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# NECESSARY DISTINCTIONS.

It is a trulsm that, however strong the language and distinct the terms in which a statute is written, and no matter how severe the penalties denounced upon the violators, all will be 'o little purpose unless the people at large wish the statute enforced. We have statutes, and severe ones, almed at every kind of vice, and not a few statutes aimed at practices and habits which many do not deem vicious at all. These last can seldom be enforced. As to gambling. It should be re

membered that people have a right to take chances in speculations and to risk money upon their judgment as to matters of skill among men, speed of horses, and many things more. Nor can they be estopped from gambling, as it is called, upon the future course of markets-though perhaps it is the most rulnous of all. Wise men do not entertain the idea of stopping all betting and all speculating, but of suppressing the work of those who have special schemes, mechanical contrivances and the like, which take a man's money and give him no chance, or very slender, to win-with no means of inspecting the contrivance, scheme or "game," to discover by what means he has been cheated. Public sentiment in almost every community will support suppression of gambling of this kind.

As to Sunday laws. Sunday has been en in all Christian countries as rest day-one day in each week. There are lines of business in which it cannot be observed, because work in such lines cannot be closed on Sunday. But through substitutes the workers get one day of rest in the week. If employes were not so protected they would often be oppressed; and this was the true origin of the Jewish Sabbath. On the escape of the Israelltes from Egypt, where they had been worked relentlessly, the Sabbath (Saturday) was set apart as a day of rest, by divine command, as the people were told, by the lawgiver, in commemoration of the fact that they had been delivered out of bondage. Our Sunday stands partly on a transformation of this idea, and on its adaptation to conditions that existed in the early days of Christianity in the Roman world, and partly on the secular idea of the necessity of a day of rest. The Christian churches take charge of the first of these ideas and the secular state of the second of them. But the fact that Sunday is, to many; a holiday, in the secular world. A Sunday-closing law can properly be based on no other ground than that it secures a day of rest to the worker.

AGAIN THE "SOCIALIST STATE."

PORTLAND, Feb. 3 .- (To the Editor.) -- Does the state, as defined by The Oregonian-"the erganization of social democracy, po-ind industrial"-mean more than the If not, by state it means the people are to direct everything. And is this the bugaboo of Socialism, why shouldn't they? The whole system being "the people" (state), the individual will really have his part and place in the Government. Good. This is as it should be, and Socialism intends. Then will the people be able to manage their own affairs and interests as they see fit; no autocrat figurchead or class oligarchy doing so as it best profits them. There will be no fatherly Caut-talk nor Peabody overriding them. The people will govern by a government of their own Why should they be afraid to ernment of their own? They have a right to, let it be hoped they will. C. W. SAUNDERS.

It is the business of government to maintain law and order, and to direct the administration of public and private justice; not to own the lands, buildings, machinery and means and instruments of production of the country, direct the industries and distribute the proceeds. Private property is the basis of civilization. Government has its function and industry has its function. Socialism would combine the two and "nationalise" all productive property; and the result would be the state," on the new basis of public ownership, social democracy and state-directed industry. It would mean virtual annihilation of private property, of personal ambition, and of all the energies of a progressive civilization. To make the state an industrial and political machine-to base the state on the machine or machinery, and not on men-is principle of human nature. Men must what they work for, and to hand it on through these cries and calls.

to their children, or they will not work.

Slavery to the collectivist state can be no better than slavery to the individual master; but worse, because hopeless. Of course it will be said that most persons are "slaves" now. A preposterous assertion: for there is no man, however poor, who may not have hopeful opportunity of an improved condition.

But why continue these demonstra-

tions? The fallacies we are dealing with have little to-do with reasoning intelligence. They are held as a sort of religion, or fetichism, resting on faith or a fixed idea, rather than on proof, and therefore are not refutable by ordinary reasoning. In political, social and economic matters, moreover, absolute demonstration is rarely or never possi ble. You have to content yourself by proving probabilities. Even to effect this you must show your reasons to those who can talk in terms that are rational and definable. These socialistic notions will be cured finally by experience, and by the slow progress of human intelligence. The belief in the potency of the silver idea and argument was not overcome by discussion, but by the progress of events-that is, by experience. The belief in witchcraft was not destroyed by discussion on that subject, but by discussion on other things. So of all fallacies that have flourished in one age or another among men.

### WE WANT THINGS DONE.

If the great rallway dynasty of Oregon would attend as it should to necessary projects for development of territory that lies outside its present lines, there would be no demand for the enactment of bills like that proposed by Mr. Killingsworth of Multnomah. But the dynasty will do nothing itself nor allow others. No railroad like that proposed, for example, through the Coast Range to Tillamook, can do business unless it can make connection on fair terms with the lines that center at Portland. Every effort to build this road, as well as other needed ones, is balked or thwarted by the objections of the main lines, which refuse to take cars from the independent roads on terms that can be met; and this fact being known, efforts to raise money or to enlist capital for these purposes are strangled. Time and again a railroad to Tillamook has been beaten in this vay-beaten in New York.

But the country wants these short auxiliary lines. It needs them, It needs them for local development. If the main lines will build them, well and good. But they will not; and each of the main lines puts a veto on initiative by another, and at the same time a veto

on Independent enterprise. Mr. Killingsworth's bill may not have any chance to be drawn from the "cold storage" in which it has been laid away; but it represents something, nevertheless; and The Oregonian today prints the remarks made by Mr. Killingsworth in support of it. It is realines, and it is not reasonable that the great lines, which are in combination against others while they contend in bitter opposition among themselves, should obstruct them.

By these conditions our coust counties remain sealed up. Dog-in-themanger does the business. So in regard to development in various parts of the country east of the Cascade Mountains. That no road has been built, all these years, from Riparia, Washington, along Snake River, to Lewiston, Idaho, is another peculiar The great lines will not do outrage. these things nor permit others to do them. Such conditions call forth, while they justify, measures of legislation like that of the Killingsworth bill; which, whether altogether wisest and best or not, at least are protests against

To Harper's Magazine for February John Burroughs contributes a fascinat ing article entitled "Do Animals Think?" Without reservation or qualification of any sort, the great naturalist denies to them the possession of reason or thought. He dismisses as worthless the testimony of any individual who accepts that which is agree able to his or her fancy without asking for proof. On this subject of proof he demands, where the report is antecedently improbable, the right to crossquestion the witness sharply. It is not safe, he says, to attribute to an animal any act its ancestors could not have performed.

Taking several published incidents which, if true, would lead to the belief that certain animals do think, Mr. Bur roughs holds that the observations must have been inaccurate, because it is the rarest thing in the world that real observers see any of these startreligious holy day, can justly have no ling and exceptional things in Nature influence on making it a day of rest, or Thoreau saw none. White saw none Charles St. John saw none. John Muir reports none, Audubon none. It is always your untrained observer that has his poser, his shower of frogs and lizards, or his hoopsnakes and the like, The impossible things that country people see and hear of would make book of wonders.

> Mr. Burroughs thus explains the pop ular belief that certain animals have power higher than instinct:

We are too apt to speak of the lowe animals in terms that we apply to our own kind. We can hardly avoid it, but all mod ern comparative psychologists account for all their actions without attributing to them any of the higher burnan faculties. A certain situation leads to a certain act, not be cause the animal thinks about it as we do and is conscious of its purpose, but because certain sense-impressions give rise to certain impulses and these impulses result in the act. There is no mental process, no mental image at all in the matter, any mo than there is in a man when he ins dodges a blow, or responds to a fine day, or to the odors of his dinner. Sense-impresns do it all.

As strongest proof of his position Mr. Burroughs offers the fact that animals do not think in any proper sense as we do, or have concepts and ideas, because they have no language. Thinking in any proper sense is impossible without language; the language is the concept. Our ideas are as inseparable from the words as form is from substance. We emotions, without language, but not ideas. The child perecives things, dis-criminates things, knows its mother from a stranger, is angry, or glad, or afraid, long before it has any language or any proper concepts. Animals know only things through their senses, and this "knowledge is restricted to things present in time and space." Reflection or a return upon themselves in thought -of this they are not capable. Their only language consists of various cries to invert the whole order of Nature, and calls, expressions of pain, slarm and especially to reverse every leading joy, love, anger. They communicate with each other and come to share each a chance to own in this world other's mental or emotional states

"In denying reason and thought

the animals," concludes Mr. Burroughs. we must not forget how much of our own lives is carried on without the exercise of these powers, being but the result of an inward impulse awakened by some external condition. It is like blushing, or sneezing, or falling in love, or our inherited dispositions, or bodily functions. We have only to think of the animals as habitually in a condition analogous to or identical with the unthinking and involuntary character of much of our own lives. They are creatures of routine. They are wholly immersed in the unconscious, involuntary nature out of which we rise, and above which our higher lives go on."

WILL-POWER AS A CURE FOR DISEASE. The power of the mind over the body

as a dependable force, when properly wrought upon by the determination of the individual, is a fact that has been so often demonstrated that it may be said that there is scarcely a community in the land in which at least one example of this power has not been furnished by proof that is practically incontrovertible. The woman who, bedridden for years, was absolutely sure that she could not walk, but who was presented with the alternative of walking or perishing in the flames of her dwelling, and who "willed to walk," furnished a well-authenticated example of this fact in a rural neighborhood not many miles distant from this city a few years ago. More recently a case was brought to the attention of the writer of a woman in the second stage of consumption, and verging rapidly upon the third, who was goaded into the exercise of her will-power by seeing the neglect with which her two little children were treated by a relative. "If they are treated in this way before I am gone," said the frail and emaclated woman, "how will it be afterward?" The dreadful suggestion stimulated her will and the mother arose from her couch, resolved to live for the sake of her little ones, and she is still living, in reasonably good health though the daughters whose welfare stimulated her "will to live" in their helpless infancy are now women approach ing middle age. These are by no means isolated incidents. As before said, almost every community is familiar with a similar example of the power of will over disease.

This question has recently received somewhat wide attention through an example reported by Dr. George E. Washburne, of Elkhart, Ind., before the Medical Association of his district. It was not hearsay evidence that he presented to the consideration of his medical brethren on the power of will over disease, but evidence from his own home. The will-power in this case was exercised, not by the patient-his young son-but by the boy's mother The child had been injured by a fall, resulting in a clot or tumor on the brain, which pressed in turn upon other enable that we should have these local | brain centers. The verdict of scientists, including his own, was that the patient could not live more than a year at most, and that through the progress of the disease, involving other brain centers, he would in all probability, if he lived so long, become blind, deaf,

dumb and feeble-minded, The mother, as recorded by Dr. Washburne, recoiled in horror from this diagnosis and resolved that she would not accept it. Calling upon her will and yoking it with the power of suggestion, she began a course of treatment that resulted in the complete recovery of her son. Her only resources were suggestions and her own will. And this is the story told by the physician to his brothers in the profession:

Every night when the boy went to sleep his mother controlled his difficult breathing by suggestion. She stopped his cough and nightened his paralyzed limbs. In two onths, with the ald of no other treatment, he was out of danger and distress, was ng quietly every night and growing strong.

Dr. Washburne does not assert that this treatment would be successful in all cases. On the contrary, he is certain that it would not. Organic trouble, advanced to far that the tissues have been destroyed beyond hope of re pair, cannot be reached; broken limbs, bullet wounds, etc., require the aid of surgery, and defective eyes the aid of glasses. But he says: "All nervous and functional disorders as well as some organized lesions in the earlier stages can be quickly and safely reached by this means." He does not shut himself up with Mrs. Eddy's "book" when seeking for the causes that underlie this power of the will and its operation through suggestion. He sees nothing miraculous in the exercise of these influences-nothing that proposes to put the "evidence of the senses" to rout He says:

We all have a certain amount of nervous energy which runs our bodily machinery, much as electricity runs an automobile. Imagine that the brain is a big generaling otor of this electrical plant; the gangilathe bunch of nerve substance scattered at various points in the body—are storage batteries and switching stations. like othe telephone centrals. Well, now let us repre-nent the total amount of energy which any brain is capable of generating by 100. Under ordinary conditions this energy is distrib-uted rather equally, the nerves carry it where it is wanted, just like telephone

You are eating dinner, we will say; th nerves flash down extra energy to your stomach, to the muscles of your mouth, longue and throat, to all parts of the machine used in disposing of food. You are criting a letter, the energy centers in you orain and fingers.

I do not mean, of course, that it is totally withdrawn from the rest of the body, for the heart goes on beating, the lungs go on breathing, the liver continues to secrete bile, etc., all the time. But a certain amount of the energy is evidently transferable on demand.

The means by which the transferable en-ergy in the system can be directed to any point is suggestion. Just how great this transferable of loose energy is has not yet been estimated, but I can form an idea of how and why suggestion controls it.

The part of the physician, operator or, to use an overworked term, "healer," in such cases, as designated by this authority, is to teach the patient to relax both mind and body to the end that the energy otherwise employed to supply the thinking brain and the moving muscles may be set may have impressions, perceptions, free, ready to be sent where it is most needed. The transferable nervous energy of the patient being thus subject to direction, it is sent by the operator to the point where it is required and the building-up process begins.

> Dr. Washburne lays stress at this point upon the statement that the operator should be a careful, wellrained man, who knows just where to withdraw the force of suggestion, lest he drain the brain and the rest of the body of too much of their share of energy with disastrous results. He be lleves, however, that a sensible, conscientious person with the requisite knowledge can use this force great benefit to suffering humanity. The question is one which the ordi-

nary individual will and, in a large degree, must think out for himself, keeping his will-power within his own control if he would be reasonably sure of reaping legitimate benefit through its exercise. The so-called scientist, with the little learning that is a dangerous thing, commits ravages enough in the world of alling human beings when he confines his treatment to the body. When he invades the realm of the mind and yokes its subtleties and powers to his "practice," it may well be concelved that his power for mischief is greatly and, it may be, dangerously in-

## A YEAR'S FIGHTING.

A year ago and Japan was "cherry-lossom land." The name called up to Occidental minds a quaint little counand tiny malds that flirted fans. Today Western ears. It suggests grim sallors, soldiers who march into the jaws of women who send forth their husbands and sons to die for the Emperor. The cherry-blossoms have been replaced in our pictures by bloody ensigns, and the rustle of leaves is drowned in the roll of musketry. In the brief space of one year, for it was on this day in 1904 that diplomatic relations were broken off between Japan and Russia, the little-re garded lotus-land has stepped into the ranks of the world powers. Japan took her place as a military nation in one nd. Minerva-like, she was born into the so-called civilized world armed cap-a-ple. It was on February 8 that the Japan-

ese fleet struck the first blow, destroying the cruisers Variag and Korietz in Chemulpo Harbor and making the memorable torpedo attack on the squadron in Port Arthur. The daring of "little Japan" excited admiration, but there was an almost universal feeling that the island empire must be overwhelmed in a struggle with the Colossus between whose feet stretched two continents. Today, a year-later, what is the situation? Japan has forced one of the greatest armies of modern times back from the sea to Mukden, about 150 miles. She administers all Corea, which she holds in undisputed. peace. She has wiped out of existence a great modern fleet and has captured ne of the greatest modern fortresses. She is now maintaining overseas an names, for he makes all names. With-army estimated at 225,000 men, at a out man there would be no names. distance of more than 100 miles from Nluchwang, the nearest port. She has altered the gauge of the railroad from Port Arthur as far as Yental, to the north of Liaoyang, and has American locomotives running over the line, so that a passage from Tokio to Manchurian headquarters via Dainy now occupies but six days. In addition the railroad has been completed from Fusan, in the south of Corea, to Seoul, the capital, and is being pushed on to the Yalu, thus clinching the Japanese hold on Corea and affording Oyama an additional line of communication.

It has been a year of extraordinary military achievement for Japan. Throughout the entire campaign not a single mistake of consequence has been made by a Japanese commander. The most adverse critics merely condemn what they term Japanese over-caution. and in this connection it is worthy of note that Colonel Gaedke, a German expert who has been with the Russian army censures Kuropatkin for the same falling. \ Few uniforms cover a Napoleon. The Japanese may err on the side of discretion, but it is results that count. They have gone steadily forward in pursuance of their plan of campaign, and at this time indications point to their final and complete success. This nation of a year has furnished the world with food for thought

# THE MODERN BLOCKADE-BUNNER.

The Japanese have already gathered in two or three of the enterprising blockade-runners that have sailed from the Pacific Coast ports with supplies for the beleaguered Russians. Thus far but few of these craft have succeeded in landing their cargoes at points where they could realise on the risk run, and unless the fleet now loading, en route or chartered to load, has better success than has yet been attained, the industry will lose some of its attractions Blockade-running from our earliest history has proven a fruitful source for exciting tales of the sea, but even this kind of enterprise has changed with other changes on sea and shore. Many of the men who still go down to the sea in ships are of the old "breed of the oaken heart," such as "sailed with Drake and fought with Blake."

They are fully as daring and reckless as the heroes of the sen tales of W. Clark Russell or Captain Marryat, but they are salling under a handicap such as never troubled the seamen and blockade-runners of the old days. The electric cable and high-speed steam craft have combined to put a new tinge on the romance that has always hovered over the blockade-runner. In the old days the fastest sallers affoat were engaged, their chief merit being their ability to show a clean pair of heels to any pursuing craft that might attempt to overhaul and capture them. Today the typical blockade-runner is an ancient, snub-nosed, pot-bellied tramp steamer, whose days of usefulness on regular route are nearly over. Vessels of this type are selected, not because they have speed enough to keep out of the way of even a moderately slow cruiser, but by reason of their infirm ities which render them of small value for any other purpose.

The shipowper, who might hesitate before dispatching a \$1,000,000 steamship with a contraband cargo, would think and act quite rapidly if an abnormally hight freight rate was offered for a vessel of only one-tenth or one-twentieth the value. The finest clippers affoat were sought as blockade-runners before the age of steam, Now the poorest steamers affoat are in equal favor for the same class of business. The old clipper sailed out of port with her contraband cargo and usually the knowledge of her departure was not in possession of the enemy until she showed up in the vicinity of her destination. Now even the charter of a blockade-runner is known all over the world as soon as the agree-

ment is made. Of course, it is never given out that these charters are for other than strictly commercial business, but not a single blockade-runner that has left the Pacific Coast since the war began concealed its identity from the Japanese or any one else in any way interested in them. Not only were the movements of the craft reported by cable, but even the minutest details of the cargoes on board were in the hands of the enemy long before the vessels sailed from this coast. Under such cir- S. A. D. Puter is behind the bars.

umstances blockade running is vastly different from that which made many interesting pages in history. Incldentally, it has lost some of its ro-

The Weston (Umatilla Leader, published at the place where one of the Normal Schools is established and supported, in violation of the constitution of the state and in studied defiance of it, says:

With all due respect to the esteemed Oreconian, the Weston Normal School is just about as valuable in its own line of endeavor as the Portland Fair will be to the state at large. And neither is it any more

With all due respect to the esteemed Weston Leader, The Oregonian has to say these things, to-wit: (1) Portland at the outset subscribed and paid in for try, peopled by little brown artisans the Lewis and Clark Fair a sum as great as the state appropriated for it; the name Japan has a martial ring in and Portland pays one-third of the amount appropriated by the state, besides. (2) "The Portland Fair" is not a death as lightly as to parade, and local concern, but stands for the benefit of every part of the state, and of the entire Northwest. (3) When the Fair is done it is done, and it isn't to come to the Legislature every session, till the end of time or the crack of doom, for more money, as the Weston school-a purely local institution, will. (4) The pretense that the Weston school is necessary for the preparation of teachers is ridiculous. It exists as a local academy or high school, claiming on false pretenses the support of the state. Besides, it is not the proper business of the state to educate teachers, or members of any other profession. The whole scheme is built on false pretenses. The one object is to compel the state to through a constitutional convention or otherwise.

Possibly a new county is to be created in the Hood River district, but not certainly. It is proposed to call it Cascade County. That name is not significant. The Cascades of the Columbia are fine. But the name is not significant, Man is above Nature, greater than Nature. The greatest thing on earth is man; for mind is greater than matter. If a new county is to be created, call it Nesmith County, Subjectivity is all; objectivity, by com parison, is nothing. Man is above all Then let man have the pre-eminence The next new county-whether in Hood River Valley or elsewhere-name I Nesmith. Let us shame ourselves out of such names as "Stockman County" and "Cascade County." and "Hot Lake County," and "Hot Air County," and 'Salmon Head County," and "Beaver Tail County"-so long as men like Nesmith and Palmer and Grover and Williams and Boise and Lee and Blanchet are unrecorded or omitted, in our bead-roll of names. It is not for The to the right girl. Oregonian to say whether any new county should be created now, fr People in interest must judge. But The Oregonian wishes to say that the next new county created in Oregon should be called Nesmith County. Is sense of her history and of her obligations to those who made it?

The wheat market is still soaring in the \$1.20 mark, with still higher prices breaking eggs. probable before the manipulators let go the strong hold which they have on the situation. The most remarkable feature of the market is the tremendous "spread" between May and July opabove \$1.02. This 15-cent differential conditions would be impossible, but this has been an abnormal year in the wheat market, and the trend of prices has been a succession of surprises. Nothing but manipulation or the fear of a corner in May wheat could place the July option at such a heavy discount under the near-by month, for there is not enough new wheat available in July to warrant any such extravagant spread in prices.

More coast steamships are running out of Portland in the passenger trade than ever before in the history of the port, and most of them are doing a thriving business. They are enabling this city to build up a fine trade with the Southern Oregon and Northern California ports, and, as the Lewis and Clark Fair will have a tendency to increase passenger traffic, the freight business developed meanwhile will be sufficient to guarantee a continuation of the present excellent service. The announcement that a steamer from Gray's Harbor will be placed on the run during the Fair indicates that some of the visitors from the north are expected to take advantage of a sea trip.

Southern California is dismayed at the great damage done by floods. All Los Angeles railroads are tied up. The Los Angeles River has reached the highest point in years. Bridges are in danger. Streets are choked up, Oil from the wells is carried down from the mountains with the water. The total rainfall for the present storm is 3.56 inches. It is ungracious to seek any sort of advantage out of the tribulations of a neighboring state, but, as the peripatetic orator said at the funeral, we take occasion now to call attention to the gioriously equable and delightfully dry climate of Oregon.

"The State University is equal to that of any other state, population and appropriation considered," says the Eugene Register. No doubt. But it could be better, and it ought to be better. It has in its literary course 248 students or thereabouts for whom an appropriation of \$125,000 was made in 1903 for the two-year term. The appropriation for the University of Washington is about the same. The University of Washington has probably twice as many students as the Oregon school. So the inquiry is justified as to whether Oregon is getting what it pays for?

On top of it all, the state once made an appropriation for a Summer Normal School at Newport. The Governo vetoed the bill and was with some difficulty sustained in the Legislature. The moral would seem to be that every town that wants a normal school ought to have it. There could be no objection if the town footed the bitls.

General Stoessel is at last heard from and he declares Port Arthur could not have held out a moment longer. It is sufficient for the purposes of history to know that it didn't.

It begins to look as if no state or Government lands will be safe until signals without study.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Desperate efforts are being made to bring motor-boat raving to the front as a popular sport, but so far the promoters have failed to cause a single death.

Fourteen wives await the arrival of Hoch in Chicago. Poor devil.

An incubator filled with prematurely born bables is proposed as an attraction for the Traff. A nice morgue might be fitted up alongside.

Chief Hunt appears to have found the key to the combination houses.

If Shakespeace were alive today ne would change his false as dicers' oaths" to "false as a Colorado ballot."

It is gratifying to note that in the general hustling to protect game, that sport-giving bird, the salt-water crab, has not been overlooked. Fifty crabs a day is considered a reasonable number for one gunner to bring down in a day, and indeed the man who would exceed this limit must be a game how of the worst description. So far we have not seen a champion of the silent but deeply ruminative clam step forth. Fish are to be safe on the overland route and fishnooks smaller than a bower anchor were to have been contraband, but por a bill has been introduced to protect the hard-working clam, who furnishes us with chowder. to say nothing of rendering possible that most delightful of al fresco banquets, the clam bake. We call upon some Representative from a seaboard county to defend the clam. Let no man support local academies. This and be permitted to shoot more than 25 a other abuses will be upset some day, day or use a gill-net with meshes smaller than a foot square. Make it a felony to rob a clam's nest of its eggs, and above all provide a punishment for the heartless persons who make two clams do the work of 50 in their urns of clam nectar.

In the burning of Otto Kuhn's New Jersey home, a rug that cost \$100,000 war consumed. We suppose Mr. Kuhn will now have to wipe his feet on the grass.

Teachers will have to give 20 days' notice before resigning. This will prevent superintendents from saying, "This is so sudden, Miss Pedagogue."

Chicago is under the yoke of an egg Kuropatkin's turning movements are

sually turned down. A deputation of St. Petersburg printers has interviewed the Czar-just to present their case, probably.

"The broad waist is now popular," says a fashion writer in the New York Press. It always was, it it belonged

Down in Alameda a 3-year-old boy lies at the point of death as the result of injuries received while being hazed. Hazing is now established as an essential element of collegiate education, so Oregon ever to show that she has a it is eminently fitting that its study should be taken up by boys at as early an age as possible. It is rather sad that so young a lad should die as the result of his first lesson, but then the East, the May option now nearing one can't have omelettes without

Butte "society" women are devotees Montana metropolis, Despairing of finding the devil where Mary MacLean greater success. But it's a curious thing that in Police Court news every woman is a "society" woman, whatstrikingly handsome." Apparently crime has a beautifying effect upon woman, and just the opposite upon man, for every burglar or other trifler with the laws that comes into the clutches of the police is "desperate looking" or of "murderous appear-

Waterbury has an "Oathless Club," All stemwinders, probably.

An exchange quotes a child's reply to the question, "What are the functions of the skin?" as "To prevent us looking raw." A pretty good answer, too, but it is a function the skin does not completely fulfill when the cold winds are blowing in Portland.

Charles Lockhart, who died recently in Pittsburg, was a Scot who went to work in that city at a salary of 15 cents a day, so that he can hardly be ruted as having worked his way up from nothing. He left an estate worth at the lowest estimate \$50,000,000, and yet few persons and ever heard his name. Lockhart's tastes didn't run to libraries, but he built a magnificent church in Pittsburg. so that he probably has a donor's pew in the other world. Standard Oil appears to run to churches somehow. Lockhart builds one and Rockefeller teaches in one, so that the public, in paying increased prices for oil, is not merely pour ing money into the coffers of mo but is helping to maintain religious edifices, and also principles, which are per hups as important, if less showy.

Guess the Chinese water-wagon crowd aboard just now.

A rich New York woman has built an automobile on the plan of an Irish Jaunt ing car. It is sad to think of a "car" without a bit of a stepper between the shafts.

"Why follow a fickle fashion book, asks the Chicago Post, "when you're in tune with Nature by matching gowns to the skies, gray if the day is gray, red at sunset, blue for a fair afternoon? Dress to suit the skies." That's a fine sensible piece of advice. If a woman could wear about 50 frocks at the same time, like some of the vaudeville impersonators, we that she could peel them off rapidly on the street until she came to one that matched the sky, all would be well. With the changeable weather of February, a woman would have to be more than a "lightning change artist" to avoid being caught with a blue skirt when the sky was black,

"A dress suit doesn't necessarily cover millionaire," sadly remarks The Stroller of the Seattle Argus. Did The Stroller have to walk home from a dance?

In the current number of the North American Review, President Thwing has an article entitled. "Should College Students Study?" Certainly they should professor; they can't master the football

WEXFORD JONES.

## AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The well-known French "Revue des deux Mondes" recently published an article by M. Rene Pinen, under the heading. "The Americans in the Philippines." After the numerous articles in the Eurobean press which appeared at short intervals after the Treaty of Paris, and which accompanied with sarcasm and insendo our efforts for the establish of order and the fostering of prosperity in the blands, the treatise now in question is refreshing. We have had much advice to see ourselves as others see us. Here is one who sees us without fear or favor, as we wish to be seen.

A summary of M. Pinon's article may be of general interest. He refers in opening to the spirit of expansion which, after overrunning this continent, crossed the Pacific at a bound and created a colonial empire at stroke by dominion over 8,009,000 inhabitants of the archipelago.

In terse sentences our author sketches the history of the American occupation from Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish squadron in Cavite Bay on May 1, 1838, through the suppression of 'the organized and armed insurrection, to the point where brigandage was being put down by the action of the native scouts and police, and the withdrawal of the main part of the American Army. He emphasizes President McKinley's instruc-tions to the Taft Commission at the close of 1890. The Filipines were to have the largest share in the administration con sistent with the maintenance of order and the recognition of American sovereignty. American civilization, education, social and commercial development, the full rights and duties of citizenship, were to result from the organization of gov-ernment by the United States. To this ideal Governor Taft, above all, has been faithful. As in Cuba, so in Manlia, the health officers of the Americans waged effective war against the fifth and consequent disease which made Manlia a pest house for the white man.

Social and political reorganization have gone hand in hand. Municipalities have been revived and strengthened, native officials being elected under a free though simited suffrage. Self-government matters of local taxation, public works and improvements has been set on foot, Provinces have been organized. The provincial Governors have been appointed by the civil Governor-General from a list of councillors elected by limited suffrage. The requirements for voters were declared to be ability to speak and read Spanish or English, the payment taxes to \$15 a year, or the previous hold-ing of a municipal office. Four American and three Fllipino Judges filled the bench of the Supreme Court. The in ferior courts were largely supplied with ludges from the native lawyers. Wher ever possible Government officials of every grade were selected from the native source. In these and other ways about to be noticed the guiding motto was observed.

The labor question was difficult of so-lution. That Filipino judges, lawyers, doctors, newspaper men, officials, police officers abounded was plain. Whether the Filipinos would undertake and keep faithful to the hard and continuous work demanded for a successful development of the agricultural and mechanical industries was another question, not even yet fully answered. The Chinese was yet fully answered. The Chinese was ever at hand to carry the burden of labor the Filipino was unwilling to lift. Interested parties in the United States advocated the removal of all barriers in the way of a Chinese invasion. But the ent stood firm and gave anothe proof of its devotion to the interest of the community as against individual self-

A most difficult subject was the relation of the new administration to the Catholic Church and the friars. At the outset Governor Taft recognized the debt due to the church as shown by the Christianizing and modernizing through the course of three centuries of the ideal of 7,000,000 of Malays Doubtless their Christianity dif-fered from that of Europe or America. of fan tim, says a dispatch from the But their preparedness to accept educa-Montana metropolis. Despairing of the days where Mary Market and the companies civilization testified to their centuries of advancement over the Mohammedans, the Buddhists tions. While the near-by option sold failed, Butte's fairest have evidently and the low class Chinese surrounding yesterday at \$1.17, July did not get sought the tiger instead, and with them. The attachment of the Filipinos to In the islands Catholicism is deep-seated. the Spanlards had placed the four great monastic orders in charge of the interests not only of the church, but of the state ever that may mean, and every girl Political power accumulated in their pinched for shoplifting is "young and hands, and they became possessed of the larger part of the state lands and prop-erty. Deeply hated by the natives, the friars were the mainstay of the Spanish power. The solution of so difficult a question must come through some inde-pendent authority, of grade high enough to compel the respect of all. The papacy was the only one, and the Washington Government opened negotiations with the Holy See. The mission to Rome of Gov-ernor Taft under instructions from Presi-dent Roosevelt and Secretary Root demonstrated the importance attached to a happy result by the President and his adisers. With American directness the en voys went straight to the purpose. Very shortly the terms were arranged by which the lands of the friars were purchased by the American Government, and the friars of Spanish birth were to be replaced by these of other nationalities,

> Thus the influence of the church from etile has been converted into a pot in favor of the work of civilization. After all, the progress made the essential ques-tion before the Americans still awaits solution. for two essentially differing races are face to face. The benevolent efforts of the Civil Governor have not yet healed all the ills of conquest. The economic life has been upset, cheap American goods have replaced these of German or British origin, a course and overhearing custom-house system offends the stranger who ventures in the puris, society has been disturbed by the introduction of American manners, and the religious crisis with its Protestant propaganda has not yet settled into place. It is possible, therefore, that the experiment of the Americans may yet

To appreciate the work, however, one must not confine the view to the Philip-pine archipelago alone, but raise one's eyes to the great ocean, and to the yellow world of which the Philippines form part. All said and done, the islands are an imperial possession, an outpost of the United States toward the dominion of the Pacific, a position of high military and commercial importance in proximity to the Chi-nese world. After all, to the French and other European nations it is not the future of the Filipino people which concerns them. It is of the highest consequence, on the other hand, that in face ver-growing Japan, the American power has set itself to maintain in the extreme Orient the equilibrium necessary to the interests of Europe. Fixed in the Philip-pines for good, the Americans need their trong Navy, their disciplined Army, discouraged by the difficulties of the un-dertaking, they brought their minds to its abandonment, the archipelago would promptly pass, if not under the domina-tion, certainly under the influence of Japan. Here, then, is one good reason for desiring in all sincerity the success of the Americans in the grand work of civilization undertaken by them

Cecil Rhodes' Brutality.

Cecil Rhodes at times-indeed, generally -had a brutal way of speaking to employes. The Princess Radziwill in her book has this savage anecdote of him: One day some tourists of importance were visiting Groote Schuur, where they had been entertained by Mr. Rhodes; he took them himself over the house and grounds, and at last showed them one of Lobengula's sons, whom he employed as a workman on his estate. This led to a talk about the Matabele rebellion and the visitor asked Mr. Rhodes in what year it had taken place. The colossus thought for a moment, then called to him the young native. "Look here," he said, "what year did I kill your father?"