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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ter

perature, 87 degrees; minimum temperature, 57 degrees. Precipitation, none. TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and cooler, winds

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

JUST THINK IT OVER.

In 1892-4-5-6 our country was producing immense quantities of wheat, cattle, wool, fish, hops and metals, but there were no prices. People were not buying, and wages went down to anything the workman could get-when he could get work at all. Nature was just as bountiful as ever; but the Democratic policy was not favorable to the welfare of the country. Does the country wish to return to that policy? Hardly. There will be a bit of thought and reflection about it.

For it is known, for it has been proved, that the policy of a party has much to do with the public welfare, with the tides of business, with markets, with employment of labor, with financial confidence, with the whole system of affairs on which industrial and commercial prosperity depends,

Your Democratic orator or newspaper will tell you that the policy of a party doesn't cause wheat to grow nor mines to yield; that crops and seasons are independent of party policy, and so on. truth; for the worst times this country that season of nightmare and despair, a pound, wheat to 25 cents a bushel

It was the policy of a party that did it. And just so soon as that party was completely defeated, its policy arrested and assurance of stability, on rational tide of prosperity set in, which has continued to this day.

Is not the country now sufficiently prosperous? Does it wish to change its policy and bring back the conditions of 1893-97? It is a pertinent inquiry.

It is cheap enough to say that crops, production, movements of business and general prosperity are independent of party policy and of party action. It is it isn't true. Confidence is necessary to business, markets are necessary to laform a judgment as to whether Demoeratic policy will produce these results, indulge a little retrospect. And recall how quickly everything revived when Democratic policy was so decisively overthrown, by the election of the year

Look at our history, review our experience, to see whether the policy of a party makes any difference. Would it have been well had the Democratic party won in 1896-1900? Incredulity here must be tolerated and excused.

IBRESPONSIBLE PARENTAGE.

It is a truth all but universal that proper sense of parental responsibility and exercise of it in bringing up chiloren will prevent the young from falling into vicious, idle or criminal habchildren are wayward it is the fault of age that is vicious or worthless-perare operating among us—the boys as its results. robbers, highwaymen and murderers, the girls as thieves and prostitutession and commission of parents, yet are not therefore excusable. The main pity

The parentage that brings children them grow up without training in morality or necessary preparation for the duties of life and have no reasonable means of support, mate together. They have no calculated rules of industry and prudence, get only a precarious living, and partly by methods of sharping or indirection; children come for whom there is no home worth the name, the parents, idle and worthless, often separate: the boys and girls leave to seek their own livelihood-and what is to be expected? They have been taught no industry; have had no moral training; the worst happens. But not by chance. Their lives are the legitimate fruit of

Little boots it, however, to moralize

is. The class of persons to whom such fact ought to appeal will take little heed-or none at all. Irresponsible parentage will continue. Yet it cannot be amiss, and it may render some service, to hold up continually, through press and pulpit and every other agency by which the public may be reached, the truth that the underlying cause of nearly all the vice and crime among us is irresponsible and worthless parentage.

For the forces through which this delinquency may be corrected or lessened lie only in improvement of the moral tone and standard of society, which is a slow process. All ranks of society ought more and more to set the countenance against imprudent and ill-sorted marriages, and strive more and more through social pressure to hold parents up to the line of duty. Irresponsible and delinquent parentage is the chief curse of our modern and yet immature social communities. The socialistic state might find legal remedy for it; but that probably would be worse than the disease it tried to cure.

NEED OF A JACKSON.

There is a painful falling off in the Democratic demand for a reversion from the dictatorial regime of Roosevelt to the safe and sane order of the peaceful and constitutional Ackson. This should not be. The Democratic ideal should be continuously held up as an example for this autocratic age. will be remembered that Jackson in his youth was described as "the most roaring, rollicking, gamecocking, horseracing, cardplaying, mischievous fellow" ever seen in the town of Sallsbury. It was perhaps due to this aspect of his school days that he so ably and vehemently maintained to the day of his death that the world is flat; and it is certain that Jackson's habit in parliamentary procedure was one influence that induced the constitutional convention in which he sat to enact as one of its rules of order that "he that digresseth from the subject to fall upon the person of any member shall be suppressed by the speaker."

It was Jackson's gentle and constitutional method that earned for him among the Indians the nicknames of "Sharp Knife" and "Pointed Arrow," and, among his friends, of "Old Hickory." In Congress he fought Washington bitterly and championed Aaron Burr; and Thomas Jefferson says he had often seen Jackson arise to speak son was aspiring to the Presidency, that there were a hundred men in Albemarle County, Virginia, better fitted President Jackson threatened to hang Calhoun, handled the Government moneys in fiagrant violation of the law and was censured by vote of the Senate. He once broke up his Cabinet as the consequence of a personal quarrel over social recognition for Mrs. Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War.

The poise and self-control of General Jackson may be strikingly contrasted with the violence of Theodore Roosevelt; for in 1795, when 28 years old, he fought a duel with Avery, the opposing lawyer in a suit, over some hot words that had passed in the courtroom. In 1806 he killed Charles Dickinson in a duel. After acting as second in a disgraceful duel he quarreled with Thomas H. Benton over it, tried to horsewhip Benton and was himself shot in the shoulder. At one time he was going to shoot Governor Sevier, of Tennesses, on Only a half truth, and hardly a half sight, and at another he challenged General Winfield Scott to a duel. In has known within living memory was New Orleans he banished a Judge that offended him, and was subsequently body. and wages were practically annihilated. He hanged Arbuthnot after that suspect was regularly sentenced to lashes and imprisonment, and by his arbitrary and violent acts kept the Cabinet at Washington awake nights in order to conditions, restored, an unexampled ward off open ruptures with European powers upon whose territory in Florida and elsewhere he freely trespassed to pursue a fleeing foe.

Jackson's birthday was the 15th of March, and he died on the 8th day of June. It is thus too late, unfortunately, to make an anniversary celebration of Parker campaign against violence and dictation. But this need not deter all cheap enough and flippant enough, but | true Democrats from mentioning Jackson's name as often as possible between now and November, as the ideal bor and to production. If you wish to which the Democratic party would substitute for the dictation it complains of at the White House.

TERRIBLE MODERN WARFARE.

The high-pressure civilization of modern times, no matter what its advantages may be to the world at large, is ever startling us with exhibitions more spectacular and awful than any our ancestors have ever known. Our trains and our steamships are running faster than ever before, and their accidents are more frequent and more terrible in their results. Rushing through life at this terrible pace, we seem to expect all this. Express trains racing across the country at lightning speed collide or leave the track, killing our fellow-men by the score. Great ships sink into the ocean, carrying hundreds its. As a rule it will be found that if to eternity, and outside of the immediate circle of friends of the unfortunate victhe parents. When you see a family of tims the world hardly notices the incicriminals you may trace it to a parent. dent, and a day or a week later it has been crowded out of mind by some The young criminals who fresh disaster just a little more awful in

With these features of modern life in times of peace so terrifying, it is are not accidental or phenomenal prod- but natural that modern warfare ucts. They come from the sins of omis- should be correspondingly fearful to contemplate. War from the beginning of time has been the handmalden of is that their parents cannot be punished civilization. It has traveled in the vanguard since the world began. That it has kept pace with the changing times into the world without any thought of or set the pace for the new phases of responsibility or consequences, that lets | modern civilization cannot be doubted after reading accounts of the awful carnage now reddening the soil of the work of the world, is responsible for Far East. Two armies with a fighting much the larger proportion of the vice strength numerically greater than that and crime that harass society. The of the combined voting population of young man and the young woman, who Oregon, Washington and California are themselves have had no training in the lined up in a struggle to the death, and under the withering rain of lead their ranks are being decimated at a rate

> awful to contemplate. Death and bloodshed in wholesale quantities have marked the path of the war god from earliest times, but the in-genuity of man has perfected implements of destruction to such an extent that each succeeding war presents new features in the science of killing. The ancient Spartans went forth to battle depending on brute strength and agility to vanguish their foes. They met in conflict and hand-to-hand fighting decided the contests. Today the modern fighters accomplish their greatest de- business and social life, and as they

throw explosive shells for miles, while the arms of the infantry carry missiles that are fatal at a distance almost as far as the eye can reach. With such carnage becomes all the more terrible when the forces of two opposing armies clash as they have been doing at Liao Yang this week.

The Japanese are fatalists to marked degree, and the phlegmatic nature of their loes makes them in a measure immune to terrors "that make the strong heart weak and bring a pallor into the cheek," but both of these contestants must in the awful fighting of the past few days realize to the fullest extent that "war is hell." No less dreadful than the work on land has been the destruction of mammoth warships at sea. Millions of dollars in property and hundreds of lives are swept out of existence in a few moments. On sea and shore the fight-ing of Japan and Russia has been strictly up to date, and has been so terrible in its consequences that when the final results are known the world, calloused though it be to all forms of bloodshed and disaster, will shudder at the awful loss of life and treasure,

THOUGHTS ON A TELEGRAM.

The Parker cause is full of mysteries, and each attempt to clear one of them up seems only to involve us in fresh mazes of uncertainty. This morning, for example, we print the Brooklyn Eagle's explanation of the famous gold telegram; but it only leads into worse perplexities.

In the first place, this explanation says that Judge Parker sent "the following telegram"; but no telegram is given, following or otherwise. It was doubtless designed to reproduce the telegram, but on second thought the purpose was abandoned. This excites suspicion; for it has never been positively determined which one of the various versions that were printed at St. Louis was genuine.

Certain it is that Democratic leaders who were thrown into transports of rage at first sight of the telegram were copled off a good deal on the basis of the telegram that was subsequently read to the convention. There are many Democrats who, believe that the telegram actually sent by Judge Parker was offensive to the convention and was correctly reproduced in the St. Louis evening papers of July 9; but that but so choked with rage that he could it was subsequently doctored up so not utter a word and had to sit down. that Tillman and other excited dele-It was Jefferson who said, when Jack- gates could argue for accepting its The full history of this teleterms. gram remains to be written, and it is more imperatively demanded than ever to be President than Jackson was. As by the Eagle's action in withholding its exact wording.

As this story purports to make a clean breast of the whole affair, why does it so deftly cover up important points to which it brings the narrative as to a climax? We have alluded to one: another is the nature of the telegram received by Judge Parker a short time before 11 o'clock Saturday morning. We are told that it contained "further information." Yes, but what information? Who sent it? What was the point covered in this telegram which not a morning paper in New York had been able to secure? Obviously there is something important yet to tell, which has been concealed.

We are also assured that the Judge consulted the "morning papers." This shuts off the claims of the Evening Post and Brooklyn Eagle, which de manded the gold utterance, but the confusion is still as great as before, for both the World and the Times addressed a similar admonition to the candidate. The mystery as to which of from 1893 to 1897, when the seasons fined \$1000 for contempt of court, these mentors deserves the credit for were as favorable as ever and the crops which he refused to pay. When which all have been wrestling is deep never better—when wool fell to 5 cents ordered to disband his army he and dark. Another letter is needed Nor does the Brooklyn Eagle or its correspondent strengthen its position with thinking men by throwing in the incidental reference to Judge Parker's well-known" gold-standard views. He voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900. His affording an entire population, irregold views, if he has any, were not "well known." On the contrary, they were studiously concealed so as not to drive away the radical vote.

They are not "well known" or known at all even yet; for Parker has said no more than that he regards the gold standard as "irrevocably established." his achievements as an incident to the In this he is wrong, as it is no more irrevocably established than the tariff is. This is not a view of the money question at all. It signifies nothing as to whether Parker is at heart a goldbug or a silver loon. It is no more indicative of his principles than if he were to say that he believes the Dingley law is irrevocably established. Nobody would know whether he was for protection or free trade.

There is one assertion in this story that must be accepted without question and leaves no room for further doubt or mystery. This is the fact that for thirty hours preceding the celebrated telegram no word had come to Judge Parker from the Democratic leaders at St, Louis. This is the best and worthiest thing the Eagle has ever had to print or ever will be able to print about its candidate. Those thirty hours cover the most momentous period of the St. Louis Convention-the struggle over the platform, the battle of Friday night over the nomination. What an unnatural situation! One would have supposed that Judge Parker and his friends at St. Louis would have been in constant communication as the battle raged, with messages of mutual counsel and encouragement, hope and fear. But they ignored him, and why?

The reason is that there was not a man in that pestiferous bunch of lowdown politicians in the New York delegation at St. Louis who had anything in common with the honest man and upright Judge they were trying to nominate, for the sole purpose of helping loved him enough to cheer his isolation, not one of them shared his confidence enough to appeal to him. It is a tragedy that men like Parker persist in clinging to the party of Hill and Sheehan, Taggart and McCarren, and have to submit to be managed by them and One could almost wish Judge Parker a defeat for his own good; for election would only bring him into infinite confusion and disgrace from the atmosphere of corruption and greed with which these harpies would surround him, to the shipwreck of his Administration and to his own infinite humiliation and shame.

The extraordinary eenrgy of the Northern Pacific in getting Masonic trains for its lines is undoubtedly a leading cause for the throngs of welldressed tourists upon the streets of Portland the past week. This is good work, and should not be ignored. These so obvious a fact-momentous as it struction by operating guns that can have visited the Lewis and Clark worthy and he must prove his worth!

grounds, their influence for the Exposition and for Oregon generally will count for much. There will be other trainloads of them returning this way destruction possible at long range, the after the conclave is over. Let us do all in our power to make their stay pleasant and send them on their way with a good impression of Portland.

GRAFT IN CHARITY.

The Chamber of Commerce has voted to provide a permanent committee of five whose duty it shall be to pass on the worthiness of such charitable organizations as come to the business community of Portland for financial aid. It is proposed to classify the charities. Presumably the committee will make a list of societies which have a moral right to ask every one to contribute to their support. Creation of such a list invites an opposite classalfication, and it is pertinent to inquire where you are going to find a man or a set of men willing to make a "blacklist"; for among Portland's organized charities, whose names make up several pages in the city directory, you will search in vain for one deserving to be classed as unworthy. None such exists

What the Chamber of Commerce evidently set out to do-but this was not made clear in the published report of the resolution adopted at the last meeting-is to protect its members and other business men who are not members from graft under the name of charity. Portland's established charities do not "work" the community. Periodically facing an empty cash box with which to meet a season's expense, they must make reluctant public appeal, followed at times by personal solicitation undertaken still more reluctantly; and to the credit of this community be it said for the hundredth time, no appeal for aid to the sick, distressed or needy has ever been made to deaf ears. Portland

purse-strings are not tied in hard knots. There are in Portland at least twenty-five charitable organizations which stand in no need of a certificate of character from a trade body; but every season one or more of these charities are made the tools through which clever but purely mercenary strangers of either sex work a graft. This visitor has talent in the "show" line, is unknown except for a letter from Jersey City or Oshkosh, usually "broke," unable to hire a hall, pay for advertising and give his show on its merits. So he or she proposes a "benefit" for some charity on some such basis as 75 per cent to the entertainer and the balance to the beneficiary, provided the receipts overrun expenses. Then a host of ticket-sellers are turned loose in the business district and life is made miserable for the man who must listen to solicitations. These "benefits" begin usually in October, and run until June. If it were known that the proceeds of a 50-cent or a dollar ticket went directly into the spciety's treasury, response would be prompt and cheerful; but when suspicion points to six bits of graft in every dollar paid out, contribution is necessarily made with a grudge. No pleasure attaches to the gift; the man feels that he has been held up. Against bogus benefits the Chamber of Commerce will do well to protect its membership as well as hundreds of professional men who are neighbors.

Still there is field for discrimination. Many benefits are genuine all the way through, involving strenuous labor by good women who love the humankind and show it by their works. need have no fear from the proposed classification. Eliminate the graft and there will be so much more for pure charity. You can always depend on generous Portlanders who are familiar Corinthians. For half a century they have been lending to the Lord,

LIVING CLOSE TO NATURE. Few if any large cities on the American Continent can equal Portland in

spective of financial conditions, such excellent facilities for enjoying an annual outing. The thousands who spend the Summer months at the seashore, returning brown and hearty in time to get the children ready for school, attest the value of Nature's masterplece as a health restorer and preserver. Others in perhaps smaller numbers rest in their Summer camps up near the snow line on some of our grand old mountains, where the nights are cool and the days are glorious. But the mountain and the seashore are accessible to certain classes in any city on the American Continent. It is simply a question of cost in reaching them. In few if any other cities can they be reached at so small a cost as from Portland, and their attractions are accordingly brought within the reach of a larger number of people in proportion to the population. The country has not yet become so thickly settled as to overcrowd the seashore resorts, and as a result accommodations of all kinds, from tenting grounds to first-class hotel quarters, are obtainable at very reasonable rates. There is a class, however, in every large city to whom is denied even the luxury of a few days at either mountain or beach, no matter how small the cost of reaching them may be. The demands made on these people for the actual necessities of life are so great in comparison with their earning capacity that the accumulation of a luxury fund is often too difficult to be attempted. This class in Portland is not barred packing and hoppicking in the territory close to Portland annually present an opportunity to thousands of people by which they not only enjoy a diversion from life in the crowded city, but That there is a keen pleasure attached

at the same time-make a little money. to this variation from the humdrum themselves to spoils. Not one of them life of the city is shown by the large number who are not actually in need of the money thus obtainable, but who join the ranks of the fruitgatherers and hoppickers more for the pleasure of the outing than for any financial profit that may be derived. The gratification of this annual desire to get a little closer discredited by association with them. to Nature is beneficial alike to the rich, who dwell in their fine cottages at the seashore and mountain, and to the poorer classes, who take their outing among the aromatic hopvines or under the fruit trees. Out in the open, where the rush and rattle and roar of the city are forgotten and have been replaced by the music of the surf, the whisper of the evening breezes and other voices of Nature, mankind responds to the surrounding influences and takes a broader and more generous view of life.

Years of association awaken strong bonds of sympathy and confidence among city neighbors and friends, but high walls and paved streets are also great breeders of suspicion. The stran-Masons represent the cream of Eastern ger in the city without the proper cre-business and social life, and as they dentials is usually regarded as un-

ness before any great degree of confiin the country as a rule is regarded as worthy of confidence, and he must by act or deed prove his unworthiness before that confidence is withdrawn. That Nature is responsible for this more wholesome air of good-fellowship out in the open is abundantly proved by the occasional transposition of the country man to the city and the city man to the country. If these changes were more frequent, society as a whole would be the gainer. Until they become so, the city will share with its children in the benefits resulting from these annual pilgrimages to the various shrines of Nature.

THE JEFFERSON RIBLE.

Over two years ago a resolution was passed by Congress providing for a reproduction from manuscript in its possession of what is known as the "Jefferson Bible." The book was to be issued through the Government printing office. It will not be placed on sale, but will be distributed, as are ordinary public documents, by Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

The printing of this book is regarded as rather a strange undertaking for the Government, but it is excused, if not explained, upon the basis that the subject-matter is an improvement over a good many of the books issued from the Government printing office. It is held further that its publication will induce a revival of the study of the Bible in a reverent and inquiring spirit. The work bears the title "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth, Extracted Textually From the Goespels in Greek, Latin, French and English." Thomas Jefferson, though classed by many of his contemporaries as an athe-

ist, devoted his lelsure time for many

years to the reverent study that produced this work. It is composed of a collection of passages from the New Testament, descriptive of incidents in the life of Jesus, and a record of his utterances. The conception and execution of the work were characterized by reverence and simplicity. The leaves were photographed to make the plates from which the Government edition of 9000 copies is to be or has been printed. The manuscript of this peculiarly interesting work, so intimately associated with the leisure hours of Thomas Jefferson, was purcheased many years ago by order of Congress from Miss Randolph, of Richmond, Va., for \$400. The object of the purchase was purely patriotic. As a sample of the work of the author of the Declaration of Independence and a former President of the United States, it was placed in the Smithsonian Institution, where in the course of years it was forgotten by all save Dr. Cyrus Adler, the librarian. He interested Representative Lacey, of Iowa, in the work, with the result that in a short time the 9000 copies authorized by Congress will be ready for distribution

As a historical work, the book will be of comparatively little value. The life of Jesus has been so long and so often the theme of students, and its presentment the finished work of scholars, that this simple record will throw little if any additional light upon it. Its connection, however, with a name honored in American history cannot fail to give Americans a new interest in an old and not too familiar story, which the wisest may read again with profit and the simplest with increased reverence.

JAPANESE ENDURANCE.

To say that the Japanese soldiers have within recent months astonished with the thirteenth chapter of First thought of the present time. Alertness, investigation cannot fail to benefit a the world is to voice the paramount endurance, skill, activity—these are the great industry and demonstrate anew qualities that have made the little brown men conspicuous as fighters. By Department of Agriculture. and through these they have more than held the Russian bear at bay; they have "rushed" him at every point, and again and again driven him into a corner. The skill and endurance by which the Japanese have been able, practically speaking, to destroy two fleets or drive them from the sea have astonished the nations; the alertness and valor of their campaign in Manchuria has enlisted admiration and wonder.

The secret of their power lies in preparation, and especially in that branch of it that is denominated "training." George Kennan, in an article in the Outlook, descriptive of a Japanese naval school at Yetajima, furnishes a key that unlocks the mystery of the effectiveness of the navy by presenting in detail the work required of the cadets of the Mikado before they are sent out to command and man his ships of war.

The situation of this naval academy is described as an ideal one for the The harbor upon which it purpose. stands is landlocked by a semicircle of steep hills, practically isolated as to shipping, so that there is nothing to interfere with torpedo or gun practice, while the villages along its shores are all small and offer no distracting temptations to the cadets. The Yetajima Academy was founded in 1886, and it has educated since that time most of the officers of the present Japanese navy. It is open to any youth of the empire not more than 20 nor less than 16 years of age, and who is a graduate of a middle-class school. Selections are made, however, not through political influence or favoritism, but by competitive examination; and, since the school from an outing, and fruitgathering and | cannot receive all applicants, only the most proficient are taken. The regular course of study is similar to that required in such schools everywhere. It may be mentioned in passing that a knowledge of the English language is imperative.

That part of the Japanese naval officer's training that differs essentially from that of other nations is in physical culture. There is, for example, at the Yetajima Academy no gymnasium, no football team, no baseball club and no racing crews. What there is in the place of these is comprehended in the terms "jujutsu," "kenjutsu" and "botori," which may be translated into wrestiling, two-handed sword fighting and pole scrimmages. The first was invented by the Japanese, and is founded upon a knowledge of anatomy. It develops quickness, skill in movement, resourcefulness and endurance. Of the second, Mr. Kennan says: "I am not a single-stick player, and can express no opinion of the expertness of the Japanese cadets in fighting with the twohanded sword; but I am prepared to bear testimony to the fact that when thirty or forty men are fighting in one room simultaneously the place is a bedlam of clattering sticks, wild cries, stamping feet and bewildering movements."

The gun practice in another depart. ment is described as a most realistic picture of war, in which every participant really imagines himself for the getting the result.

moment fighting a battle under Admiral Togo off the entrance to Port Arthur, and throws into his actions an amoun of energy that transforms a peaceful exercise into a semblance of real war. Going through this article one can no longer wonder at the toughness of fiber, the quickness of movement, the disregard for personal safety, the indifference to bodily suffering, the recklessness of life and the utter fearlessness of death which makes the Japanese enduring in war. Their system of physical culture is distinctly their own; it extends, as far as what is called "jujutsu" is concerned, to all classes, including women, and begins at an early age. By it strength is developed, not wasted, and endurance becomes a national characteristic.

The quality of this endurance is now being taxed to the utmost. It seems too much to believe or hope that it will prevail against shot and shell delivered inceasingly at short range; against fatigue and exertion and the fierce thirst that is begotten of battle. The history of the world is searched in vain to find its counterpart, and military and naval experts can only look on and

marvel at its persistence. Fighting for very life, for room which to live and breathe, the little brown men of the Orient command at once the wonder and the admiration of the world. And beneath it all runs the undercurrent of hope that they will triumph over their bulky foe and drive him out of Manchuria and back upon the wide steppes of his undisputed empire.

A useful and much appreciated feature of the work of the Y. W. C. A. in Eastern cities, notably in New York and Philadelphia, is the maintenance of "Bummer vacation homes" for working girls. These homes are for the use of self-supporting girls whose confining work has made rest a necessity and to whom fresh air is a needed tonic. The inmates of these homes bear a share in defraying the expense, and thus the "offense of charity" is averted. A similar work is carried on by the Working Girls' Vacation Society of New York. This society makes use during the vacation season of seven cottages-three in Connecticut, two in the Adirondacks and two in Orange County, New York. Benefits are limited to girls who are broken down in health-a regulation that needs explanation if not excuse, This is furnished on the basis, first, that the society has not the resources to devote to those who are in health, and second that in this way nothing but wise charity is offered. These are valid reasons, yet against the rule that they defend rises the old maxim which regards the ounce of prevention as worth the pound of cure.

Government experts are conducting a series of experiments in conjunction with the experiment station at Bozeman, Mont., with a view to discover the extent and virulence of the troublesome loco weed so dreaded by stockmen of the Rocky Mountain States. The question is a perplexing one. There are a number of diseases to which cattle are subject that are attributed to this pestilential weed. Whether these are caused, as is popularly supposed, by eating of this weed is doubted. Having already successfully combatted the larkspur and death camas, Government experts are hopeful of vanguishing loco enlightening stockmen as to the time of its greatest virulence, the early symptoms that result from its poison and measures that render it inoxious. Whether these measures will consist in keeping stock from grazing during certain months in the year where the weed abounds, or in antidotes that will

the value of the work of the National

Emperor William is an affectionate and proud father, but he is not a foolish one, blind to the ordinary defects of humanity as reproduced in his childesigned the restoration of the Protestant Church at Spires, the capital of fourth year for the heads of seven angels in the windows around the chancel the father objected, saving: "My children are not angels." The Empress. however, was charmed and flattered by the idea, and overruled His Majesty's objection. The result is that the heads of seven little Hohenzollerns, with their typical German faces, mockery of angelic attributes in the dim light of the old-new chancel at

Secretary Shaw's remark that if he had the say about it the patchwork on the Portland Postoffice would be stopped and a new building put up is certainly in line with sound public pollcy and with Portland's interests. Isn't there a hint here for our delegation in Congress? Certainly the Treasury Department would favorably indorse an application for a fine new building that would be a credit to the city and to the Government. The present affair will be inconvenient at best, and never anything but patchwork, uglier as time goes on.

Six Indians at Turtle Mountain, N. D. died Thursday from drinking wood alcohol and lemon extract. The ability of the internal organs of the noble red man to stand the fire test has never been questioned, but as the perils of mixed drinks are well known, this hasty departure for the happy hunting grounds was undoubtedly due to the assimilation of the lemon extract along with the illuminating fluid.

The latest Murderer Dunham captured will probably be released, as he does not answer the description of the man wanted. Unless Dunham took a dip in some fountain of youth just after committing his crime years ago, it will soon be a difficult matter to make the old description fit him, even when they capture him. Time does not stand still-certainly not in California,

It may be observed that while the doubtful issue of the Northern Securities litigation restrains railroad building in Oregon, it does not obstruct Northern Pacific acquisition of terminals in Portland or Union Pacific purchase of Chicago & Alton

The Evening Telegram, wanting a big var headline, wrote "Kuropatkin's Rear." The Salem Statesman calls it a happy hit, since Kuropatkin's rear has been thus far the most conspicuous feature of the campaign.

Japan, fighting for her existence, is putting up the price, and apparently is NOTE AND COMMENT.

Ho! for Mukden. Even Kuropatkin admits it now.

Whew! Who said Summer was over? Just what Kuropatkin intended to do all the time.

Rusians want to get to Mukden the worst way, and maybe they're taking it. It's easy to catch a murderer when he

On second thoughts General Kuropatkin may decide not to tarry at Mukden

he doesn't know how to get away.

Jim.

With something like 45,000,000 bushels of wheat about to drop in his sack, the Northwest farmer is the original Sunny

If we understand Mr. Hearst's views correctly, the criminal trusts are those which refused to support his late candidacy.

The Local Option Saloon having closed, it may be assumed that the proprietor didn't pay his money, and the Sheriff had

Ex-Senator Hill's praiseworthy ambition to retire from politics January 1 will be given a big boost by the public at large

We don't exactly claim that the Reablican Administration is responsible for that 45,000,000-bushel wheat crop of ours, but what's the use taking chances?

In commemoration of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, who died at Gravesend, England, when about to sail home to Virginia with her husband in 1616. St. George's Church, in Wapping, is to have a pulpit made from wood brought from Virginia. Pocahonias is buried in the chancel of St. George's Church,

Some New York notables, including Senator Platt and Governor Odell, were chatting not long ago, when the latter told of a visit he had been paying to a prison. He was admitted by a "trusty," who, on closing the gate behind him, said: "Governor, one good turn deserves another. I let you in; why can't you let me out? Honest, I'm no more deserving of being in here than you are." Senator Platt cackled grimly as he remarked: "No wonder that fellow is a 'trutsy.' He's a good judge of men."

Senator "Joe" Blackburn's politeness was disastrous to him upon one occasion. He was making a trip to the mountains in the eastern part of Kentucky, and made his stopping-place a farmhouse at a remote point from the city. On the day of his arrival he was rather late for dinner and the lady of the house apologized for the coffee, which at that time was lukewarm. "Oh, I do not mind it in the least, madam," said Senator Blackburn; "I really prefer my coffee cold, you know." It was served cold during the remainder of his two weeks' stay.

Conrad Mueller, a cigar and tobacco dealer of New York, has the more or less enviable distinction of being practically an exact double of Judge Alton B. Parker. Mr. Mueller says he has had more fun out of this resemblance than he ever had out of anything else. On one occasion he was interviewed at length by a New York reporter, and expressed some startling views on questions of public interest. When the reporter hurried away the joker called up the newspaper office by telephone and explained things. Mr. Mueller is a life-long Republican,

There is an opening for a good man on the Monson railroad, a line eight miles destroy the virulence of the poison, the long, running from a slate quarry in Pistion. The place was made vacant by the recent death of W. L. Estabrooke, and as yet no one has been found who is regarded as competent to fill the 19 different positions held by the deceased. The new employe must be general manager, superintendent, general ticket agent, general freight agent, general baggage Hence when the architect who agent, lost freight agent, claim agent, purchasing agent, roadmaster, superintendent of bridges, train dispatcher, sta-Rhenish Bavaria, selected the portraits tion agent, telegraph operator, conductor, of the Emperor's seven children in their engineer, baggagemaster, brakeman, express messenger, mail clerk

The Norsk Nightingale.

Milwaukee Sentinel. Ef yu ban wise, and ay s'pose yu ban, Yu know 'bout Yeneral Sheridan But maybe yu ant remember the day. Ven he yump on horse, and den he suy, "Ay'm yust about twenty-six miles away!"

Some rebel fallers ban start big row In Vinchester—ay ant know yout how, But ay tenk day yump on some Tankee guys and trying to give dem gude black eyes; So Yeneral Sheridan hear dese guns And drank some coffee and eat some buns. And tal dis har landlord "gudeby, Yack! Ay skol paying my bill ven sy com back!" Den he ride so fast that sune he say, "Val, now ay han saxteen miles away!"

Dese cannons ban roaring guds and loud-It ban tough game for dis Yankee crowd. And Lieut. Oison he tal his pal: "Ay tank we ban due to run lak hall"
So dey start to run, or else retreat—
Dis ban noder name for gude cold feet, And dey run so fast sum dey can go, Lak Russians luring dese Yaps, yu know, "Yee whis!" say Sheridan, "Yump, old hoss! Ay tenk my soldiers get double cross! An s'pose yure hoofs gettin purty sore, But we only got bout sax miles more!"

Val. Teneral Sheridan meet his me And he say, "It's now yust half-past ten, Ay hope ay skol never go to heaven Ef dese Rebel Svedes ant licked by eleven! Yust turn around, now, in yure track---Com on, yu fellers! Ve're going back!" And yu bet rure life dey vent back, tu, And put gude crimp in dis Rebel crew. But soldiers ban careless sons of guns And the Yeneral never settled for buns!

> Williams Useth Language. El. A. M. in Chicago Chre

Oh! Johnnie Sharp is a learned boy, And a learned young boy is he; And Latin to him is as much a joy As is English to you and to me. In corpore sano's a delight to him
And a delight to him is it;
If the corpus-a barrel of golden vim-

Is out where it can be hit, And a joyful yawp giveth he; For, lo, it is a most rare toy

To find in democracie, So inter alia and inter nos And propria persona, too, He taketh Unc' Gassaway, sub rosa, And hinteth what to do.

But uncle he, too, is a wise old crab And a crawfishing crab is he; Wise in the school of grasp and grab,

But not liberalite. And of meum et tuum well he wots, And woteth he well of each; And himself, alias barrel, off he trots Out of Tom Taggart's reach.

Now, what is the good of Latin at bank, what is its bonum at ail, If it can't coax argentum from Uncle Hank

Or eraw big drafts at call? It looks like the times are all awry; Id est; all awry are they.
When the summum bonum of Johnnie's try