain salaried positions as gardeners, borticultural instructor or dairy managers. They may also set up on their own account as farmers, market gardeners, beekeepers and small fruitgrowers. Demand for trained gardeners and dairy managers

is attractive and healthy and it pays as much as the typewriter, gove or clerk receives, while the individua expenses of the worker are not nearly

The field of industry thus briefly pr

sented is one that has been almost is not quite neglected by American en. While they elbow each other by thousands in close, stuffy sewingrooms, box factories, cotton milli stores and offices, earning for the mos mills part a meager pittance and spending that upon apparel that will enable then to appear before the public decenting pendent vocations are sighted as unromanly or too tame to meet the re quirements of modern life. The Agricultural College in our own state offers opportunity for young women to be come accomplished in dairying, horti-cultural and domestic science, in theory at least, while contiguous to it are lands suitable for practical experi in the things learned in the college Poultry-raising, market gardeni keeping, the growing of small fruits which requires special training. Experience without training in these as in other branches of knowledge is expen sive. People learn from it, but only by repeated fallures and great loss of time Knowing how" is essential, and it must be acquired in one way or ar For the study of what Lady Warwick, as she says, for want of better name, calls "the lighter branche of agriculture," women are well fitted by nature. Quickness of perception delicacy of touch, love of the beautiful as expressed in all growing things, patience in details and strength properly conserved, becomes each day more adequate to the work-these are the chief requirements of this vocation Womanly, fairly remunerative, active healthful, and as nearly independent as any labor can be that must seek a market for its product or itself, it would he well for intelligent women who mus work whereby to live to consider the new field that is open for them in the old domain of agriculture and its kir dred lines, that thereby they or some or them may cease to elbow each other as clerks, typewriters and teachers in the congested ranks of these vocations,

SOME ASPECTS OF THE WAR. The pretense of Russia that the vere Winter weather fights on the side of the Czar's legions, as did in the days of Napoleon's march to Moscow s without foundation of fact, for the Japanese have thus far utilized the Winter months in seizing and thus far holding command of the sea, and thus protecting the deportation of their armies to Corea and securing a foothold for a land campaign in the Spring. The Winter weather subjects the Russians not the Japanese, to undue hardship for all of Russia's troops and supplie are carried by enormous labor through Siberia and Manchuria, since no sup plies or troops can now be landed at Port Arthur. Napoleon started in July for Moscow, reached it September 14 nd it deserted and in flames, and began his retreat October 18. A Rus ian Winter of exceptional severity and his own reckless loss of ample opportu ilty to cross all his artillery and army trains the night before the battle of th Beresina ruined his expedition. But there was no naval problem to so nd there is no identity between the Japanese situation today and that of

Napoleon's Russian expedition, In the opinion of Rear-Admira Bowles, of our Navy, a member of the board of strategy in the Spanish War Japan is likely to win if she is able to retain the naval initiative and suprem acy she grasped at the outset. Russis has immense resources and can transport troops over the Siberian Rallway n an endless chain, but if Japan commands the sea Admiral Bowles is con vinced she can land forces enough to defeat the Russian armies in detail as ast as they are brought over. Admiral Bowles seems to ignore or underesti-mate the fact that while control of the sea is necessary for Japan it is not so necessary for Russia. Naval ascendence for Russia means victory; Japan it merely means that she can get her troops to the mainland to meet the Russians. The Admiral seems well for tified, however, in his pessimistic view of the Russian chance at sea. Russia as no reserve fleet; in all she has but forty-seven armored vessels. Of these seven are in the Black Sea and inacces sible, and, even if they were available are only fit for coast defense work

Seven date before 1885. There are only about twenty-five ar nored vessels from which a fighting fleet could be picked. The best elever of these vessels are already in the East Russia could not add to this fleet mor than six or possibly eight vessels with new, high-powered guns. They canno steam a week without recoaling, and Russia has no coaling ports. If neutrals do not recognize coal as contraband of war, they can only permit these vessels to take on enough coal to reach the nearest Russian port. It would take these Russian ships two months to reach Hong Kong. If the British gov grament should enforce the rule of coa s contraband of war, the Russian fleet will never get to the scene of war Even if it should arrive in the Yellow Sea, it would be unequal to success meeting the Japanese ships which are more modern, faster and better armed than those of Russia. There is therefore no reasonable expectation that Russia will be able to wrest from Japan the command of the sea. Ther what? Why, then Russia would be obliged to supply her huge army, oper ating 4000 miles from its base and de pendent on a single-tracked railway pen to constant interruption by the raids of the enemy, while Japan can easily protect her water communications and maintain her army. The de pendence to be placed on this railroad is one of the unknown elements in the

Admiral Bowles' argument in support of his belief that Japan will win because she holds the navai supremacy is no iew. It is set forth by Captain Mahan and was recognized by great soldiers and sallors from days of Admiral Blake and Oliver Cromwell, but it is of only partial application in a country like Russia or the United States, Japan is at nly one serious disadvantage; her cavalry are worthless, while the Russian cossacks are among the best mounter soldiers in the world. But Japan car avoid great pitched battles with the Russians, for Corea is a mountainou country which the Russians cannot easily penetrate when defended by strong army, while from the vantage ground of the Corean frontier the Jap anese army could pour down into the plains of Manchuria, strike a sudden blow, recover and withdraw to

If the Japanese are as quick and is greater than the supply, and although subtle on land as in naval tactics, they the salaries are not large, the vocation ought to make the Russians very tired.

The Turks at Pievna in 1877 repulse again in the days when there were no ong-range repeating army rifles or smokeless powder, and while the Japmese are inferior to the Turks in stature and strength, they are superior to them in arms and military leadership and are possibly their peers in courage If the Japanese choose to stand on the defensive, they ought to be able to hold Corea behind the high mountain barries that reaches from the Sea of Japan to the Yellow Sea, from the port of Vladivostok to Port Arthur, which has been called the Manchurian Aips. Holding the supremacy of the sea se possession of the rocky eagle's nest of Cores ought to be easily maintain

A CONDITION NOT A THEORY.

against Russia by the Japanese.

A number of well-intentioned and wealthy women of New York City are surprised to find that their scheme arresting the drift of working girls to stores and factories by founding a training school for first-class domestics cooks, chambermaids, table girls, etc. falls very flat. The usual arguments in favor of the superiority of family life to that obtained by the average working girl have been carefully forth. The trained domestic gets better food, has a more comfortable room, he "afternoon out," her opportunity to go to church. She saves more out of he wages, for she spends nothing for car fares or for lunch; she is not expose so much to the weather, and her health better. She finds a kind and upright friend in her mistress. The environ ment of good manners, good books and newspapers is more humane, less bois-terous and more refining than that found in a crowded store or factory, and on the whole it is argued that a trained domestic fit for intelligent ser vice would lend a comparatively healthful and happy existence. To this argument a number of Nev

York working girls make vigorous reply through the New York Sun that, while it would be easy to show that many working girls get much higher wages than they could possibly obtain trained domestics, nevertheless they are willing to concede, for the sake of the argument, all that can be said for the situation of a trained domestic in a humane and considerate family. Grantthis concession, girls say that even with harder work and less wages American-born girls prefer to work in stores and factories because when their work hours are over their time and freedom of action is 'their own until they report for work the next morning. This reply touches the nerve of the whole difficulty; an American working girl who has once had a taste of the personal freedom from control or interference with her actions that belongs to her when her working hours are over will seldom surrender that freedom for better pay and more alleged comforts in an excellent family. For the sake of a usband she loves a woman will surrender a great deal of personal free form of action, but what a man or woman will surrender for conjugal or parental or fraternal affection they will eldom sacrifice for pecuniary advan-

It is probable that very few working girls who barely earned a living would exchange their life in a store or factory to be the wife of a fairly well-to do farmer in a small, dull country town, cause she would not consider that she had bettered her lot. She would really work about as hard and her sur-roundings would be intolerably dull and stagnant unless she happened to be deeply in love with her husband and nade the sacrifice because of this fact. The working girl would not become the small farmer's wife because she ex-pected to find it an easier, more indeendent and more comfortable existence. The truth is that this love of freedom from control is as irrepressible in women as it is in men. Women shun domestic service for about the same reason that the average country boy shuns agriculture if he can be a shop boy or a railroad brakeman; the girl has a freedom when her working hours are over and the railroad hand has his freedom until his hour of duty arrives. Men and women as a rule are gregarious, and because they are they count freedom of action and control as too precious to be entirely parted with, even for a pecuniary consideration.

These New York working girls shrewdly say: No matter how highly we were trained by your school, ne mistress we could obtain would accept it without her personal interference and reform, and she would be sure to find out if we had any "followers"; if so, how many and all about them. A work ing girl is willing to work very hard for small pay to escape the espionage of "the family," the arrogance of irrepressible children and peremptory requirements to be in bed betimes. ourse, on the economic side and the moral improvement side those who urge the acceptance of domestic service have the best of it, but the thirst for personal freedom after working hours are over is so strong that American-born girls, when they can make a choice, will work in factories and stores even at lower wages before they will accept do mestic service. The average man or woman resents ceaseless interference with his personal freedom of action: the average woman, even if she would be the better for a moral mentor, naturally abhors one. Universal discontent with farm life, agricultural unrest, has already transferred a good deal of farm land to the hands of the foreign-bor Not only are there a good many Irish and Scandinavian farmers in New England, but Poles, Finns and Italians are

These New England-born men did no all "pull out" of New England because they were not fairly industrious and comfortable farmers. They "pulled out" when the multiplication of railways opened up the new West and connected full, remote country villages with great bustling marts of trade. Then the boy grew weary of the farm and its iso lated, humdrum round of duties that were never surely done. The restless farmer boy either cought the bustle of the great city's life or he sought the freshness and freedom of existence in the new and fertile West. The country girl sixty years ago was content to be "a hired girl" because she sat at the same table with her employers. She sat in the parlor with the family when her work was done. She was treated like : companion. She was not seldom the daughter of a neighbor, and often married the son of her employer. But when the great factories at Lowell and Lawrence created a demand for working domestic service ceased in England. The Yankee girl had oob. sined a taste of entire freedom from control after working hours, and she went back to domestic service,

drawn tighter and the working girl was no longer the paid parlor companie and "first table" friend of the family.

Manchuria, seized Ping Yang, drove off the Chinese fleet in the battle of the Yalu River, took the great caravan route running from Ping Yang to Pekin by way of Niu Chwang and branchin Mukden as the line of advance, tak ing Port Arthur in reverse by a march along the coast. But Japan has today a different problem, since the railroads built by Russia have changed the strategic conditions of the campaign The Russian line rests on two fortified ports, Viadivostok and Port Arthur. The former has two rail lines of co munication, while Port Arthur has but one, running by Niu Chwang and Muk den to Harbin, where it Joins one of the two lines from Vladivostok. The reporthat the Russians have temporarily left Port Arthur to take care of itself and made Harbin their base of concentra-tion is probably well founded. It would shorten the Russian line of defense and Port Arthur has probably supplies enough to hold out in military isola-tion until the fate of the contest between Japan and Russla is settled. When General Albert Sidney Johnston indertook to defend a long line from Columbus, on the Mississippi, to Bowl-Ky., it was easy to smash it at Fort Donelson, because the attacking force of gunboats and trans ports could advance by water up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers to deliver their blow. But the Japanes have no such advantages; they will be obliged to turn the Russian line or break it by quick marches and hard fighting.

The London Spectator holds that Rusda must retrieve her reputation as a fighting power at any cost of men and treasure. Anything short of complete victory for Russia would mean not only the loss of Manchuria, but the ruin o Russian prestige at Pekin. Defeat by Japan would weaken Russian authority among the Tartar subjects in the Cen tral Asian Province of Turcomania. If the Japanese are allowed to retain Masampho permanently and fortify a naval base there, the Corean Strait will become another Dardanelles and the Japan Sea a Japanese lake. This would bottle up Vladivostok as soon as the Japanese batteries dominated shores of the Corean Strait, which is the entrance to the Japan Sea. If Rus sia should be compelled to endure a long and exhausting war before she obtained victory, it is exceedingly probable that war would break out between Turkey and Bulgaria and perhaps other Balkan States. If the Japanese could shoot as straight as the Boers and mov as quickly, they could win; but no Asiatics, not even the Afghans, shoot as straight as the Boers, and their army is not composed of such mounted rifle men as the Boers, who on their horses could make eight miles to the enemy's four. It is hopeless to count on the Japanese shooting with as deadly aim at long distance as the Boers, or moving as rapidly from point to point. The Japanese lack of cavalry will be se verely felt against an enemy that includes several thousand Cossacks.

The generous policy which is pursued by French authorities in honoring and rewarding scientific research without regard to the nationality of discoverers has again found expression in the bestowal of a prize upon an American scientist. To Director W. W. Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, has awarded the Lalande prize offered by the Paris Academy of Sciences for the most important work in astronomy during the past year. Among the prizes offered for 1904 by this institution are \$10,000 for a capital discovery in mathe matics, physics, chemistry, natural history or medicine; one of \$800 for a discovery in astronomy, physics mineral ogy, geology or mechanics; one of \$600 for exploration in Asia, and another of like value for work on the cryptograms. A total of \$60,000 is offered in prizes during the current year, the largest sin gle offer being the Breant prize of \$20,-000 for a cure or method for the sup-pression of the Asiatic cholera. The benefits that accrue or may accrue to the human race through the encourage ment thus given to scientists is incalculable. It is said that the true scientist does not need an incentive to study and experiment. Nevertheless, to the honor that lies behind a prize thus won no man, however ardently devoted to science for its own sake, is insensi-

M. Curle has refused the cross of the Legion of Honor offered by the French government for his researches in chemistry. He appreciated the honor tendered him, but declined to accept it be cause his wife, being a woman, was not deemed worthy of the same recognition. In the long list of achievements which entitled Madame Curie to receive this degree is the invention of a new process for the separation of minute quantities of rare substances by their radio-activity; the discovery of a new element, radium; the study of its unique properties and the approximate determination of its atomic weight. These slone, says the Independent, have hardly been matched by any man in recent years, and it adds that the question of her recognition by the bestowal of the cross of the Legion of Honor is not on of etiquette, but because she, as an individual, has earned this reward.

Perry Heath has tendered his resignation as secretary of the Republican National Committee, with this statement: Due to the death of Chairman Hanna, I tender my resignation as secretary of the Republican National Committee, effective im-

A solemn poet, whose verse once had wide favor, wrote: Some weep to share the fame of the de teased, so high in merit and to them so dear

So Perry Heath. He wishes it to be known also that he was nothing in him self, but shone merely with a borrowed or reflected light. His countrymen will take him at his own estimation of himself. Of course, Perry Heath never wil be heard of again. Luckily, too, for the party that has been carrying him. He has unloaded it.

In the days of Nelson and the battle of Copenhagen, in 1801, and again in England enforced by naval for what she called "the neutrality" of Denmark and the entrance to the Baltic without any declaration of war.

Seven commanding officers of th Japanese navy are graduates from Annapolis, and among the number is Admiral Uriu, the commander of the Jap-anese squadron that lately attacked the for about that time social lines were Russian fleet off Port Arthur.

NOTE AND COMMENT,

Are you being "eliminated?" Wheat went up in the air like a Rus-

In 1895 the Japanese, when invading

About 437 papers, in discussing the war, have referred to the battle of Ping Pong.

Chinese have reappeared in Tacome There must be some business there. To be sure whisky is a "harmless

Elight thousand diamond polishers are n strike. People of polish are generally schewing dismonds.

uxury" to every man until it begins to

A correspondent refers to the "mercurial Next we shall have the heavy-witted Irishman.

Oyster Bay is to have a modern opera ouse. It may be opened by Theodora Roosevelt in "My Second Term

One good thing about war dispatches with a copyright line above them: You know they're no good without reading

To forget oneself is to be happy.--Robert To forget one's umbrella is to be the

"The Bear that Walks Like a Man." says the St. Louis Dispatch, "swims like Well, a lobster's at home on the rocks.

"I do not mind," says the Chinaman,
"If I die wheres four cannon noom;
You may kill poor me and chop me up.
But spare my grandfather's tomb."

What's in a name? J. Ferdinand Pogtenburg has won the amateur bil championship, and Emma Bullet has been nade Paris correspondent of the Brooklyn

An odd notice has been seen over a shop in Cairo: "I speak English and understand American"—New York Tribune. There is nothing odd in this. Evidently the shopkeeper accidentally omitted the word "dollars" from the end of the notice.

The Lewis and Clark Fair has already accomplished something. Judging from the mount of correspondence that has been printed, several hundred people have been looking up the history of the Sabbath.

Representative Foss says that a Major-General can be made by the stroke of a pen, but an Admiral is the product of 40 years' training. An Admiral could also be made by a stroke of the pen, and would be just about as valuable as a stroke-ofthe-pen General.

The Albanians, Bulgarians, Macedonians and so forth will receive sympathy in their efforts to start a war on the other side of Russia. Japanese, Chinese and Siberian names are bad enough, without a second bunch of the collections of consonants that blot the map of Eastern Енгоре.

The young car-barn murderers of Chicago did not seem unduly troubled during their trial. In Van Dine's cell one morning was found a sketch of himself and his two companions on the gallows, w the words, "They died with their boo on," written across the top, and "The omatic trio in their last act" at the bottom.

I don't care any more about what Bryan says than the wind that blows-Cleveland, It do not mind the brosses

It do not mind the brieses
That agitate my locks—
It neither hurts nor pleases,
When Mr. Bryan knecks
The wind that shakes the treeses
Dries many laundered socks—
The rot that Bryan wheezes
All useful purpose mocks,
So not till hades freezes,
And snow there insts like rocks,
And Satan's chilled and sneezes,
Will Bryan give me shocks. Will Bryan give me shocks.

That is a fine story of frontier bravery and resolution from Wolf Creek. It appears that a Wolf Creeker shot a cougar, which cougar-like bit the hand that shot it, swallowing gun and mitt as far as they could pass down its throat. The Wolf welker proceeded to extract a penknife from his pocket with his left hand, while the cougar masticated his right. Then this hardy hunter sawed the cougar's neck in twain, withdrew his right hand from the drooping jaws and went his way rejoicing. Verily, the pen and pocket-knife are mighty things.

Professor Triggs has been fired. His views are said to have been too liberal and his statements too extravagant. Professor Triggs occupied the chair of literature in Chicago University, and President Harper feared, it is alleged, the effect of liberal views upon the tender young souls that were attending Chicago University to gain some knowledge of letters. Is it possible that Professor Triggs was so radical as to admit that Indiana had Illinois backed off the map in literatoor? Could he have esteemed Booth Tarkington above George Ade, or something of

Present day nautical imagery is largely drawn upon in the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist's account of a football match between the forecastle-men and the quarerdeck-men of the cruiser Flora. Needless to say, there was much beer dependent upon the result of the match.

At half time all hands hove to for re-freshments. On resuming play the Foksies, taking an example from the Japanese naval tactics, rushed the enemy without mercy. But for the splendid play of Chas Belcher, the Quarter-jeck goalkeeper, the Foksies would certainly have torpedoed another goal. Beicher's playing was heroic, and was en-thusiastically admired. He certainly saved the day for his section of the squadrom. The referee hed, unfortunately to retire from the field early in the action owing to going athwart the hawse of Kagay Burns and getting accidentally rammed abaft the collision buikheads. He went down with all hands on board and his colors dying. At half time all hands hove to for re-

The young Lieutenant in charge of the Russian scouting party in Pechili proffered his card to the commander of the Chinese forces. The Chinese officer glanced at it and

Lieutenant Kusmenkara-

............. -vayeff.

Gravely he drew forth his own card and gave it to the Russian, who read:

General Ma.

Tears welled into the eyes of the young Russian officer. "At the risk of injuring my good name," he cried, "take what es on the back of my card. I will be Kusmenkara and you shall be Ma-

vayeff. As a small thank-offering the Chinese ommander ordered a thousand cards and e heads to be struck off.
WEXFORD JONES.