family; it has taken her out of the home. The investigation of the relation of men's work to the health of women

destiny of woman, is wifehood, mater-nity. "This unavoidable natural office

powerful article with these vigorous

That child-bearing should be a reproach t

GLORY OR THE GRAVE.

Tennyson's "Northern Farmer" al

nag." This cynical picture of the aver-

stands for the fanatical money-getter

the miserly man of insane acquisitive-

globe. Of course this class of insatiate

oney-getters, of tenaclous money-

holders, are never warriors, because

they love riches and all they imply too

well to risk death: a merchant state, a

trading state never makes war except

when it can hire mercenaries to defend

its gold or capture additional gold, Eng-

land has always been a great trading

state, but your average Englishman has

always been a great fighter and Eng-

land never sank to the level of Venice

because England has always been a

battleship, and never sank to the level

wealth incited the pirate attack of

In short, a great merchant state car

never afford to be other than a great soldier state. During our Civil War,

if the salvation of the Union had rested

upon the patriotic action of the great

there never would have been a shot

fired in defense of the Union. The Civil

War was a fight by the farmers, me

chanics and artisans of the land for free

institutions, whose symbol was the

Stars and Stripes. So on the Confed-

erate side, the rank and file of the Con-

federate armies were composed of small

poor white farmers, who did not own a

slave or raise a bale of cotton, who

tempt by the rich slaveholders and their imitative black cattle. Nevertheless,

these poor whites, owning little land

fight of the nineteenth century for a

yond that of sectional honor and man-

When the rich merchants of New

the American farmers of the North

had better have joined hands with the

merchants of the great cities in buying

out of a great Civil War on any terms

that could be obtained, and probably

the great slaveholders of the South

deemed the Confederate armies heroic

up their lives in a cause in which they

did not own a negro and in which their

stake in acres was too small to justify

the expenditure of their blood. But the

great merchants of our Northern cities

ern Farmer" whose horse's gallop never

said anything to him but "Propputty,

These Northern merchants and South-

intelligence and intellectual power

would have known that patriotism is

the fundamental security of property

that a mere trader state is sure to be

crew. The pirate state will either con-

quer the trader state or place it under

contribution. Venice, a mere rich mer-

Europe, but England, which is and al-

man but a battleship, has defied as-

sagas are full of this wild chant of con-

ture of military glory which might in-

the old Norsemen's song when these

splendid pirates ravaged France and

Britain. Contempt for death has been

the breath of progress in the modern

world. Whatever may be said in de-preciation of Napoleon, he was not a

Plutarch's men, worthy by his indiffer-

ence to the sordid rewards of this life

and his recklessness of the life he lost to

stand up with Hannibal and Caesar. So

with England's naval Napoleon, Nelson

he went into battle with the old Norse

war cry when at the Nile he said, "Now

for a peerage or Westminster Abbey."

And it is this popular standard of emi-

nence in England, which counts the

man who puts his hand on his sword

and risks his life in a charge under the

British flag, clear above a man who

is helr to a peerage or a great fortune

that keeps England not only a great

merchant vessel but a formidable bat-

Out of this English spirit that always

nan of sordid genius. He was one of

Then welcome war to brace her drums

volve the loss of life.

cause in which they had no interest be

were treated with ill-disguised

nercantile classes of our great cities

of a mere fleet of rich argosles whose

braver races.

hood.

an error, even almost a crime.

# The Oregonian

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Foreign rates double.

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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and warmer

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1904

#### "OUR INDIAN WARDS."

The time has not yet passed beyond the memory of the living when it was imagined the day would come when the Indian would be prepared to take care of himself and cease to be "the ward of the Government." The ensuing disappointment is a consequence of the fundamental error which lies in the supposition that the Indian can be advanced to a condition in which he will take up "the white man's burden" of labor and rejoice in it. The Indian, it may be supposed, did not participate in "the The curse was not passed on him that in the sweat of his face he was to eat bread. Certainly it is very contrary to his nature to get his bread that way He sticks to the original paradise, and it seems there never is to be a "Paradise Lost" for him. He doesn't want to go out to make his own way, with "the world all before him." It suits him to be a "ward." But, since this is his nature, what good reason is there to complain about it, any more than to invelgh against the particular nature of the bear or of the buffalo? The Indian prefers to live in a shiftless manner, on nothing, rather than to live in plenty by exertion; and even to die rather than be "enslaved to labor." However, it must be admitted that there are ome, not Indians, who are much in the

same case. But as the Indian's objection to labo is racial and fundamental, there prob-ably is no road to his amendment. What occurs to The Oregonian to say just now is that certainly there is no iment by continuing forever to treat him as a ward. There are a few excellent and unselfish friends of the Indian who, knowing him as a majority of the people of the United States do not, and having his ultimate welfare always in view, without regard to present appearances, have steadily insisted that till the Indian was thrown finally on his own resources, till the last acre of land had been taken out of the reservations and put into an individual farm, and till the last dollar in the National Treasury to the credit of a tribe had been distributed, the Indian would make no progress. Not very many are sure he would then. But so long as he is coddled be certainly will not. The Indian, if he is to do anything at all has got to begin where the white man began, and where Booker Washington is trying to make the negro begin-at the ground-and build up; not begin in the air, with academic training, and try to find his underpinning later, No white man is naturally too good to yield to the pauperizing influence of constant coddling and wardship; so why expect it of the Indian? He will not take to labor till he knows what hunger means -if even then; nor will he incline to provide for the morrow till he gets into a position to reflect on what it means waste his substance today.

It is probable, however, that this whole problem as to the Ladian is insolubleor soluble only by practical extinction of the race. There is little or nothing to support the notion that they ever can become a self-supporting people, with a sense of that personal dignity and responsibility that alone makes life

## BIRD HELPERS,

If one season of the year is more timely than another in which to put in a few words for the birds it is the Spring season, when nesting is in progress in our orchards, meadows, groves, fields and gardens. It is well, therefore, here and now to call attention to birds as auxiliaries to agriculture, horticulture and floriculture.

Farmers have learned to their dis may that the improvement in agricultural methods and the diversity of crops have been followed by the increase of insect pests. Relatively few of them, however, have learned that birds their most valuable coadjutors in destroying these pests. There is in progress a systematic effort, beginning with the Department of Agriculture and reaching out, through horticultural socleties and schools in many localities, to minate knowledge upon this sublect, that will cause farmers and farmers' boys to recognize the value of the aid that the birds render them, and to recompense it with such methods are necessary to the protection of their

A recent writer upon this subject says: "We believe that not only is the success of our farmers dependent upon the help of the birds, but we believe that without them man would have to

seed-eaters are of almost equal use in destroying the seeds of noxious weeds. The swifts and the nighthawks, who sweep the air of moths and troublesome insects, are of equally fixed value."

This is a presentment of common facts that is entitled to wide publicity. A late bulletin of the Department of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that 90 per cent of existing legislation of game birds instead of song birds the latter make up more than 80 per cent of our most useful birds. If farmers, who lay aside the duties of their vocation periodically to become legislators for a brief space of time, would awaken to their own interests in this matter this one-sided legislation

would speedly be corrected. The necessity of an alliance with the birds is becoming more necessary every year. It is a fact that those birds are the most valuable aids to the farmer in the North go South in the Winter and are slaughtered for food. Among these are the bobolinks, the horned lark and song sparrow, builfinch and robin. It is desired, says the New York Independent, that legislation be so broadened out that our songsters can be as sure of a safe retreat in the South as are the game birds, and as safely return to us each Spring. It may be added that this is not only desirable but necessary if we would extend to our bird allies the protection to which they are in justice entitled.

#### METHODISM'S STRENGTH AND WEAK-NESS.

Of all the divisions into which Protestant Christianity has failen, none is more interesting and profitable for study than the creation of John Wes. ley, now in session at Los Angeles. Though the Congregationalists date from the earliest Colonial settlements in America, and the Presbyterians run back to 1557 and the Baptists even farther back, while the antiquity of the Episcopalian faith and practice is lost in confusion with Middle Age Catholicisin, all these have lived to see the modest society founded by the Wesleys in 1729 lead them all in numbers and perhaps in evangelical activity. The ources of its power are as deep as the heart of man, as ineradicable as any expression of emotional religion and apparently as stoutly proof against the materialistic tendencies of the time as any creed in Christendom

We said the other day that the Methodists would be clearly malapropos in a prosecution of heretics because of their own heretical origin; and the remark has displeased at least one reader of The Oregonian, whose protest is printed on another page this morning. But an inspection of Wesley's life and times will show that not The Oregonian but its critic is wrong as to the heretical origin of Methodism; for in the beginning the sect was spurned by the theologians of the time, disciplined by the authorities, cruelly maitreated by ecclesiastical powers, and by thinkers and society personages of both sexes held in supreme contempt. They were forbidden the communion, taunted with insanity and indecency, branded as marplots against the established social, political and religious order, and their insavory repute is embalmed in their very name, which was applied to them by their enemies as a term of reproach. Now the creation of these very enenies is one of the proudest laurels on the brow of Methodism; for what the society of that day most cordially resented in Wesley's enterprise was his rebuke not only to the formal and neartless religion of the time, but to the lax manners and morals of society and even of the church. The naof the protest which an earmination has leaned in its hostility so-called worldly amusements and to all formal, rigid and exclusive

nest, simple soul like Wesley felt it necessary to make is to be inferred from the extremes to which the desystems of faith and practice. The cardinal tenets of Methodism, such as conditional election, free will and falling from grace, are palpable protests against some eccentricities of Calvinism, and its articles abound with militant references to such traditions of Rome as have notably lost caste with the scientific thought of the modern

Why, then, does heresy-hunting ill secome the Methodist, and why is it likely to be an unprofitable pursuit in that body of all others? Because from its origin down, the life of Methodism is not in its creed at all, if by creed we mean a certain system of intellectual dogma, but in its informing spirit of emotional and evangelical religion. Like the Salvation Army, the modern recurrence of the Weslevan mood the true Methodist is not so concerned about the sinner's intellectual belief as about the attitude of his heart. The modern spirit of literary criticism and scientific discovery has much to do with a church like the Presbyterian, where opinion is a test of fitness, but now as in the past the Methodist Church should have a welcome, at least on probation, for the repentant sinner who thinks of his sins with groans and of salvation with

transports of plous ecstasy. The fact is that the tests of logic and reason are things which emotional reli--and in one sense all true religion is essentially emotion-should be very reluctant to invoke. Every department of human activity has its own peculiar realm in the mind, and transgresses those bounds at grave peril. In mathematics, or in any science, for example, re must beware of sentiment and enthusiasm, which will prove utterly unsafe as guides. In politics we canno get on at all without the unchallanged domination of worldly good sense. And in the field of religion it is well night fatal to the doctrines on which evangelistic or sanctifying zeal is based, if we venture to submit them to the test of historical fact or scientific demstration. The peril of such proceeding has been shown in the history of the Presbyterian Church the past 10 years; and if it is chilling to the dogma of predestination and the fall of man to bring them alongside the measuring rule of material fact, how much more so musit be to offer the simple faith of Methodism to the test of manuscripts and the panorams of the human embryo or

myths! And yet if one were inclined to hope for greater relative power with Methodism than with other sects, because of its closer confinement to the proper sphere of religion, and its greater free-dom from theological subtleties so illequipped to survive the tests of rational inquiry, he would be deterred by the reflection that human nature and propen sities continue about the same from age to age. There is no symptom vacate the land. The robins, the spar- time but has its faithful prototype in 100,000 women were outnumbered and

the scientific reading of Babylonian

rows, the grosbeaks and most of the the society of Wesley's time. Then, as thrushes destroy vast quantities of now, complaint was general against pests, while the goldfinches and other "Sabbath-breaking." Then as now unbelief was fashionable in educational and social circles. Then as now the formailty and hollowness of services and sermons formed the common theme of all thoughtful observers. Not only this, but the world of two centuries ago was passing through precisely the experience our time has felt as the resultant of scientific activity. We have had our Darwin and Spencer; but they had their

Locke and Bacon. Precisely as evolution now threatens the old faith in the supernatural, so then the new discovery of gravitation had threatened the vitality of religion and had been accepted in many eccle-siastical quarters as a fight to the death against theology which must be crushed at any cost. The religious history of the early years of the eighteenth century fits perfectly the early years of the twentieth century. Perhaps it would be hard today to surpasse in cogency and finality the body of scientific and historical refutation of current superstitions reared in that day by Bacon, Locke, Hume and Gibbon. But religion survives and especially in Methodism it survives not by virtue of any evidence or syllogisms which Wesley was able to adduce against the teachings of science, but because of the fine spirit and true instinct with which he addressed himself to the heart of man, which has not greatly changed since the voice of an angry God called to Adam in the Garden. Methodism is the emotion of religion; it is not the critical spirit; and every theological creed pershes under criticism.

The Christian church will get on better-we shall all get on better-when it is more generally realized, as Wesley realized, that the appeal of religion is not to the intellect through an iron creed nor yet to the understanding with thrifty proverbs of wordly prudence, but to the emotional side of our nature, melting the stubborn to tears, rousing the better angels of the soul, minister ing in gentleness and love to the fatheriess and widow in their affliction and offering consolation in the dying hour These are functions for which the strongest among us feel little need and have little use; which perhaps some day the race as a whole will have ceased to need because it will have out. grown; but how far that day is in the future one would hesitate to guess who marks the rise and sustention of Methodism through 200 years of modern thought based on the discoveries of Isaac Newton and formed on the scientific method of Francis Bacon.

### WOMAN IN INDUSTRY A MENACE.

It is a very able woman, not a captious, critical man, that in the current number of the North American Review tells the truth about woman in industry when she says that the effect of the practice upon economic interests "is to lessen efficiency and to increase the cost of production." The effect upon the woman herself is to impair her phys-ical fitness for the maternal function, and to subject her to a false system of education, which mentally and morally unfits her for her economic office in the family. The effect upon society is to promote pauperdom, both by increasing the expense of living and by robbing men of the responsibility which gives them force and success in their natural office of dispenser of wealth to the family." This able woman, Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson, who has for years written much upon the conditions, aims, work and prospects of women in the modern world, closes her powerful argument by saying, "The truth about woman in industry is, she s a frightful failure."

The essence of her argument is that woman as a child-bearer and child-educator has no proper place in the sphere of men's work. There are upwards of 3,000,000 women wage-carners in the United States, who have entered all These facts are popularly quoted as indicating the ecoiomic progression of the sex, but Mrs. Thompson shows by statistics that the woman wage-earner is under one aspect an object of charity, under another an economic pervert, under another a social menace. The law of the business world demands the greatest production at the least cost. Business has nothing to do with philanthropy; it has nothing to do with the individual save as a necessary cog in the wheel; and women, like men, are necessarily ground under the inflexible rule of business law. merically women wage-earners, including all above 10 years of age, are about 17 per cent of the industrial population, The ranks of women wage-earners are

constantly depleted by marriage. At an age when maturity gives the laborer most productive power women are withdrawn to the domestic sphere Because woman works "as a makeshift pending marriage," her drift is to a level with unskilled labor. The conveniences required for women working in factories and business houses in the matter of tollet-rooms, lunchrooms, prove that as a class women workers not only increase the cost of production but diminish its efficiency. The cheapness of woman labor offsets somewhat the increased cost, but the demands of marriage and the physical unreliability of the sex is such that to substitute cheap woman labor for men is to substitute for a greater efficiency a fluctuating for a constant force in production; it is, in short, mere moneysaving, not economy. When women engage in men's work they withdraw an indispensable force from bousehold production, which has the effect of increasing the cost of living while at the

same time debasing the value of labor. The wages of women being fixed without reference to the cost of living, they tend, in competition with men, to reduce wages below what it costs to live. Thus, both directly and indirectly, woman in industry operates both to increase the cost of production and to diminish the efficiency of labor. By virtue of the legal provisions of marriage, precedent in the family relation, women can afford to receive less wages than men, because, as a class, it costs them less to live. The failure of some individual husband to support his wife, the utter domestic isolation of a friendless individual girl, does not alter the fact that "the wages of women are fixed by the privileges they enjoy under the marriage law, the family precedent and their natural skill in feeding and cloth-ing themselves." In a report of a special committee appointed in New to inquire into the condition of 100,000 families dependent in each instance on a woman's average earning of 60 cents a day, it was stated that "the prevaillow wage, inadequate to the sup port of labor, is due to the fact that in the establishments employing woman labor a great majority of the workers are only partly dependent on their earnings for a livelihood; that is, these

their wages were fixed by the normal yawning grave has come this breed of true-born Englishmen who have dared woman—the woman wholly or in part supported by others. to do great things of which other na-tions have only ventured to dream. Your great man in history has never The effect of cheap woman labor is naturally to displace men. The man The man remains liable for support of the family, worried about riches, has never felt even though his wife and daughter anything but contempt for the miser's vulgar dread of death that breaks his competing with him in business, should lower his wages to the starvation point. grasp upon his gold. Shakespeare makes Claudio, a weak, frivolous volup-Woman labor is an economic element as abnormal as convict labor, and, like convict labor, is pernicious because letuary, fear death; he makes Falstaff, gitimate labor is taxed for its support. coward, thief, rake, liar and drunkard, fear death, but he does not make This is the essence of Mrs. Thompson's argument against the intrusion of women into the industrial callings of great, able bad man like Richard III on Macbeth or Shylock fear death, He does not make Othello or Prince Hal or Hot-spur fear death. Why? Because the men. It has secured for woman a competence less than \$1 a day; it has underhallmark of a really able man is that mined her health; it has unfitted her for the labor of wife and mother in a he always grasps at glory even when

wage-earners, both in Massachusetts MUSIC FOR THE INSANE. and in France, shows that the human With the decisration, "Music hath race deteriorates in consequi charms to soothe the savage breast," all woman's impaired physical ability to perform the maternal function, when she has been injured by the strain of men's work. The design of nature, the

grave.

are familiar. Nor are intelligent and fairly observant persons unfamular with the effect of music, especially of singing, upon the emotions of an audience composed of civilized human beings, Moody and Sankey were the great modern demonstrators of this fact, in life determines woman's economic office." Mrs. Thompson concludes her while the Salvation Army, as is known, depends for its preliminary work of "winning souls" upon the lusty lungs of its leaders that play the part of the organ bellows in bringing out the exultant spirit that finds expression in

his gloomy alternative seems to be the

That child-bearing should be a repreach to a woman follows logically upon economic independence of the sex. The woman who aims to be a producer of wealth is justifiably to be blamed for bearing children. Maternity interrupts her "career," and the demands of business are such that chances are against her making a success of her children. Very reasonably, in the modern scheme of economics for women, maternity is ridiculous—a fault, an error, even almost a crime. Additional testimony of the power of music was given in an address delivered recently before the Men's Club of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Chicago, by Dr. V. H. Podstats, a prominent allenist of the East, in which the salutary effect of music upon insane persons was specifically set forth. These effects Dr. Podstata declares are many and proways hears his horse's galloping feet talking to him as he rides home from found. The first evidence of this curative or soothing power is seen in the relaxation of special nervous tension, "Propputty, propputty, says my while later the "harmonious sound wave reduces the horrible inhibition age trader, in country or town, fairly and the mental agony of the melancholy patient, liberates the pent-up enness in the whole circuit of the civilized ergy and diverts the association of

dens. This is not mere assumption or asser tion on the part of the alienist. The view on the contrary is supported by more than a presumption of reason-ableness, and, indeed, with such clearness and plausibility that it may well command the attention of those who have charge of persons of diseased or perverted mental conditions.

"In the maniac," says Dr. Podstata, "the flight of ideas and motor restless-ness is moderated and often checked by the waves of harmonious sound; in the purely deluded the attention is wholesomely diverted, while the demented patient is stimulated and aroused to activity."

To those who have not been brought in personal contact with diseased minds nsanity is insanity, and is only classifled as violent or morose. To those who have had the care of the mentally balanced, and especially to the alienist the phases and characteristics of the malady are distinctly marked. In no other field of human endeavor and research looking to the welfare of humanity and the amelioration of suffering. ot even in that of surgery, in which such gigantic strides have been made-has human intelligence scored a more decided advance than has been noted in the care and treatment of patients suffering from mental disorder. And it may be added, in no other field has the need more nearly kept step with the enand no slaves, made the most heroic deavor.

The rapid pace at which the world is going under the name of civilization is shown in the increase of insanity, often preceded by physical exhaustion, as shown in the reports of the numerical York and Boston saw thousands of ncrease of the insane from year to year in every country that cares specifically Northern country boys go forth to fight for the flag for small pay and no confor this unfortunate class. The two spicuous honor they probably thought methods of caring for these insane, even the violent by such mechanical means as were necessary to accomplish this end, and by treating the demented or simply deluded with a toleration drained of all sympathy but for the most part devoid of actual brutality. This being true, the addition of "harmonious masses of valiant ignorance for putting the addition of sounds" to the course of treatment of patients in asylums for the insane marks a distinct advance in methods ooking to the restraint of the violent, the awakening of the apathetic and the and the great planters of the South were no wiser than Tennyson's "Northdiversion of the deluded. The idea may not be an entirely new one, but th attention which has been called to it by Dr. Podstata, together with his lucid presentment of the effect of the treatment upon the several types of insanity, can scarcely fail to produce gratiern planters, had they been men of high fying results.

In the current number of the North American Review Professor Goldwin the prey of the first well-armed pirate Smith, of Canada, analyzes the argustate that is loaded with a warrior ments for and against the immortality of the soul. Professor Smith concludes that the revelations of the Scriptures cannot be reconciled with the teachings chant ship, is ultimately plundered and of science. Evidently he attaches more scuttled by the pirate fighting states of importance to what he considers scientific demonstration than to religious ways has been not merely a merchantfaith and the universal yearning for existence beyond the grave. The only sault. The reason is that the English hope he holds out to mankind is that ideal of eminence, with all their trading it is impossible for any human being spirit, has never been great wealth but the capacity to do something nobly to know whether there is something or nothing behind the vell of death. There which led either to glory or the grave may be something, he suggests; but the whole weight of his argument is against in its indifference to wealth and its willingness to stake life for high and the presumption that there is anything. enduring success. This is hereditary in Assuming that death ends all, Profesthe English nation, for the old Norse sor Smith remarks that when sicence has succeeded in convincing mankind tempt for death compared with the capthat the immortality of the soul is a delusion men will take better care of themselves. Having only one life to live, they will avoid perilous enterprises The charging cheer;
Though death's pale horse lead on, the chase is dear;
To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die. and vocations. For example, he thinks that when belief in the immortality of the soul has vanished wars will be less frequent. Men will not be inclined to In these famous lines the poet Camprisk their lives in battle if they feel bell but reiterated the whole refrain of

that death means annihilation

The Interstate Commerce Commission is looking into the matter of switching charges in Chicago to see if there has been a violation by the railroads of the Elkins law. Where the switching charges on some of the roads were formerly \$2 or \$3 per car, they are now, in the cases of the large shippers, as high as \$20 per car. As the railroad companies allow the switching charges to shippers, it is claimed that the amounts practically are a rebate which is given to the large concerns. It is ticeable that the railroads against which the charges are made are the socalled industrial roads, which are owned by the large shippers and which are paid for performing services for themselves. A cargo of goods goes out of Chicago on one of the lines of the industrial road for shipment to New York. The receiving company allows the industrial road 25 per cent of the daggers but speak none,

erformed at the Chicago end of the e, and this goes back to the shipper who is an owner of the road. The small shipper, of course, who does not own stock in the industrial road, does not get this rebate. There seems to be a fruitful field for inquiry in the matter, and the Interstate Commerce Commis sion may well take up the case with a preconceived notion that there is a plain attempt to evade the Elkins law.

In approving the findings of the Naval Board of Inquiry in the explosion on the battleship Missouri, April 13. Rear-Admiral Barker, Commander-inchief of the North Atlantic Squadron, takes occasion to say that "amokeless powder as a power is not fully understood by those who use it on American warships or those who manufacture it." More valuable than this sugestion, however, is the further declaration that under existing circumstances the limit in quick firing of great guns has been reached because of the danger of "flarebacks" like that which caused the desth of thirty men and officers on the Missouri. The lesson thus sadly illustrated In approving the findings of the Naof thirty men and officers on the Missouri. The lesson thus sadly illustrated is one that should not require repeti-tion. If the limit of safety in rapid firing has been reached, let the limit thus fixed be declared. There is no point, either in peace or war, in taking chances of explosion that will put the ship out of commission and needlessly endanger the lives of brave and highly useful men. The lesson, like most of the valuable lessons of history, was written in blood. Negligence had no part in presenting it. It had to be learned at great cost. It should not be forgotten.

Colonel Marchand's resignation from the French army has been accepted by the authorities, and another "hero" has passed into oblivion. Colonel Marchand nade a notable march across the desert, but on his arrival at Fashoda where the international limelight fell upon him, he appears to have lost his ead and to have threatened Great Britain with annihilation if she did not make way for him and his Corporal's guard. Had France backed up her errant son, Colonel Marchand's name might have been fixed in the French mind for years; but as France didn't regard Fashoda as a prize worth fighting for the name of Marchand had but a brief vogue upon the boulevards. But Marchand could not forget the limelight nor that he had been a hero, and the duties of peace grew more and more irksome. Finally war broke out between Russia and Japan. Colonel Marchand demanded that he be sent as French representative. The War Office refused his request; the hero forwarded his resignation, and the authorities accepted it. Now Colonel Marchand is free to rave of the insolence of office and its ingrat

There have been several calls lately in a financial way among business men and others to provide pleasant recreation for the wage-earners of this city. And one of the most public-spirited of these is the endeavor of Park Commissioner Meyer and Bandmaster Charles L. Brown to secure from \$6000 to \$7000 to provide funds for the Summer concerts by Brown's Park Band. Last year the excellent concerts given by this band in different parks on both sides of the river were attended by thousands of people, and gave every satisfaction This year the band is stronger than ever and ought to be liberally supported. It is a public duty to keep this band in Portland and to make it second to none along the Pacific Coast. Calls for subscriptions for the park concerts will be made within a few days, and should meet with generous responses.

It is a hundred years since Lewis and Clark made their great journey of exploration across this continent. A remarkable discovery of original docuents by these explorers has just be unearthed. There will appear in Scrib-ner's Magazine for June copies of the original letters between Lewis and Clark and President Jefferson at the inception of this project, and also extracts from four of the diaries in which the records of the journey were kept. These four have been missing from the otherwise complete series. The documents have been in the possession of Clark's granddaughter, Mrs. Julia Clark Voorhis, of New York City, and her daughter, Miss Eleanor Glasgow Voor-

It is reported that Mr. Veatch is making speeches in Southern Oregon, in which he is proclaiming Mr. Hermann a corruptionist, thief and scoundrel; an associate of thieves and a participator with them in the proceeds of robbery and other villainy, If Mr. Veatch has any grounds for support of these ac-cusations it would seem to The Oregonian that he would do well to be specific in his statement of them; for nobody else has the information. Mr. Hermann may challenge Mr. Veatch to make good his statement, or stand forth as an irresponsible reviler and cowardly calumniator.

\_ From Berlin comes a report that Russia would give up the war if Japan agreed to maintain the independence of Corea and fall in with the idea of leaving Manchuria under Chinese control. There can be little doubt that if Japan would agree to such terms Russia be glad to abandon warfare for diplomacy once more. The only thing likely to dispel such a dream of peace is that Japan would be giving up everything she has gained, and would have to fight Russia again in a few years, as the pressure of the seas would increase.

"Preach the word and not your doubts about the word." Which may be interpreted as follows: "Accept the opinion: of the doctrinaires; do not presume to air any that you may happen to have of your own." Port Arthur hasn't been captured by the Japanese yet, but it may be some

The bishops' advice to the brethren

fake stories to actual news, the announcement that it has been captured, amid great slaughter, may serve as When Mr. Campbell, of the Eugen Guard, writes that the Oregon building

time. However, to those who prefer

at St. Louis is in an obscure place an can't be found, the indications are that he is lost himseif. He would do well to come home and get his bearings.

woman is suing her husband for divorce in the local courts because he goes for days together without speaking to her. This may be one of the instances of a man's being able to look

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

In the Beleaguered City. The last train to leave Port Arthur rought out a late copy of the Novikral, which is still being issued, as the editor announces, "at the old stand." The "Empress of China" brought over several copies, and the following items have been translated for The Oregonian

by M. Plevke:

Band concerts on the plans continue. Yes-terday was somewhat spelled by a spent shot, which put the bass drum out of action half

Reports from Tokio indicate that the Japanese are much impressed with this locality, and a large number will soon visit Port Arthur, with the intention of settling us.

We are informed on reliable authority that the cork will be pulled in time to allow our citizens to visit St. Louis.

We understand the City Council will pass an ordinance against the use of toy pistols. This is a step in the right direction, as these toys are a menace to life.

The atrocity crop is ripening in Ar-

Bryan's speech is silver and Parker's silence is probably gold.

Chicago's Two-Million Club is evident-

y at work. Boys in Chicago on the Fourth will be given free fireworks. There is now an Order of Founders of America. Pretty soon we shall have an Order of Prehistoric Americans.

A Chicago girl suffers from the hallucination that she is dead. Probably she looks round and thinks she's in-Heaven.

J. M. Barrie gave a dinner in London last week, and his guests were Kipling. Howells, Thomas Hardy, Maurice Hewlett and Maarten Maartens. It was probably a dull affair.

If things keep up at the present lick,

pretty soon we shan't be able to buy a drink or a speel of thread without running the risk of being awarded a ticket to St. Louis. A suit for divorce in the local courts indicates that there is a husband in Portland who doesn't speak to his wife

for days at a time. Can't he be persunded to become a barber? The scoundrelly Thibetans are using modern rifles. Can it be possible that the British are mistaken and that they

have been trying to gild refined gold in civilizing a civilized people? Lots of people would be glad if Bryan and Hearst formed a party of their own and kept in it. They could nominate one another in turn, and everything in the other parties would be

Natives of the Admiralty Islands have eaten a few more adventurers and have had their villages burned in consequence. It is always the luck of the weaker races to butt right up against it when they try benevolent assimilation.

In a long editorial on the war the New York Times says that nowadays no army would dare to slaughter or starve its prisoners. There is truth in this, and it suggests a splendid plan of campaign that the Japanese appear to have overlooked. Why not send a couple of hundred thousand men against Mukden with instructions to let themselves be captured without resistance? The Russians would have to use all their fighting men as guards and nurses for their prisoners and would also find their stock of provisions dwindling away at a great rate. In a few days they would be starving and the rest of the Jap-anese could come up and end the war with one stroke.

"The Singular Miss Smith," a book which has just been published, is decribed as a "clever skit on various phases of social life and women's clubs," It was written by Mrs. Florence Morse Kingsley. There is nothing very strange in this, but when we read that Mrs. Kingsley has been on the staff of the Ladies' Home Journal since 1902, we are onscious of a faint shock of surprise. Sure Mr. Bok cannot countenance anything so unladylike as a skit opon anything, and must find a skit doubly distasteful when upon matters that he has made peculiarly his own province. We prefer to think that the publishers have erred, and shall refrain from criticism until their advance notices are confirmed,

Rev. George W. Brownback, of Reading, Pa., is a Congregational minister who has won some notoriety in the East by his search for a wife, Mr. Brownback advertised for a wife, and his list of requirements was exacting. For instance, the woman of his choice must be not less than 16 or more than 30 years of age, must have good looks, plety and "some money." She must be a good baker of pies and cakes, "a lady in callco as well as in slik," of even temper and of sound health. Above all she must be "unburdened with one who would prove a troublesome mother-in-law." About a thousand replies came to the ud., and Mr. Brownback rejected and sifted until he came down to seven Then he went on a tour of inspection. None of the seven suited him. He advertised again. Finally he found a woman that met every requirement, and, strange to say, she was "willin"." So Rev. Mr. Brownback has "the perfect wife" and also, presumably, "some money,"

Not the least of the troubles that the war in the East brings upon us is the outpouring of historic reviews and criticism of Japanese literature. Russia either has no literature or the lingo in which it is couched is too hard a nut for even the scribblers in the Bits about Books magazines. The Japanese tongue is bad, but not bad enough, for by dint of scattering a few O Miniosa. Sans and Geishas and other words-in italicsthrough some dope about Oriental imagery and cherry blossoms the scrib bler is enabled to produce an article that is full of powerful appeal to the Bits about Books editor. Worse still, Japanese authors are writing in English about Japanese literature, and we are held up at the point of an uncertain pe and commanded to admire a 17-syllabseem about a lone leaf on a plum tre-Let the war be ended soon, we pray and let us get back to books in th English tongue, or at the worst in the dialect of Maine or of Scotland. WEXFORD JONES.