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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JAN. 15, 1908.

ARBITRATION AND WAR. What power, what persuasion, wha moral force or arbitration, can stop the terrible war between Russia and Japan? At the present stage of the conflict it is useless to talk about it. The war will stop at once, if Russia will retire from the position which she has taken in the Orient. Will she do Is she likely to do it? No one thinks she will, unless on compulsion But who is to compel her? Japan has undertaken to compel her, and asks no help from anybody. Will other nations step in, and say to Russia, "You shall withdraw from Manchuria"? Will Will other nations step in and say to Japan, You shall not resist Russia's advance in the Orient"? Mere sentimentalism namby-pamby, and pribbles and prabbles, can have no place in such affairs, Russia is in Manchuria and Corea to stay, or she isn't. Japan must expel her or perish. Tribunals at The Hague or elsewhere, may deal with small matters between nations, but can't deal with matters like this; any more than a Peace Conference could have settled the differences between the American Colonies and the Mother Country in 1775, the conflict between Revolutionary France and Monarchical Europe, or the antagohistic tendencies of two centuries that produced the American Civil

From this point of view, which is absolute and unquestionable, it is clear why the civilized world cannot, by renstrance or arbitration, stop the between Russia and Japan. They who see and comprehend the sources and causes and conditions of such a war are not more fond of war, have no more delight in bloodshed, than others. But in their judgment of national and of historical movements they are not

The causes of the war between Russia and Japan lie in conditions that are inseparable from the life of either na-Russia presses on Eastern Asia. Japan, with a true national instinct sees that she must set up and maintain a barrier against aggressive Rus-What can a peace conference, what can arbitration, do in such a case? Command Russia to withdraw, to get out? Forbid Japan to protest against Russia's

But, It is asked, why should Russia press forward, and why should Japan resist? Shallow inquiries! Each nation obeys the law of its own being. Each is guided by "the providence watchful in a state." cannot sit still. Neither can Japan. Each of these nations has its characteristic and historic development. They have come into conflict with each other. It is a burst of old eloquence by one of our own orators, classical embedded in our history, printed in all our older school books subject of universal declamation by our youth, utterance of the spirit that made us a Nation-"Men may cry 'Pence! Peace! but there is no peace!" So it is in every great crisis of a nation's life. In such crises the peace conference is as absurd as he was who imagined he might "swim with fins of lead and hew down oaks with rushes." Russia will cease only when she lacks power to persist. Japan will cease only when she lacks power to resist. Every great war, springing from great causes, is on this basis. Peace conferences and commissions of arbitration may deal with small matters, like the Russian misadventure in the North Sea; but to suppose that great wars, like that between Russia and Japan, could be prevented, or could be ended, by them, is manifestation of very shallow cre-

While the primary causes of this way lie in the forces which have pushed the Russian Empire upon Northers China and Corea, menacing Japan, the active and immediate cause was the interposition of France and Germany, demand for Port Arthur as a commercial station, under lease from China, and for railway concessions in Man France, with her customary folly, was cultivating Russia; and Germany, wishing to be complaisant, so as to prevent closer alliance of Russia and France, acquiesced in the Russian demand. England was drugged into insensibility to this scheme by offer to her of the small port of Wei-Hal-Wei which she didn't need. Japan had just captured Port Arthur from China, but was forced to give up to Russia. The time had no preparation for conflict Russin; and Russin, moreover, was supported in her demands by and Germany. Japan was forced to submit, but immediately began her preparations for renewal of the conflict upon which she saw her national life must depend. Contrary to her agreement that there was to be no military occupation of Manchuria or fortification of Port Arthur, Russia day and sought a rational and practical

from the first moment began to your into the country and to conher troops into the country and to con-vert Port Arthur into a stronghold and naval station; and when Japan remonstrated, Russia received her remon-strances with evasive answers or treated them with contempt. Ignorant of the fighting power of Japan, Russia supposed she might safely do what she Through active support of France and Germany, and through ac quiescence of England, Russia had come into Manchuria and had occupied Port Arthur. These nations were in no position to remonstrate with Russia, still less to command her to desist from military and naval occupation, against which Japan protested. Japan, however, could not ignore the danger to er own existence; and war came about through causes that no peace confer ence could have dealt with, no arbitra-

tion averted. The Oregonian, then, because it sets these things out in the state in which they actually exist, "an advo-cate of war," as one critic has said of it, or "a bloody newspaper," fis another has called it? Contrary, it delights not in war, but deprecates war shudders at war's horrors. But though it knows that war from trifling causes may be averted, yet it has judgment also to know that such conflicts us the present one between Russia and Japan are necessary consequences of national rivalries, and inseparable therefore from the position of races and nations upon the earth. Our great Civil Was likewise, through the growth of antagonistic forces in contact with each other during two centuries, was unavoldable. So was the conflict between Briton and Boer, in South Africa. There has been no war in recent times on slight causes unless it was our war with Spain. Yet tha war was one which no arbitration could have averted, and for that war every member of our Congress chat his vote. A peace conference may be an agrecable international symposiu pienic, but it will avert no war that has an actual cause pressing it on

THE POWER OF THE PULPIT.

One hears it stated as one of the sig of the times in this new century that the power of the press is waxing, the power of the pulpit waning. It is worth while to consider if this idea is well founded, and if so, on what grounds it rests. In the first place, the proportions of the people reached by the two agencies has noticeably changed. Dr. Josiah Strong, in "The New Era," pub lished in 1893, draws attention to the thousands of churches in the rural dis tricts of the United States which have "died from exhaustion," by reason the migration of the population to the cities, and to the consequence that in many parts, even of the New England States, the young are growing up, not members of or attached to any church, and even in irreligion and ignorance These conditions are admitted and deplored in the religious papers that have a general circulation over this continent. In the cities the numbers and the character of the congregations show great changes. The pews at the morning services are occupied by the heads of the seat-holding families, and with them are seen the children; the "young people" are not seen with the family, and in many cases are no ticeably absent. The evening services are either attended by small numbers, and the minister often preaches to balf. empty benches, or else by virtue of advertising special attractions in subject or of effort by the preacher to introduce passing items of the day's news the churches are crowded with transient audiences.

ligious fellowship among thoughtful people of all ages was far more common and more powerful than is case today. The force of sympathy in inspiring the desire and the habit of church-going among all ages was far more commonly felt. Again, the church-goers of the last generation expected, and were willing to learn, more from the pulpit than nowadays. The spread ition, the ability to understand and to reason on religious matters, has advanced more rapidly in the congregations than in the preachers. The junction "This is the way, walk ye in it," is not without question accepted as it was in the past. The historical and critical facts on which religious argument are based have been, in newspaper, magazine and book, brought so close to the intelligence of the ordinary reader that conviction comes rather from printed than spoken argu-

It must not be forgotten that the lin of division between what was called "the church" and "the world" was much more strongly drawn fifty years ago, still more a hundred years ago, than it is today. As to the thoughts. words and works of the former, religon colored them all. The interests of life were almost entirely divided be tween earning a livelihood and providing for the household, on the one hand, and the then admitted duties of religion on the other. As to the latter, little pretense was made. To enjoy, and if it was not too much trouble, to improve the world in which they lived, bounds their aspirations. Every observer will admit that hard-and-fast lines of di vision have been and are being gradually rubbed out. The pulpit main agent in enforcing the strict rules of thought, of stndy and of life With the change of habits and of direction of life just referred to, other agencies, noticeably the press, have destroyed the former balance, and wid-

ened vastly the horizon. If the sphere of directly religious habits and life has contracted, the influence of what are essentially religlous motives in the attitude of the in dividual towards the various classes of his community is more and more ap-parent. Never have the agencies of the many branches of the church in supporting the hospital, the refuge, the asylum, the day and night school, the social settlement, the nursing institute been more generally sustained. And to this widened recognition of the claims of brotherly kindness and charity the press has given and is giving its con-

There is no sign, then, of any dim inution in the power of the pulpit. Let us see what history tells us of the great preachers of the past. Wherein lay their power? It was essentially in burning protest against the tyranny of their times, in so far as men's souls were either bound, stupefied or drowned in obvious sin. In the history of the English-speaking people, John Wyciif was the first. In 1277, when the medieval priesthood assumed to be interposed between God and man, he claimed the throne of God as the tribunal for the individual man's appeal. John Colet was the second. In 1499 he flung saide the religious dogmas of his

religion in the gospels themselves. Upthe earlier Scriptures, simplifying doc-trines, creeds and confessions of faith, he was the real hero of the earlier

Hugh Latimer was the third of th great preachers. Of him, who preached from 1520 to 1530, we read in Green's History:

His home umor breaks in with story and apologue. His carnesiness is always tempered with good sense; his plain and simple style quickens with a shrewd mother-wit. He talks to his hearers as a man talks to his friends. His theme is always the actual world about him, and in his homely lessons of loyalty, of industry, of pity for the poor, he touches upon almost sever schices from he plow to she throne

Passing Bishop Jeremy Taylor, the great advocate for toleration of all forms of religious belief, the striking figure among the preachers of the age follow is, of course, John Wesley. It is hardly fair to connect him with the pulpit, since few, if any, made less use of it. His church was the market place, the roadside, the colliery, the factory. The wild soldiery from the neighboring barracks crowded to proviolence with which he was continually threatened. The spiritual fires of the Protectorate had died out in the ashes of the Restoration; the church was asleep or dead in England; there was but a remnant left when Whitfield and the two Wesleys headed the only great evival of spiritual life in modern times. Their appeals to the church-goers and to the much larger multitude who never darkened the doors of a house redicated to the worship of God were addressed to the soul of each, and were based on an overshadowing sense and absolute certainty to them of that Savior of men whom they preached so

In the last half of the nineteenth entury two names at once suggest themselves-Charles H. Spurgeon in England, Dwight Moody in America. Here we have the actual printed record of many of their sermons. Calmly reading them, we feel how greatly the effect of the sermon hangs on the per-sonality of the preacher. That the force these two men exerted on their generation has not died out-that their influence is ever and again reproduced in those who were deeply influenced by their ministry, cannot be disputed and is plain to all students of the religious history of the past thirty years. What, then, are the deductions from this hasty sketch of the preachers of

the ages past? One and all were in dead earnest Their work lay not in a function they had the opportunity of filling, but in a message they were bound to deliver were hearly all ahead of their time. They felt deeply the evils under men lay, and gathered up into their own spirits the unrest of their times, and they uttered the cry of the best men of their age; revolt certainly out a vivid sense of available remedy for the evils under which men groaned. Each one despised the externals of life. They were content to pass the soft side of things, to labor hard, to eschew luxury, to accept danger and death, if need be, if only their message could be delivered to men.

MORE NAVAL AND ARMY OFFICERS. Neither the United States Military Academy at West Point nor the Naval Academy at Annapolis has room shough to house the cadets from whom the future supply of officers of the Army and Navy must be recruited. For the enlarged Navy, to which the country is committed almost to a man, no one institution will be large enough to graduate officers in sufficient numbers, say three years from this time Point was ample for the old standing Army, but is not big enough for the regulars on the present footing. It is not likely that we shall have fewer regiments in the future than we

If the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war, the United States needs another West Point and another Annapolis. Both should tablished on the Pacific Coast, which faces what must be the theater of the world's greatest activities in the first half of the twentieth century. A natural site for a second Naval Academy is near San Francisco. The very best place for a second Military Academy is the Columbia River. In a ride of two hours by steamer you can pick out a dozen or more situations rivaling West Point for scenic beauty. Whether it shall be on the north or south bank

gress ought to undertake now. Se needed, the country won't mind footing

When a political machine controls a government and dominates a party, instinct tells it to make the fort secure against raids of barbarians from with.

When Republican sentiment is so far the County of Multnomah, the Repub-lican machine naturally desires to make the most of that fact and to enact laws so that it can; while Democrats and Republican rebels put their heads together to run the Republican nachine with a blind switch.

Behold, all this is now come to pass n the State of Oregon, the County of Multnomah, and the Legislature

The proposed ballot law, whereby lectors might vote a straight party ticket by putting one mark on a ballot at the head of a party list of candidates, instead of one mark in front of the name of each candidate voted for, was put through the last Legislature by the brain and brawn of the Republican machine. It was held up by a Democratic Governor. This week the new Legislature will deal with the veto The Republican machine which controls the Legislature is feeling of its sinews to see whether it can override the veto. That feat will require the

purpose may fall, for the Demo crats and the rebel Republicans wield some power in the Legislative palace; yet it may succeed, for the Republican nachine has more power. Did not the Republican machine organize the Leg have sucked the "organization" had they been aided by one or two more votes in each house.

party ticket by a single mark. George alt in the place of A. A. Courteney in the Senate, nor O. P. Coshow in haps would from Word be Sheriff no. John, Manning District Attorney. The people of Oregon will behold a true test of valor at Salem; that's a

MUCH-NEEDED LEGISLATION.

The regular memorial to Congress asking that the south half of the Colville Reservation be thrown open to settlement, is again before the Washington Legislature, and bills introduced Congress in accordance with previ ous memorials are still pending. This a matter of considerable importance to the State of Washington, and, as there is a large extent of Indian lands similarly situated in Oregon and Idaho it becomes in a degree a matter of interest for the entire Northwest, Colville country is one of the richest localities in the State of Washington It abounds in minerals and its agricultural and timber lands are of great value. So long as these valuable lands remain in the hands of the Indians they will be practically nonproductive of wealth of any kind, and the expense entailed in looking after their holders will not decrease.

There are still large bodies of very good land in all three of the North-western States outside of Indian land; but so long as the latter are in no way adding to the comforts or the prosper ity of the Indians, there is no good reason why they should be kept off the market and the incoming settlers forced to take up less desirable holdings. By opening to settlement the rich Colville region there would also come into touch with civilization a vast area of rich adjoining territoryterritory that cannot easily be reached until the reservation lands are out of the hands of the Indians and subject to state, road and The Indian question has other laws. always been one of the most vexatious problems that has confronted the Govrnment, and no method for handling has proved entirely satisfactory; but it has been demonstrated beyond all doubt that, when it comes to placing the red man on a self-supporting basis, e will be fully as successful on a re stricted area of poor land as he will be on thousands of acres of good land. business standpoint it thus becomes apparent that the good land, wherever possible, should be placed in the hands of white men, who can make

t productive. The Colville reservation is said to b exceedingly rich in mineral wealth, and, if prospecting and development should confirm reports of this richness another Spokane may spring into exstence near the boundary line. For permanency as a wealth-producer, the nining industry can never equal agriculture, but throughout the West and n the Far North It has been the magset that first attracted attention to new lands. The demands of the miners have rought in the farmers and lumbermen and where there are such great possipilities for development on all these lines an old-time boom is not improb-

Oregon never lost anything by the ncreasing population that has flower into her sister state, and for that reason, if any assistance can be rendered in expediting the bill for opening of the Colville reservation, it will forthcoming on demand. Should the project meet with the success it deerves, we may get around to opening up some of the Oregon and Idaho resrvation lands in territory tributary to Portland. If the rush for Colville lands proportionate to that which has been noticeable at the opening of less valuareservation land, there will be enough of an overflow after the allotments are all made to give this state an opportunity to locate several thoueand new settlers.

MUST FIGHT FOR PEACE

An American has been slain and the property of a number of British residents looted by Moorish brigands operating near Tangier. Numerous similar cases have been reported since the boss brigand, Raisuli, secured a heavy ransom for the return of a "galvanized" American citizen whom Raisuli had carried away. The payment of a ranom, frequently regarded as a temporary expedient which cannot be avoided, can never be anything else than compounding a crime, and it is doubtful if the good resultant has ever come any where near to overbalancing the attendant evil. It would have been very unfortunate if the brigands had carried out their threat and murdered Mr Perdicaris, but it is altogether probable that, had they done so, other un fortunates would not have fallen victims to their savagery.

Cable advices which bring news of

this latest deviltry do not offer particulars regarding the identity of the American who has been slain, but his life was worth as much to the American flag as that of Perdicaris, who was not much of an American after all The chaotic condition of affairs in Morocco and the increasing boldness of the brigands is another argument against being too peaceful in the treatent of a people who recognize the beauties and benefits of peace only as they are besten into them with a club or thrown in with a Gatling gun. When the peaceful people of the earth compounded a crime by bargaining criminals for the safe return of Ion Perdicaris or Ellen M. Stone, they only arranged for another installment of trouble for some one else.

There is a possibility that neither of these two wandering Americans would ever have had the opportunity to tell their story on the lecture platform, or in the magazines, had some of the great nations of the earth that boast of the respect which their power commands sent heavy forces after these outlaws and brought them to justice. This, of course, would have been very infortunate for the gentleman and lady, who should have had better sense than to get so far away from the prothan to get so lar tection of the American flag, but it would have made life and property safer for others yet to come. "Peace hath its victories," but it has never scored very heavily when dealing with the brigands of Morocco or any other With such outlaws the only kind of peace that is worth having is that which follows the cannon's roar

and the bullet's whistle. The history of savage races from the beginning of civilization shows but few instances where the olive branch accomplished any permanent good unless was accompanied by some tangible fear-inspiring element of warfare. All civilized nations prefer peace, and all of them at some time or other in their Could electors have voted a straight existence have had to fight for it. If ican naval men characterize Togo's the exclusion of London fogs.

particulars of this latest outras es siready printed, it is the duty of the United States and Great Britain to get together and insist on the presentation of something besides a ransom to the unpeaceful Moors.

AS TO FREE MANUAL TRAINING. Manual training has been, to a lim-ited extent, introduced in the Portland public schools. The system is as yet poorly equipped even for an experi-ment, yet it is making commendable if not satisfactory progress. The purpose, as expressed at the meeting of the School Board last Monday, is to establish a manual training center. asement of the Atkinson School building being suggested as suitable for the present purpose. This idea, though not new, will have to be worked out in this city by a process of growth that makes advance somewhat slowly, but surely. The trend is practical, and by contrast with the nonessentials tha have barnacled the High School course it commends itself to the worksday

cople of a workaday world. The popularity of manual training rests upon this basis, and, though some parents, even among the working classes, object to it and in a way resent it, as interference or presump-tion, it is believed that the majority of thoughtful people, whose children like themselves, must work for a living will respond cheerfully to the effort to teach them to use their hands deftly and in conjunction with their brains

during the plastic years of childh question of manual training by the state is not one of duty, but of exdiency. In this it is like the question of higher education by the state as exemplified in our High Schools and State Universities. It is the parent's duty to equip his children by proper for the trades, arts or sciences, as he may elect, or according to the aptitude or ability of the individual child. Failing in this duty, either through disinclination of inability from any cause, the state, as a matter of elf-protection against ignorant or in competent citizenship, assumes the burden. If it may legitimately and properly do this as regards High School and University courses for the few who push on, or are pushed on, it may with greater propriety extend the benefits of nanual training to the larger number whose school days end with the grammar grades or before this educational

In this view manual training in con ection with the grade work in the public schools should become, and no doubt will become, universally popular with parents of the working class, with the exception only of those who con sider their whole duty to the state and the child accomplished when the latter

is born into the world. It is a condition, not a theory, that onfronts us under the name of Irreponsible parentage. To reduce the vils consequent upon this condition to the minimum is the best that the wisest of our educators and legislators can hope to do. Looking to this end, manual training in our public schools has been found helpful in older cities and states than ours. It will doubtless prove helpful here.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAMME. The President is tender of the feel-

ngs of the Republican leaders in Congress. He does not want to offend, or override, or dictate to them. He will not insist upon his own opinions as against theirs in the great matter of tariff revision. Congress is the legislative branch of the Government. Its duty is to formulate and enact laws, and it is the duty of the President to sign or veto the bills when they reach him. At the same time the President sees no great harm in intimating, gently but firmly, to Senators and Representatives that it would give him much pleasure to affix his signature to a bill passed by a Republican Congress having for its object revision of the Dingley schedules. Finding the President in Senate leaders and the House leaders have evidently made up their minds not to disappoint him. There will be examination and discussion of the Dingley schedules, for the sole purpose of learning if they, or any of them, are too high or too low. At the begin ning of the present Congress the Resublicans whose voices count for anything said they would not even con sider the question. They stood pat, But now they say they will consider it. Perhaps then they will continue to stand pat. Perhaps not. That is sufficlent progress for the present. The Congressional programme may thus be summarized:

1. Interstate commerce committee of the House to bring out a bill dealing with the recommendation of the President in his measure as to freight rates.

2. No extra session of Congress in the

Spring, but a session in the Fail, beginning, perhaps, in the month of October.

3. Curtallment of the nayal programme with a view to economy, the Congress in its bill only providing for one battleship and no Navy Department estimates to be out about \$40,000,000.

cut about \$40,000,000.

4. Consideration of tariff schedules during the Summer months by a commission composed of the members of the Senate committee on finance and the House committee on finance and the House committee on ways and means. Amendment of the present Dingley tariff rates not to be attempted at this session of Congress, but to be deferred until the extra session. Every effort of the party to be directed toward preventing revision, as it is popularly known and ing revision, as it is popularly known, and instead to have simple readjustment of such achedules as the investigation of the Con-gressional tariff experts establish can and should be done for the benefit of the coun-try and its leading interests.

The President says he proposes to reform freight-rate abuses, and he "will fight for it, and fight hard." Congress is not sensitive as to the Executive po sition on that great subject, because it does not know, or pretend to know, all about it; and it is perhaps glad to foilow the President's lead. It is the special custodian of the tariff, which is distinctly a political issue; It consider regulation of railroads as not a political, but an Administrative, matter, and it will depend more or less on the findings of the Bureau of Corporations, the Interstate Commerce Commission and specialists in freight tariffs for guidance. If the President meets with opposition in Congress to his railroad and anti-rebate proposals, it will no be from the Republican party. It will be from individual Congressmen.

Criticism of Japanese strategy has not been infrequent of late, and in the case of the land operations the European sharps have managed to show that the Generals have not manifested the Napoleonic quality of striking an instantaneous and declaive blow. garding the operations at sea, however, it is a surprise to find hostile critics of the Japanese, yet W. E. Curtis, in a Washington letter, declares that Amer

trategy as a series of mistakes. This criticism is based principally upon the fact that Togo did not press home an attack with his whole force upon the night of February 8, and further upon the sea fight of August 10. To criticise a commander who has achieved his lect is futile, after all. As well censure Sampson for not entering Santiago to destroy Cervera's squadron. And the certainty that if Japan's fleet eaten her cause was irretrievably lost sufficient answer to Togo's critics. have said with Farragut, "Damn the torpedoes; go ahead," would have been "magnificent, but not war," and the Japanese wanted no magnificence. That their object was as fully attained as was Dewey's at Manila or Nelson's

at Copenhagen is enough.

China's "administrative entity," as Secretary Hay termed it in his note to the powers, is in danger of being shattered, if Russia's recent circular is nore than an attempt to weaken the noral support accorded Japan. The assertion that Japanese agents are fonenting the anti-foreign feeling of the Chinese is the most important feature of the Russian notification, but it is too general in its terms to produce much effect, especially as the specific allegations concerning China's disregard of seutrality obligations are weak. Chinese firms are accused of supplying the Japanese with provisions and munitions of war. Chinese firms did the same for Port Arthur. Chinese Islands are said to have been used as a base by the Japanese. All Manchuria is Chi-As to the employment of Manhurian bandits by the Japanese, if such is the case Russia, and not China, occupies Manchuria in force, and Pekin writs do not run across the Liao River.

Official returns on United States shipbuilding for 1906 show a decline from 1159 vessels of 381,970 tons in 1903 to 1065 vessels of 185,104 tons last year. This decline, while less pronounced proportionately than that of foreign countries, again reflects the decided congestion in the freight markets due to an oversupply of tonnage. It is nearly time, however, for the pendulum to swing the other way, and shipowners who have lost heavily for the past three years are more hopeful. The lesson has en a severe one, and no matter how high freights may climb with the revival due to a slackening in the output, it is doubtful if there will ever again be such an era of overbuilding in shipping as marked the closing years of the last century. If there was ever a time when a subsidy, or any other method of artificial aid, was not needed for increasing the supplies of shipping, that time is here and now

Had not Senator Dubois, of Idaho, been in desperate political straits, stranded through the folly of his pursuit of the silver craze, and on a search for any kind of "issue" that might launch him again, he wouldn't have made himself such a fool as he did make himself by his attack on the Mormons of Idaho. It has been apparent for years that polygamy was expiring; but the adherent of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints has as good ground to stand on, under our system of government, as the adherents of any other church. Dubols never was anything but a time-server, a hare-brained fanatic. This disposition made him one of the fools of the silver craze. That over, he must employ some other silly expedient, in the hope of further political success. But Dubois is at the end of It.

The movement among the various or canizations of women of this city looking to measures for the protection of young girls and women who will come, unacquainted with the city and unattended by friends, to visit the Lewis and Clark Fair next Summer, is, to say the least, in the interest of hospitality and neighborliness. In individual cases it will doubtless have a deeper significance, inasmuch as it is intended to protection to vi class who, from inexperience or other manity and morality, and will, no doubt, be both widely and specifically beneficial in carrying out the purposes designated.

Cancer, which, next to leprosy, has been the despair of medical science for ages, has been closely studied since 1839 at the Gratwick Pathological Laboratory of the University of Buffalo. with results that lead to the belief that the cure of this insidious enemy to human life is likely to be made possible. A parasitic disease, infectitype, it has been transplanted and reproduced in healthy animals and cured by the use of a serum prepared in the laboratory. So pronounced has be the success of the experiments that it is confidently believed that a serum that will cure cancer in the human being will soon be produced. Scientists could scarcely confer a greater boon to suffering humanity than this,

Intervention in Costa Rica is now asked by an American fruit company, which alleges unfair treatment. Hayti has been warned by the State Department that the sentence imposed on an American citizen for alleged connection with bond swindles cannot be recognized, and Venezuela would have had a sharp warning before this time, were it not for the two factions which claim control of the asphalt company, which has been so unjustly treated by President Castro. The unruly members of the crowd that is sheltered by the Monroe Doctrine will be receiving a surprise packet from an American Adif conditions do not mend miral

United States will not try to prevent Senator Platt (New York) from taking his seat. The Senate alone determines the qualifications of its own memberand it is not the court's business to interfere. The standpatters evidently think the great Republican landslide last November was a victory for them. Somehow

Of course the Supreme Court of the

velt who was running, and he is not a "standpatter"—of that kind, Nicholas believes that the time is coming when God will give strength to his army and navy. In this event he should have postponed the war until assured of heavenly co-operation.

they have forgotten that it was Roose-

With her recent experience in mind, New York will doubtless agitate for the insertion of a clause in the arbitration treaty with Britain providing for

Some of the barrels at Olympia are full of those apples that don't have any cores title chases the girl; not the girl the title. True, but the title gives the chaser an

idegroom on their wedding night. become acquainted with one another

Major McBride and Mande Gonne had so much in common to get along well as husband and wife.

were worn in Portland yesterday? kinds of strange cold-weather headgear were to be seen on the streets, just as if people kept for caps, coopskin caps, cars with earflags, and all the rest of them hanging on hatpegs ready for the snow

bells yesterday.

Representative Sheppard, of Texas, is an unreasonable sort of curs. He has introduced a bill providing that no mileaga be paid to Congressmen who travel on passes. What good is mlieage to a man who doesn't travel on a pass? He must pay it all, or most of it, to some bloated corporation to transport him to the scene his official relaxation in Washington, and consequently isn't a penny the better for it; whereas, mileage means something to the man with a pass. Back, back, back to the Rio Grande with Sheppard.

Up to within the last few years re-

nakes small difference. To secure these institutions is a work that the Pacific Coast members of Contors and Representatives from Idaho Montana, Nevada and Utah will be certain to add their influence. - While it may not be possible to put such a measure through Congress at this session, it will serve to get the matter be fore the country. If Congress shall dethat two more academies are

scendant as in the State of Oregon and

support of two-thirds of each house.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Senator Depew rises to state that the ndeserved pull.

Bandits in Tunis kidnaped a bride and will give the young people a chance to waiting for ransom,

Where did all the cape come from that

The few sleigh-owners were there with

The Mazamas have announced their intention of climbing Mount Rainier in the Spring. The poor, bloomin' mountain can't run away, y' know

Cheese is not high in favor with Albany teachers; or, rather, it's high, but not in favor.

The Pedestrian.

Pd like to be a comet and dush about the sky, And know if anything got hurt that thing

How comforting it must be to a campalen manager to have a few St. Louis brewers on his visiting list.

William Hart, Jr., the amicable seer f Zagle's Pass, Tex., has again forwarded to The Oregonian his semi-annual fo cast of Oregon weather. For January 8-11. his prediction was, "stormy, rain or snow," and for January 12-14, "fair." January 15-18 it is "probable rain." January 15 is to be "fair," and the rest of the month he gives as stormy weather, with rain or snow on the side. It is real mean of a man in the sunny clime of Texas to discourage us with so much rain or snow, but we suppose William Hart, Jr., does his duty as he sees it, let the snow fall where it will.

Bellingham is being revived by the "Cowboy Preacher," who is said to have turned so many girls from dances to prayer meet. ngs that the young men, frritated by lack of partners, have threatened to tar and feather the revivalist. This is a novel development of the religious wildfire, and is only equalled by the case reputed from Wales, where a revival has roused the country as it swept along like the bloody cross of the Highland chieftains. In one slate-quarry section the miners given up their profess awazing so theroughly that the horses fall to understand the unaccustomed words of command Whether the revival will re-die or the mineowners will have to import Scottish

drivers is at present uncertain. "What is the sentiment in regard to the polygamous families?" asked Chairman Burrows.

"That it was an awful condition." "A lawful condition, you say?" interrupted the chairman. "No, an awful condition."

Another instance of Chairman Burrows giving them "L" "Now comes the season of legislatures."

says the Saturday Evening Post, adding most of the le son-like frock-coats," giving the legislacause, need this important office. The tive chambers "an air of solemn, even movement is founded in generosity, hu-funereal respectability." The Post then goes on to ask: "But if they buttoned their frock-coats and, without doing any lawmaking, rode home on their free passes from the railways, would we, as a Nation, be any the worse off?" Gorgon Graham Lorimer have been defeated for the Pennsylvania Senate, or some office of that kind?

Looping the loop on skie is a feat to be tried next month by a Michigander. Sounds more like the idea of a Michigonse

The Argus says that orders for contra band goods to the amount of more than \$2,000,000 have been diverted from Seattle because the daily papers there printed something about the possibilities of block ade-running. As if the persons interested in such matters can learn nothing except from heads in box-car type. Besides, the Japanese officials in Scattle would naturally be aroused by the sight of a steamer in the harbor there.

Paris physicians have discovered kissing to be a "natural therapeutic practice." is seldom that Love and Science thus find themselves in accord.

It would be money in Mrs. Campbell's pocket to discharge Pinky Panky Poo and get one with another name.—Boston Herald. "Pinky Panky Poo" may not be of sufficiently classic architecture for Boston, but it is a winner in any other part of the country. Were Mrs. Campbell to throw away the "Pat" part of her name and her Pinky Panky Poo, she might as well go back to Upper Tooting.

Portland is reaching that stage of deelopment wherein a man is either secretly ashamed or brazingly proud of living

While armles clash in the Far East, it is refreshing to come across a touch of the nature that makes the world smile. On all the bridges of the railroad around Lake Balkal are stationed Russian sentries. As the soldier guards his lonely posts along comes an engine, and the driver, with civilian pleasure in giving the military the worst of it, never falls to open a steam valve as he passes the sentry, leaving the poor fellow with wringing garments. Somehow or another one feels more interest in the grinning engine driver and the pilloried sentry than in all the men in Kuropatkin's army.

In the matter of land frauds the Presi dent wants it understood that he's not "tensing, just to see what they would

The chicken's sometimes boiled to mush-But oh! the snow that turns to slush!

All kinds of shoes were slippers yester

WEXFORD JONES.