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### POSTAGE RATES

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TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and warmer northerly winds,

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1904.

## JUST A FEW REMARKS.

Violent attack is made on President Roosevelt by the Deschutes Echo. Oregon, it alleges, has been most unjustly and vilely treated by him. His admin istration has made too rigid inquiries into the character of Federal officials into land entries, pension matters, and the like; and has made it appear that everybody in Oregon is dishonest. Take a considerable extract:

8 considerable extract: The reports caused Oregon to be looked upon as a corrupt stute by the whole Na-tion. When we wanted maney for a great National celebration in honor of the Lexis and Chirk acquisition of territory, a contri-buiton was given us about sufficient to start a small World's Fair sideshow, and even that amount was not intrasted to us for use, but was placed in the hands of others than the Fair's managers. We were not to be trusted, we were so dishopest. Even appropriations we were so dishopest. Even appropriation for the Cellis canal and for Federal irrige for the Cellie canal and for Federal irriga-tion must be contingent upon the state's bearing a part of the barden, so that we will not try to graft the National fund. In spite of all these things we are to give Roosevelt all expression of confidence. We are to pay that personification of windom the tribute which vice is continually paying to virtue. We are to show the Nation that it is contin-We are to show the Nation that it is reall impossible to insult us

Here is a new kind of criticism. The usual attack upon an Administration is that it is not vigilant enough in protection of the public interests, that it doesn't hold officials to strict and rigid resources to be wasted. But here is a istration were making the rafters of many represents the public opinion of

Southern states by no means place so high valuation on us or on our states of small population and political power as we place on ourselves; and it would do our simple and self-important folk was a far more serious shock, and fall-some good to mix and mingle there, and ure against Japan would repeat it. learn it. In this matter Theodore Roose-velt was Oregon's one efficient friend. But for his earnest action there would have been no recognition by the United of reform that might have ended in the States of the Lewis and Clark Exposition The managers of the Exposition at

Portland were not hurt because the money was not turned over to them. They wanted no money, nor glory, nor celebrity, nor notoriety; they simply wanted the result; and they got It-got it only through the earnest good will and personal effort of the President. They would have got more, could he have induced Congress to grant it.

As to the Celilo Canal. That, too, is in the hands of Congress. It is a work to be executed through a department of the public service which is conducted on a general scheme. The demands of no one part of the country are considered alone. Here again dwellers in a particular district, whose vision does not extend beyond their own horizon, are tempted nevertheless to think their own locality the whole thing. But the country at large is somewhat larger than their own vision. There is but a small appropriation available for the Celilo Canal. Congress at this time could not be induc make another. So the engineers stated that if Oregon would secure the right of way it would help greatly. The little fund on hand could be used by the

engineers to clear the lower approaches to the proposed canal. The work would be advanced by some years, if the State of Oregon would secure the right of way. Upon this invitation the State of Oregon proceeded to do it. Yet it is not an easy matter-though the state in such an undertaking can move much faster than the General Government. However, the result, as anticipated, will simply be that years will be saved in the construction of the canal. For the Government's engineers to wait for an appropriation, and after it was had to wait further till the right of way could be obtained, might postpone the canal beyond the lifetime of any one yet born; so it was a great matter to have

the state proceed with obtainment of the right of way. As to irrigation under direction of the Federal Government, the state is not asked nor expected to bear part of the the state, under the Carey act, and the agents of the Government, who have en formulating plans for irrigation, but these difficulties are in process of solution, and there are now in view in Oregon the greatest schemes of irri-

gation known in the United States. It is so easy to criticise, so easy to grumble, when one doesn't know what he is talking about, and is perhaps too careless or too stupid to learn!

# GERMAN LIBERALS NOT PRO-RUSSIAN.

Whatever may be the personal sentiments of Emperor William, the recent declaration of Herr Bebel, the eloquent leader of the Socialist party in Germany, who protested in the Reichstag that the sympathies of most of his fellow-countrymen were enlisted on the side of Japan, makes it certain that the Berlin government will not dare violate its professed intention to observe strict neutrality during the Far Eastern war This declaration of Herr Bebel was drawn forth in denial of the statement of Count von Bulow that the Emperor's telegram to the Czar that "Russia's mourning was Germany's mourning' reflected the sentiment of the majority account, and that it allows the public of the German people. The Socialist vote really represents the popular masses of complaint of the opposite kind. It Germany, who love free institutions would have been an amusing thing to They are not fairly represented accordhave had it read in Congress last Win- ing to population, but there can be no ter, when the opponents of the Admin- doubt that the Socialist party of GerTHE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, MAY 22, 1904.

in Congress of the great Eastern and authorities to suicide. Russia did not lose confidence in her government in her struggle with Napoleon, because that supreme military genius defeated all Europe, but the Crimean revers Czar Alexander II was moved by the shock of the Crimean reverse to abolish serfdom and to inaugurate a schem institution of a Parliament. Because of this emancipation of the serfs and be cause of his predilections for a constitutional government, it has been as-serted that he was not murdered by nihilists, but at the instigation of an enraged, corrupt aristocratic bureaucracy and despotic administrative circle of governmental control. After the fail of Napoleon followed

constitutional royalty, to which succeeded ultimately a republic. The overthrow of the Prussian absolute monarchy at Jena by Napoleon forced it to buy its further lease of hereditary life by the concession of radical agrarian, social and political reforms; and the revolution of 1848 forced a further enlargement of these concessions to people. On the heels of the great defeat of Sadowa, in 1867 the Emperor of Aus-tria granted Hungary the boon of home rule, for which the Magyar in 1849 had battled in vain because of the interven-tion of Russia. If Russia's transcontinental railroad should prove inadequate to the demands of her military transportation problem, she will be beaten, and in that event a constitutional government might supplant Czardom at St. Petersburg.

BEFORE THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

The majority of intelligent men know American history of recent date, but comparatively few know the history of 'the diplomatic contest for the Mississippl Valley," which preceded the Lou-Islana Purchase, which is justly described as "the turning point in events that fixed our position as the arbiter of the New World." At the close of the War for Independence the United States held the Atlantic Coast. In the negotiation of the treaty of Paris of 1783 Franklin sought to obtain the cession of Canada to the United States and the Bermuda Islands, but, while Lord Shelburne, who represented Great Britain, was willing to concede this, France and Spain, in their selfishness refused, fearing that the United States

would grow rapidly to a formidable power. France and Spain reasoned that burden. There has been some clash be-tween those who claimed rights through, Great Britain it would be possible with the valley of the Mississippi remaining under their joint control to so crib cabin and confine the expansion of the United States that it would never be come formidable and might decline and decay of inanition

The thought of France was directed to the formation of an interior dependency in the Mississippi Valley whose sea power should control the Gulf of Mexico and thus absorb ultimately the senile government of Spain in the New World. At the close of the War of the Revolution the United States had a few thinly peopled settlements in Kentucky and Tennessee. Great Britain held a military post at Detroit, and at other strategic points along the Great Lakes, which she retained in spite of the treaty of 1783, on the pretense that the United States had failed to carry out certain provisions of that treaty, and expecting confidently the early dissolution of our feeble confederation. At this time Spain held the mouth of the Mississipp at New Orleans, and from Mobile, Pen sacola and St. Mark's furnished the powerful Creek Confederacy of Southern Indians with arms and ammunition Spain avoided a treaty with the United States at the close of the Revolution and, refusing to be bound by England's cession to the United States, she set up the claim that her victories over Great the right to Florida, Spain also claimed that the eastern bank of the state ought to do. Mississippi was here at least as far

France takes possession of New Orleans we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation." The enforcement of Washington's policy of neutrality saved the nation in 1734 from war under French leadership and from the loss of the Mississippi Valley. The Jay treaty with England secured the British evacuation of the important posts of the Northwest Territory, and Wayne's victories forced the Indians to surrender the present State of Ohio, and in October, 1795, Spain conceded our South-western boundaries and the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi. But the victorious French Republic subsequently demanded of Spain the cessio of Louislans. At that time France be-lieved that the United States had fallen under English control, but when Napoleon came into supreme power he saw in 1802 that in a war with Great Britain he must choose between sale to the United States or surrender to England, and he sold Louisians, conscious that he had planted a thorn in the side of his arch enemy.

### WHERE THE OBLIGATION RESTS.

We have heard a good deal for many years of the factional fight in Multno mah County. It is a cry that has served the Republicans of the state whenever in any outlying county there was evidence of Republican apathy or disaffection. It has been the theme of remarks at banquets, and speeches in conventions and countless articles in the Oregon press. The protest was more strenuous than was right, perhaps, because it seems impossible for outside Republicans to understand the peculiar and sometimes painful politics of Multnomah County; it was often discredited

by quite as bitter factional fights in the counties whence the complaint emanated; but in the main it was just. The factional fight in Multnomah County, when not necessitated by the money question, has been prompted by rival personal ambitions and has brought forth fruits meet for execration

But today Multnomah County Repub-licans present a united front to the common enemy. The men temporarily in charge of the state and county committees are running the campaign for the whole ticket. If they are working harder for one man than another it is because that man needs it more than the other. There is not a candidate on the state, district or county ticket, wherever his previous affiliation may have been, whom the Republican state and county committees are not trying as hard as they can to elect. The resuit is that the workers and speakers who were outvoted at primaries and conventions are contributing to the campaign in a way that no outvoted minority in Multnomah County has done for years. Of this fact last night's meeting at the Marquam affords evidence; and more will be forthcoming before the campaign is over. Multno-

mah County, therefore, offers the Republicans of the rest of the state an exhibit in harmonious effort. It has the right to look to the rest of the state to follow the example and do likewise.

In another column of today's paper there is a statement from Chairman Baker, of the State Central Committee, which deserves attention. He puts the case in an unusual light. It is his idea that the political obligation in this campaign is not altogether or perhaps mainly upon the committees or the speakers or the newspapers, but upon the voter himself. And when you come down to it, isn't he about right? Why do we ask the voter to support Presi-dent Roosevelt? It is because it is to the voter's interest to do so. If he wants prosperity, if he wants Oregon recognized and helped forward, then the obligation of June 6 is upon him and he cannot shoulder it off on any committee or newspaper or other agency. The topic before the mind of Oregon today is what the individual voter ought to do. It is what the Republicans of Britain in the Revolution had given her Multnomah County ought to do, and it is what the voters of the rest of the

deeper humorisi, than Mark Twain. He board, while homesickness and con had none of Twain's brutal, low-bred, sumption, the scourges of Indian sumption, the scourges of Indians transferred from the West to the East, cynical spirit in talking of his fellowmen. Bret Harte, however, reflects th will, to a considerable extent, be obviinfluence of Dickens, even as Dickens ated by the change in the location of this school. As an indication that the did that of Smollett and Thackeray that of Fielding. Bret Harte deserved his fame and will be read when Mark ory has given, or is giving, way to practical methods in the solution of the Twain will be forgotten, but it can-not truthfully be said of Bret Harte Indian industrial problem, the removal of the school from Carliale to Helena is noted. that he was as original a force in Amer--

ican literature as either Hawthorne or Pos, or even Fenimore Cooper, for Cooper's "Prairie" is a great book and with that mysterious scourge common in and confined to that region, known as "spotted fever." Government health Thackeray held Cooper's character of "Leather Stocking" as an original creation worthy to rank with the best of Scott's men. Thackeray says: "La Longue Carabine is one of the great prize men of fiction. He ranks with your Uncle Toby, Sir Roger de Cover-iey, Falstaff-heroic figures all, Ameriofficials made an extensive examina tion last year of conditions supposed to govern, or possibly governing, this dis ease, which occurs only at a certain season of the year and in certain localities. They reported as the probable can or British, and the artist deserved cause of the disease the bite of a wood well of his country who devised them." tick that was perniciously active at the Beginning the history of American lit-erature with the publication of Irving's time and place in which the scourge made its appearance. Further investi-"Knickerbocker History of New York,

we have not had a full century of literary productivity. We cannot fairly be said to have had any legitimate American literature before Cooper did his best work, about 1825, and Bryant rose to fame as a man of superior poetic powers about 1835. Following 1825 came the famous Boston group of literary men. Our American literature can hardly be said to have had a life of more than

time, the situation in Bitter Root Valley seventy years. In this life of our literis serious. The people are alarmed in the presence of an unknown and unseen ature Mrs. Atherton, who is one of the "new woman" sure-thing thinkers, or foe, which medical experts are vainly trying to locate. The situation is one of rather talkers, would have us believe that we have had only two figures of interest to medical scientists throughout the country, and a report of the findoriginal literary force, Mark Twain and Bret Harte. Why does Mrs. Atherton ings of Dr. Stiles and the Montana State Board of Health will be awaited leave out Walt Whitman? He does not with interest. hesitate to "deal with the great pas-

sions"; he has plenty of audacity; he is certainly not anaemic, is not conventional, has not been "censored by the upon Julia Ward Howe in Boston revillage gossip." Walt is seldom clad in anything but his nudity; why was he cently, when the Daughters of the Revolution dedicated a beautiful bronze omitted from the roll of original forces memorial tablet in the music-room of the public library of that city to the in American literature? The literature of England and France and Spain and seven patriotic song-writers of Amer-Italy had its beginning in the fourica. Those who were thus honored were: William Billings, the father of teenth century. The great names of Shakespeare, Cervantes, Rabelais and Montaigne belong to the sixteenth cen-American psalmody: Oilver Holden, the author of "Coronation"; John Howard Payne, who wrote "Home, Sweet Home"; Samuel Francis Smith, who tury. The seventeenth century gave Milton to England, Moliere to Fra wrote "America"; Francis Scott Key author of "The Star-Spangled Banner" the eighteenth century in England included Pope, Swift, Addison, Burns, Goldsmith, Gray, Cowper and Fielding, while Rousseau and Voltaire were the George Frederick Root, who wrote "Th Eattle Cry of Freedom," and Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republe." Mrs. Howe is great moving, original forces in French literature. The nineteenth century in England included Byron, Wordsworth the only living member of the tuneful Shelley, Scott, Coleridge, Lamb, Keats, seven. There is a rule forbidding the Hazilit, De Quincey, Thackeray, Tenny-son, Carlyle, Macaulay, George Ellot use of the name of any living person on any memorial erected in the Boston and Matthew Arnold. Here we have library, but circumstances appear to from the dawn of great literature in have sanctioned the suspension of the Italy in the fourieenth century with rule in this case. Mrs. Howe, vener-able, gentle, cultured, unobtrusive, Dante to the culmination of the great literature of the nineteenth century in awalts in her serene and beautiful age the coming of the final messenger. No the Victorian age a period of over 500 years. tablet bearing the names of our patri-

French literature began with Francis otic song-writers would be complete Villon in the fifteenth century and its culmination in the nineteenth century

was reached in Balzac and Hugo about 1850, a period of over 400 years. Before great literature began in modern Eu-rope there had been a growth of great theria is now seldom heard. years ago it was a not uncommon ocart. Now, counting the civilization of currence. The affliction that lately be-fell a family at Athena, in this state, England for a thousand years of life, is anything remarkable that Europe, from this cause therefore excites surthe inheritor of the art and literature prise, as well as sympathy. The only of antiquity, should stand today for an excellence in art and literature that family is allowed to contract this dis-America, in her struggle with a new wilderness and strange political institutions, could not possibly hope to attain? Europe stands for the accumulating fragrance and color of centuries in her art and literature, while America is a anti-toxin, or that he was unable to little more than a century old and in procure the necessary means whereactive literary life and effort is not seventy years old. Measure the suspread of the contagion. literary product of France and Great Britain for the last half century

by our own, and we suspect Mrs. Ather ton will not find any great original literary forces at work. Outside of science, blography, criticism, political history and b ooks of travel, not much o

# NOTE AND COMMENT.

Don't exspitorate. The Western Union has Port Arthured the poolrooms.

Don't the Thibetans recognize a peaceful mission when they see it?

"Illinois wants Hitt," announces & dispatch. Well, maybe she'll get hit.

There is one class of people that a A number of people in Bitter Root World's Fair invariably attracts, and Valley, Montana, are again wrestling that's the people that blow out the gas.

> Judge Parker should be nominated and elected if he makes as many friends by keeping his mouth shut as Jack Munroe loes.

Seattle dentists are now free to advertise. The physicians are in the same fix as before-they may advertise as much as they can without paying for it.

The Montgomery Advertiser thinks that this season's hats for men would be imgation is now in progress at the Northproved by being run through a thrash-To ing machine. Perhaps, but the machine ald in the work physicians throughout would be ruined. the state are urged to collect ticks of

Henry Watterson thinks that the "pert and send them to Dr. Stiles, at the hosparagraph" should be driven from editorial page. It's not so much the pert paragraph as the impertinent paragraph that should be shoo'd into oblivi

American ships are going anywhere in China they darn well please, is the substance of Secretary Hay's reply to the Chinese protest. What a pity the Chinese Exclusion Act cannot be made applicable to China.

"George Umbaugh is keenly alive to the beauties of Siletz," says an item in the Toledo Reporter. Does this mean that Mr. Umbaugh has an eye for the beauties of Nature unadorned or the beauties that are millinery adorned?

London critics roast the "Prince of Pilsen." but the house cheers it, so the man agers have no kick coming. And Ethel Barrymore has made a success. Mr. Chamberlain's protection campaign would evidently be helped if he were to shelter the stage behind a tariff.

The breeding of highest type of horses has received a severe blow by the Western Union's action in shutting off racing news from the poolrooms. If you don't believe this, you've never been in the Portland Club's poolroom to see the number of wealthy and devoted breeders that used to sacrifice their business interests to help along the cause of the thoroughbred.

Of course, anyone rash enough to refer to the race suicide topic at this time de-serves the condemnation he is sure to get, but here is a Baltimore dispatch that seems worth the risk of printing:

Judge Baer, in the first of pinting. Judge Baer, in the City Court, decided today that the advent of a brand-new baby in an apartment rented under the provisions of a lease that contained a "no children" clause was a violation of the lease, and that the father and mother may be legally ejected from

premises so rented. Now, you husbands and wives, will you be good.

A cure for gambling that has been overlooked by Portland's reformers is suggested by a statement made by Sir James Duke, lately sued for libel by "Bob" Sievier, who owned the famous mare Sceptre. On cross-examination, Sir James admitted that he had betted on horses. but to a very small extent since his marriage. "What difference does marriage make?"

ease, one after another, and dying in quick succession, is that the physician he was asked. called to attend the first case was ig-

"I bet in fivers now, whereas before I norant of the nature of the disease on betted in fifties." of the modern method of treatment by "Does your wife object to betting?"

"No; but I've got to keep her."

Marry off the gamblers, and give them wives that they've 'got to keep"-ones that will let them know about it if they don't pungle up liberally and regularly. A wife of this kind is a sort of sea-

anchor on the troubled ocean of life. The establishment of Carnegie's hero ment upon the American tendency to ex aggeration. The tendency is easily seen. The word hero, for example, is cheapened by indiscriminate use, as is the case with many other words. A football anccess is described in terms that would be too strong for the capture of Port Arthur. Everything that is done is a world's rec ord. Yesterday the battleship Kentucky was halled as beating the world's record for battleships from Hong Kong to New York, as if battleships were continually racing over that route. Almost every time a ship goes to target practice she is said to have made another world's record. If a biscult company takes a cent off its prices, straightway it is announced that the "first gun has been fired in the crack-er war." Pretty soon it will be about

es ring with the accusation that President Roosevelt was allowing the public treasury and the departments to be plundered in all directions, and was protecting the thieves.

The Oregonian believes that Secretary Hitchcock's administration of the Land Office has been in many cases unjust to citizens entitled to the benefit of the land laws. To cure certain undoubted evils he has taken an arbitrary course that has borne heavily on persons who have had lawful right to enter lands. These things will all be corrected in a little time. But President Roosevelt could not remove Secretary Hitchcock without calling down upon his own head the most denunciatory criticism. It would have been assorted that the Land Office had been thrown open to the plunderers at last. But it is not supposed that this Secretary will continue in office beyond the present term, and it may be taken for granted that he will not. He was not Roosevelt's selection, but McKinley's, He has an unfortunate infirmity of temper, and is too suspicious in nature to have good balance of judgment. In these land matters in Oregon he has been borne with, to an extent, when wrong, because that, for the time, was the best way. The time will soon be when these things can be righted; and they will be righted. The public lands must be and will be protected from plunderers; but Hitchcock's unforfunate assumption that every man and every woman who attempts to enter land under the law is a thief, must be and will be righted, too.

As to the Lewis and Clark appropriation. From the first President Roosevelt declared himself for it. He asked in his message of December last for recognition of this important historical event in the expansion of the United States. He favored the appropriation that the men of Oregon asked for. At their request he sent for the leaders of the House and Senate and urged them to grant it. At first there was universal opposition to it, but through President Roosevelt, and through him alone, recognition of it was won, All that was asked was not granted, for Congress would not do that; but enough was granted to make a fine Government exhibit, which will double the attraction and value of the Fair. Yet It was through the President alone that this was brought about. Had he taken no interest in it the proposal never

would have got further than a cold and formal hearing in the committee rooms He it was, and he alone, who enlisted the interest of the Republican leaders in it. Till he had done so nobody was for it, neither Democrats nor Republicans; and at the crucial test, at last, but a single Democrat (Maynard, of the Jamestown, Va., District) voted for it. These are the facts about that appropriation. It is wonderful, indeed, that anything was obtained; and nothing would have been obtained had not the

the majority of the German people in its desire to see Russia beaten. Germany is today a constitutional

government, and Germany has not forgotten that in the great uprising of 1848 in Prussia and South Germany the intreaty. fluence of the St. Petersburg government was powerfully exerted in favor of the perpetuation of absolutism. The Czar Nicholas I, after the French Revo lution of 1830, which sent Charles X into English exile, long refused to ac knowledge the validity of Louis Philippe's claim to call himself King of the French and in 1849 this same Czar of Russia sent an army into Hungary to the old confederation was breaking up, put down the Magyar uprising for independence, which under Kossuth had been successful. The victorious Hungarian General, Gorgey, was compelled to submit to the overpowering Russian from Spain as the price of supporting army of invasion. Twice during the last century Russia, in the language of Rufus Choate, "stamped with h iron heel upon the radiant forehead of Poland," and it is of recent occurrence that Russia violated the guaranteed autonomy of Poland and replaced it with her despotic allen rule.

There is not, an intelligent lover of free institutions in Europe that does not agree with Herr Bebel in his belief that the cause of constitutional freedom would be served by the defeat of Russia, for "the more Russia is weakened by the struggle with Japan the less likely it becomes that she will meddle, directly or indirectly, with the affairs of Western Europe." Emperor William is allowed a good deal of ilcense, with his tongue, by the German

people, but in face of the anti-Russian opinions of the great Socialist party, he tare not, directly or indirectly, interfere in behalf of Russia. The recent report that the German government has secretly agreed to permit Russian war-ships to make Kiao Chou Bay a base of supplies and operations is incredible, for such action would at once bring Great Britain to the side of Japan. If Russia's Baltic fleet, embracing eleven ironclads and seventeen cruisers, can reach the scene of war before the Rus-sians lose Port Arthur and Vladivostok, Japan will have to fight for the retention of her present supremacy at sea: out Germany will never dare furnish Russia with a harbor of refuge and repair, for the whole British naval power would come to the rescue of Japan.

If Russia were seriously defeated in her fight with Japan, it would be the beginning of the end of absolutism in Europe. The Russian peasant is an ignorant, liliterate, superstitious, stupid creature, but the military and naval failure of his government against Japan might renew the national unrest consequent upon the giaring inefficiency and for France, beginning at St. Louis, and, indeniable collapse of the corrupt St. Petersburg bureaucracy during the Crimean War. The humiliation of Czar Nicholas I was so great that he died of a broken heart; indeed, his death, like

President taken hold of it. It ought to that of his brother, Emperor Alexander Louisiana had been ceded to Napoleon, he said that "from the moment that

north as the mouth of the Ohio. Spain further asserted the exclusive control of the navigation of the Mississippi which England had promised us by

The American settlers on the Ohio the Tennessee and the Cumberland could only find a market for their crops through New Orleans, Spain tried to detach the West from the Union by promising free navigation in return for the acceptance of Spanish sovereignty by our Kentucky, Tennessee and Cumberland settlements. When in 1788-89, these Western settles were so disaffected that General Wilknson, of Kentucky, and Judge Sebastian went so far as to accept pensions her designs. The famous General George Rogers Clark offered to become Spanish subject and transfer a nu merous colony, if he could receive a grant of land west of the Mississippi River. The famous John Sevier, of Tennessee, also entered into correspondence with the Spanish authorities James Madison apprehended that the failure of the United States to open the Mississippi would throw the West into the arms of England. Lord Dorchester, the Governor of Canada, reported to his government in 1788 that the American settlers in Kentucky favored declaring independence, seizing New Orleans and looking to England for assistance

In 1789 Dorchester reported that it would be for England's interest to prevent Vermont and Kentucky from enering the Union, and to induce them to form treatles of commerce and friendship with Great Britain. Ver mont, which did not enter the Union until 1791, came near accepting the proposals of Great Britain rather than become merged in the statehood of New York. Spain and England at this time were doing their best to disintegrate the United States by bidding for the secession of all settlements, North or South, that had not yet become states of the American Union. In 1790, when there was prospect of war between Spain and England, the correspondence of Wash-ington's Cabinet reveals the fact that England would have met no forcible resistance had she sent an army from the Great Lakes down the Mississippi to take possession of New Orleans. Had England ever carried out her purpose, a liberal policy on her would have obtained for her the allegiance of the American settlers of the Mississippi Valley, In April, 1783. General George Rogers Clark wrote the French Minister, Genet, from Louis-ville, Ky., that he could raise 1500 men, and that he could take all of Louisians with the assistance of two or three frig-ates at the mouth of the Mississippi, he would engage to subdue New Orleans

and the rest of Louisiana When Jefferson learned in 1802 that

Every Republican in Oregon owes it to his own self-interest as well as to his sense of justice to come out on election day, at whatever sacrifice, and perform his public and private duty by honoring the man who has honored us. and by rebuking the emanations of slanderers against honest and efficient servants. The obligation is with the Republican voter in every nook and

corner of the state. How will he discharge it? IS OUR LITERATURE BOURGEOISE? Gertrude Atherton inquires in the current number of the North American

Review, "Why is American literature bourgeoise?" Mrs. Atherton, who was born and educated in California, finds only two figures of original genius and literary quality in our history-Mark Twain and Bret Harte-and both of them first rose to distinction in California. She holds that even Hawthorn and Poe and Washington Irving "might never have breathed the free air of a young republic. Cooper was American in nothing but choice of a subject. But when Mark Twain and Bret Harte ap peared, then indeed we produced two authors who could have been born and nourished nowhere else on the planet." Then Mrs. Atherton proceeds to de nounce American literature as, with the exceptions named, "the most timid, the most bloodless, the most bourgeolse that any country has ever known." She calls our literature "the product of a great village censored by a village gos "the product of a sip." Mrs. Atherton expresses her disgust and surprise that a country that has produced such men as "Roosevelt, Pierpont Morgan, Cleveland, or even Richard Croker," should have failed to produce any men of original literary rce save Bret Harte and Mark Twain. Mrs. Atherton evidently means by her description of American literature as "bourgeoise" that it utterly lacks distinction in language and thought, is, in fact, instinct with the manners and sentiments of the "shabby genteel" classes of society. Her criticism is not new and it is not true. It is not true that American literature included no native, original force until Mark Twain and Bret Harte obtained their first fame in California. As a memorable, unique, powerful, original literary force Hawthorne and Poe stand as surely for the permanent in our literature as Mark Twain and Bret Harte stand for the transient. Mark Twain is not primarily a great humorist in the sense is the fact that the conditions that that Lamb and Thackeray were great humorists. He is a satirist and not seldom a brutal, vulgar cynic, and fifty years from today his readers will be of the West are located. The irrigation comparatively few because he is a caricaturist and satirist of the transient type, and when his fleeting types of arid districts from which the pupils of olor, speech and manners have disappeared Mark Twain will be flat read-His "originality" is much of it ing.

other sheer fudge."

permanent value has been added to literature in Europe or America; but if Mark Twain and Bret Harte are the only two writers of original force in American history, why, then, a good many of us have greatly overestimated the quality of Hawthorne, Irving, Cooper, Poe and Lowell's "Yankee Dia lect" poetry.

Charles H. Frye, of Seattle, who placed several hundred head of cattle and sheep on Kodiak Island off the coast of Alaska, some months ago while not entirely satisfied with his venture, is, it is said, convinced that these animals can be raised there for the markets of Alaska. It is found necessary , and difficult to protect the stock from wild animals, sheep especially falling an easy prey to the flerce and hungry creatures of the wilds. But as to the cold, if the creatures are housed and fed, there is no reason why they will not come out in the Spring without serious loss in numbers. If it were possible to stock this and other slands of the Alaskan Coast with th hardy breed of cattle that live and thrive throughout the long Winters in Norway, there would be no question as

to the success of an attempt to furnish the mining regions of the far North with beef and dairy products from these islands. It is probable that it will take some years of careful breeding and close attention to the business in hand to puroduce from American cattle a breed that will thrive with ordinary care on the Aleutian Islands. The attempt, however, is one that deserves to succeed, and if it succeeds, will in time prove profitable. The esources of Alaska will invite enter prise and development for many years come. Its markets are not of the fitful mining camp order-busy one year and abandoned the next-but of a growing type the beginning of which has been barely witnessed.

Construction of the local division of the lo

Excellent reasons are given for the emoval, which has been decided upor of the Indian School located at Carlisle Pa., to Helena, Mont. In the first ing taken to the school-a change so clearly in the interest of economy that its wisdom is unquestionable. Scarcely second to this in importance, if indeed it does not take precedence in utility, govern farm work in Montana are similar to those that exist in sections where the Indian and reservation lands problem will have to be studied in consection with agriculture in the semi the Indian schools are chiefly drawn. This can obviously be studied to much better advantage in Montana than in mere efforts at oddity and the gro-tesque; "one-half of him genius, the and products in the Rocky Mountain region differ in many important re-Bret Harte was a far finer artist, a spects from those of the Atlautic sea- Brooks Parker.

educators who have found it impo to attend the reunion during the June encement week. Every indication points to a numerous attendance and an enjoyable reunion the present year. While it is exceedingly difficult to find a suitable hall in which to hold the reunion and spread the annual banquet, the committee in charge will do the best that it can and trust to the unfailing cheerfulness and appreciation of the pioneers to make the occasion a pleasant one.

without her name.

The sad story of the wiping out of an

entire family in a few days by diph-

explanation of the fact that an entire

with to control by preventing the

The annual reunion of Oregon pio-

neers will be held a week later than

usual this year. It will occur on the

22d of June, the date being advanced

in response to the request of numerous

A few

ern Pacific Hospital in Missoula.

various kinds and any kind procurable

pital, that he may, if possible, prove or

disprove the tick theory regarding the

cause of spotted fever. In the mean

A unique distinction was conferred

Mr. Pulitzer, in an article in the North American Review, in which he explains the scope and purpose of the College of Journalism for which he has provided, disposes of the criticism that journalism cannot be taught outside of a newspaper office. He admits that the newspaper man must be born with cer- as to be called a "gent." tain faculties, but he maintains that journalistic talent or instinct can be developed by teaching, training and practical object-lessons. Indeed, the only profession, so far as Mr. Pulitzer knows, for which a man has all the

ecessary equipment when he is horn is that of an idiot. For everything more ambitious there must be training. =

Governor Chamberlain's offer of re wards for the apprehension of the Lake County murderers and vandals will tend to put a stop to lawlessness, even if it does not bring about the capture and conviction of the outlaws. The reward is sufficient to tempt an accomplice to confess, and men will hesitate to join in murders or wholesale sheet killings with that inducement offered for evidence against them. At any rate, the offer removes the state from the attitude of standing idly by and permitting a few desperadoes to terrorize lawabiding citizens who have tried to build nomes for themselves and families on the frontier.

-----The meeting of the State Grange at Corvallis during the present week will afford opportunity for the usual greetings of friends and co-laborers in agricultural lines, and an interchange of ideas and experiences that are at once place, the school will thus be brought to the Indians instead of the Indians be- ance will doubtless be large. The year's work is well in hand, and the lull be tween planting and haying provides time for this annual gathering which is wisely used in renewing acquaintance and comparing notes. May is an ideal month for such a meeting, and Corvallis is both an ideal and practical place

Like Old Times.

in which to hold it.

Philadelphia Record. Things don't look so had for the Demo acy in Connecticut. The Hartford Times ays no such spirited convention has been held in the state since the Tilden daya. Then, too, there was an approach to fisti-"Tom" Waller as one of the parties hel-ligerent. And the state went head-overheels, with instructions, for Judge Alton

This is the cruel way in which an observer deals in the New York Press with girls that are living up to their ideas of style:

as complimentary to be called a "hero"

The comical golf girl of the city, with her The comical golf girl of the city, with her straight front, elevated Greelan hend, French heels, pompadour heir and marsuplai shirt-waist, just now occupies the center of space. She starts our with a girafflan stride, and rolls her sleeves up to her arrouts as she makes for the links. She looks to me as if she is going out to do a day's washing.

While entirely ignorant of what an "elevated Grecian bend" may be, likewise a "marsupial shirtwalst," we must admit that French heels seem somewhat unsuited for the golf course, although they may be just the thing for a day's washing and probably are, for they seem to be much affected by that hard-working inss of girls popularly known as hashers However, it is evident that the writer in the Press, who likens the golf girl's stride to that of a giraffe, has himself been emulating that strange animal in another respect-rubbernecking.

Herbert Spencer held that no man de-drous of doing great literary or scientific work should marry. His practice, strange to say, was in accord with his precept and he lived a bachelor's life. What a contrast there is between Spencer playing a sober game of billiards in his club with Huxley, as described in this extract from John Hawthorne's "London in the Seventles:"

The Hurleys at that time were living far uit in St. John's Wood, in a little sober house with a garden behind it, in which were two or three city trees and some gouesbergy bushes with a title trees and some goossberry number and an unkampt grass-plot. Inside were a large drawing-room and a dising-room of the same size, in which, at supper-time, the whole Huxby tribe were wont to congregate, about a dozen of them, with Huxley at one end of the table and Mrs. Huxley at the other, and haif a dozen happy guests sandwiched be-tween. The children were from 10 to 25 years old. What hospitality, and what wit and huold. What hospitality, and what wit and me-mor, and no science at all! The oblidren were as natural and unaffected as as many lovely animals, but none could be deverer or more charming. They role rough-shod over their smilling, famous father, and gentle, conscien-tious, but liberal mother, and loved them and and one another with all their hearts. After supper, we would go out and play in the gar den.

WEXFORD JONES.