

TOLSTOY SCORES WAR

His Philosophic Sermon on Russo-Japanese Conflict Is a Masterly Production.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY'S philosophic sermon on war, in which he presents a masterly indictment against that institution as a modern principle, has caused more comment than any other of the great Russian's recent utterances. Below will be found a partial extract from his text wherein are contained the most striking and important of his arguments and illustrations.

"Again war. Again sufferings, necessary to nobody, utterly uncalculated for, again fraud, again the universal stupefaction and brutalization of men.

"Men who are separated from each other by thousands of miles, and of whom thousands of such men (on the one hand—Buddhists, whose law forbids the killing, not only of men, but of animals; on the other—Christians, professing the law of brotherhood and love) like wild beasts on land and on sea are seeking out each other, in order to kill, torture and crush. What can this be? Is it a dream or a reality? Something as taking place which would not, cannot be, one longs to believe that it is a dream and to awake from it.

Is a Dreadful Reality.

"But no, it is not a dream; it is a dreadful reality!"

"One could yet understand how a poor, uneducated, defrauded Japanese, torn from his peaceful life, and the Buddhist consists not in compassion to all that lives, but in sacrifices to idols, and how a similar poor illiterate fellow from the neighborhood of Toula or Nijni Novgorod, who has been taught that Christianity consists in worshipping Christ, the Madonna, saints and their icons—one could understand how these unfortunate men, brought by the violence and deceit of enemies to recognize the greatest crime in the world—the murder of one's brethren—as a virtuous act, can commit these dreadful deeds, without regarding themselves as being guilty in so doing.

"But how can so-called enlightened men preach war, support it, participate in it, and, worst of all, without suffering the dangers of war themselves, incite others to it, sending their unfortunate defrauded brethren to fight? These so-called enlightened men cannot possibly ignore, I do not say the Christian law, if they recognize themselves to be Christians, but all that has been written, is being written, has and is being said, about the cruelty, filth and senselessness of war. They are regarded as enlightened men precisely because they know all this. The majority of them have themselves written and spoken about this."

Cruel, False, Stupid.

"Something is taking place incomprehensible and impossible in its cruelty, falsehood and stupidity. The Russian czar, the same man who exhorted all the nations in the cause of peace, publicly announces that, notwithstanding all his efforts to maintain the peace and his heart (efforts which express themselves in the seizing of other peoples' lands and in the strengthening of armies for the defense of those lands), he is nevertheless attacked by the Japanese, commands that the same shall be done to the Japanese as they have done to the Russians—i. e., that they should be slaughtered; that they should be called to murder by mentions God, asking the Divine blessing on the most dreadful crime in the world. The Japanese Emperor has proclaimed the same thing in relation to the Russian."

"Men of science and of law (M. Muraviev and Martens) strenuously try to prove that in the recent call of all nations to universal peace and the present incitement to war, because of the seizure of other peoples' lands, there is no contradiction. Diplomats in their refined French language, publicists and journalists in which they circumstantially and diligently prove (though they know no one believes them) that, after all its efforts to establish peaceful relations (in reality, after all its efforts to deceive other countries), the Russian government has been compelled to have recourse to the only means for a rational solution of the question—i. e., to the murder of men—the same thing is written by Japanese diplomats, scientists, historians and philosophers, on their side, comparing the present with the past, deduct from these comparisons profound conclusions, and argue interminably about the laws of the movement of nations, about the relation between the yellow and white races, or about Buddhism and Christianity, and on the basis of these deductions and arguments justify the slaughter of those belonging to the yellow race by Christians; while in the same way the Japanese scientists and philosophers justify the slaughter of those of the white race."

Hard Rape at Journalists.

"Journalists, without concealing their joy, try to outdo each other, and, not hesitating at any falsehood, however impudent and transparent, prove in all possible ways that the Russians only are right and strong and good in every respect, and that all the Japanese are wrong and weak and bad in every respect, and that all those are also bad who are inimical or may become inimical toward the Russians—the English, the Americans; and the same proved likewise by the Japanese and their supporters in relation to the Russians.

"Not to mention the military, who in the way of their profession prepare and deliver, crowds of so-called enlightened people, such as professors, social reformers, students, nobles, merchants, without being forced thereto by anything or any one, express the most bitter and contemptuous feelings toward the Japanese, the English, or the Americans, toward whom but yesterday they were either well-disposed or indifferent; in every respect, at least compulsion, they express the most abject, servile feelings toward the czar (to whom, to say the least, they were completely indifferent), assuming of their own limited love and readiness to sacrifice their lives in his interests.

"This unfortunate, entangled young man, recognized as the leader of 100,000 of people, continually deceived and compelled to contradict himself, confidently thanks and blesses the troops whom he calls his own for murder in defense of lands which with yet less right he also calls his own. At present to each other hideous icons, in which not only one among the educated believe, but which unlearned peasants are beginning to abandon—all bow down to the ground before these icons, kiss them and pronounce pompous and deceitful speeches in which no one really believes.

What They Call Patriotism.

"Whatly people contribute insignificant portions of their immorally acquired riches for this cause of murder or the organization of help in connection with the work of murder; while the poor, from whom the government annually collects two millions, deem it necessary to do like-wise, giving their mites also. The government incites and encourages crowds of idlers, who walk about the streets with the czar's portrait, singing, shouting hurrahs, and who, under pretext of patriotism, are licensed in all kinds of excesses."

other. Those who remain at home are glad by news of the murder of men, and when they learn that many Japanese have been killed they thank some one whom they call God.

"All this is not only regarded as the manifestation of elevated feeling, but those who refrain from such manifestations, if they endeavor to disabuse minds are deemed traitors and betrayers, and are in danger of being abused and beaten by a brutalized crowd which, in defense of its immorality and cruelty, possesses no other weapon than brute force.

"Men of our Christian world and of our time are like a man who, having missed the right turning, the further he goes the more he becomes convinced that he is going the wrong way. Yet the greater his doubts the quicker and the more desperately does he hurry on, consulting himself with the thought that he will arrive somewhere. But the time comes when it becomes quite clear that the way along which he is going will lead to nothing but a precipice, which he is already beginning to discern before him."

"It is impossible to organize a universal empire or republic, consisting of European states, as different nationalities will never desire to unite into one state. To organize international tribunals for the solution of international disputes? But who will impose obedience to the decision of the tribunals upon a contending party which has no desire to unite into one state? To disarm? No one desires it, and will begin it. To invent yet more dreadful means of destruction? Balloons with bombs filled with suffocating gases, shells which men will shower upon each other from above? Whatever may be invented, all states will furnish themselves with similar weapons of destruction. And cannon's flesh, as after cold weapons it submitted to bullets, and meekly exposed itself to shells, bombs, far-reaching guns, machine-guns, mines, so will also submit to bombs charged with suffocating gases scattered down upon it from balloons.

No More Rational Thinking.

"Nothing shows more evidently than the speeches of M. Muraviev and Professor Martens about the Japanese war not contradicting The Hague peace conference—nothing shows more obviously than these speeches to what an extent, among the men of our time, the means for the transmission of thought—speech—is distorted, and how the capacity for clear, rational thinking is completely lost. Thought and speech are used for the purpose of not only convincing, but of deceiving, and of justifying any activity, however criminal it may be. The late Boer war, and the present Japanese war, which can at any moment be followed by a universal slaughter, have proved this beyond all doubt. All anti-military discussions can as little contribute to the cessation of war as the most eloquent and persuasive considerations addressed to fighting dogs as to its being more advantageous to divide the piece of meat over which they are struggling than to mutilate each other and lose the piece of meat, which will be carried away by some passing dog not joining in the fight."

"We are dashing on toward the precipice, cannot stop, and we are approaching its edge."

"The evil from which men of our time are suffering is produced by the fact that the majority live without that which alone affords a rational guidance for human activity—without religion, not that religion which consists in belief in dogmas, in the fulfillment of rites which afford a pleasant diversion, consolation, stimulant, but that religion which establishes the relation of man to the All, to God, and therefore gives a general higher direction to all human activity, and without which man is lost in the plane of animals and even lower than this. This evil which is leading men to inevitable destruction has manifested itself with special power, our time, because, having lost all rational guidance in life and having directed all efforts to discoveries and improvements principally in the sphere of technical knowledge, men, in their efforts to develop themselves enormous power over the forces of Nature; but not having any guidance or the rational adaptation of this power, they naturally have used it

for the satisfaction of their lowest and most animal propensities.

"I do not know whether Nicholas II and Kuropatkin say like this to themselves many words that not more than 50,000 lives will be necessary for this on the Russian side alone, only and only that; but they think it, they cannot but think it, because the work there are doing speaks for itself; that ceaseless stream of unfortunate deluded Russian peasants now being transported by thousands to the far East—these are those same—not more than 50,000 live Russian men whom Nicholas Romanoff and Alexis Kuropatkin have decided they may get killed, and who will be killed in support of those stupidities, robberies, and every kind of abomination which were accomplished in China and Korea by immoral ambitious men now sitting peacefully in their palaces and expecting new glory and new advantage and profit from the slaughter of these 50,000 unfortunate defrauded Russian workmen guilty of nothing and gaining nothing by their sufferings and death."

"For other people's land, to which the Russians have no right, which has been originally seized from its legitimate owners, and which, in reality, is not even necessary to the Russians—and also for certain dark dealings by speculators, who in the name of gain money out of other people's losses—many millions of money are spent—i. e., a great part of the labor of the whole of the Russian people, while the future generations of this people are bound by debts, its best workmen are withdrawn from labor, and scores of thousands of its sons are mercilessly doomed to death. And the destruction of these unfortunate men is already begun. More than this, the war is being managed by those who have hatched it so badly, so unprepared, that, as one paper admits, Russia's chief chance of success lies in the fact that it possesses inexhaustible human material. It is upon this that rely those who send to death scores of thousands of Russian men!"

"I had only just dispatched the last of the preceding pages of this article when the dreadful news came of a new inquiry committed in regard to the Russian people by those light-minded men who, craved with power, have appropriated the right of managing them. Again coarse and servile slaves of slaves, dressed up in various dazzling attitudes—varieties of generals wishing to distinguish themselves, or to do a bad turn to each other, or to earn the right to add one more little star, single-fangle, or scrap of ribbon to their idle, glaring get-up, or else from caprice or ostentatiousness, and miserably, worthless men have destroyed amid dreadful sufferings thousands of those honorable, kind, hard-working laborers who feed them. And again this inquiry not only does not cause those responsible for it to reflect and repent, but one hears and reads only about its being necessary to speedily as possible to multiply and slaughter a greater number of men, and to ruin still more families, both Russian and Japanese."

"The czar, the chief responsible person, continues to review the troops, to thank, reward and encourage them; he issues an edict for the calling out of the reserves; his faithful subjects again lay down their property and lives at the feet of him they call, only with their lips, their adored monarch. On the other hand, desiring to distinguish themselves before each other in deeds and not in words only, they tear away the fathers and the bread-winners from their orphaned families, preparing them for slaughter."

"When we all cease, and the rescued people at last recover themselves and say: 'Well, go you yourselves, you heartless czars, Mikados, Ministers, bishops, priests, generals, editors, speculators, or however you may be called; go you yourselves under these shells and bullets, but we do not wish to go and we will not go.'"

"But no, they do not say this; they go, and they will continue to go; they cannot but go as long as they fear that which ruins the body and not that which ruins both the body and the soul."

AUDITOR'S SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT —OF— Receipts and Disbursements MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON For the Six Months Ending June 30th, 1904

COMPILED BY C. A. BRANDEN, COUNTY AUDITOR.

COUNTY FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$15,905.75
Received from Sheriff 1903 taxes.	2.59
Received from Sheriff 1904 taxes.	2,506.12
Received from Sheriff 1905 taxes.	283,629.90
Received from Justice fees.	1,328.45
Received from Clerk delinquent taxes.	4,686.45
Received from Morrison bridge, tolls.	800.00
Received from Burnside bridge, tolls.	900.00
Received from various collections.	124.56
Received from Poor Farm.	1,000.00
Received from Clerk fees.	18,644.70
Received from Sheriff fees.	1,454.89
Received from Sheriff, polls and penalties.	1,007.78
Received from Secretary of State, transporting insane.	523.00
Received from Sheriff, fees and penalties.	1,000.00
Received from state fund, transferred.	1,200.00
Received from liquor licenses.	1,200.00
Received from Sheriff, delinquent taxes.	115.11
Cr.—	
Amount paid in county warrants.	279,908.51
Amount paid interest on same.	12,400.81
Balance	\$55,097.89
ROAD FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$2,420.97
Received from Sheriff 1903 taxes.	1.10
Received from Sheriff 1904 taxes.	7.19
Received from Sheriff 1905 taxes.	94,728.59
Received from Clerk delinquent taxes.	277.54
Received from road districts, taxes of gravel.	38.00
Received from state land sales.	416.86
Cr.—	
Amount paid in road warrants.	92,680.90
Amount paid in interest.	4,465.83
Balance	\$11,765.06
SCHOOL FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$21,375.05
Received from Sheriff 1903 taxes.	3.55
Received from Sheriff 1904 taxes.	1,362.00
Received from Sheriff 1905 taxes.	225,529.74
Received from Justice fees.	85.80
Received from Clerk delinquent taxes.	88.00
Received from Clerk fees.	1,000.00
Cr.—	
Amount paid in school warrants.	126,491.48
Balance	\$114,177.30
SCHOOL DISTRICT FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$757.69
Received from Clerk delinquent taxes.	124.52
Received from Sheriff 1903 taxes.	2.15
Received from Sheriff 1904 taxes.	1,000.00
Received from Sheriff 1905 taxes.	286,048.26
Cr.—	
Amount paid to school clerks.	255,471.49
Amount paid on school bonds.	415.75
Balance	\$29,722.97
PORT OF PORTLAND FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$6,000.27
Received from Sheriff 1903 taxes.	1.10
Received from Sheriff 1904 taxes.	7.19
Received from Sheriff 1905 taxes.	122,841.69
Received from Clerk delinquent taxes.	184.15
Cr.—	
Amount paid Port of Portland.	129,904.45
Balance	\$12,841.45

CITY OF PORTLAND FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$132.85
Received from Sheriff 1903 taxes.	5.12
Received from Sheriff 1904 taxes.	2,609.55
Received from Sheriff 1905 taxes.	357,709.18
Received from Clerk delinquent taxes.	294.04
Cr.—	
Amount paid City of Portland.	350,503.52
Balance	\$277.90
STATE FUND.	
Dr.—	
Received from Sheriff, 1903 taxes.	\$1.98
Received from Sheriff, 1904 taxes.	1,574.90
Received from Sheriff, 1905 taxes.	335,308.77
Cr.—	
Amount paid State Treasurer.	375,000.00
Amount transferred to county fund.	1,069.60
Balance	\$64,166.05
INSTITUTE FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$4.45
Received from School Superintendent.	292.25
Cr.—	
Amount paid Institute warrants.	292.75
Balance	\$45.95
TRUST FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$3,357.37
Received from sundry estates.	25.63
Cr.—	
Amount paid in trust warrants.	\$600.83
Balance	\$2,782.17
PATH FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$415.64
Received from the O. W. F. Ry. Co.	\$0.00
Cr.—	
Amount paid in path warrants.	\$367.60
Balance	\$48.04
PARK FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$9.24
Received from Sheriff, 1903 taxes.	\$2.00
Cr.—	
Amount paid City Treasurer.	1.23
Balance	\$10.01
LIBRARY FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$75.90
Received from Sheriff, 1903 taxes.	\$1.12
Received from Sheriff, 1904 taxes.	74.78
Received from Sheriff, 1905 taxes.	9,020.93
Cr.—	
Amount paid City Treasurer.	\$9,172.74
Balance	\$1,124.86
FIREBOAT FUND.	
Dr.—	
Balance on hand December 31, 1903.	\$79.69
Received from Sheriff, 1903 taxes.	\$1.12
Cr.—	
Amount paid City Treasurer.	\$901.25
Balance	\$901.25
CITY OF ST. JOHNS FUND.	
Dr.—	
Received from Sheriff, 1903 taxes.	\$469.84
Cr.—	
Balance	\$469.84

NOTE.—The balances in county and road funds, as shown by this report, are entirely correct. The county and road warrants have been called up to and including May 1, 1904, interest ceasing on said warrants on said date.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT. Warrants Drawn From July 1 to June 30, During the Following Years:

	1901-1902	1902-1903	1903-1904
General	\$27,188.89	\$281,494.01	\$343,355.70
Roads	75,455.35	1,254.44	1,254.44
Totals	\$102,644.24	\$282,748.45	\$344,610.14

DETAILED EXHIBIT Showing Total Amount for Which Warrants Were Drawn From December 31, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

ARMORY.	
Lights	\$48.80
Insurance	15.35
Salaries	\$1,515.10
Stationery	\$31.09
Advertising taxes	\$64.78
Writing tax roll	\$38.30
Totals	\$1,608.32
TAX DEPARTMENT.	
Salaries	\$2,400.00
Extra labor	91.50
Fuel	30.44
Rental	450.00
Fuel	284.00
Totals	\$3,155.94
BURNSIDE BRIDGE.	
Salaries	\$4,101.50
Extra labor	450.00
Material and supplies	195.72
Lumber	125.00
Lights	87.00
Totals	\$4,959.22
CHARITY.	
Supplies	\$17.56
Medicines	138.70
Transportation	270.80
Salaries	125.00
Stationery	531.00
Hospital	94.00
Totals	\$1,277.06
COUNTY COURT.	
Salaries	\$1,200.00
Commissioners	\$25.00
Balliffs	\$1,410.00
Stationery	\$122.59
Totals	\$2,767.59
COUNTY ASSESSOR.	
Salaries	\$7,234.51
Stationery	\$97.95
Livery	\$0.00
Totals	\$7,332.46
COUNTY AUDITOR.	
Salaries	\$1,749.98
Stationery	\$48.00
Totals	\$1,797.98
COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.	
Salaries	\$300.00
Medicines	\$9.15
Stationery	\$2.25
Totals	\$311.40
COUNTY BOARD OF ROAD VIEWERS.	
Salaries	\$50.00
Stationery	\$11,177.77
Stationery	\$675.25
Fees returned	\$0.75
Totals	\$12,703.77
COUNTY CORONER.	
Salaries	\$500.00
Autopsies	\$235.00
Examinations	\$244.00
Witnesses and jurors	\$6.00
Taking bodies to the morgue.	\$23.20
Stationery	\$15.20
Totals	\$1,043.40
COUNTY SHERIFF.	
Salaries	\$6,690.15
Stationery	\$108.55
Expenses	\$24.00
Fees returned	\$3.75
Totals	\$6,826.45
COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
Salaries	\$182.40
Stationery	\$130.00
Examinations	\$127.75
Totals	\$440.15
COUNTY TREASURER.	
Salaries	\$99.95
Stationery	\$145.75
Totals	\$245.70

CURRENT EXPENSE.	
Janitor	\$1,300.00
Watchman	\$100.00
Firemen	\$600.00
Carpenter	\$200.00
Water	\$200.00
Light	\$75.00
Fuel	\$200.00
Rent	\$75.00
Phones	\$300.00
Supplies	\$17.00
Sidewalk	\$17.00
Insurance	\$40.00
Totals	\$6,007.82
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
Stationery	\$11.35
Stationery	\$5.40
Totals	\$16.75
ELECTIONS.	
Stationery	\$1,317.18
Supplies	\$38.11
Judges and Clerks	\$2,684.40
Supplies	\$1.00
Rent	\$1.00
Totals	\$5,019.73
HOSPITAL.	
Salaries	\$1,893.46
Medicines	\$48.75
Clothing	\$286.00
Supplies	\$286.00
Stationery	\$25.00
Water	\$25.00
Furniture	\$68.15
Totals	\$3,221.36
INDIGENT SOLDIERS.	
Maintenance and support	\$649.20
Burials	\$240.00
Totals	\$889.20
INSANE.	
Examinations	\$425.00
Carriages	\$40.00
Asylum	\$355.25
Totals	\$820.25
EAST PORTLAND.	
Salaries	\$2,109.96
Jurors and witnesses	\$17.25
Stationery	\$2.75
Totals	\$2,129.96
JUSTICE, PORTLAND.	
Salaries	\$2,109.96
Stationery	\$5.45
Livery	\$1.00
Jurors and witnesses	\$9.75
Totals	\$2,126.16
JUSTICE, MT. Tabor.	
Fees	\$11.90
Witnesses	\$21.80
Totals	\$33.70