Editorial Page of The Journal

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

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otherwise stand as they are.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ROSEBURG OFFICIALS.

ND WHAT of Roosevelt, this ramping, raging champion of popular rights, this hero in khaki who hurls defiance into the very teeth of intrenched plutocracy and dares it do its very worst and deadliest? Is it possible that he, too, is falling from his proud estate, that listening to the soothing voice of high ambition the raging torrent of his passionate nature is magically quelled and the crafty politician finds his way through the weak spots in the armor of his rockribbed principles?

Every one in Oregon knows the story. It was a case of two land office reinstatements at Roseburg, insignificant enough in themselves but, as it happened, involving principles that reached down deep into the fundamentals. The register and receiver had both been appointed through the influence of a great land syndicate which had had and would continue to have vast dealings with the land office. One of the two federal officials was a brother of the head of this great corporation and himself occupied the position of secretary of the company. If there was nothing to the whole question, and there seems to be very much more than the matter of appearances, the appointment would objections raised to it and protests filed. The secretary of the interior who, whatever else may be said of him, stands for honest and high class service, instituted a searching investigation. On the strength of it both men were removed. This action was promptly sustained and approved by the president.

But meantime the influence of practical politicians was brought to bear. The Booth-Kelly company plays a fine hand in Oregon politics; it was barely possible that properly aroused and all its agencies set to work, it would have considerably more than an appreciable effect upon an election result. It is manifestly a realization of this that gave the president pause and finally caused him to override the decision of the secretary. Our Washington correspondent assures us that both officials will be reinstated and that this course has been definitely determined

And thus we ask why the rampaging, militant hand of our strenuous president is palsied in this emergency? If he proves himself "amenable" to influences in Oregon, why not elsewhere, and if the exigencies of his own election so far override his original cold-blooded determination in one case, why not in another? Once overriden, where is it going to stop and how much better for the public welfare is the roaring and insatiable advocate of all that is high and holy in the public service than the veriest machine politician when in the ultimate showdown both reach pre-

There are many features of the president's character which we have admired and on occasion commended and none has received heartier commendation than his sturdy determinatio nto do what was right no matter how powerful the influences opposed to him. But if he can be jarred loose through influences which can be exerted from Oregon how can he resist the blandishments of the powerful combinations of the east which so persistently use the government for their own aggrandizement? And being "amenable" to those influences, as he has shown himself to be in this particular case, what becomes of his reputation for high moral courage and sturdy honesty?

These are grave questions for the president to face, but the people who may expect to vote for him next fall.

CONGRESS AND THE RURAL CARRIERS

HERE IS no branch of the public service which congress shows such determination to treat with persistent niggardliness as the rural mail delivery carriers. So long as the service remained a pure experiment upon a totally new line, it could not be expected that the government would pay fancy salaries. But the service is no longer an experiment; it fills a long-felt want and it brings to the very door of the most neglected and least to the pleasure of their lives.

are under heavy expense in maintaining their own teams before congress it is now proposed to increase their compensation \$120 a year, but in making this increase the carwhich they have received from these sources is, as a matter of fact, what all of them have chiefly to rely upon to ship or even torpedo boat. make both ends meet. If it were not for these sources of revenue reliable men could not be found to continue the service. If the government wants to cut this off it should their purposes will not become the property of the world make the compensation adequate to warrant it. With the until such time as they are within sight of consummation. new arrangement in force many of the carriers would lose, rather than make by it, so that the increase in salary provided by the bill is more apparent than real.

The service was inaugurated for the benefit of those living point of the newspaper readers.

THE OGDEN-LUCIN CUT-OFF.

And the Clever Man Who Saw it Was Properly Advertised. From the Judicious Advertising Maga-

time was that performed when the convenience and accommodation provided, one car being practically set party consisted of a special correspondent of the Associated Press representing his 2,700 daily papers, a s Scripps - McRae correspondent, special the other special correspondents with long strings of papers, and several additional correspondents picked up en route. trip consumed five days, the special train ing as far west at Reno. Every possible opportunity was afforded for country was represented and most, if and how long they will continue to folbe difficult to tell.

ter of fact, all stories were run in the most favorable manner possible. readers in the United States could well perusing these stories. number of papers in this case is unlimited. The extra expense incurred by the Harriman interests in taking these news. One of the most successful pieces of paper men on the trip was infinitesimal railroad advertising done for a long as compared with the results obtained. It should not be forgotten that the matman and a distinguished party of rail- small, but into the weeklies and monthroad men including five presidents, rep-resenting eight or ten railroads. As many as four thousand publications in compared with the ordinary methods of all. It is also to be remembered that advertising, this achievement in positive the camera played a prominent part in results stands out distinct. A train of the general scheme by vivid and interten special cars with every desirable esting photographs which riveted at-

was tention. This is not the first time Mr. Darlow spart for a party of newspaper men un-der the escort of Alfred Darlow, advertising agent of the Union Pacific. This pletion one of the most remarkable excursions ever given in this country. By three straightened curves and reconstructed and we don't know when we will \$15,000,000. All this was successfully ex- year is lost in interest alone to us. The plotted and a rich harvest of advertising reaped for his road.

In 1899 Mr. Darlow led an expedition portunity was afforded for giv-newspaper men full details of versities and museums of the United that will attract our servants, the conthe development of the great overland States, through the fossil fields of Wyroute. If the value of advertising de-pends on the number of people it reaches result such men as the late Wilbur C. this was a stupendous success for every Knight, professor of geology and min- be held over the clear wording of the daily newspaper in the ing in the University of Wyoming, and law, and we plan to take immediate acthem gave unusually large National museum, lent the facility of Our ambitions are large. space to this matter. Long stories were their scientific pens to the exploitation bendquarters and legal help. sent out by wire, longer ones by mail in of the resources of this maiden country, every claimowner to write to The Jourshape of features and illustrated, so wondrously pregnant with the phe- nal and tell his own story of injustice, of fol-nomens of nature—not forgetting to ex-The ploit the wonder of the great overland champion our cause and thus bring s amount of matter, however, should not be allowed to shut out the consideration of the character of it. As a mat-Books and pamphlets live as cess to our efforts.

in isolated sections of the country. They have found the service vastly convenient not alone because of the promptness with which their mail reaches them, but for the fursend to town for things which otherwise would cost them half or a whole day's time to get for themselves. This has

that feature of the work than the carriers themselves. ple served. If the government wants to do the reasonable and just thing by the carriers it will give them the increase which the present bill calls for and let matters

WE MUST HAVE CONTINUOUS APPROPRI-ATIONS.

THILE MONEY is freely lavished elsewhere and while opportunities actually seem to be created ing up-in price-and several eastern for its continued expenditure, it is manifest buyers are looking them up, and their that Oregon will have to fight for every dollar which it neither have been wise nor warranted. There were many may hope to gain from congress for its perfectly legitimate enterprises. It has itself spent much money which the federal government should have spent in river and harbor work and it has waited for years in patience for the beginning of work that while it meant much to the great re- year. gion of the Columbia river basin, meant equally much to

The work at the mouth of the Columbia river has been refused, on the money being refunded started and there is sufficient appropriation to continue it by the swindler, who had been arrested, for the present season. But at the end of that time it may be left in whatever conditions it happens to land without hope for its continuance in the following year, which may be the crucial year in its history. In much the same w has proceeded the work along the Cofumbia river. Appropriations have come in dribs to do work which should be titions signed by over 2,000 voters have undertaken, if at all, on a permanent and continuous scale, The question of these improvements should be considered as a whole and not segregated into sections, for in no other way can we hope to get permanent improvements or even improvements of such a nature as will be of much

The work proposed on the Celilo canal falls naturally and logically under the head of continuing improvements. In this aspect it has been regarded by the chief of the en- Democrat says, by some of the best peogineering department. The only obstacle in the way of a ple of the city, and, what is worse, by pay for the right of way. The gordian knot was cut by the state at the recent special session of the legislature when thrifty Chinaman who operates the \$100,000 was appropriated for the purpose of buying the right of way and turning it over to the federal governfaith of the state or its belief in the enterprise could have tion, but in Hood river vailey the prinbeen afforded. The work itself will occupy several years in its completion. Under the best of circumstances it could not be completed within five years. This being true and water for irrigation and other purthe state having done what was demanded, and rather unjustly, too, as its share, the whole matter should be put upon a permanent basis, the engineers' estimates accepted and an appropriation for its continuance regularly inserted in the sundry civil bill.

Much is expected from the delegation in congress in this prepare to spray their trees and bushes respect this year. There is no good reason why the mat- soon, particularly against that worst of ter of river and harbor appropriations, particularly where they concern the contemplated and actually progressing erally known and admitted that the one work on the Columbia river, should not be put upon a remedy for the fruit pest evil is frepermanent basis under which the work may be intelligently quent spraying. prosecuted and brought as speedly as possible to a consummation. By the results of their efforts in this direction will their work at this session of congress be largely

NEWS AND SPECULATION.

TT IS already manifest that it will not do to place too much reliance, even on so-called official news, which comes to the world by way of St. Petersburg. The considered of our population conveniences that add vastly same is quite true of that which bears a Paris date line; of innumerable white families, domestic It always needs verification before one may be sure of its troubles arose, which caused the trag-This being true it is no more than fair that the men who probable truth. On the other hand news which comes perform the arduous duties should be decently paid. They from London may usually be expected to have a Japanese THE SCIENCE OF JUSTWHENTOQUIT flavor to it. With these things in view one is not apt to and this does not appear to be taken into consideration be swept off his feet either by reports of great Japanese in fixing the compensation to be paid to them. By the bill or great Russian victories. A notable illustration was contained in the first dispatches sent out from St. Peters- He'd read all the books that had comburg claiming a great Russian victory at Port Arthur. riers will no longer be permitted to carry any express When it all simmered down it was quite apparent that if packages or do any paper business. The little revenue the Japanese effort had failed, there was involved in it As well as the crudite minds of today. neither great loss of life or property, not a single battle. He'd name in a minute each book (and

The Japanese are exercising the most rigid censorship But one sort of knowledge ('tis taught ever imposed. They are determined that the scope of Precisely what they are now attempting to do is little He'd talk you distracted on plays that more than a matter of speculation, more or less intelligent. But the time seems close at hand when there will be some This is the carriers' side of it, but there is another side. developments which will be worth while, from the stand- He'd talk you to slumber on Pompelian

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Protest from the Other Side. Portland, Or., Feb. 24.-To the Editor of The Journal: A half-dozen of us, all citizens of Portland, who took claims Ogden-Lucin "Cut-Off" was formally ter found its way not only into the under the stone and timber act years opened and dedicated by E. H. Harri- columns of the daily papers, large and ago, and who as yet have not received ago, and who as yet have not received patents to our land, are trying in a modest way to obtain fair play and justice, and we need the aid of your paper. We have started a list of charter members for a protective association. We feel that at last we must rebel against being pointed out as rogues and rascals and held in suspense for years. We have looked over the records of one land office and find over 5,000 men and women alone who put up \$400 each, and we are stupendous engineering achievements sure that there are about 10,000 men Union Pacific has reduced grades, at least who have \$4,000,000 fled up, tracks on the Wyoming division costing title or be refused title, thus \$50,000 a We all have our stories of injustice heaped on our heads. We are counting on The Journal backing us up and giv ing this cry of distress the publicity gressmen, and which will cause a widespread interest. We cannot believe that the mere rulings of a department can Charles Shuchert of the United States tion toward obtaining what is our due.

> champion our cause and thus bring sucto our efforts. Yours truly, S. E. BREEN, \$23 Corbett St., One of Committeemen.

Oregon Sidelights

Drain is rejoicing in a new noise in that town, that of a new sawmill's whistle and buzz.

Oregon is growing all over. Stayton to have a new stone building and a

The Salem Journal urges the thorough cleaning of that city this spring. This is good advice in any city.

Lostine, Wallowa county, is now a thereabouts feel lost in it.

Jacksonville is putting on new youth and vigor, one sign of which is that it is to have train service three times a

A Dixonville, Douglas county, man harvested 10 tons of carrots from less than half an acre and sold them for \$10 a ton. The sure gold mine is a carrot Many million young salmon have late-

into Oregon streams. Come back, nice little fellows, when well grown; we will Eastern Oregon cattle are becoming more frisky; not only have they en joyed a mild winter, but they are look-

ly been turned loose from hatcheries

The Blue Mountain Eagle says the county seat question "is stirring up a hornet's nest all over Grant county. Must be rather rough on the hornets up there in the high hills, this time of

An Astoria man who was swindled out of \$10 by cashing a worthless check to prosecute him; and the next day another man was defrauded by the same operator in the same way. Moral: There should be no compromises of this sort

Still LaGrande is trying to become the county seat of Union county. Pebeen filed asking for a vote on the questhe largest and in a business way the most important town in the county, but Union is nicely located, and naturally wants to retain the plum tree that has

joint," patronized not only by dis-reputable men and women, but, the boys ranging in age from 10 to 18 years. pregnated with "dope" and that the

In some places the people have cipal trouble lately has been over between a water company and farmers and horticulturalists who need poses; but the difficulty has now adjusted, and the people of that remarkably rich and prosperous valley are now happy again.

The Medford Twice-a-Week properly Therefore, orchardists, say together, 'Let us spray"-and then do it.

Suicide is rare among Indians, but a Imatilla Indian, Jim Joshua, the second Indian of that reservation to kill himself, committed suicide Monday, by shooting himself with a rifle bullet. cording to the East Oregonian he was sober, intelligent and honest, and wellto-do, having 200 acres of good land; also a wife and three daughters, with whom he had lived happily till lately;

From the Baltimore American He'd dabbled in lore of the wise gone be

He's studied the sages of long buried

what's in it) in no college) He knew not-the science of Justwhen-

toquit.

quir.

In days of old Shakespeare or earlier

lumber,

where they split:

bill: He'd tell to the letter which system was Joe Chamberlain's scheme or free trade,

yet you are sad in chasing each fad that de's mastered, he's lacking on Justwhentoquit.

If men of his temper (we have them sic semped) Were builders of houses, each dwelling

would fall: They'd keep right on stacking new stories, though lacking solid foundation to hold them In every profession are men in pos-

of wisdom galore, though they haven't Of that prime essential of men influengrasp of the science of Justwhento-

Take then, for example, those duffers who trample The lowermost rung from the ladder of fame; Watch those who in trying keep bitterly

crying That luck and not skill give the victor his name earn well in beginning the secret of winning vagary called luck-not is not the

just the assumption of common place gumptiongrasp of the science called Justwhentoquit.

If instead of boiling your water you will drop \$400 worth of radium into a glass of it the microbes will have press-

Sure Microbe Destroyer.

From the Chicago News.

THE BIG RUSSIAN ARMY

From the Chicago Tribune. to more than I cent a day, though his clothing and equipment are proand luxuries of every kind. The enlisted men in the United States army are paid more than three times that amount per month, or about forty times as much When it is considered how little the Russian private has to spend it is easy to see why he should be eager and quick "on the loot." The Russian officers are paid a little

better, but not so much so as to cause any particular gasping for breath. Russian lieutenant gets about \$200 a year, a captain about \$300, and a major \$450. It will be seen, therefore, that such of the Russian officers as have will be seen, therefore, that not private means or do not obtain financial assistance from some outside source, are forced to live in a condition not far removed from actual poverty. A new uniform to a man who depends on ter of fact, almost all the higher officer ome from more or less wealthy families, and if they marry they are supposed to select only rich girls as wives

The most astonishing strength of the Russian army is in its cavalry branch The agricultural department at Wash-ington estimates that in all the world there are about 65,000,000 horses. Russian empire alone has \$0,000,000 horses, or nearly half of the grand total. In the regular army of the cgar there es than half a million horses, vast cavalry force may be in the far east may be questioned, for allowing to each horse a daily ration of 25 pounds of fodder and taking it for granted that manner during the necessary Manchuria and the adjacent provinces raise little that might be used for horse food, it is hard to see how any large number of horses can be permanently

Cossacks. The Cossacks are really professional soldiers. They almost live on have seen them. horseback, and are the only horsemen in the world who equal the rough riders of the far western states in feats of horsemanship. They come from about the Black sea, and out of a total population of 3,000,000 furnish 150,000 men for the imperial army. The horses and uniforms of the Cossacks are furnished by the various Cossack tribal communities, and in camp the curious tribal signs hang over the entrance to the quarters of each regiment. In active service the Cossacks are the eyes and ears of the Russian army. They are the scouts, the pathfinders, the couriers, and orderlies when desperate and dangerous work is to be done. They are much more independent than the common soldiers of the army, and are also treated with much more consideration by the mili-

tary authorities. The Cossacks are armed with rifles without bayonets, with swords, without guards, and the men in the front ranks in each company also carry lances. They take great care of their horses, and are esteemed as among the most daring, tireless and relentless soldiers

AN IRISHMAN'S OPINION.

Michael Davitt, the celebrated Irish statesman, writes as follows for the Hearst papers:

There are a few considerations that are for the moment lost sight of in the public eagerness for sensational news, which will demand the most serious thought and reflection in this country before the conflict precipitated by Japan is brought to a close. Possibly you may allow me to draw attention to some of these in your columns. Already the United States has been

induced to commit a diplomatic and tactical blunder. In the partisan line taken by her press and in the more or less friendly purport of Mr. Hay's note, she has all but departed from a professed attitude of strict neutrality. This, at least, is the impression created in Russia, and the result is to beget there, for the first time in your history, a feelwhich may lead to complications of the most momentous character.

To ask what you have gained by the needless affront offered to a great and friendly power, is a question answers itself. You have gained noth ing but what is, I hope, only a momen tary feeling of justifiable anger at you unexpected partisanship for a yellow nation which has forced this war to an issue, regardless of the appalling sults that may eventuate to civilized manhood should a conflict thus deliber ately challenged, ultimately involve other powers in a general confiagration.

The English press gloats over your apparent pronounced sympathy with the Japanese. There is a sinister and obvious object in this British jubilation. It is meant to convince Russia that you are a potential ally of Great Britain in any development of the war that may compel her to defend her Indian frontiers should Russia resent the active encouragement the English rendering to their yellow ally, by now entangled in the mountain passes on the road from British India to Thibet Let us assume that Russia is, rightly or wrongly, convinced that you have tacitly taken sides against feeling will compel her to take meas ures of preparation and precaution that would not now be necessary on her part. It must influence her plans in a great measure as to the moving of her and sea forces from Europe to the pres ent field of operations. In other words, it is possible that this

belief in your unfriendliness may drive Russia into acts that might light the baleful fires of general warfare over the whole of Europe, as well as of Asia.

May I, respectfully, ask where your enter a combination with and Japan against every great European of

Recollect that England can have no European ally with her in her seifish and unprincipled game of pushing her Japanese ally into a deadly struggle with the mighty Muscovite rival dian empire. Germany and France are far more likely to side with Russia than with England should the latter nation offer open aid to Japan. Their interests would lie in that direction, than with the possible counter combination.

What land force could be shipped across seas by England, the United to practice it. An axiom that should States and Japan in the event of such be inscribed "on the bells of the horses" an alliance, that could possibly hope is that no private know to successfully contend against the as a public servant. an alliance,

The predominant and characteristic The wages of a common soldier in the color in the uniforms of the Russian regular army of Russia do not amount army is dark green. The infantry wear double-breasted blouses and knicker bockers of that color. and grenadiers have bright colored pipallowance for spending money for all ings and facings on their green coats, purposes is just a little more than a Some of the lancers wear blue, and the

ruble a year, but extras of various kinds | czar's hussars are brilliant in scarlet, the grand total up to a little less | The Cossacks wear mostly dark blue o than \$4. This sum is supposed to cover green. But the general effect, the pre-all his expenditures for tobacco, spirits valling tone, is dark green, except in the hot months, when whiter is the leading

As to equipment, a Russian infantryman carries 30 rounds of ammunition in his belt, 30 more rounds in a bando-Her hung over his left shoulder underneath his great coat which is carried there done up in a roll, and a final reserve supply of ammunition, consisting of 30 rounds, carried in a pouch which hangs from a strap running over the left shoulder and attached to the belt. From the right shoulder is suspended his waterproof kit bag, and on the top of the kit bag is an aluminum water bottle holding a pint and a half. To the great coat is strapped a pair of boots and an aluminum mess dish. Besides this every six men carry among them the materials for a tent which will properly shelter them, so that it may easily be seen that the Russian soldier is considerable of a weight carrier,

The medical and surgical departments of the Russian army are finely de-There are six large and veloped. than 300 smaller hospitals regularly connected with the army, besides a much There are more than 3,000 surgeons in the army on a peace footing, and most of them are men of advanced training and this number in time of war might and high standing in their profession. be easily doubled. How valuable this The hospitals and surgeons in charge are supplied by the state with the latest and most improved apparatus for carrying on their work in the best possible inconveniences and hardships of an active campaign. The drugs for medical use are prepared for the army medical department in the form of tabloids, with maintained at the far end of a single-track railroad, more than 5,000 miles and put up by the latest machinery, and the bandages and dressings are prepared In the Russian cavalry, of course, the and sent out in sterilized bundles from most picturesque corps is that of the the state factories, which are the admiration of all the medical men who

The present Russian army, as an organization, is only about 30 years old. It was established by the imperial ukase of January, 1874, by which the whole male population of the empire, with the exception of certain outlying districts, is made liable to military service, from the beginning of the twentyfirst to the end of the forty-third year. Of this time, the first five years are spent in the standing army and the remainder in the militia. In every year there are more than a million recruits reach the age of military service. The law makes many exceptions among those who are liable to service, and in ordinary years not more than a quarter of a million, and, perhaps, not that many, actually join the colors, the rest going ing duty. directly into the militia. Education is one of the qualities which cut down the length of service. According to the degree of education which he possesses a young man may have his term of actual military service reduced to three, two, or even one year. It is from this class that most of the officers in the reserve corps or militia, are drawn.

three greatest military nations of the Thinks the United States Has Committed necessary, send 5,000,000 trained soldiers overland, to clear the British out of Egypt and India, en route for the scene of some titanic encounter in China which would forever decide the fate of that much-coveted empire and market. A moment's serious reflection will convince any well-informed American mind how impossible it would be for

Japan and her two allies to fight a land war of this gigantic dimension with any hope of success. But success or failure, what would such a struggle mean to the commerce and destinies of civilized mankind, in cluding those of the United States? Let us imagine for a moment the triumph of the Japanese with the aid of Great Britain and the United States,

The Japanese would be the main factor in the conflict. They are nearest the scene of the encounter and would place more men in the field than their two allies combined. , The glory of the victory would be hers, in eastern minds and imagination. Her prestige would become enormous, and China could not and would not stand as an independent empire for long against the domination of a power that had succeeded in beating a mighty antagonist like Russia What, may I ask, in such an event,

would bar the way to the organization and development of the 350,000,000 of the kindred Chinese race? and administration would build up a yellow nation greater than any of colossal empires known in human history.

JERYLL AND HYDE POLITICS.

From the Kansas City Star. Senator Burton, in his demurrer in the

United States district court at St. Louis, makes a fine ethical distinction between a snitch operating on his own account racy nominate its weakest man, and a snitch operating as a United States senator. This process of reasoning need not be followed by the distinguished body of which Burton is a member, unless it desires to be placed in the light of giving its sanction to grafting and disreputable pettifoggery. The proof that Burton dishonored his

profession as an attorney is so clear that he himself does not attempt to deny he accepted fees in the sum of \$2,500 from a fraudulent get-rich-quick concern, operating in violation of the federal postal laws. He sets up the lame and flimsy contention that the terest of the United States in the affair was limited to the issuance of an order to prohibit the transmission of mail to and from the company, and that "no question of governmental interest or policy was involved."

That sort of an argument may justify the act of Burton to the man capable of performing it, and it is possible that it may be accepted by the United States but it will not stand the test compensation would come from in this of public opinion. The whole business dreaded eventuality? Are you prepared was venal and unbecoming any lawyer in private life with the least professional pride and self-respect. was flagrant enough to precipitate the admission in Kansas—where Burton was known for just what he is before his election-that he is "finished" since he has been exposed, and the United States senate certainly cannot afford menaces the existence of the British In- to do less than to follow the lead of Burton's own constituents, and repudiate him.

> The Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde theory of politics is what is going to ruin the United States of America unless the of the republic punish honest people with political banishment as well as with social oscracism all who attempt is that no private knave can be trusted

Small Change

China, to Secretary Hay's note: "No

The map makers may have a new

Dowle must realize in Australia that he is far away from the model

"May wheat" lately, they should "happy as the flowers in May."

Some Panamanians are dissatisfied Not as many offices have as there are adult males.

Portland Democrats seem determined not to imitate the Republicans in hav-

dered black and blue, metaphorically, by blows from swindled customers. Some Russian names don't afford the funnygraphers any opportunity-Harbin.

Dalny, and Port Arthur, for example. Not only Sellwood, but other portions of the city, will rejoice if it shall be decided to rebuild the woolen mills

The Japs have reaped the disastrous eward of over-confidence bred by their first successes, and will go slower here-

The principle on which some newspapers are conducted is to try to ridicule everybody who doesn't quite agree with the proprietors.

Old Spain preparing for war is something like John L. Sullivan training for a prize fight. It is time for both

When the question, Who is responsible for fur-thief Kelley's release is asked, several officials point at one an-It's always "the other boy" that did the mischief.

Many people are disposed to look with

leniency, if not approval, upon the per-formances of young Larkin Flannigan in swindling gambling clubs. Yet it remains true that stealing from a gamful, in a practical sense that gambling Don't growl about the rain. Taking it the year through, it never rains too much in this part of Oregon. The more rainy days there are now, the less there

will be later. A year ago now clouds of dust were flying, and the present

growlers whined for rain-and got it in

July and August. How would you have liked to be "back east" this winter? great and clearly manifest wrong has been perpetrated upon the settlers upon lands now judicially awarded to the Northern Pacific railroad. Will a great and professedly just government right that wrong? And will it do so with all practicable promptness? Probably not. Yet this is a plain and press

Commander Booth-Tucker wants the government to loan \$50,000,000 to settlers that the Salvation army desires to place on arid but irrigable land. The proposition may not be "constitutional." but the government has spent many a \$50,000,000 in less useful ways. It is a "great scheme," an honest and a rightous one, and deserves favorable con-

sideration. A boy of 17 and a girl of 15 were recently married in Spokane. one chance in many that the children may agree and prosper, and get along together with an average amount of edded happiness; but it is to be hoped that the one in many chances wins, though such folly does not encourage such a hope.

POLITICAL POINTERS

Salem Journal: Is it wise? Is it right? Is it necessary? What? To carry the Multnomah county factional fight into Marion county? What has the party to gain by injecting factionalism into the interior counties?

Tillamook Headlight: As there ap pears to be indications that all counties in the First congressional district will have a favored son to nomin ate at the next convention, it will be in order for the Headlight to nominate B. L. Eddy, so that Tillamook county can be represented in the grand political shuffle for congressional honors. If Harris was the speaker of the last house, and obtained that honor by the courtesy of the gentleman from Tillamook, Mr. Eddy was recognized the leader on the floor of the house during the last two state legislatures, an honor which he obtained by his own ability and force of character, and which entitles him to the congressional honors if the convention makes any change in congressman.

Salem Statesman: The Oregon Democrats are talking Hearst, Fitz Hugh Lee and others but not a word for Cleveland. The Statesman, if yielding to a partisan impulse, would desire to see the Democsince no man whom it may select can beat one side of Roosevelt, it makes no difference to the Republicans. And yet, being our brothers in political warfare whom we-all like, it is not possible to affect an air of indifference to directed, or rather, undirected wanderings in the uncharted field of supposed eligible candidates. friendly feeling predominant, we cannot suppress the inquiry as to what objec tion any Oregon Democrat can have to the nomination of Grover Cleveland. He was their only winning candidate for 50 years, while Bryan has led them to defeat twice in eight years, and yet they appear to detest Cleveland and to listen to Bryan. If there is any sinmission that free silver is dead, what objection can any Democrat have to Cleveland?

BANISH THE TOY PISTOL

An Ohio legislator, having introduced drastic bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of the deadly toy pistol and dangerous explosives, the Cleveland Leader truthfully says:

This measure provides a sweeping and radical remedy for a great and growing evil. The toy pistol and the cannon cracker claim their victims by the hundred in all parts of the country at each recurring Fourth of July. In this city last summer nearly a score of persons died of lockjaw due directly to wounds produced by those explosives, and scores of other wounds were inflicted which put the victims in peril that was only averted by the prompt and efficient aid of surgical skill.

There should be no question as to the action of the legislature with respect to this bill. If any other evil of like proportions called for correction, the acand effective,