PORTLAND, OREGON

Editorial Page of The Journal

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

The Czar at the Mercy of Scheming Women.

St. Petersburg Letter in San Francisco | punity throughout Russia; she has rep-

C. S. JACKSON

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STRENUOUS TIMES AHEAD FOR ROOSEVELT.

TOTWITHSTANDING the cheering reports which are being sent forth regarding the mutually satisfactory relations existing between the president and Senator Hanns, they still find their closest parallel in the diplomatic correspondence carried on between Russia of the enemies of the president. Among them they have succeeded in working up a feeling of irritation that he will not find easy to allay. Besides they have succeeded in

convincing the public that there is real and powerful opposition to Roosevelt in the ranks of his own party, that this opposition can only be placated by his defeat and that, in the event of his nomination, the whole strength of this opposition will be thrown to the Democratic nominee affairs. In congress yesterday Mr. Hemenway of Indiana, provided he represents the conservative element in the party.

stead of having a walkover for the nomination, Roosevelt a mile, in attending the regular and special sessions of has now before him the fight of his life. It will require congress. In explanation of its appearance there he said spirit of the reactionists to make her not alone shrewd and careful political work and the employment of every agency placed in his hands as president, both in the way of officeholders and officeseekers, but it will require a degree of dexterity and tact which hitherto have been lacking in the management of the president's boom. The crucial test will come over the question of instructed delegates, particularly from those states whose penses to attend the regular session; they were all there votes are deemed decisive of the election result. It is right there the enemies of Roosevelt will get in their fine work. Some of those in whom he has hitherto placed his trust cannot be relied upon in such an emergency as this will present. They will be more certain to obey the behests, as they have frequently done before, of the poeple now in opposition to the president than they will to further Roosevelt's private ambition. If they were to come out in open opposition the situation would be much easier, but they will not. They will play both sides of the street, with their real sympathies against Roosevelt, but keeping the face of the record straight in the event that he should nominated and elected in spite of them. They are, therefore, all the more dangerous to his cause for the reason that they are openly his friends and therefore to a degree in the confidence of those who are managing his campaign.

We republished a few days ago an article from the New York Herald which clearly indicated the movement on foot. Hanna stands forward in an attitude which will not compromise him. He will not announce himself as in opposition to the president's nomination, but neither, on the other hand, will he announce himself in his favor. His friends, unchecked, are in the meantime booming him. It is known that he is opposed to instructed delegations from Ohio, as well as from Indiana, Illinois, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. The fight in Ohio is likely to grow in bitterness. There never was any love lost between Foraker and Hanna and the former, having put minself forward as the personal representative of the president, is striving to secure an instructed delegation from Ohio with himself at the head. This brings him face to face with Hanna, for all other things aside, the out- for a new fire boat and still more for a full paid fire de-

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

obliged to awaken most of the enthusiasm which is now back of the bill. Very few influential men in congress would have proposed such a measure of their own accord. Nearly all of them are tired of making such appropriations and most of them fondly believed they were making the very last when they voted such liberal sums to St. Louis. To have overcome this sentiment, which was not without reason, we must admit, was no light task and if and Japan while at the same time both nations are doing the appropriation bill goes safely through, the congrestheir level best in pushing preparations for war. The sional delegation, as well as the representatives of the fool friends of the president have played into the hands Lewis and Clark fair, who so ably assisted, will be entitled to hearty appreciation.

They have had a hard and uphill road to travel and were

JNO. F. CARROLL

THAT DOUBLE MILEAGE PRECEDENT.

ANY thoughtful people are beginning to fear that precedent is supplanting principle as a rule and guide in the administration of our public chairman of the appropriation committee, in explaining an item for \$145,000 in his bill, said it represented mileage The political cards have been so poorly played that in- for senators and representatives, at the rate of 40 cents the committee had simply followed the precedent established in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congresses. This was all that was deemed necessary and the explanation was accepted as entirely adequate.

Not one member of congress who attended the special session was under one cent of expense for traveling exduring the special session and that session at its conclusion was actually though not legally merged into the regular session. Therefore the amount included in the bill to pay for mileage to the regular session represents just that amount literally filched from the pockets of the taxpayers of the county. It cannot by legal, equitable or other decent principle be transferred from the treasury into the pockets of the members of congress. It cannot be defended upon any such grounds. The only so-called justification to be found for it is in the precedents established by two previous congresses. They having done a clearly unwarranted and unjustifiable act is accepted as perfect justification for the present congress following in their footsteps. The principle involved is completely lost to view; it is utterly obscured by a bad precedent. The act is in every way indefensible and the double mileage to attend what was actually one and the same session should be cut in two, not only because that is the right and decent thing to do, but because it will establish a new precedent which can be worthily followed in all coming congresses.

CUT DOWN THE INSURANCE RATES.

THE inspector for the underwriters is hard at work and, judging from his report, is doing his level best to render fire conditions safer here. All of this is commendable and we hope the good work will be continued.

At the same time, although we hear in every direction that conditions are improving, that suggestions made by the inspector have been carried out or are in process of being carried out, while the city is spending much money come may largely involve the political leadership in that partment, there continues a surprising reticence in fire instate which Foraker anxiously seeks. The battle there- surance circles themselves over the question of concesfore, no matter how shrewdly played, must widen the sions to those who carry insurance and pay almost pro-

Call One of the permanent puzzles of the present czar's reign has been the re-markable inconsistency with which Nicholas II has conducted the govern-of the liberty-loving, patriotic Finns. ment of his empire. When he ascended the throne he had the reputation of being a keen reformer, yet he retained the most reactionary of his father's minis-ters in office. Since then he has alous occasions ternated between progressive and retro-The czar wavers continuously be

gressive tendencies The truth is that the Czar Nicholas II is physically weak, with shattered nerves, and without much will of his own. He is an amiable young man and well-meaning enough, but he is abso-lutely unfitted to be the autocratic ruler of a country like Russia, where an iron handed administrator is essential.

Since the day he ascended 'the throng there has been a continuous contest between his wife and his mother for supremacy over the czar. His mother, the dowager empress, though brought up at the most democratic court in Europe-that of Denmark-became after her marriage to Alexander III as Muscovite in thought and opinion as the nost extreme Russian Conservatives. Protestant by birth and education, she became a devout adherent of the orthodox Greek faith.

When her son, Nicholas II, then s young man of 26, became Emperor, his nother formed a resolve that she would guide him in the footsteps of his fathers and protect him from the modernizing influences of the age. The dowager empress has been the leading on a ruler after her own heart, a statesman of the Muscovite school, a militarist, and an upholder of the Russian bureaucracy, which is the czar's most potent instrument in ruling personally over so many millions of subjects distributed over two continents.

The czar's wife, on the contrary, is the embodiment of open-minded liber alism. Her Anglo-German mind cannot grasp the medieval ideal which appeal so strongly to the Slavs, with their lower degree of culture, civilization and enlightenment. Necessity compelled her to embrace the orthodox Greek faith when she married Nicholas, but her conversation was purely formal, and she remains at heart true to Lutheran Presbyterianism, the religion of her childhood. In politics, too, the Asiatic ideas which prevail at the Russian court are abhorrent to her, and she regards the reactionary advisers of the czar, including her own mother-in-law, as the worst enemies of Russia,

All the influence the czarina pos tesses over her imperial husband is exerted to make him a progressive west ern monarch instead of an eastern potentate glorying in Asiatic conditions of semi-barbarism. She has pleaded repeatedly for malcontent students who of semi-barbarism. have got into trouble by demonstrating their political opinions too vigorously she has espoused the cause of the strikers; she has championed the rights of the Jews, who can be baited with im- him.

CORPORATE SECRECY.

Mavemeyer Not Only Pavors But Prac tices It in the Sugar Trust.

From the Chicago Tribune. Henry Osborne Havemeyer, founder and president of the American Sugar Refining company, is opposed to publicity in the management of corporations. The sugar king does not believe the general public can be trusted with such information. The affairs of a trust may be "misunderstood."

When Mr. Havemeyer speaks he genhigh a figure as the \$72,000,000 achieved erally says something to be remembered. It was he who called the tariff in December, 1903. 'the foster mother of trusts," and, al Quoting ach fifth year since 1883. though it was understood he was anxious to make a tariff on raw sugar. esque that it found its way into the 1893 204.000.000 ---political literature of the country, and 1898 232,000,000 1903 is today an economic classic. It is well known that Havemeyer is an advocate of secrecy in the internal years 1883 to 1903 is over \$5,000,000,000, management of corporations-particu- all of which has enriched the bank aclarly the mighty sugar trust. J. Piercounts of the southern cotton planters. Compare this gigantic result with the pont Morgan, on the other hand, is cotton exports of the decade years recredited with favoring publicity. Mr. Haveyemer made a speech at the recent annual meeting of the stockcorded prior to 1883: \$ 29,000,000 1880 olders of the sugar trust-which has 1840 63,000,000 1850 71,000,000 1850 -----\$90,000,000 in stock that pays a dividend of 7 per cent-and after declaring 191,000,000 860 that when 13,000 stockholders asked as a body for information the directors 1889 211,000,000 would give it, he went on to say this The 1903 total of \$378,000,000 exseeds the prior record-breaking year, interesting thing: "Up to the present time the stock-1900, by \$64.000,000, and it also exceeds holders have determined that special 1898, the first fiscal year of the present Republican series, by \$146,000,000, or information shall not be given to individual stockholders and the directors \$4,000,000 more than double our entire have conformed to this and will concotton exports in 1850. Fifty-three years of cotton exporting has brought to do unless instructed differtinue us up from \$71,000,000 in 1850 to ently by the stockholders." As a joint answer to many letters and 000,000 in 1903, an increase of \$307,-editorials that have been poured in 000,000. The bureau of statistics is upon him about the declaration the foljustly proud of the opportunity to announce this impressive result.

resented to her husband the injustic suppressing Polish nationalism by blood-and-iron methods, and she has warmly Needless to say, during the nine years of the czar's reign, the czarina and her mother-in-law have come into sharp collision over political affairs on numer-

tween allegiance to his wife and to his mother. He loves his wife, but he fears his mother, and it is a constant strug-gle between love and fear. Sometimes the one gets the upper hand, sometimes the other, hence the zigzag course of the czar's policy visible to the world.

It is a matter of common gossip Russian court circles that the two imperial ladies from time to time have lively passages at arms over their divergent political views. Shortly after the recent Kishenev riots, when so many Jews were massacred, there was quite a scene between the dowager empress and her daughter-in-law in the czar's study one morning. The czarina urged that the Kishenev massacres disgraced Russia in the eyes' of the civilized world and cast a blot on her husband's honor, while the downger empress maintained that no one whose opinion was worthy of consideration cared whether there were a few Jews more or

less in the world and that the protests made in western countries were engi-neered by an insignificant minority of uninfluential and sentimental or interested nobodies.

The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, the wife of the caar's uncle and heir presumptive, Grand Duke Vladimir, is the most formidable and most dangerous of the women who exercise political influence on the Russian emperor. This ambitious woman covets the throne of Russia for her husband and for her son and her whole career has been devoted to the task of undermining the present czar's position. Whenever she can contribute to the accomplishment of some thing likely to weaken the czar's position she exerts her whole strength to bring it shout. She has sought to make the czar ridiculous in the eyes of the nobility and to represent him in an unfavorable light to the masses of the Russian peo-Her influence is exercised mostly indirectly through her husband, whose position as next in line to the throne after the czar's rather sickly younger brother makes him a personage of great power and importance.

The grand duchess also operates through members of a court clique, which is ill-disposed toward Nicholas II. and through newspapers which are in receipt of subventions from her. She is by far the cleverest of the women around the czar and had her influence been exerted to strengthen his position and to contribute to the success of his reign instead of the reverse Nicholas II might go down to history with a reputation very different from the one which posterity seems likely to accord to

KING COTTON.

Phenomenal Record of Exports in 1903 Our Foreign Customers.

Walter J. Ballard in New York Sun. Cotton is easily king of the export ilde of our vast national business, \$13,-000,000 more than \$1,000,000 -a day for 1903, Sundays and holidays included, and \$2,000,000 a day for the last three months, and \$2,500,000 a day for the final month. Such is the monumental record. In the history of our cotton ex-portation we never before reached so

Baron Komura, Japan's Man of the Hour.

From the New York Sun. Many persons in this country mands Japan was to make upon Russia From the New York SUR. Many persons in this country are had been a heavy tax upon the people, and it had been borne with patriotic omething akin to personal interest, be-ause of their friendship for the man o whom the fortunes of Japan are ally find all her hope and her preparasomething akin to personal interest, because of their friendship for the ma whom the fortunes of Japan are effy intrusted. Baron Kohmura chiefly intrusted. tion in vain.

This hope centered in the man who held the office of foreign minister, nearly all the information that has come from Tokio has agreed in the indication that Komura's task has been one of in-creasing difficulty as the situation has grown more acute, but there is no less actuation that the back Jutaro, the mikado's minister of foreign affairs, is well remembered here as a student at Harvard and later as the envoy of his country at Washington. Komura came to young manhood at

fortunate time. The rapid change from the old order to the new had been accomplished in Japan, and there were careers to be made on every hand by certainty that his course has been as firm as it has been difficult. those who could see the opportunities

firm as it has been unichit. He has kept the peace, so far, where a weaker or more impulsive man would have plunged his people into war. The Japanese statesman has a much harder nut to crack than the Russian. He has and grasp them. He had already been graduated from the Kaisel-Gakko and the Imperial university in Tokio when, in the seventies he came to the United States and ento deal with people whose national pas-sion is white hot. A declaration of war would have rejoiced the souls of the tered the Harvard law school as a stu-dent. His degree of L. L. B., given in 1877, was the first that Harvard had Mikado's subjects at any time for sevconferred upon a Japanese eral months.

They say in Tokio that Komura began Their attitude was faithfully reflected in the censure which the parlia-ment passed upon the ministry in deto be an official diplomat in some capacity before he reached his majority. However that may be, he took a low sta manding a more aggressive course toward Russia.

tion in the consular service after he had received his Harvard degree, and set to work, with energy and intelli-gence to climb quickly. And he got there. The statesmen at St. Petersburg, on the other hand, need take no note public opinion. Recent cable dispatches ay that the Russian people are mani-

When the cloud that broke into the festing very little interest in the Eastwar between China and Japan in 1894 ern matter, and that whatever leaning they have is for peace rather than war. The result is that the game is in the hands of the politicians. Whichever drifted across the eastern sky Komura was secretary of legation and charge d'affaires for Japan at Peking, and nego party prevails at court may safely purtiations of the highest importance thus came into his hands. sue its desire.

His next conspicuous post of duty was

drama.

Not so at Tokio. The men who disn Manchuria. He was made governo of the captured province of Antung. missed the complaining parliament and resisted the jingoes took, not only their Presently the great bear came hulking into camp and stole away the Jap's spoil political, but their physical, lives into their hands. Every one of them is in danger of assassination, and Komura, of war, and Komura's occupation as pro-consul was gone. Then Komura got a distinct promotion more than all the rest.

-he was appointed minister to Korea. Murder is an ordinary political weapon in Japan. When public feeling runs high, then look out for the knife. More the field of Japan's ambition and the theatre of future conflict. Next they called him home, to be vice-minister of than one home-coming American dweller in the Orient has spoken of this factor foreign affairs. All these events came close upon one as an imminent peril of the crisis at

another's heels, for about the beginning Tokio. of 1899 Komura arrived in Washington "It would seem." says Dr. David Muras minister accredited to the United States. Less than five years had passed ray, in "The Story of Japan," "that no great advance can be secured in Japan since as charge at Peking he had begun without the sacrifice of a valuable life." to play a great part in the eastern He was speaking of the time in 1890 when the Mikado granted to the nation Komura's stay in Washington was a constitution and a parliament, and he

brief. It seemed as if his government proceeded: was giving him a short course in every "As Il Kamon-no-Kami was murdered important school of its diplomacy, with in 1860, and as Okubo fell by the assasthe purpose all the time in mind of sin's hand at the close of the Satsuma rebellion, so now, on the very day when bringing him home for still more im

the emperor was to promulgate this libportant service. But though he remained in the capital eral constitution, Viscount Mori Aronori only a little more than a year, he left fell a victim to the fanatical hatred of his mark. He made various public adone who looked with distrust upon the progress which his country was making." dresses, and walked off with a Harvard L. L. D. When, in February, 1900, his Dr. Murray might have instanced another and not less deplorable fanatical superior told him to get ready to move on to St. Petersburg folk knew that murder if he had waited a few months there was a man named Komura and longer to publish his book classed him with the school of keen-

witted, genial gentlemen whom the Hoshi Toru, one of the greatest of the Japanese radicals, an ex-minister to the United States, ex-president of the house Orientals had got into the way of sending to represent them in America. and at that time minister of communica-

tions, was struck down on June 21, 1901. He had just attended a meeting of the Municipal association of Tokio to dis-Newspaper men particularly have kindly recollection of him. He knew how to tell them just enough for their purposes and not too much for his own, cuss questions of popular education, and cuts questions of popular entertains, and was standing with a group of the leading men of the city, when Ibasotaro, one of the two-sworded men, or petty knights of the old feudal days, stabbed him five and there was never occasion for sub sequent reproach or regret on either side, which, unfortunately, is not always the case at other Asiatic legations. The assignment to St. Petersburg was, times in the back, and he fell to the flo of course, as important as any that

could be given to a Japanese diplomat. The assassin was a man of consider-It was patent to all observers that the able wealth and of high standing, the issue between Russia and Japan must bearer of an ancient and honorable name. be tried eventually. Both parties were He had been president of the Tokio Agripreparing for it, and neither would have cultural school, the Yedogawa paper relished any loss of preliminary advant- mill, the Nippon Savings bank and the age such as unwary diplomacy might Yotsuya bank. In other words, he has taken a fling at the modern life, and easily have produced. The boxer troubles came on while made up his mind that it was all Komura was at the czar's court, so his wrong. people called him home. A little later So he put off his Western garments, they sent him to Peking again, this time clothed himself in the sliks he used to as minister, and while the troops of wear, stuck his two swords into his belt and went out to murder the foremost Europe were swarming over China it was his difficult task to mediate between representative of the new regime. those who had lately been his allies and When the bloody thing was done he handed the policeman who arrested him those who had been his enemies. All this was the finest training in the a paper, in which he set forth his rea world. When the Katsura cabinet was sons for the murder. This was one of formed, in September, 1901, the prime his grievances against Hoshi Toru: turned naturally to Komura to "He spreads the poison of evil in all minister take the foreign portfolio. Where was classes and undermines the morals of there another man with the same qualithe young with European propensities. fications? The Russian question was the great Such a crime might well occur any day in the present tension at Tokio. The question in Japanese politics. In order to meet it the nation had been making nen who do their work in the face of this menace must display a physical and tremendous sacrifices. The cost of building up a pavy and moral courage that is not required of equipping an army fit to back up the de the Western statesman.

breach between the president and Hanna, for every step hibitive premiums. which Foraker takes, however much it may be in favor of

down?

ters doubly so.

the president's campaign, must to a degree be directly in opposition to Hanna. This will introduce all the bitter the had effects of which the president must suffer.

It may be taken for granted that the enemies and lukewarm friends of the president will see to it that the most plausible reasons are advanced why it is the best of party the people half way. policy to send uninistructed delegations to Chicago. Thus a good lively fight is at once inaugurated which will grow warmer with the passing days and which would make the Democratic outlook exceedingly bright were the party

thoroughly united and in a position to take advantage of the weakness of the opposition.

The present outlook is that the enemies of the president are rapidly getting him in the position in which they want him and from this time forward a contest will be waged which is destined to give him the scare of his life, if it netually does not mean his defeat at Chicago next June. -

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Ship Captain on Sunday Closing.

Portland. Jan. 26 .- To the Editor

for letters on the opening

of The Journal: In response to your

or closing of the fair on Sunday, I sub-

mit the following: A few days ago a

man approached me in an office in town

with a petition for the closing of the

fair on Sundays. I informed him I was

question. First there is the puri-

only way to "keep the Sabbath holy"

Petitioner-Well, did the result prove

the system was wrong? N. R.--I have traveled the world, studied men and

manners, and have formed my own con-

clusions. When I am at home I go to

church on the Sabbath morn with my family, and in the afternoon take my

children for a run in the country, and

mather the wild flowers that are in sea-

Petitioner-When do they find time to

I was raised in this way

not a resident. To explain what fol-lowed I will call this man "Petitioner"

and myself "Non-Resident."

request

tanical side.

sacrilege

on a Sunday.

memory.

Even as matters stood, the insurance rates on residence property in this city were entirely too high. With these the disreputable phrase was so picturnew safeguards applied they will be ridiculously high. elements of a contest within the party itself, from They will be entirely too high in the business sections. In these respects there is much demanded but it seems im-

possible to extract from the insurance adjuster anything to indicate that the insurance men are disposed to meet

It is time that somebody did a little talking and that straight to the point.

We notice by a Pennsylvania paper that an Oregon man has written to the mayor of Chester asking the ald of that official in procuring him a wife. The matter has attracted

a good deal of attention in that guiet neighborhood and many answers to the mayor's published appeal have been received, most of them asking for a bill of particulars. Every correspondent expresses a perfect willingness to come to Oregon. There is a mysterious charm about the

The public sincerely hopes the roseate reports of the the opinion that if the Oregon man makes out half a case returning Lewis and Clark commissioners will find their he will have a big assortment of willing girls to pick his justification in the size of the appropriation which con- bride from. There is no mention made in the paper of meas will make before the end of the present session. the postoffice address of the would-be Benedict.

very name that appeals to her and the local paper expresses

by him:

BOCKEFELLER AND MORGAN. David Graham Phillips in Success John D. Rockefeller is an industrial

leader; J. Pierpont Morgan is a financial into the liberty of the gospel, and when leader. their idea of liberty is looked into it resolves into a system of bondage and slavery. A bungler is a nuisance in every walk of life, and in religious mat-Our Savior taught that "It is well to do good on the Sabbath day." (Matt. 12:12.) His practice shows what his idea of doing good was, feeding the hungry, healing the sick, and preaching the gospel to the poor; not the puri-Petitioner-What is your view on the tanical gospel of bondage, but the gospel subject? N. R .- There are two sides to of liberty. Hence I draw, anything

Petitioner-What do you term the well and lawful on the Sabbath day. To traight-laced church men, who think week, it is well for them to take a trip in the country on a Sunday. To chilspend the remainder at home reading all the week it is well for their parents is to attend church twice a day and dren who are cramped in a city school got many times the actual value of its property. to give them a run in the country on i myself. It was considered almost a Sunday; and not only so, but the parent to laugh in my father's house may worship God in them, as he sees

the elasticity of their muscles and the roses blooming on their cheeks, and the children are drawn into a closer love and union with their parents, which is a step toward godliness. Furthermore, I would point out, this

city allows saloons, theatres, tobacconsaid to contribute to the physical, moral, intellectual or spiritual welfare of the people, yet they are crying out against

road the Bible? N. R .- My children find an open fair, which will be an intelsufficient time to read the Bible, so as lectual repast to the laboring men The whole thing reminds one of the to have committed a large portion of it proverb of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

Patitioner-It is evident you do not read it much yourself. N. R .- On the The fair, like the gnat, will be a transient visitor, while the saloons, which contrary, I am particularly well acmainted with the Bible, from cover to represent the camel, stay with you year in and year out. Yours faithfully,

Petitioner - Well, you have not profited by its teachings, or your early training. Exit Petitioner.

This man thinks he is working in the cause of Christianity. He approaches a perfect stranger, asks him his views a subject, and because the stranger's

From the St. Joseph Gazette, Dowie promises to return to earth in a ws differ with his own, grossly inspirit of Christianity. Who acted like that time. We'll surely be dead

Christian? The petitioner, who insulted the stranger, or the stranger, resisted the temptation to knock him This class of men will tell us to come

> The one is a business man; the other a banker. Both have achieved large results, but by widely different methods. From the very beginning of this seven-years-of-wizards-loose-uponthe-earth, Mr. Rockefeller has been a pessimist. "That's not business; that's

a mere banker's proposition," he has een quoted as saying, whenever one of those large combinations has been brought to his attention for criticism. been While he has -reluctantly approved sereral of them and tolerated others, he has done so simply because he has seen that contributes to the physical, mental, no way of transforming the "banker's proposition" into one which his business instinct could approve. The "combine" niritanical side? N. R .- The views of those who are confined in the city all the has seemed to him absolutely necessary; but the various "interests" to be pla cated would not be placated unless each

> WE ARE ALL "JUST POLES." From Field and Stream.

"My boy," said a certain well-to-do business man of the state of Texas to his son, who was starting out for a career in an Eastern city: "my boy, let me tell you something which may be

of help to you. You get up there, and lie and those interested reach the con ists, confectioners, etc., to keep open you may see a heap of people who have ists, confectioners, etc., to keep open on Sunday. These resorts cannot be more success. Some of them may even be better looking than you are. Don't worry about that, and don't you be scared of anybody. Whenever you meet another man who allows he's your superior, you just look at him and say

yourself, 'After all, you're just folks!' You want to remember for yourself, too, that you're just folks. My boy, after you have lived as long as I have, and have knocked around the world. you will come to see that that's all any one of us is-folks."

M. L. HORTER Ship Red Rock. Now Is the Time to Have It.

Extend the Time.

From the New York Tribune. A London appendicitis assurance com pany now issues special policies guaranteeing to holders all the medical, surhundred years. Make it a hundred and gical and nursing expenses, up to the by this malady.

lowing statement has been authorized

Mr. Havemeyer's statement the effect that information which was desired by the stockholders as a body should be given them, and not that it 4,178,000,000 pounds. In other words, should be withheld from them, but that we got \$146,000,000 more money for no information would be given to individual stockholders without similar information being given to all.

"The outcome of his statement was that by unanimous vote of the stockholders present they declined to have made public any other information than such as the directors saw fit to furnish. The argument in favor of publicity is that information about internal affairs of corporations shall be furnished Japan to the community at large. Any one having any knowledge upon the subject must recognize that all such statements are liable to be misunderstood or convey erroneous impressions or information and thus lead to results which are desired to be avoided.

"No better illustration of that can be furnished than by the history of the last few weeks and months. The public has invested largely in stocks of recently organized corporations under the belief that they were possessed of propto realize that the items making, such capitalization are in essential respects so overvalued as to constitute a bait and a trap to the unwary.

"This means, of course, that the pubclusion or judgment about the value of their interests in the corporate property, thinking that the reports are infallible, when on investigation they are found to be of things the most fallible.

"When stockholders themselves by a unanimous vote ask that information about the internal affairs of a corpora tion which might be used by competitors to their detriment shall be withheld is is a little difficult for Mr. Havemeyer to see, and is not clear to an ordinary mind to understand why the wishes of the stockholders should be disregarded.

For that matter, speaking seriously, the directors are the trustees or representatives of the corporation, and it would be directly against their duty which they owe to stockholders if, in respect to this or any other matter, they went against the wishes of the stockholders, particularly when those wishes amount insured, incurred in an attack of are expressed on so important an occa- does not indicate any tendency to race sion as that of an annual meeting."

Another striking feature of the 1903 record is the fact that we get \$375,-000,000 for 3,620,000,000 pounds of cot-

ton against \$232,000,000 in 1898 for 558,000,000 pounds less cotton. The chief buyers of our 1903 cotton

exports were:

Great Britain _____.\$147,000,000 France 47.000.000 21.000.000 Belgium British North America. Mexico Over 1900 we gained \$33,000,000 in otton exports to Germany, against \$5,000,000 to Great Britain. God-given wealth is ours, in addition to the large and increasing consumption of cotton by our own mills. Prior to

1898 this consumption never went as high as 3,000,000 bales, but since that year it has ranged from 3,500,000 bales to over 4,000,000 bales in 1902 and 1903. Yet, as the bureau aptly says. "In those very years the exports of raw cotton erty corresponding to the amount of averaged higher in quantity and value their capitalization, and has awakened than ever before."

The 1903 export formed about 28 per cent of our total exports of agricultural products. Think of what all this means to the

nation, particularly the South, but also think of the further large profits should have made had the 4,178,000,000 bounds of cotton been carried to its destination in American-built, American-owned and American-manned ships!

From the New York Tribune. A blind man at Homestead, Pa., was truck by a trolley car recently, and when he recovered consciousness he found that the jar he had received had restored his evesight. The Springfield Republican suggests that the road will over. probably sue him to recover a sum for Dear Miss Fairfax-I am a young gir a surgical operation.

Good Record.

have your advice on a difficult question. I am acquainted with two gentlemen From the Knoxville Journal.

whom I like very much. No. 1 calls all my house very often, but does not show largest counties in Tennessee is about that he thinks anything of me, but one third of the entire population and know that he is a gentleman. No. 2 is away a good deal, but writes me very

I do not know anything about him. I would like to know which I should stick CARRIE P.

It is not a very serious question if you don't know which one you like best without having to be helped to decide the matter. But I should think the one you know the most about is the better one for you to keep friends with.

Dear Miss Fairfax-Is it proper for a young lady receiving letters from a young man to show same to all her friends Also, is it proper for a young lady while visiting friends to refuse candy offered her because it was brought to the house by one with whom she is not on the best of terms? Don't you think this is an insult to the hostess?

It is not kind to show letters written for your eyes alone to any one else, and an honorable person would not think of doing such a thing. It would have been more polite for the young lady to receive the candy if it made the situation un-comfortable for her hostess. The

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

From the New York World. If you have a gray-haired mother In the old home far away Sit down and write the letter You put off day by day. Don't wait until her tired steps Reach heaven's pearly gate. But show her that you think of her Before it is too late.

If you've a tender message. Or a loving word to may Don't wait till you forget it, But whisper it today. Who knows what bitter memories May haunt you if you wait? to make your loved one happy Before it is too late.

We live but in the present, The future is unknown; Tomorrow is a mystery. Today is all our own. The chance that fortune leads to us May vanish while we wait,

So spend your life's rich pleasure Before it is too late.

The tender word unspoken, The letters never sent, The long-forgotten messages, The wealth of love unspen For these some hearts are breaking, For these some loved ones wait; show them that you care for them Before it is too late.

Why Re Never Takes It.

If a man would use the experience of others, he would never acquire any of nice letters and sends me presents, but his own.

Did a Good Job. You are certainly in a trying position Why don't you go to the parents and tell them the circumstances? Perhaps It is just a prejudice they will get

The scholastic population of the fou suicide here.

my cousin, and he objects to my going to a ball with my mother. Do you think it proper for him to do so? Now, my mother belongs to a lodge, and to please some members she likes to go, and, having no one else to go with her, wants me to go. We only stay four hours. My friend has to work, and don't care to go

even if he could. Do you think he has a right to object as long as I am going with my mother? C Your cousin is both foolish and selfish

Advice to the Lovelorn

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX

Dear Miss Fairfax-I am engaged to

I decidedly think you owe some respect to your mother's wishes. He should be 9,000,000 8,000,000 very glad to have you go with her. 5.000.000

Dear Miss Fairfax-Do you think it 4.500.000 wise for a young man to marry daughter of an habitual drunkard? 3,000,000 daughter and her mother are devout Christians. Do you think a poor All this should marry a woman who is wealthy Do you think it is right for a young lad to constantly harass her suitor to take

her to places of amusement? Don't you think if she loves him she would satisfied with less amusement? A PERPLEXED MAN. I can see no reason why you should

not marry the girl if she is all right herself. She should not be made to suffer for her father's sins. The next question is one for the woman to decide. I don't think it nice of the young gir to ask her young man to take her but you must remember some girls like

that sort of attention. Dear Miss Fairfax-I am a young man of 20 and have been in love with a young

lady of 18 for the last four years. two years we have been going together secretly and after this she invited me to come up to her house. Her parents What am I to do, object to my calling. as we are in love with each other! J. M. GREEN.

No. 1 calls at

about 18 years of age, and wou