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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1905.

IDEAL FOREIGN NEWS SERVICE.

No intelligent American can have failed to note in recent years the remarkably efficient foreign news service of the Associated Press; the impartial, accurate record of the world's great events, set down and transmitted instantaneously around the globe day by day-hour by hour were more exactwith the same fullness of detail that attaches to the chronicle of domestic happenings. Since the new century opened readers of newspapers served by the Associated Press have become so accustomed to this complete record that they regard it with no greater feeling of wonder than the publication of the weather report or the Chicago wheat market.

This ever-vigilant, never-inactive, widespread agency did not reach its present proportions by chance. It went direct to the thrones of Europe for its political news, just as it goes to the esident of the United Staes and his Cabinet Ministers for facts concerning our home affairs. To the April number of the Century Magazine, Mr. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the De Forest and of the other mission-Associated Press, contributes the first of a series of articles on his associa tion's general foreign service, leading up to Russia's abolition of press cen-

Mr. Stone points out that up to 1898 we received practically all our foreign news from London. Through a British news agency or from English special dispatches we derived our European news. We saw men and events through London eyes, and British opinion, in large measure, became our opinion. With the close of the Spanish War our vision was suddenly widened and there came a universal demand that we should observe the movements of foreign peoples for ourselves. With what degree of fidelity and integrity the Associated Press has performed this service, let the news columns of The Oregonian attest

Certain great newspapers, notably the London Times and the New York Herald, have put a lot of energy and have shown enterprise in the collection of foreign news, but each made colossal blunders. Not so with the Associated Press. While it is almost always first with the news, it never guesses. It knows. When startling or extraordinary news is builtined by the Associated Press, no reader stops to inquire whether it is true. Wherever in the civilized world that impersonal agency transmits information, there goes with it the brand of genuineness.

SOLDIERS ON PROBATION.

Officers of the Army are confronted by a perplexing problem in the frequency with which enlisted men desert. This is the usual, or at least not an uncommon, feature of military life in time of peace. The more restless and active soldiers, men in whom the initiative instinct is the more strongly deloped, weary of the monotony of garrison life. The routine at the posts becomes featureless, their better judgment succumbs to the pressure, and numbers of them cast consequences to the winds and desert. A scheme has largest percentage of desertions is among very young recruits. excuse for desertion. The new plan is for several weeks, subjecting them to

not be called to account and court-The Army simply drops them and puts in their places men who are more reliable. A difficulty in the way of the success of this scheme in keeping the ranks of the Army full is tine and discipline may be cast aside after a term of probation, it is doubtful whether the required number will enter into "full commission," Methodist brethren would say, to keep the Army up to the required numerical strength. The plan suggests in a way that of probationary marriage in advoeacy of which considerable was said recently in this city. The tendency in depletion of the ranks of those who are willing to make the best of a bad bargain and thus subscribe to the first principles of duty and individual responsibility -

A PUZZLE FOR PAGANS.

What view of the war is to be held by a Christian missionary in Japan? Since the whole teaching of Christian ity is against war, it might be expected that the missionaries would be unanimous in condemning the present terrible war, not for any péculiar reason, but for the general reason that all wars are to be condemned. So far is this from being the case, however, that we total fall of the last two Winters, find the Kobe Chronicle stating that several missionaries in Japan have jus tified the war, one or two have publich blessed it, and that, so far as the Chronicle can learn, not one mission ary has taken a stand against it or principle. One may agree with thes ministers of the gospel, and yet wonde at the effect which their attitude mus have upon the Christianized Japanes to say nothing of the observing pagans. Here are men who have left their native land for the sole purpose of spreading the kingdom of peace found approv ing the most dreadful war of modern times. How is the practice to be reconclied with the precept? Over here we are accustomed to little discrepancies of this character, but how does it appear to the inquisitive and logical heathen Japanese?

One missionary, the Rev. J. H. De Forest, D. D., goes so far as to praise the war in a three-column contribution to the Japan Times. "Already," says Dr. De Forest, "there are many great and permanent results for good that can be positively enumerated, and that tend to fill the hearts of all who love humanity with joy and gratitude." The reverend contributor then goes on to enumerate seven of the great and permanent results that tend to fill his eart with joy and gratitude. Very briefly summarized, the results are:

The higher valuation placed upon Eastern peoples by Western.
 The lesson that a non-Christian nation on fight on higher humanitarian lines than

bristian Russia. 2. The partition of China has been averted. . China is being awakened. 5. Russia is being awakened to political lib-

6. Japan, Great Britain and the United States are shown to stand for a civilization based on free institutions. 7. The awakening of the religious life of

Most of these "results" are for good, the surprising thing being that a Christian minister should rejoice over the second and the seventh. That Japan is more humanitarian than Russia--if such indeed be the case—is surely a sorry result for Christian teachings Still more inexplicable is the pleasure of a man engaged in spreading Christianity in the revival of alien religions. That the Japanese soldiers before going to Manchuria "flock to the temples to hear prayers and to buy charms" does not seem a reason for rejoicing in a missionary, whose avowed purpose is to spread his own religion. Man is an inconsistent creature, and to be logical | timate earnest and unselfish work, the is to be unhappy. At the same time, one would like to know just what the Japanese think of the reasoning of Dr.

THE INDIAN AS A HISTORIAN.

The Oregon Historical Society has placed the mark of its disapproval on the Indian yarn which had Lewis and Clark resting under a large oak tree that is still standing at St. Heiens. As neither of those illustrious explorers carved his initials in the tree, and there is nothing but the Indian story to lead to the belief that they ever visited the spot, the tree will not be brought to the Exposition. The Indian as a chronicler of events or a recorder of history has never been much of a success. Too frequently his untutored mind has enabled him to grasp the idea that a

Small children will cry at the sight of the cigar-store Indian and his toma-hawk, and feeble-minded speculators looking for a sure thing will buy gilded bricks from the blanketed pirate in the forest, although neither of these In-mative land. the cigar-store Indian and his toma- try. dians is the real thing. But to return to the historical Indian, who is ever ready to turn out tradition and history in accordance with the wishes of the one who carries a black bottle or other attraction dear to the Indian mind. What a part these saddle-colored children of the forest have played in clothing so many historical incidents with the garb of fiction!

There's the beeswax ship of which Old Adam, the Tillamook Indian, used to tell us. No ordinary tale of—

Pirates coasting the Spanish main And ships that never came back again been suggested which promises to Could equal the venerable Adam's story lessen the number of descritions, or at of that mysterious craft, and his verleast the number of court-martisis for satility added charm to the recital, This scheme comprehends a for he was never accused of giving the change in the manner of recruiting for same version twice. This peculiar in-the Army. It has been noted that the dian talent for daubing on new color same version twice. This peculiar Inwhenever they exhibit one of their y young recruits. They specimens of word-painting has ena-cover that many of their bled historians and other writers to cember 12, 1904, at which the official preconceived ideas of a soldier's life give to the world at least a dozen diftre erroneous and find in this sufficient, ferent versions of the Nehalem beeswax ship. Quite a number of the tradin receive the recruits and drill them ing vessels of the "Boston men" were wrecked along the Pacific Coast in all the restrictions of Army life, but early days, and in every case the dewithout giving them uniforms or scendants of the Indians who were eye- nila, a total of 364,000 pupils is reached. swearing them in. In this manner they witnesses of the wrecks have ascerwill be able to judge of the experience tained the favorite kind of a story the nicipalities. Very large sums have been that a soldier's life has in store for latter-day whites would like to have

his lie would lack the charm of the Indian lie. Of course the veracity of the Indian as a chronicler of history does not always go unquestioned, but throughout the Pacific Northwest he has frequently driven the stake from tory have been run. Amiable and at times intelligent white women who ing in sanitary matters. have falled in securing husbands of their own race have been known to tem has taken root, and is no longer marry Indians, and with this knowl-edge in mind it is fair to suppose that much of the credence that has been given Indians' yarns was due to the lack of any better source from which to | mal School, the Philippine years has enabled the people of the West to make a much more accurate estimate of the value of Indian testimony on any subject than can be expected from the Easterners. For that reason any Indian relics or Indian traditions regarding Lewis and Clark must be the real thing in order to have a part in the big show.

PORTLAND'S SNOWFALL.

By way of a suggestive contrast, the following table of snowfall in some Eastern cities is printed. The table gives the average of the total snowfall for six years ending June, 1903, and the

6 -1	The same of the sa			
t	inches:			
-	Cities,	Average of 6 Years Ending		
F. e.	Boston	June 30, 1963.	Ap. 30.	Feb.
	New York	34.0	33.0	- 3
	Philadelphia . Buffalo		29.4	- 3
n e	Fittsburg	36.4	26.7	
-	Chicago		59.5	2
t	St. Louis		24.6	2
54	From the F	nited States	Wanth	en E

rean of Portland, Or., the following comparative figures, in inches, are ob

Total snowfall, average of five years ending December 31, 1993, 9.4 inches. ing December 31, 1993, 9.4 inches.

Total of one year ending December 31, 1808, 2.4 inches.

Total for January and February, 1903, 2.5 inches.

Let our readers shiver as they think of obstructed traffic, of dirty snow piled along the streets, of slippery or slushy sidewalks, of gangs of laborers picking and digging at the frozen snow, of the bitter winds at the street corners, of waiting for the crowded street-car while the snow beats in your face and eyes and lodges in your coat collar. Let them think of the coal famine, while striking miners and resolute operators fight it out between them, and meanwhile the sick poor cower in freezing rooms, and the children cry in the cold kitchen. Then let them wonder how they dare abuse Oregon soft rain, and grumble if the sun is hidden for a week It is said a person "can't live on climate." True, yet climate is always with us, and more of the daily and hourly comfort of mere living depends on the kind of air we breathe and the degrees of heat and cold we either enjoy or have to overcome, than most of us think. Let us neither forget ourselves, nor fail to make the most of to others, the kindly and genial climate in which our lot is cast.

EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The December and January numbers of "The Philippine Teacher" received, the latter having been deferred in publication until early February. This publication has thirtysix pages, quarto size, well printed, or good paper, well illustrated, not overburdened with advertisements, and is of interest from cover to cover. It is of course, published at Manila, and is the official organ of the department of education, and is edited under supervision of the General Superintendent of Education. To one with eyes to see, brains to appreciate and a heart to esstory told is the best justification for the presence of the Americans in the Philippines. Facts can be gathered Philippines. from the address of the General Superintendent to the convention of S. the Philippine Islands, held at Manila on December 12 last, which demonstrate these conclusions. Summarizing the policy followed, the main purpose is to place primary instruction within the reach of every child in the Christian provinces of the archipelago. There are 1,200,000 children between 6 and 15 years of age to be dealt with. Therefore schools to teach 400,000 children at one time m be provided, on the basis of a three years' course of primary Instruction. What will these three years do for

the little Filipinos? The superintendent says: abled him to grusp the idea that a thrilling lie would win larger rewards of firewater than a commonplace statement of fact. There are two classes of Indians with which the American public is more familiar than any of the others. One of these can be found in front of tobacco stores with a bunch of cigars in his wooden hand, and the other is continually before us in the public prints as the owner of an exceptionally valuable gold brick.

Both of these Indians have distinctive traits of the real Indian, in that there is considerable sham about them. Small children will cry at the sight of cebtedness, that periodical intention and in the public prints as the owner of an exceptionally valuable gold brick.

Both of these Indians have distinctive traits of the real Indian, in that there is considerable sham about them. Small children will cry at the sight of the control of the country of the control Our experie debtedness, that prevails throughout the country. . . . In the third place, at least

How near have they got to their ideal? By October last at least 3700 Filipino teachers, employed by the municipalities, were at work, teaching on an average sixty children each. In addition, 284 primary teachers were paid by the Insular Government, making 4000 primary Filipino teachers in all. Further progress was impossible until the recent internal revenue act added 250,000 pesos to last year's funds, so enabling 1500 more Filipino teachers to

be employed. Critics objected that the Filipino cared not for education. But facts give them the lie. In September, 1903, there were in these schools 182,202 pupils; in March, 1904, 227,600; in September, 1904, in the primary course 322,000 pupils were enrolled, 8000 in the intermediate course and 12,000 in the night schools, chiefly in Manila; total, 342,000. cember 12, 1904, at which the official figures were presented, 338,000 was the approximate number in the primary schools. Adding the enrollment in the More province, the intermediate and secondary schools, the night schools, and the three technical schools in Ma-The schoolhouses are built by the muprovided without objection for this

ings, playground and school garden. gh the primary school work is limited to the few subjects stated, yet reference is frequently made to the simple instruction in "science." So the children learn about plant and animal which a good many lines of fake his- life, the use of tools in agriculture and easy mechanics, and have simple teach-

mere experiment. In more advanced education thirty-eight provincial high schools are at work, and three techn schools at Manila-the Philippine Norsecure the desired information. Fairly Arts and Trades, and the Philippine close contact with the race for many Nautical School. The officering of this Nautical School. The officering of this teaching army is intrusted to the American teachers and district and divisional superintendents. High testi-mony is borne to their earnest and highminded work by the General Superintendent of Education, David P. Barrows, and by General James F. Smith, the Secretary of Public Instruction. But the results of their labors, indicated by the facts and figures quoted, speak in no uncertain tone. When Secretary Taft lands in the Philippines in the near future with the Congressional party (among whom will be Senator Dubois, of Idaho, we are glad to see), no result of the American occupation will be shown by him with

nore pride, with less excuse, than the

living, working system of education in

the Islands, designed, organized, super-

vised by American men and women, but brought by Filipino teachers to the

children of their neighbors and countrymen.

A FRIEND TO THE BUFFALO. Much has been written in reminiscen and regretful strain in the past twenty years about the passing of the North American bison. The practical extinction, in a wild or free state, of this ponderous beast, immense herds of which roamed the great plateau of the continent until about the time of the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway in 1880, is one of the facts of National history of that vast section. There is a reason for this extinction outside of the predatory instinct of the hunter-a reason similar to that which took the Indians off of the great plains and restricted them to reservations. The country was needed for purposes of civilization and civilization and the buffalo cannot dwell together. A praise worthy effort has, however, been made in recent years to preserve this animal from extinction, but again, like the Indian, the buffalo deteriorates in confinement, and the decimation of his numbers goes on slowly in spite of the

Government's caretakers. To prevent this, Colonel Jones, who has charge of the game in the Yellowstone Park, recently went to Washington hoping to secure funds and permission to enlarge the area to which the National buffalo herd is now restricted. Ranging in the National preserve are twenty-five or thirty head of pure-blooded bison. The guards protect them from overzealous hunters of big game, who otherwise would soon exterminate them. Their most formida ble and persistent enemy, however, is the puma, or mountain lion, one of the wild beasts that yet roam the Rocky Mountain region, with a price on his

Much sympathy, it will be remem bered, was bestowed upon this animal at the time of the President's last hunting trip in Colorado, it being alleged that he was ruthlessly pursued and barbarously killed by members of the Presidential hunting party. That this sympathy was wasted is evident from the report of Colonel Jones, in which he expresses the belief that one full-grown puma will destroy in one year more game which it is desirable to preserve than would fall before the guns of half a dozen lawless hunters.

The attempt to preserve buffalo, elk and mountain sheep from extinction is eign financial authorities can accept it made in the interest of natural history and is thoroughly commendable. The relatively small sums required for this | mands on Europe for investment funds purpose should be cheerfully given and wisely expended. Wisdom in this expenditure requires that war be made upon the natural enemies of these herbaceous creatures-the carnivorous animals that in the wild or unrestricted state represented a fixed principle in nomy of Nature for keeping the peaceful creatures from starving each other out through unhindered increase. The tardy realization of the danger of extinction that menaced the buffalo, elk and mountain sheep comprehends in the means of protection of these animais not only ample area for pasturage and protection from the eager hunters of big game, but war upon the puma, a most persistent hunter, that now holds Nature's commission to slaughter, wherever found, creatures that can offer no defense against his teeth and claws, his invincible strength and his quickness of movement,

The President has another hunting trip for the Rocky Mountain region scheduled. All friends of the buffalo and other animals that the Government seeks to preserve from extinction should join in the hope that the forty pumas killed during the past Winter Colonel Jones in the Yellowstone National preserves may be duplicated in number by the Presidential hunting party, thereby increasing by so much the safety of creatures worthy of pres-

DOGS AND CHILDREN.

Between licensed dogs and untrained children, it is evident that many citizens who desire to make Portland truth a "city beautiful" will have, and indeed are having, a hard time. - L. Samuel, a practical advocate of generous rose culture on lawns and street parkings, some time ago voiced his plaint against the destructiveness and defilement of dogs in the residence districts, and now he speaks out in words as clear against the filthy nuisance that these creatures make of themselves in the business sections of the city. Mr. Samuel is not an enemy of dogs, but he does believe, and strenuously urges his belief, that dogs should be kept off the streets in the interest of cleanliness and civic pride until after the Fair is over. In this view it is hoped that the most devoted admirers and degree will acquiesce.

fond owners of dogs of high and low But the dog question thus in elusive hope disposed of, what about the unruly children who extend their playrough and bolsterous, as becomes the sports of healthy childhood-to the neighbors' lawns, and who ruthlessly break down and trample under foot the rose bushes and carefully cut sward of

depredators on their own ld be to throw down the slogan of neighborhood war. This, of course, is not to be thought of, since the spectaele of women making faces at each other across lots, from front porches or open windows would not be conducive to the good effect that we hope to produce upon visitors. This is indeed the most perplexing question that has been presented in behalf of the "city beautiful." Its solution is still awaited. It will be readily seen that this sys-

NO SCARCITY OF MONEY.

The Railway Age predicts the construction of more than \$300 miles of railroad in the United States this year, contracts for 7500 miles being already This is the greatest amount of mileage projected for any year in the past decade. In addition to this there will be an enormous expenditure for doubling tracks, increasing equipment and improving the physical condition of roads already built. In every previous period of railroad expansion this country has been dependent to a considerable extent on European capi-So important has been the part of this foreign capital in financing rallroad extension in the past that the British capitalists are awaiting the coming boom with a mild degree of expectancy. The London Statist, in an article on the situation, seems to take it for granted that the remarkable prosperity in this country will present op-portunities for the employment of British capital. The Statist says:

The period when European capital will again flow to the United States for employment appears to be at hand. From many points of view the most attractive investments for European capitalists are the bonds of Amer European capitalists are the bonds of American rallways earning large profits in excess of their fixed charges. There can be no doubt whatever that the financial condition of the rallways of the United States is atronger than it has ever been before, and that the security which they can offer is, with rare exceptions, very good. But for whatever purpose capital is sent to the United States, it is evident that the lifes that America had caused beyond the the idea that America had passed beyond the stage where it could find employment for its own growing capital resources was not justi-fied; nor will it, we think, be warranted for many years to come.

Unquestionably, the United States will require more capital to carry out the industrial enterprises projected for 1905 than in any previous year, but it is equally true that never before have we een so well equipped financially for handling American enterprises with American money. The savings bank deposits are larger than ever before, while the big insurance companies have almost fabulous amounts of money, available for investment in high-grade industrial securities, on terms fully as advantageous as any obtainable from the foreigners. The Statist, apparently underestimates the volume of American wealth that has been piling up in the last half-dozen years, of good crops and high prices. Not only have our agricultural industries during that period created more wealth than ever efore, but the mines, factories and forest products of the country have aided in swelling our fund for investment to such proportions that for any legitimate undertaking, promising a noderate return, there is an unlimited supply of American capital.

Of course, if Great Britain or Germany should suffer from such a congestion of money that interest rates would become abnormally low, an open-ing could probably be found for some of the surplus in this country. Such a contingency is remote at this time, for the reason that there are other less prosperous countries that will be in the narket for foreign funds. There is practically no limit to the field for in vestment that will be opened up at the close of the war in the Far East. Americans will undoubtedly take an active part in industrial exploitation across the Pacific, and, if their own funds are profitably engaged at home, they may find employment for foreign money. The Statist and all other foras a fact, however that never will the United States make such deas we have made in the past. Our financial independence of the rest of the world is nearer to being an accepted fact than ever before.

It will be a distinct loss to the local amusement world if the Columbia Stock Company shall be obliged to close its season. It is a formidable under taking for any manager to put on standard plays and comedies by a firstclass company at low prices; and when he embellishes his productions with attractive scenery, fine costumes and stage accessories, expensive his chances of failure are greatly enhanced, unless he shall have generous public support. The Columbia pany has many members of fine ability and much personal charm. They have one and all shown a steady devotion to their art, and a continuous purpose to interest and please. As a result, the public has during the past Winter seen many things it could not have otherwise seen, and the things it might have seen from road companies have also been well done. If it shall be possible for the season to be continued, the remainder of the theatrical year will not be almost a blank.

The logger with his railroad has beome a powerful factor in the development of Oregon and Washington, and some very important transportation systems have grown out of the small beginning made to afford an outlet for the timber. Enterprises of this nature on shore have become quite common, but now we have a case of loggers building a navigable stream which will remain an industrial highway long after all of the available fimi floated out of it. The Benson Logging Company is building a channel from Beaver Slough into the Clatskante River, straightening out three miles of tortuous stream, over which steam boats have previously had great difficulty in travelling. In a manner, this is more beneficial than a logging railroad, for while the rails of the latter may be taken up and the road abandoned, the new waterway will remain forever.

The schooner Klose is the latest addifien to a long list of vessels which have refused to break up, go ashore or become total wrecks after their crews have abandoned them. If the motto "Don't give up the ship" had been strictly adhered to by the sailor men on the Pacific Coast, the death roll in the past twenty years would have been much smaller. A water-logged and unmanageable schooner is them. If they conclude that they do not like it, they may leave with impunity. That is to say, that, not having taken the oath, and their names not appearing on the Army rolls, they can
agreal many of these incidents, but free rein, that they do about the tragedy and at once have purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the many of these for building in the parkings? Clearly they cannot be chained up into a pleasant place of habitation durning again, but, had the crew of the purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the many of the purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the parkings? Clearly they cannot be chained up in the back yards of their homes, and to suggest to parents who as thrilling a yarn as an Indian about people. Ponations are being made and are in the habit of giving their children as thrilling a yarn as an Indian about people. Ponations are being made and are in the habit of giving their children as thrilling a yarn as an Indian about people. School building is now pushing its way into the purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the prevent as the purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the prevent and unsatisfactory way about the tragedy whites would take to have purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the prevent and unsatisfactory way about the tragedy whites would like to have purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the prevent and unsatisfactory way a about the tragedy whites would like to have purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the parkings? Clearly the parkings? Clearly they cannot be ing age, but, had the crew of the purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the way as the purpose. School building is now pushing its way into the parkings? Clearly the parkings? School building is now pushing its way into the parkings? Clearly the not a pleasant place of habitation dur-

their condition by leaving a craft which still poss ssed sufficient ancy to float and no water in the cabin.

If the Russian War Office has sept 750,990 soldiers to the front during the war over a line of railroad, nearly 6000 miles long, it has achieved a most astonishing military and railroading feat. Presumably the great majority of the soldiers were sent from Russia over nearly the whole length of the road. The war has been on for fourteen months. On that basis the average number of soldiers sent forward daily single train. The time consumed in traveling was at the lowest calculation two weeks. Pifty-six transcontinental trains must have been constantly moving east, and a similar number west. This does not take into account the commissary trains, or the accommodation of regular traffic, or the troublesome crossing at Lake Baikal. All sorts and conditions of cars and loco-motives were doubtless used. If Russia has done this thing, it has done a glgantic work. But perhaps it did not. There is much to support the opinion that many Russian soldiers were soldiers on paper, for commissary purposes only.

A contractors' pool? Whoever heard of such a thing? But what of it and why expose it? We had a sewer contractors' pool once and an exposure on Tanner Creek, and a lot of indictments, and a lot more scandal, and there it seems to have ended. We had a Morrison-street bridge investigation, and an exposure, but the bridge is still there and so are the contractors. Then we have had sensational talk about street-paving and cement walks and telephone franchises and police corruption, and much else, but somehow the world continues to wag in the same old way, except, of course, for Tom Word and the gamblers. Where are we coming out? But no matter. We are enjoying a wholesale revival, and everybody is going to be good,

Bradstreets weekly table of bank clearings shows Portland well up toward the head of the column with an increase of 49.6 per cent over the corresponding week last year. average daily clearings were in excess of \$700,000. Coming at a time when the wheat has practically ceased moving, and it is still too early for wool or other Spring staples, these figures reflect a highly satisfactory condition of trade. Other Coast cities also show a healthy increase over last year's figures, the average of the Pacific Coast cities as a group being much better than those for any other group of similar-sized cities in other parts of the country.

The Russian War Office owns up that it dispatched to the front since the war began nearly 800,000 officers and men. What became of them it is not easy to learn, inasmuch as the effective Russian fighting force in Manchuria is now probably about 300,000. If the Russian losses in one year's fighting-counting dead, wounded, prismers, deserters and sick-have reached the immense total of 500,000, the Russian disasters have been the most stupendous in modern history.

Scandal in local contracting circles has drifted from sewers to bridges with strong hints that more exposures are to follow. We believe that it was the late lamented Chief of Police Watkinds who mixed his knowledge of mythology slightly with local conditions when h announced his determination to "clean out the Oregon stables." A reformer like Bill Watkinds would find himself busy these days.

ert" said Booker T. Washington in a preachers well. It helps to make and keep 'em good.' Kansas goes Minnesota with its bot-

"Do not tolerate an immoral preach-

tle of sparkling water one better, and will christen the battleship Kansas with a bottle of crude oil. There ought to be a grasshopper in it.

After all, it is beneath the Czar's dignity to fight on equal terms with upstart barbarian islanders like the Јарапене,

If the stockgrower gets 5 cents a pound for his beef and the consumer pays 18 cents for it, who gets the 13

General Constant Williams' high opinion of the efficiency of the Oregon oldier boys is shared by sundry Filipines.

Russia is beaten. Even Russia now ems to know it.

New Horror to Sea Life. Sheffield Dally Telegraph.

A novel courtesy of the sea was paid Filey yesterday by the Grimsby steam trawler Syrian, which put into the bay

for shelter from the strong westerly gale. She had no sooner anchored under the lee of the Brig, and swung round with her head to the wind, than by means of an organ pipe arrangement on her siren she gave full blast to "Auld Lang Syne." The tune was most ad-mirably played, and brought scores of folk running to the foreshore and cliff tops to investigate the strange occur rence. After a short pause the siren broke into "A Life on the Ocean Wave," the boat meanwhile pitching short at her anchor, whilst thunderous seas dashed over the reef. Biscay" was next rendered, the melody later giving place to "The Death of Nelson." The novel salute of the town was acknowledged by the dipping of flags. Later in the afternoon the steamer obliged with "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."

Jet Is Popular.

New York Evening Sun.

White jet is the jewelry novelty of 19% in Europe. It is very like Ivory, but sparkles, and when it has been carefully cut the effect is said to be dazzling. Old jet, both black and white, is being uncarthed and reset. Queen Victoria had a magnificent collection, which Princess Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein, inherited.

Evil Effects of Smoking. New York Evening Sun. As an instance of how smoking stunts the growth, it is noted that the Russian giant now on exhibition in Lon-don is 5 feet 6% inches in height and amokes 300 cigarettes a day.

What's on Fourth Side!

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Busting the Trust. This is a tale of monopoly's wiles. And how they availed in the Cannibal Isles. The mission schooner, the Morning Star, Was wrecked on the reefs of those islets far; And the preachers and teachers and young-

sters, too.
Were found on the beach by the Chief GooGoo. He built them a pen and he shoved them in, And my, how that wicked Goo-Goo did grin,

When a feast-day came, for something nice A thousand cocoa-nuts was his price; was a few less than 2000. Probably not and if the consumers lacked enough more than 500 could be carried by a To pay Goo-Goo, they got something tough-A preacher old, or a teacher prim. As the chieftpin said, big was big with him, So the natives went short on stews and roasts, And huated for shellfish along their coasts

> capers Attracted the notice of Cannibal papers, a And long editorials, set double-leaded, With "Death to the Trust" in blackface were headed.

> Till at length Goo-Goo by his shameless

Till the Cannibal king, to hold his position. Appointed a solemn official commission, And the members reported with never a That the charge of extertion had missed by Goo-Goo, they declared, found profits were

And on children—who're gluttons—made nothing at all.

But the mood of the people grew worse and With hardly a cocoa-nut left in a purse. Now since all were consumers producer

The householders banded together as one, And they marched to Goo-Goo's without troubling to knock.

And left not an infant alive of his stock. They stoked up their fires, and when they Put the Morning Star's crew with Goo-Goo

in the set. And that's how they countered monopoly's In the blamelessly shamelessly Cannibal

Is Kansas going to do anything about the lobster trust?

There's an old saying about appealing from Philip drunk to Philip sober. The Czar might try appealing from the Grand Dukes drunk to the Zemaky Sobor.

New York papers contain frequent references to the "new 'S' figure for wo-men." This must have the kangaroo and the Grecian bend twisted into a lover's knot. A man in Vancouver, B. C., married #

woman he saw in a dream. He's probably, wide awake by this time. The medicos might do with the Board

of Health squabbling what they do with the appendix-cut it out. Acting Premier Tittoni has handed his resignation to the King of Italy. A nan with such a chirrup of a name

wouldn't do for Premier of anything bigger than a peanut stand. General Beebe joins the ranks of the

didn't-mean-what-they-saids. A Japanese complains that he was robbed of \$5 by three women "in a

friendly scuffle." Vancouver has a horse that "plays lead." If any other horses take to practical jokes, there will have to be revision of the expression

The Igorroles are coming. Starve your dogs.

Chicago reports the loss of \$60,000 worth of ice in a fire. No insurance on

stock. A "lonely homesteader" is advertisrecent speech. "Do not give him any-thing to eat." But let us feed our good ing for a wife. He makes it an essential requirement that she shall "love a country life." Here is a splendid chance for a girl to get close to Nature.

They're trying to put the beef trust n the hog.

General Lew Wallace used but four sentences in his will. He evidently improved upon his "Ben Hur" style of writing.

"The Kaiser has decreed that ladles" collette dresses shall not be cut square," says the New York Evening Sun. On the square? A commission is investigating charges

of neglect of duty made against the Rev. Mr. Smyth-Piggott, a Church of England sciergyman, whose caurch is at Kingston Seymour. Testimony before the commission shows that Mr. Smyth-Piggott's sermons never lasted more than ten minutes and frequently lasted but one minute. One of the sermons, reported verbatim, was as fol-

Our text this morning is: "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in." It is very suitable for this morning service, as David, who wrote this, very little thought he was forstelling the ascension of our Lord Jeaus Ciries.

It is rather difficult to follow the rea-soning of the preacher, but we confess that his brevity would more than compensate us for his lack of logic. The story published some time ago

bout the surgeon who left his forceps in the wound he was sewing up in quite eclipsed by one from Paris. A pair of eyeglasses was left inside the patient by the French surgeon, according o the story. See that the man who chops you open has a string to his eyeglasses.

Satan goes to his corner groggy. WEXFORD JONES.

A Pica for Heathenism. Philudelphia North American.
The Mikado tells his soldlers to be truthful,
To obey commands, be loyal, never glum;
To keer sincere and guard against volgarity:
If this is heathesism, let it come!

He bids them bunish bousts and greed and

quarrels— To guard against extravagance—be dumb When duty calls, but face the need with cour

igo: If this is heathenism, jet it come! To prize their reputations and their honor, De virtuous and frugal, is the sum Of the rules he has them say in camp each

morning:
If this is beathenism, let it come! A Jab at Him. "Oh. my!" complained Mrs. Diggs, "1 never had such an unsatisfactory day's