Editorial Page of The Journal

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE LATE SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA.

people and who carried through his designs by sheer the very qualities which for several years made him a fellow citizens. There are still others with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship, who were his daily aswho could not fall to feel the manifestations of his good gone far to serve him.

There were elements of truth and justice in the view point of all three classes. In his business career Hanna was bold, audacious and relentless. He saw clearly the end at which he aimed and was little concerned about the methods by which he reached it. In this aspect of his of the feudal baron set down in modern environment. Great business success is what he aimed to achieve and he pursued his career ruthlessly and relentlessly. His fight with the seaman's union in Cleveland degenerated into a vendetta. There was no question of right, wrong or justice, simply a question of resources pitilessly applied to accomplish the purposes in view and to throttle with the bloody hand of force all opposing human and individual rights. He accomplished what he set out todo. He not only amassed money, but with it the elements of autocratic power which placed him in the very forefront of his city's great commercial enterprises.

Mr. Hanna was not popularly known outside of his own state until his ambition was turned in the direction of politics. For years he was an intimate friend and admirer of the late President McKinley. Mr. McKinley had in him many of the elements of personal popularity which Hanna at this stage of his career so signally lacked. Suave, approachable, with at least the exterior appearanc of geniality there was a polse and dignity to the man that marked him in the estimation of his friends and the people of his state as a typical presidential possibility. Everything was moving swimmingly in that direction when the failure of a business partner, deeply involving McKinley, seemed to permanently remove him from the field of available candidates. But, headed by Hanna, a syndicate composed mainly of Cleveland men, although H. H. Kohlsatt of Chicago was one of the number, raised a pool of over \$100,000 through which the debts were taken care of and McKinley was given the opportunity to pursue his ambition unhampered by a staggering load of debt. When conditions seemed ripe to put forward for the presis dency the author of the McKinley tariff bill, Hanna quietly assumed charge of his campaign. The chief scene of his first operations was in the South where, before anyone realized what was doing, he had captured all the available strength. McKinley was nominated and then Hanna, hitherto untrained in politics, came to the front as the chairman of the national committee. In no campaign in the history of the country was so much money raised for campaign purposes. The business elements in all secupon them through the nomination of Bryan and they day night. It was to this effect: resisted his election with all the power and all the means defeated. Some day the real inside history of that martered on Hanna. The man himself, his record, what he malignantly, held up to public execration. From that with added bitterness. campaign he emerged a victor, but in the estimation of the masses of the people the very type and embodiment of

HERE ARE THOSE who could never bring them- almost as a matter of course. His campaign was strictly selves to forgive Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna, business from start to finish. He went in to win and he the news of whose untimely death is sent from won. No man in the country at this period of his career, Washington to the world today. They believed him to was so conspicuously in the public eye as Senator Hanna, be the embodiment of the plutogratic principle, a man who not even the president of the United States. It was at in his earlier career rode rough shod over the working this period that an entirely new prospect opened up before the senator from Ohio. It seems to have been borne brutal strength. There are others who admired him for in upon him that there was something more to life than mere material success. That was not to be despised, but constant target for the attack of a very large body of his it was not the sole or the highest and noblest realization. He began to acquire confidence in his own powers along new and strange lines. He developed into a good public sociates, some of them the recipients of his bounty or debater and he found himself able to express himself before an audience with the same force, directness and good will, who held him in the highest esteem and would have sense that would have characterized his utterances before a board of directors. As his horizon broadened, the vision of the man himself expanded. He turned his attention to a closer study of the labor question, not as a means of further exploitation, but from the humanitarian side, He became a vital power in the national association formed of capitalists and labor leaders which sought to character and at this stage of his career he was a type bring the two elements into closer accord. For this consummation he appeared to unselfishly labor. It is only a few months since that he solemnly announced he would devote the rest of his life to furthering the cause which seemed closest to his heart. There are those with vivid recollections of his earlier career and what it stood for who questioned his sincerity and who looked askance at his advances. But The Journal had no question of the sincerity of the man in this new and unexpected line of his endeavor and looked forward hopefully and confidently to the time when much good would flow from it.

> Hanna reached the climax of his strenuous career when McKinley was re-elected. He was then at the pinnacle of his power and the pleasing fancy of his ambition might have lured him on to the giddlest heights. But the assassin's bullet at Buffalo, which laid low the president of the United States, turned many things awry. National affairs could never have been the same to him again and he could never again enjoy the same commanding relations to them. Executive power passed into other hands. In the event of confessed failure there he might still be the chiefest power to be reckoned with, but once Roosevelt got the party safely back of him he might still be a United States senator, he might still remain a power in the party councils, but he could no longer be its dominating and unchallenged master. All of this he realized during the present winter and it is to the credit of the man that he never once lost his head, that he was not swept off his feet by the advice of powerful interests and that he never lost his dignity of bearing or departed from the strict line of common sense which was one of his distinguishing

> With those who had confidence in the unselfish efforts which Senator Hanna was putting forth for the good of humanity, to bring about more cordial and just relations between all classes of American citizens, The Journal mingles its unfeigned regret that he was not permitted to carry out his designs and thus give to his career the crowning glory without which it is otherwise incomplete.

The Evening Shadow had the unladylike audacity to use tions believed that a deadly onslaught was being made a screaming seven-column line across its first page Satur-You Don't See It in the Telegram, Don't Depend Upon It." at their command. It was precisely such a battle in As The Journal is entirely above suspicion in the reliability which Hanna's training, experience and keen practical of its news, and is constantly paid the tribute of having seuse would show to best advantage. After a whirlwind it stolen from its first edition and reprinted without incampaign of unapproached picturesqueness Bryan was vestigation in the Telegram, we cannot help regarding this as a deadly thrust at the Oregonian and one which it will velous campaign will be written; hitherto it has only come vigorously resent. As much of the news and comment out in fragmentary whispers. It is enough for present which finds its way into the solemn columns of the Orepurposes to say that the fire of the opposition was cen- gonian is sufficiently remote from every day concerns to have been embalmed in history, this oblique reflection stood for in business and politics, was ruthlessly, even from its thankless stepchild will doubtless be received

The fine work of Sheriff Storey in registering the prisruthless plutocracy and the very antithesis of every high oners at the county jail is one of those strokes of political and noble ideal in the scheme of a popular government. | cunning which should engage the painstaking attention of His own entrance into the United States senate followed the grand jury the moment that body gets to work.

per second.

Things People Want to Know were connected to it.

Scotts Mills, Or., Feb. 10 .- To the Editor of The Journal-Can you give me any information in regard to the gation of the desert land in eastern Oregon? Also the deal in Idaho. Where can I write to find out the particulars in both cases, as to prices of land and

Yours respectfully,

L. W. HAMMER. W. A. Laidlaw of the Columbia Southern Irrigation company, whose address is Portland, Or., said: "We have more than 10,000 acres of land covered by ditches, which are already constructed and ready for settlement. This land can be purchased at prices ranging from \$5.35 to \$14.75 an acre, according to the grade of the land. Our terms are one-fourth cash and one-fourth at time water is turned on the land and the balance can stand with interest for such time as we may agree upon; we advertise three years as being time for the remaining one-half of the purchase price to be paid, but we are willing in proper cases to let this stand longer. One dollar an acre for each year is the charge for supplying water to the irrigable land. There is no charge for non-irrigable land."

A. M. Drake of the Pilot Butte Development company with headquarters at Bend, Or., said: "We are making rapid progress with our flumes, considering the obstacles that have to be overcome. Part of the work is through heavy ground which is covered with immense boulders. We will have from 10,000 to 15,000 acres covered by our ditch within a very short time. ter will be on the land by the time any settler is ready to use it. The price our land varies according to grade. It will average about \$10 an The charge for water is \$1 an a year. We will continue work on our flume if conditions justify it, and we expect to have 25,000 acres covered next year. Our ditch will have sufficient capacity to water fully 150,000

Portland, Feb. 13.—To the Editor of The Journal—Please Inform a subscrion their ships of war. C. W. R. There is a Japanese law which for bids the enlistment of foreign sailors or soldiers in the mikado's navy or army.

Harrisburg. Or., Feb. 9 .- To the Edi-Journal-I have inquiries from the east as to whether I know what egend and love story is connected with

ter mostly by the young people to hang age height of Niagara falls is 155 feet, up and decorate with as if some magic and they discharge 300,000 cubic feet

Will you please publish in your jour nal all the supposed or real love stories connected with it and oblige the readers of your valuable paper?
BENJ. RAREY.

In Scandinavian mythology the mistletoe was the material used in making the arrow with which Balder, the sun god, was slain. Frigga, the mother Balder, when he was born, invoked the animals and plants not to harm her son, but because of its plainness and insignificance the mistletoe was overlooked. Loki, the enemy of Balder, found out about this and fashioned the weapon with which he induced the blind Hoder to slay the sun god.

The ancient Druids claimed the mistletoe if it grew upon an oak was sent from heaven and in it was an antedote for all poisons. The sprigs were placed peaches are not ordinarily in the marover the entrances of the cottages to indicate that the inhabitants desired to dealer here and asked him where he shelter their sylvan deities. The custom of hanging up mistletoe at Christ mas time originated with the Druids. Pennsylvania who grew hothouse peaches The privilege of kissing all persons caught loitering under the mistletoe became popular in the parlor as well as in the kitchen. As to all the love stories connected with mistletoe; they are as numerous as those which refer to Dan Cupid as a personage of for \$1 aplece, or \$48 for .ae lot. He flesh and blood.

Hubbard, Or., Feb. 5 .- To the Editor peaches. of The Journal-Will you kindly inform me about the following: How many miles must a boat go from the ocean up the Columbia river to get into Portland harbor? Also how many inhabitants Portland has and how many inhabitants Oregon has?

FRANK W. FISHER. to Portland. The census of 1900 gives Oregon population of 413,536. It is now prob-

ably close to 500,000. Portland had a population of 90,426 in 1960. Since then it has had a phenomenal growth, and according to recent school census taken it now has 125,000 people, not including its subintegral part of Portland.

Portland, Feb. 12 .- To the Editor of The Journal-What standing, relative to power, has Willamette falls? How does the power compare with Niagara?

READER Willamette falls have an average

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON.

The Story of the Whitney Peaches-Essay in French. From the New York World

Since the death of William C. Whitney many stories of his life here while he was secretary of the navy have been told, but none more frequently than the story of the peaches.

When Mr. Whitney came to give his first cabinet dinner, at which he entertained the president and his colleagues of the cabinet, he desired to have some novelty, and peaches appealed to him more than anything else. His dinner came in the middle of February, when ket in Washington. He went to a fruit

could get some peaches. The fruit dealer told him of a man in and suggested that he might get some of bim. Mr. Whitney gave the fruit first practiced among the servants, but dealer a \$50 bill and told him to go to the grower and see what he could do The marketman journeyed to Pennsyl-

found that the dozen ripe peaches, and bought the lot brought them to Washington and notified Mr. Whitney that he had 48 fine

"How much did they cost?" asked Mr. Whitney. "He's a robber," said the marketman He made me pay \$48 a dozen for them.'

Whitney thought the price pretty high, but he gaye the man a check for \$200 for the 48 peaches. They were the his of his dinner, which was as it should It is 110 miles by water from the sea be; lnasmuch as they had cost Mr. Whit-

They were fine," said Mr. Whitney, in telling of the dinner, "but I thought President Cleveland rather crowded the mourners on them. He ate five."

There is a certain senator who thinks he has a fine command of the French He came to a door in the language. Journal—Please inform a subscri-if the Japanese use any white help which in everything but in name are an reached it, and he stepped aside and said, with a flourish: "Entre nous."

Promises a Rich Maryest.

From the Boston Herald. If there's any truth in the old saving that the winter's snow is God's fertilizer, the outlook for the coming year's crops height of 42 feet, and they discharge is something magnificent. This is a mistletoe, and why it is sought af- 5,000 cubic feet per second. The aver-i straight tip on the next harvests,

News, Gossip and Speculation From the National Capital

nate committee on privileges and elections has decided to investigate the Mormon church, the personnel of the com-mittee is of interest. As is known, the charge made against Senator Smoot of Utah that he is a polygamist has been dropped. Those who are protesting against Smoet's continuance in the senate also practically have dropped the charge that he took a secret outh as an apostle contrary to his outh as a senator. Consequently, the investigation as it will be conducted will be to determine not whether Smoot as a man is suitable as a senator, but whether he as an apostle and member of the Wormon church shall retain his seat. The committee on privileges and elections is composed of 13 members, eight Republicans and five Democrats. Its chairman is Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan. Senator Burrows is a lawyer by profession, and has been in congress as a member of has been in the senate since 1895. It is known that Senator Burrows has favored a searching investigation of the practices of the Mormon church since the question was raised of Smoot's eligibility to the senate. As chairman of in making an investigation far-reaching The other Republican members of the committee are Senators George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Porte Foraker, Ohio; Chauncey M. Depew, New York; Albert J. Beveridge, Indiana; Wilham P. Dillingham, Vermont, and Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois. All of these are lawyers, and several have served en the bench. In the several committee meetings in which the Smoot case has been discussed, Beveridge is the only member of the majority who has expressed sentiments favorable to Smoot. The minority membership of the committee is Edmund W. Pettus, Alabama Fred W. Dubois, Idaho; Joseph W. Bailey, Texas; Lee S. Overman, North Carolina, and Joseph P, Clark, Arkansas. All of these excepting Dubois are lawyers. The proposed investigation of the Mormon church has been urged strongly by Senator Dubois, who throughout his entire western political career has been opposed to the alleged domination of the Mormon church in politics. Senator Dubois represents in his opposition to Smoot what may be called "the young Mormon idea," whose leader is Frank J. Cannon of Ogden, Utah, who is opposing Smoot through his newspaper and in his public utterances. Senator Dubois will be an effective force in the committee his Democratic colof entertainment. They are invited leagues in making up the verdict on everywhere, and their evnings are taken Mormon church matters. Of course the members of the committee on privileges and elections, with several exceptions the case against Smoot is pre-judged, but enough has been said to indicate that unless the investigation is softened for political purposes, the Mormon church will have to show a very clean bill of health if it retains its representative in the senate. The approaching presidential election and the fact that the Mormon church membership can control the vote of Utah, and maybe the balance of power in Idaho and Wyoming. may cause those high in the Republican party management to "call off" the com-

One of Senator Spooner's constituents ecently called at the senator's committee room at the capital to get a letter of introduction to the attorney-general in order to secure permission to go through federal penitentiary. The senator not in and as the constituent was in a hurry called upon Senator Dolliver and stating that Mr. Spooner was absent, he would like to have Senator Dolliver write the desired letter. "Certainly," said Senator Dolliver, "it will give me pleasure Spooner's friends to get into the penitentiary.

mittee from too searching an investi

Queen Liliuokalani has abandoned hope for this session of congress, at least, that she will be allowed her claim of \$200,000 for the loss of her crown lands and personal property. Her claim is scarcely a tenth of the full value of the lands which are among the most valuable of those on the Hawaitan Islands. Their title dates from the time of the Kamehameha dynasty, and of course the former queen bases her right to them on the dectrine of inheritance. The revenues they are capable of producing would approximate several hundred thousand dollars a year, and hence if the lands had not taken from her when she was deposed as queen, she would be an exceedingly rich woman. The Hewaiian legislature as a partial payment, three years granted her an annual pension of \$15. 000, and this enables her to live very comfortably, although not in the style

befitting a member of royalty. national capital is Senator Allison of Iowa. He is extremely careful never to commit himself absolutely on any question. A few days ago, in the senate, the proposed measure for appropri-ating a lump sum annually for keeping the sidewalks and streets free from snow and ice was being discussed. Snow has been falling on the streets

and sidewalks of Washington for many observed Mr. Allison. years past." "And will for many years to come, interposed Senator Spooner. "As to that," rejoined Senator Allison, 'I will not prophesy." At a recent Gridiron club dinner Sen-

ator Allison's proverbial habit was illustrated by a conversation between two of the Gridiron club members.
"What would you do if sent by your paper to get a direct statement from Senator Allison?" asked the first.

"Resign my jeb," said the seco Senator Allison, who was present as a guest, laughed as heartly at the diaogue as any of the other guests.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has joined the crusade against Mormonism. In a recent sermon he read to his congregation a letter purported to have written by a Mormon elder to Mrs. Parkhurst, urging her to become a member congregation services being held by the Mormons in New York City. The purported letter read in part as follows "We are going to turn New York out church and God within one year. The fight is already on. God is on our side. We must and shall win. We need so much just such good women as you are," etc. Dr. Parkhurst used the letter as to his text in a sermon; in which he proposed an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting Mormons from exercising political rights.

Representative Hitchcock of the Second district of Nebraska has already in his short term established a reputation. Mr. Hitchcock, who is the owner of the Omaha World-Herald, won his seat in congress by beating Dave Mercer, one of the strongest men in the nouse. stepped into notice by offering the resolution to look into the "horse and carriage graft," and by backing up the res- and said: olutions with vigorous, ready and effective arguments. Mr. Hitchcock has taken a more active part in the floor work of the house than scores of mem-bers who have been in congress for many years, and, unlike most new bers, he has made no bad preaks. ports from Nebraska are to the that Mr. Hitchcock will be selected by

Washington, Feb. 10 .- Now that the | his party as the candidate against Sen

The social functions at the White House during the present year have been so numerous and on such an elaborate scale that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt have required the services of nine officers of the army and navy as assistants to aid in the reception and enour years ago the president had but one who held the position of superintendent of public building and grounds of the District of Columbia; his duties eventually became so heavy and burden some that an assistant aide was de tailed, and the staff has been gradually increasing ever since that time until how nine officers of the army, navy and marine corps are detailed for these ties. The chilef military aide to the president is Colonel T. W. Symons, the naval aide is Commander C. McR. Win slow, the assistant aides are Major C. L. McCauley, United States marine corps; Captain J. W. Glidden, U. S. A.; Lieu-tenant G. R. Fortesque, U. S. A.; Lieu-tenant C. O. Sherrill, U. S. A.; Lieu-tenant R. C. Bulmer, U. S. N.; Lieu-tenant R. C. Bulmer, U. S. N.; Lieutenant David S. Sellers, U. S. N. The social arrangements at the White House are in charge of Major C. L. McCauley, who has resided here the greater part of the last 15 years, and is known as a marines, but it is certain he can lead a cotillion or chaperone a debutante at her first dance with skill and accuracy. The position of aide to the president is looked upon as one of the rich prizes of the service, but one which very few officers can afford to accept. It throws him into the midst of the social swim and imposes an obligation that costs a lot of money. His uniforms must be of the finest and most expensive materials. He must maintain a carriage, and his bills for gloves, flowers, and other incidentals necessarily are large. The as signment carries neither extra pay nor increased rank, and an officer without a private income outside of his army sai ary could not accept the position. The duties of the position are simple. The aide does all he can to make the guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt feel at home and enjoy themselves. At the evening musicales the aides receive the guests as they enter the east room and escort them to their seats. At the conclusion of the program they mix among the guests and promote conver-

up in one continual round of dances dinners and receptions. Although the proprietors of the senate and house restaurants are furnished free rent, free fuel, free light, and are paid salaries and allowed all of the profits of their restaurants, they complain that they lose money every week. This is due to the fact that they are not allowed to sell liquors or beer or intexi-cating drinks of any kind. The history of the present prohibitory law is some what interesting. For several years only beer and light wines were sold in the side liquors of all kinds were dispensed. Annually the house passed a prohibition rovision in some one of the prohibition

bills, and annually the senate struck it out. But last year when the house passed a provision in the immigration bill prohibiting the sale of liquors in the capitol and went on record for temper ance reform, the senate called the bluff, and let the provision stand. The reform has been one in fact as well as in name. When liquors were sold in the capitol disgraceful scenes of drunkenness were witnessed frequently, espe-cially when night sessions were held or Employes of the house and senate, young men, and frequently members of congress, drank to excess, and the house restaurant on the occasion of the closing of congress resembled a disorderly beef hall. Since the sale of liquors has been prohibited none of these disgrace ful scenes have been witnessed, and tho restaurants are orderly and entirely re spectable. The rescaurant proprietors think they see in the near future loophole by watch the law may evaded. The new structure to be erected for the use of the house as an office building is to have a large space allotted for restaurant purposes and the restaurant proprietors contend that the present prohibition applies only to the capitol building, and the sale of liquors may be conducted in the building. This is a matter for future settlement.

When the Democrats of the house at the beginning of the session in Novem ber last selected John Sharp Williams of Mississippi as their leader on the floor they selected a man who for per ception and aptitude for cross fire it febate, has no equal in his party. Williams finished his education at Hei delburg, Germany, and this finishing course abroad was preceded by many years' hard study in the best universi ties of the south.

He is conceded to be one of the bes story tellers in congress, and often wins ais point by the telling of an apt story At one time he is the shrewd debate and at another illustrating his poin with a story which fits in with matter under discussion. Recently when the appropriation bill for the depart ment of agriculture was under discus sion in the committee an item was reached providing for the salary of one of the numerous scientists supported by Secretary Wilson in his department Williams was opposing the item on the ground that the matters which were developed by these scientific gentlemen were too abstruse and generally of a nature in which the public was not interested, and that they seldem knew anything beyond the boundaries of their special callings. As illustrative of these professor who was lost in the perusa of a scientific book in which he was deeply interested one night at his fire side, when he was requested by his wife to look outdoors and report as to the condition of the weather. He slowly got up from his chair in an abstracted manner and walked out into the hall way, but it appears before he got to the outside door, in an absent-minded way, opened the door of a pantry and peered into its dark recesses. Some very pun gent limburger had been kept in thi pantry, and he whiffed it in a scared manner, and quickly closing the doo hurried back into the room where his wife was sitting and said, "Mary, its as dark as pitch outside, and everything smells like cheese."

Speaker Cannon was a guest at a very elaborate social function the other even ing at the home of one of the society leaders of the capital. When he entered the dressing room to lay aside his coa He and hat he found four or five young reso- men putting on white kid gloves. The speaker looked at them with discomfiture

newspaper in Oregon receiving the full Hearst war service from the Orient. "By gum, boys, I thought gloves ha one out of style, 10 or 12 years ago." This special service is much better and Then he clapped his brawny hands tomore spicy than the stereotyped Associgether and exclaimed. And gone out of am concerned, they have gone out of " He attended the gether and exclaimed, "And as far as ated Press service. The Journal has re-He attended cently trebled its large subscription list in this city, showing that its enterprise in securing this Hearst war service is 'party" as he called it, barehanded.

Japan Will Triumph Through Her Loyalty

dents and pictures of a memorable day which is passed in the company of his imperial majesty the emperor of his imperial majesty the emper with his military staff, and some 35,000 troops detailed for the annual maseu-Several years have gone by since then, but the impressions left are vivid in my mind, and may perchance have points of novelty and even information. I had received the honor of a personal invitation to witness these maneuvers, and my acquaintances among the military officers, like true Japanese gentlemen, spared nothing for the comfort and pleasure of even their least im-Never can I forget the glory of that early dawn, along the ridge of the southern hills, which swept through all the length of coast, from Kamakura and lovely Enoshima, over the foot of splendid and stately Fuji Yama to Gotemba, Oiso, and Nara it-self. We were advancing up the steep paths, many thousand strong-horse, foet, and artillery but chiefly foot, to hold the long ridge against some detested enemy deploying in the vast flats to the eastward and southward. Alas it is not good that war should ever look so fair. The morning air seemed alclub and society man. It is doubtful if sturdy young soldiers tramping with Major McCauley could drill a squad of laughter or low singing through the gay thickets or lying as close as a clutch of brown partridges behind the stems of matsu and bamboo tussocks Boys out of school could not have taken more leasure in the implements of their play field than did these young brown-faced peasants in the fieldpieces which they made to dance and rattle behind the rope traces, in their clean, shining weapons and sober equipments.

But first of all facts. There, right shead of us, in the center of the position, not far away, was a breakfast table roughly improvised out of four ammunition boxes, and over these thrown a richly embroidered tablecloth of silk, purple in color, with golden kiku-the imperial chrysanthemumworked by hand upon it, the only touch of anything like luxury visible throughout the vast martial display. Though the sun was yet hardly high enough to touch the snow upon Fuji Yama with saffron and rose, his imperial majesty was there drinking tea from a small silver cup.

The young sovereign was held, as one might easily see, in supreme reverence by all around, but a reverence which had in it a passionate and unchanging affection as well as custom. In Japan national loyalty has not as yet divided itself from the actual worship given to the dynasty whose origin loses itself, in the thoughts of 45,000,000 of homegeneous people, amid the mysteries of the invisible. Time was, of courseand only a few years ago-when such a proximity as ours to that divinely descended personage would have been impossible, incredible, madly presumptuous. Three times afterwards even I myseif had the privilege of respectfully watching from near at hand the dark, serious, unchanging, introspective countenance of him upon whom is focused the absolute devotion of the Japanese the rising sun will ever be disgraced.

Secretary Taft when he assumed his

duties at the war department. Secre-

tary Root weighs just 160 pounds and

Taft 320. After the new secretary had

taken the oath he walked into the pri-

vate office and sat down in Mr. Root's

chair. The chair creaked ominously, and

had to be ordered. Secretary Taft does

not look his weight. He is tall and well

to the dismay of the elevator operators.

PENDLETON VIEW OF THE WAR.

R. A. Watson in Pendleton East Orego-

And eat the Russian bearski;

Is out to watch the funski;

The Jappie by the hairski.

Is coming on the runski.

From Chinaman to Swiss-ski,

And we will look like this-ski:

Mesteeedutch! !.! Hootankayeischtowhiskey! !!

Ayerooforlakirquitski!!!

HEARST'S PRESIDENTIAL BOOM

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

of the joke stage. Tammany has rec-

ognized it, and Tammany is no amateur,

The Hearst spirit suits the average American. It has a dash and vigor in

it that means something. Hearst as

trusts, if the people would stand by him. His spoken policy does not pre-

cede his execution longer than it takes

talk is all closely followed by action, so

sharp and decisive that his enemies

cringe under the sting of it. With an engine of publicity in every large city

exactly what it pretends to mean. If

Hearst sets his head on the nogmitation he will get it. With such a determined

man as president some of the people's

rights, now unjustly held by the syndi-

Golfers' Red Coats Disappearing.

From the Country Gentleman.

Golfers do not care any longer to be

belled as such, and to carry about with

them a sort of trademark which speci-

fies definitely the form of amusement in

which they indulge. Hence the ten-

dency of the red coat has been to dis-

appear, and it is only found upon the

backs of those who think they are con-

forming to the old customs of the

game, or of individuals who have bought

one of these uniforms, and not yet had

From the Pendleton East Oregonian.

The Oregon Daily Journal is the only

time to wear it out.

highly appreciated,

cates, would be restored to them,

land, the Hearst boom mean

president would, wring some of

usurped and illgetten power from

Hearst's presidential boom is now out

The little Jan

Is out to scrap

So bellicose,

The Tzarovitch

The Franco man

With smile urban

Of quarrelishness

With shout and din

Gottfighttermuch!!!

Will mingle in

Lehellleyou!!!

Toroiwithveut!!!

Has tried to twitch

Wilhelm der Grosse,

elevators in the war department

new chair made "man's size."

aithough no value could possibly attach to any opinion of mine upon technical military problems, at the present juncture I venture to recall the incidents and pictures of a memorable day which I passed in

I shall not attempt to dwell upon what I have seen and heard personally of his imperial majesty. Other pens may dare to make him into paragraphs Whenever I saw that silent potentate I was set thinking of the ancient legends, and of the sun goddess, and of Avalok-iteswars. Now that I can only recollect, it is still with something like awe, as well as with profound respect and sympathy, that I recall the steadfast brows and the stern, sad lips of his Imperia Majesty Mutsuhito whose Order of the Rising Sun I have the honor to bear and of whom I am the humble servant and well wisher believing, as I do that in his august hands Providence has placed the duty and the glory of linking forever together the east and the west in a union which once appeared impossible.

Now for that army I said I would

not presume to offer any opinion on its

military merits, and the strong confi-

dence which I place in its valor and ul-

timate victory is but the indelible im

pression of what seemed to me an al-

most perfect fighting force. The dark clad masses covering those azalea slope moved with one mind, and sought the success of the maneuvers as if each soldier had been himself the emperor or at least a general of brigade. One of the artillerymen working at a 12pounder in a pit digged amid the lily roots had his foot crushed by the tail of the gun. He never desisted from his duty till the blood running from the injury drew his officer's attention to it, and even then he submitted with reuctance to the order for an ambulance. Below us among the rice fields—but this was later in the day—the enemy had been broken and beaten, and it was funny to see them retreating over the rice grounds. Imagine thousands of ants hurrying along the between the green and black squares of a chess board, and you may know exactly what they look like, these enemies -trotting for their lives away along the tiny edges dividing the patches of wet rice. And when we turned back home, some of the troops for a long march, I noticed how the infantry whipped off their service footgear and tied on the "waralf" sandals, made of string, price three farthings a pair, in which they could travel 20 or 30 miles That night many of them did sleep is "ri" from the field of action, whilst 3,000 of us civilians and loafers had supper round the emperor's table in the ancient hall at Nara, its roof sustained by 12 immense pillars made of striped suil trunks. It was a standup meal, his majesty condescending to drink a cup of sake at the far side of the high table close to one of the white shining shafts of those cryptomeria trunks which were at once so splendid and so simple The gay and happy city, through the main street of which we had returned in

Advice to the Lovelorn BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

joyous tumult, was from end to end all

red and white with the national flags

and lanterns. And since that day I for

one have never feared that the flag of

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young man when Mr. Taft got up the chair staved of 25 and have been keeping steady with him. He immediately ordered a company with a young girl the he tried Mr. Root's desk he could scarceage for about four years, till I left

two years ago. We love each other dearly and are corresponding regularly. Before I left her I promised to marry proportioned and very active. He finds She is living is waiting for my return. with her mother and does not want to leave her and follow me to this counrather, skips up and down steps, much try, as she does not understand the

anguage. Now, I would like to have your advice on the following: Shall I go back to marry her, or shall I stay here and give her up if she does not want to come over? FORTUNA.

It is simply a question to which way your heart points. Which do you love best, the girl or your adopted country? If the former, go back and marry her: if the latter, give her up. I think though, if the girl really loves you she will come out to this country and marry you. You could save up enough money to send for the mother some day.

Dear Miss Fairfax: Would it be proper for a young man of 15 to give an engagement ring to a young lady of the same age, providing they wait until 21 years of age before marrying?

NEW ROCHELLE Perfectly proper.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young entleman who wants you to advise me a little with my case. Two years ago I met a young lady with whom I fell in love. We kept company for some time and by a little trouble we stopped going with each other up to about three months ago. Then we went together for a while but she did not seem to for me as much as before. One night last week she invited me to a party. I accepted her invitation and had ome of my friends come with me as she told me to bring them. When we arrived she acted as though she never invited or expected us and never noticed my friends or me while we were there, so we left her house rather early. Do you think I should try to gain this kirl's love and affection or not?

I think she acted very rudely and if I were you I would leave her alone and let the friendship drop. She placed you in a very embarrassing position and was discourteous and inhospitable.

Dear Miss Fairfax-I care enough for man to have promised to marry him. but my parents object to him solely on the grounds of his being divorced.

Would I be a true woman to ask him to release me now, after the promise made, and truly loving him as I do, for my parents' sake? Am greatly ELOISE. plexed. Truly,

accordingly. Your parents must have some good basts for their objection beand after you know for sure they have cause for objection-then I would not break my promise to him. Go slow in the affair and give your own good judgment and counsel a chance to guide you in doing the proper thing.

Bryan on New Jersey

From the Spingfield Republican Bryan is certainly superb when he reaches New Jersey, the home of the ship-building trust. In an address on Thursday evening he said: "When I was in New Jersey last I made enemies I want to apologize for moderation. I wish to express my regret that my imagination was not great enough to with the facts." There need be There need be no hes itation in saying that Mr. Bryan fulfills a certain mission when he talks to a New Jersey audience in that style. The man has his uses.