THE OREGON JOURNAL, PORTLAND, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1904.



The Great Servant Question

슻븮놂욊놂욄놂븮<u>휶븮늌븮늌븮늌븮늌븮늌</u>븮<u>幸쑫늌똜늌븮휶븮휶븮휶븮휶븮휶븮휶븮휶븮휶</u>븮<u>휶</u>븮휶<u>븮</u>휶븮휶뙲늌뙲늌딇늌딇늌딇늌딇놂닅늌딇

Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst. Great one occasion, when a servant had made recipes for obtaining faithful, affection-Britain Rights Reserved.

and excused herself by saying,

John D. Rockefeller As Viewed In France

(By L. De Norvins.)

Is he a benefactor to the poor, is he T very long ago, in one of the great salons of New York, where diplomats from all counan encourager of energy and work, or great Every one who knows him will answer

tries are frequent visitors, the you that he is nothing of the kind; that problem of finding a future husband for John D. Rockefeller takes a special little Yankee girl, the granddaughter pleasure in defying public opinion; that a little Yankee girl, the granduaghter of the American billionaire, John D. Rockefeller, was seriously discussed, and the choice is said to have fallen upon a son of the Kaiser. This union is said to be the goal of John D. Rocke-is said to be the goal of John D. Rockefirst oil well he has been busy ruining and depriving his fellow men of their feller's ambition.

Is it not a fact that the Hohenzol-lerns have not money enough, while the Rockefellers have too much, and would not this union be profitable to all con-And why not?

is admitted that a marriage which may exorbitant prices for oil and other necestake place 10 or 12 years from now, in saries of life, and at the same time reor 1916, between the young Mar- ducing the wages spaid the workers for quis of Stafford, a boy of 10, and little their toil. Miss Margaret Carnegie, a young lady of 8 years, is considered settled. The proven himself to be above the civil and

little marquis is the heir presumptive to criminal laws of the United States, has the ducal coronet of Sutherland and never concealed his acts, but has broken Miss Carnegie will inherit probably two the laws openly and defiantly. He cares Miss Carnegie with innerit producty any absolutely nothing for the good opinion hundred millions of dollars. Could any of his fellow citizens, but should the union be more suitable?

In the same way it is said that future day come when he would care to become marriages have been arranged for Miss popular he will undoubtedly buy popu-Giadys Vanderbilt, who is to have the young Duke of Leicester, little Miss without any expense to himself. He Alice Chauncey is to marry the Count will simply ruin a few more thousand and little Marguerite smaller fortunes and, with the spoils, of Caledonia, Drexel, daughter of a former partner endow this country with Rockefeller of J. Pierpont Morgan, is in time to be universities, Rockefeller hospitals and Rockefeller libraries-and a new public-Lady Torrington. spirited citizen-John D. Rockefeller.

Why then should not the granddaughter of the real ruler of the United States marry a son of the ruler of Germany?

Does not Rockefeller even now control tune grows, the number of those who many institutions in the United States are dependent upon him and who are which on this side are owned by the in his pay grows to fantastic propor-government? government?

The growing fortune of this insatiable all classes, consumers, producers, small moneymaker constitutes in itself the manufacturers and bankers, small spec-strongest condemnation of our present ulators, and, most numerous of all, a social conditions, and one asks one's- vast army of salaried employes. He self what is then this all-powerful man, fixes as autocratic dictator their wages this semi-god, who through his nu- as well as the cost of their living. And merous trusts already dictates the laws this flagrant contradiction between the of the United States as he wants to increasing prices of all the necessaries dictate the laws of the whole world, of life and the decreasing wages paid and who has the power to make the mil- for labor is witout a doubt the most lions of people prosperous or miserable? serious and dangerous problem which

The Dangers of Japanese Pan-Mongolism

张光传举行举行举行举行举行举行举行举行举行举兵承兵者兵承兵按兵承兵举兵率兵率兵率兵举兵承任承长承长承长承长

(By Alfred Ular.)

Japanese have gained an immense advantage over the white nations.

anese pan-Mongolism, Closely related by racial ties and char-It would carry me too far to describe acteristics to the Chinese and with a perfect understanding of the peculiari- the Russian pan-Mongolism. It is occupied with the pleasures and responties of the Chinese people, they have enough to look at the results already sibilities of their position. acquired an enormous influence in the achieved by the crafty diplomacy of the

plans, when the Chinaman becomes N THE great conflict over the com-mercial supremacy in China the tion, and the third is the political spirit which exists in and dominates the Jap-

by his nurse.

trol of all products and facilities in America in the hands of a very small group of capitalists, who are draining period of unusual prosperity. What may the public of that great country of its not happen in case of a great financial crisis?

All necessaries of life are from 50 to 63 per Sent higher in the United States than they were 10 years ago. Meat which in 1895 cost only 10 There is another trait which shows the character of America's trust magnates. Some two years ago Rockefeller, Morgan and their consorts, finding themnts, now costs 16 cents, pork has risen selves with too large an amount of prefrom 10 cents to 18 cents and eggs from ferred stock of the United States Steel

corporation, in a fit of charitable gener-15-40 32 cents a dozen. But not satisfied with the natural growth of their fortunes the American osity,

rmer wealth.

subsidized press, offered these shares rust kings have used all kinds of tricks, to their employes. Several million dollars' worth of stock was bought by which would at least have made them 150,000 omployes at \$85. Today it is not worth \$55. To send up the value of the impossible in good society in Europe. The famous steel trust, which started on its brilliant if meteoric career by stock it was necessary to show larger increasing the wages of its employes dividends, and what was more natural with \$2,000;000 a year, subsequently made a cut of \$10,000,000 in these same than to start with a cut in wages, and the poor employe, having lost \$30 on salaries, and this is generally attributed to the influence of John D. Rockefeller, every share of stock which he had bought, is sgain robbed of part of his who is now in full control of this enorsalary.

nous undertaking. In Europe these tricks of high finance Rockefeller also controls almost all the railroads of America, with an army would have landed all these millionaire directors in jail; in America they are of 650,000 employes, whose salaries only admired, and among them all John contemptible and dangerou amount to about \$50,000,000 a year, D, Rockefeller reigns supreme. Contemptible for a cut of 5 J. P. Morgan, George Gould and other yound the reach of the law.

which has more anxiously oc- thought I had better act in that way,"

The trusts have centralized the con- has been made while the United States prey, and a battle is imminent between

other matadors. The majority of the American people look upon the battle of giants only as curious spectators. If you tell them that their nation is in imminent danger they look at you with a pitying smile.

They will not admit that Rockefeller with his billions may overpower the government. They will answer you in the most phlegmatic manner that the stars of the union have not lost their brilliancy, and that if Rockefeller should go too far congress and people are which was duly praised by a amply able to show him his place.

It cannot be denied that it is interesting to watch this game of the financial giants, but the number of disinterested onlookers is rapidly diminish-Workingmen and small capitalists, ing. the first victims of these filibusters, firm seat in the saddle? are beginning to show signs of im patience, and the day will come when all these groups of sufferers will have their representatives in congress and my brother republicans in America that her heels? their resistance may come in time to save that great republic from the most output of poetry-an amazing, an in-

contemptible and dangerous forms of despotism-that of great financiers be-

I well remember how on my first trip

to America, now 12 years ago, I visited

The Increasing Demand for Poetry In America

the Elizabethan age. And nobody of all these rhyming folk but is willing to ad-

mit that what is written in the way of

verse now is, on an average, as good

written in the reign of the red-headed

queen. They are quite ready to declare

that when that serene senate of intel

lects, the scholars of the future, shall

Why, one of the

poetry, if not better, than what

(By Bailey Millard.) have been printed in New York and Bos (Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst.)

ton alone. There now lies before me on my desk printed volumes of verse by OMING immediately after a statement made in a special cable by Lady Henry Somerset that the taste for poetry is on and even boating in it. Ah, what a

the taste for poetry is on the wane among English women, this article by Balley Millard, the noted with confusion anybody who says this with confusion anybody who says this is not a poetic age. American author, is of extraordinary in-Why, it is safe to say that there are terest: twenty American poets today to one of

Whoa, Pegasus! Let me get my feet into the stirrups. Oh, how can I join the Parnassian steeplechase without a The Parnassian steeplechase? Don't

you know about that, dear reader? Don't you know that the Callow Muse is off and away, rough-riding like mad, with government, and I sincerely hope for a whole rough-ridden herd stampeded at

weigh and sift the poetical product of the ages they will find as much morit in Yes, there is just now a tremendous credible output—and all the literati who have been telling us that this is not a poetic age either know not of what they past. They are capable of voicing the speak or else they are trying to lull us dictum that in that distant day the idols we now worship shall have crum into fancied security.

Bliss Carman, whose forthright at- bled into dust. Indeed, Hamlin Garland tacks upon us as a prosy people have (a post whose name suggests the been particularly painful, and many wreath-ed bays) says that some of them other stern critics of this supposed Day of the Dollar, have been hurling their have crumbled already. But this bewildering pile of poetry

bolts against the Indifferent Public belies before me. It is indeed an astoncause, forsooth, as they declared it, it did not read poetry. When Mr. Carman titles in the publishers' new catalogues did not read poetry. When Mr. Carman titles in the publishers' new catalogues said not long ago that poetry was out are still more astonishing. There is evof date those of the aesthetic life sighed, erything in this present boiling of the "Alas, too true!" Other magazine writ-ers have taken pains to explain "The "Sonnets of a Telephone Girl" to "The was that nowadays nobody read poetry or cared to listen to it. In fact, we have been told so often that this have been told so often that this was not a singing age or an age that lent an made by the men who feed the hoppers

ear to song; that we had to come to ac-cept what the scholarly folk had as-tion is either writing or contemplating cept what the scholarly folk had assured us was "the prosale tendency of putting forth verse. books at hand bears in its preface the the times. solemn assertion that "all men are

The wise ones said that the Muse was "I dying, and that settled it. poets," and I for one cannot gainsay it. But just when we had thought that Of course many of the 43 new vol-

we heard the odious death-rattle in the umes of verse are by Lyrical Little Folk. The Callow Muse is here well to the lady's throat and were wondering if Altween employer and employed that never fred Austin would be induced to act as front. But there is in the batch good poetry as well as bad, which is no great wonder, seeing how thoroughly the infection has spread over the land. But don't believe anybody-even Mr.

dance the while. She wasn't dying after all.

How do we know this, Because of the fact that piles of poetry are coming from the press; that in one month no growing daily) there must be also numfrom the press; that in one month no

less than 43 different volumes of verse berless readers. *******************

Attitude of the United States Toward All Peoples and Countries

(By Mrs. John A. Logan.) the seas that were captured by our in Great trepid navy, and we are still paying millions more for the enlightenment and Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst.

Britain Rights Reserved.). T is a matter of infinite pride that

every American can justly feel that the United States is at peace with

civilization of the savages who inhabit those islands. Yea, more-an army of civilian educators and humanitarians have followed the victorious troops all over those islands. feeding the hungry, binding up the

Bliss Carman himself-who says that

this is not a poetic age and that we are

wounds, and succoring the poor, beggarly by some one of our own people, that we natives, who never before knew anything dom. With the avowed purpose of fitting them for self-government and independence the government of the United States has provided schools and teachers for the people, and doubtless before half of the twentleth century has come and gone and probably before the quarter milestone has been reached, the army and these noble agents will have accomplished the herculean task of lifting a race out of darkness and oppression into the sun-light of civilization and prosperity.

|self, which may result in the destruc-Celebrated French Explorer and Orien- tion of both Russian and Japanese

In the meantime he continues to

"operate," he swallows up the fortunes

of his countrymen and, as his own for-

ome her future employers.

began to be felt in America before we were altogether conscious of it in the old country, but now the dearth this spread equally to the homes of England make it of interest and importance, she and America. If I were asked to say briefly wherein would probably receive in return an inthink the trouble began, I should not telligent service, which would amply hestitate to affirm that it lies in the fact of the decline of the old-fashioned

mistress, for it is impossible that any servant can feel that she is part of the family unless she is accepted as such by those who employ her. For it as her affections. when she first entered service, came to

(By Lady Renry Somerset.)

the old fashioned servant. The difficulty

HERE is probably no question

cupied the domestic mind of

late years than the decline of

children' who very often were to be-Service in those days was not looked upon as a degradation, but rather as a promotion, and the child entered her

Her existence was a matter of interest to her mistress, her promotion, if she did well, a certainty; and by and by with the years, she grew to be the friend who shared the recollections of the past and the responsibility of the household, and was a distinct factor in

its well-being. The great Lord Shaftesbury used to say that his whole career was changed His parents were entirely

Sitting by his nursery fire, the little

new duties with the feeling that she had accepted an honorable profession in choosing domestic service as her career.

repay her. The employer who superintends, perhaps a thousand hands has friction and his strikes, but, on the whole, he usually gets on with his employes, and often keeps them a lifetime. I think that

part of the family that the servant of this arises from the fact that good old days gave not only her work but work is recompensed by promotion, and that intelligence and care are recognized I well remember how a little girl, and rewarded, not merely acepted as a matter of course. And if such an attibe trained in the nursery among the tude as I have mentioned were assumed by the business man toward his em-

ploye the work of the world would soon be at a standstill. There is an indefinable social stigma attached to service, which has caused intelligent and self-respecting women to shun it, for this idea of the social infer-

iority of the domestic servant has per meated all classes. I have heard the roughest factory girl, who may be earning \$2 a week, speak of another girl as a "mere servant." And this social inferiority is unconsciously emphasized by the mistress in many of the small de-tails of life. For instance, I know many women will never address a ser vant through the post as "Miss" or "Mrs." but will simply put the Christian and surname.

Many are extremely arbitrary in England on the subject of their servant's dress, and liberty to don the raiment given her when she is off duty. But, above all things, I think the reason why service is shunned, especially by the young, is the fact that the opportunity is not given for her to mee the opposite sex, and consequently the prospect of marriage becomes extremely small In old days, when house holds were larger and more men were employed the servant girl had the opport tunity at any rate of meeting the youths employed on the estate, with the result that when she left her employer in order to marry, in many cases her husband still remained in his service. Moreover. I think that it is well to renember that just as the mistress nowadays requires more amusement and change, than in former times, so the same restless spirit has spread to the classes of less opportunity. The woman who in old days was content to slt at her fancy sewing, to play with her children to supervise her house and who had interests outside her garden gate has nowadays a hundred engagements to fill in her week, committees to attend, theatres and picture galleries to visit, literary work to undertake, and life has come to her a constant panorama of changing scenes and interest.

reply to her, "I do not require you to that great American woman, Francis think, I require you only to obey." I think that if the mistress were to Willard, in her home at Evanston What struck me first about that re markable personality was not the briltake the servant into her confidence, explain her plans with regard to her liancy of her conversation or the charm of her welcome, but the fact that when house, tell her why she requires work we were seated round the dinner table she turned in the most natural and done this way or that, discuss with her,

I have heard women on more than dividuality of the servant are the only

graceful way to her maid and said: do not think I have made my little Swedish Ida known to you." There was a charm in the sense of oneness bemay not be deemed universally advisable, it is that spirit which wins heartfelt service.

Domestic service is in England the largest woman's industry. Nearly onethird of the occupied women population of the United Kingdom are domestic servants; but the census of 1901 dis-tinctly shows that the number of women thus employed is declining rapidly, and

in that year the Women's Industrial council made inquiries into the cause of the unpopularity of domestic service, and found that it was not industrial, but social.

There is no distaste for household work; but a stigma of inferiority and the lack of liberty were found to be unsurmountable objections. Again, it is among the worst paid of woman's indus-The labor department of the tries. board of trade published some time age a report on the wage of indoor domestic servants, which showed that the average money wage is \$90 a year in London, and \$77.50 a year in the England and Wales. This, of course, applies to England and not to America,

all the world and that we have the confidence of all peoples of whatever race or condition. where the wages are on a much nigher

The complaint has been made, usually scale; but it tends to show that the spirit is prevalent which depreciates the have not always been quite just in our value of domestic service, and cheapens it as well in moral estimation as in mon- dealings with others. It would be folly to claim that every American has been etary remuneration. honest and upright in his transactions I believe that until the whole aspect of the servant question is readjusted to with individuals of other races. That suit the requirements of modern life would be to presuppose that all men were honest, which is in itself a very viowe shall not get the faithful friend and helper who was the comfort of our lent supposition. But as a nation and a beneficent govchildhood, and the companion of our ernment I think we can claim the highest mothers. motives and the most generous actions The whole problem of the home has toward all mankind. More than once we to be faced afresh. In every profession and trade, the need of special training have been appealed to by downtrodden people for assistance in helping them to has been universally recognized. The shake off the yoke of tyranny and lift

left me; and although such an action may not be deemed universally advise. from where she lay "suspiring on the ground," and forth she bubbles into soulful song, doing a neat little skirt

Celestial empire since the stween the two countries. They have not attempted to force

they through great reforms at once, we not tried to make the Chinese buy large quantities of machinery or arms.

large amounts of cotton, oil or industrial stock. They have carefully avoided dealing in even the smallest quantities of opium. the criminal and immoral traffic which Mongolism.

undermines every undertaking in the Orient. They have never tried to make the

Chinese buy all kinds of merchandise, which they did not know what to do with.

They have gained important results, from the activity of their numerous anese people, is rapidly increasing. agents; they have introduced novelties the equals of the white people because China, but always novelties for they which there was a demand in everyday and Krupp guns, and because they have life.

They have started from small beginnings and been satisfied with slow re-sults, and in this they have, of course, been helped by the similarity of the

written language. A box of English, American or Swedish matches is to the Chinese an inven-tion of the foreign devils. A Japanese box with the same contents with a Japanese label, easily read by the Chinese, is almost Chinese.

The Japanese agent, traveling in Chinese costume, resembles the Chinaman as one egg resembles another. He speaks, st reads, and writes to perfection the language of his customers.

The heavy and bulky merchandise he keeps for himself until he has created a demand for them, and he is continually creating new demands.

He takes from his pocket a package of Japanese cigarettes; he lights one with a Japanese match. He takes from his trunk a bottle of seltzer, and in drinking it shows how good it makes him feel; he looks at his watch, and drinks a glass of beer. He shows the powers of his field-glass, demonstrates in practice the use of his bleycle. He carries comic and commercial papers; he laughs while reading the former, and absorbed in the news of the latter. He allows the natives to admire his shoes, his needles and comfortable safety pins.

All this awakens the curiosity of the Chinese, who recognize the practical value of the articles and soon adopt them, and the point of the wedge has rie. been inserted.

Orders for goods follow and the peowho buy watches soon want clocks: after matches come candles, and in this manner the import of Japanese goods has grown, not forced, but dethe Chinese themselves. manded by

that he can call his own. The Japanese, who are careful not to show their contempt of Chinese customs and habits, are no longer the enemy who destroyed the Chinese navy only years ago; they are friends and allies. for various purposes, but chiefly for sport. In California, Colorado and nearand day by day their influence grows, while the hatred of the white, secretly nourished by them, continues to inly every western state where fruit is crease.

If the Japanese pan-mongolism is allowed to grow as it has during the last few years we shall undoubtedly, within the life of a generation or two, witness the formation of an immense Yellow empire, which will precipitate a merciless race war, which is likely to becom fatal to Europe. But there are three forces of differ-

ent nature which ant nature which counteract this gi-cantic movement toward a Japanese-Chinese alliance and which ceed in averting the danger. which may suc-

One is the Russian pan-Mongolism. which endeavors to bring the Chinese business, the jackrabbit tribe has con-under Russian influence and power: the business, the jackrabbit tribe has con-other is a new movement in China her- that they are nearly as plentiful now as dust. Once in the corral they rush killed in one day by a party from Den-For this reason it has not come into mon thing in the west.

lonely lad used to listen by the hou cgar, which has added thousands of to the bible stories told him by the simsquare miles of Asia's territory to Rusple woman who was destined to mould sia.

have bought modern battleships

adopted derby hats and congress shoes,

iamentarism.

yellow race.

son the

anese agents.

the mind of one of England's greatest The Russian government has gained philanthropists. From her he learned an enormous influence in China, and his childish prayers; from her he gath-They have not thrown on the market will undoubtedly in the future work to- ered that enthusiasm for Christianity ward a European alliance against the yellow peril as threatened by Japan, which was so distinctly a mark of his beneficent career.

and should the czar succeed in this it Again, Sir Walter Scott has told us how he would go night after night, under cover of the darkness, to listen will be the end of the Japanese pan-The middle classes of China, though to the evening prayer offered by his old willing to deal with the Japanese comgardener, and how those words of blessmercially are, however, the worst stumbling block in the way, and the ing and of supplication sent him back to

his work cheered and brightened, to lack of confidence shown by the higher understand more rightly the romance of classes of conservative Chinese, who fear the radical tendencies of the Japhuman lives. Story after story could be gathered as to the effect on the minds of some of the The Japanese, who believe themselves

world's greatest men, brought to pass by the humble friends who formed part of their domestic life. It is the relation of the one to the

other that produces the quality of service, the absence of which we now so greatly deplore. The fault cannot possibly on the one side only, it must exist with the employer as much as with the employed. The servant question is esecially a woman's problem, and I

the teachings of Karl Marx are indisvoman should combine to remove. pensable to liberate and rejuvenate the The chief factor, it seems to me, in the decline of the old-fashioned idea of The result is that the young Chinese service exists in the distinction that is who study in Japan become imbued made between a servant and an employe. with a political radicalism, the whole The ethics which govern the employsignificance of which they do not un-

derstand, but which is enough to bring pan-Mongolism in disfayor with the Chinese government, and for this rea-Imperial government of China is exceedingly suspicious of the Japequal intelligence, but rather as though

also believe themselves great Socialists because they have adopted a vague par-The German "Kathedersocialism" has ecome a universal institution with them, and the more progressive middle classes, who are also the strongest adthink that her failure to solve it rests vocates of pan-Mongolism, imagine that as a stigma upon her which every

> ment of women in other capacities do not extend to domestic service. It is rarely that a woman will treat a servant as though she required an individual of

If this spirit has invaded the mistress

it has also possessed the maid. And yet, too often she may not go out of doors,

no special time is appointed to her as particularly her own, she alone of all the household is not supposed to require any change of scene or wider interest. It is not even deemed necessary for her to attend the clubs which are opened for shop girls, and, almost universally, cookery a science.

work and isolation are the characteris tics of her life. A graceful recognition of service ren-

management of a house is also supposed from their weary shoulders the multiplied to come by the light of nature to burdens that were crushing them. man, instead of by that education which We have responded to their appeals in is required for every other science. the name of humanity without violating

When women are able really to teach international laws and regulations to the their servants, and when a mistress can extent of causing the powers of the world give to the apprentice a knowledge of the art which she desires to acquire, to unite sgainst the United States, mainly on account of the justice of the cause then I think domestic service will have of the oppressed nation. Therefore no been raised to a different level. other nations could interfere without ar-I am glad to know that a school has been opened in Chelses, London, for do- raying themselves on the side of inhu-

mestic training, in which the whole art manity and oppression. The results have justified the action of managing a household is taught on of the United tSates, and the people practical lines. I can conceive nothing that will bind seeking aid have been redeemed from

cruel despotism and are today rapidly reservants to their mistresses with more faithful affection than the fact that a covering from the years of robbery and misrule under which they have lived. young woman, having really mastered

the true art of housekeeping, gently and The cost of the struggle for freedom quietly imparts it to the girl to whom to the petitioners of the United States The cost of the struggle for freedom has been prodigious in the sacrifice of human life and treasure, but finally culshe shows the dignity of labor and the real intelligence required for mastering human life and treasure, but final the intricacies of domesticity. To clean minated in forcing Spain to leave Cuba a kitchen will then become an art, to and allow the people of that fruitful polish furniture an accomplishment, and island of the Caribbean sea to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-

Domestic service will then be lifted ness. out of contempt, and mistresses and em-Later, as if to compensate her for the ployes will become friends in the facloss of Cuba, we paid impoverished Spain millions of dollars for the islands beyond

No other nation on the globe has ever before been so magnanimous or done so much for a people whom they have subjugated or rescued from the tyranny of church or state.

The statesmen of the greatest nations of the earth have devised no such plans or opportunities for the welfare and development of their dependencies as those conceived by American statesmen executed by the government of the United States for those far away islands.

Remembering the clause in the consti-tution of their own beloved land which provides that all men shall worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, these conquered people have been protected in their religious rights. As rapidly as they become converted to

loyalty to the government of the United States and a sense of justice, the prop erty of the church has been and will be restored to them without any guara except loyalty to a government that has brought them light and progress.

Less than a decade has passed since Dewey sailed into Cavite and was reinforced by our heroic army; and yet phenomenal success has crowned their work and their unspeakable sacrifice. Hundreds of the natives have flocked about their benefactors and are acquiring the language of civilization. Hundreds of others have joined the army to aid in putting down the turbulent desperate spirits that have infested the islands.

The scandals-precipitated by individuals have been insignificant compared to the achievements of the army, the navy and civilians in extending the benefactions of Christianity and liberty, and will soon

to the western states. It is found no- had another opportunity to display the where else. The speed of the animal high and noble principles underlying has always been proverbial among west-ern men, like the speed of a coyote. In mies of Europe and our great republic a straightaway race it is claimed that were called to Peking to protect diplothe jackrabbit can distance the coyote, matic representatives from butchery of but he usually falls a victim to the coy-ote's superior intelligence. The favor-the capital of the great empire of China. Following this brief engagement all other armies, save that of the United States, with the knowledge, if not the keeping the victim on the run, while the approval, of their officers, entered upon campaign of shocking rapine, looting run in circles, and the coyetes cleverly count on this habit. Before long the rabbit will arrive at the place from which he started, and there covers by rabbit will arrive at the place from whick he started, and there coyote No. 2, frish and ready for a short sprint, will sweap upon him and then denoted himself and his country.

One might continue to enumarate the instances that have placed the United States in the front rank of nations humanity and heroism, and in the advancement of Christian civilization, place from which she will never be dislodged while she is loyal to the bareta of the constitution made by the founders of the American republic.

ing.

DOOM OF THE JACKRABBIT

Denver Corr. of St. Paul Pioneer-Press, in the earliest days of the west. There, hither and thither in a frantic effort ver and other points in the state. This favor as a sport among ranchmen and be forgotten, especially since the culpr The western genius who discovered is little doubt, however, that the systhat there is a market for canned jack-rabbit has probably sounded the death- market purposes will soon make inroads knell of the long-legged, long-eared, on the tribe, and in time the jack may tematic hunting of the jackrabbit for on the tribe, and in time the jack may become as extinct as the buffalo. swift-running creature that has so long been a picturesque denizen of the prai-

a picturesque denizen of the prai-The first canning factory has been full of interest to the uninitiated specestablished at Echo, Or., and thousands tator, although it is apt to be anything of jackrabbits are slaughtered in this but pleasant when the actual slaughter vicinity every month to keep pace with of the animals begins. A huge circle the demand for this new article of food. of hunters is formed, miles in circum-Other canneries will be established in ference, and an inclosure built of woven the west and the jack will have no range wire so high that no jackrabbit could jump over it is the objective point of the Not that the jackrabbit has ever been

hunt. From the entrance to this infree from the persecution of man. He closure extend two fences, broadening has been hunted in various ways and out as they leave the corral. Into this wedge-like space the rabbits are driven, after which they will naturally run into the corral as the only exit in sight,

grown fruitgrowers wage a relentless war on jackrabbits because of the de-structive habits of the minal. Jack-rabhits have been known to destroy huge orchards by girdling the trees, and for this reason they are under the ban of fruitgrowers. In Kansas, Nebraska, tory at Echo, Qr., over 6,000 American Colorado, California and the Dakotas the hares were killed and two coyotes were sport of coursing has taken firm hold on caught. It is estimated that as many a large part of the public, and this also rabbits escaped as were killed on acresults in the death of thousands of count of the thin line. Jackrabbits annually. In spite of these The sight as the less

been held to give the ranch population The big holiday and to combine pleasure with rush into the entrance of the corral at

to escape. They leap high against the was not a roundup, but the rabbits were fence, and others try to burrow under killed by the good old-fashioned shot-the wire. An occasional coyote who is gun method. The jackrabbit is an animal peculiar Not many months ago the United States The most picturesque and exciting trapped with the rabbits is also too frightened to do anything but try to method of hunting jackrabbits is by

escape. He makes no effort to kill the coursing, in which trained dogs do the rabbits, despite the fact that a jack is killing. Owners of coursing greyhounds the choicest food which he knows. When in the west have large fortunes invested the last rabbit has been driven into the in their kennels, and much time and inclosure the gate is closed, and then money are spent in training the dogs to the hunters enter with clubs and begin make ideal coursers. The dogs are When the clubs drawn in pairs for the series of courses. ite coyote method for catching jackrabthe work of slaughter. begin to descend and the rabbits fall When a jackrabbit is started from be-dead right and left, the fright of the hind a clump of sagebrush two of the bits is for one of the animals to start a jack and attend to the active work of victims in the corral becomes a veritable dogs are released. Then comes a merry Higher and higher they leap race across the country. The trained other coyote sits down patiently awaltpanic. ing the arrival of his dinner. The jackagainst the wire fence, but always they greyhounds have difficulty in gaining are flung back and the vicious club de-scends and ends their existence. Blood have worked up within striking distance. is scattered from one end of the corral Then the rabbit turns, and the dogs to the other, and soon the inclosure is wheel like well-olled machines and are literally carpeted with dead jackrabbits. again in close pursuit. The judges are Strange as it may seem, the women who watching the actions of the dogs and

take part in these hunts do not hesitate are scoring all the points against them. will smoop down upon him and then dito seize clubs and take part in the work Finally the nearest dog seizes the jackvide the meal with the coyote that has rabbit and tosses the animal high in the done the actual chasing. of slaughter in the corrals. Jackrabbits have always been a table If the hunt has been for sport only. When the creature reaches the air.

delicacy with western ranchmen. Their the animals are divided among the hunt- ground it is dead, its neck having been ers, but if it is for market purposes the broken, and the judges score for a good stronger than that of the cotmeat is animals are beheaded and dressed and kill. Then this is repeated when an-hung in cold storage until the cannery other pair of dogs is turned loose. ton-tail, but when properly cooked is very pleasant to the taste. Now that forms of slaughter, however, and in into the corral, driven by the shouting using about 1.000 pounds of jackrabbit much money changes hands owing to been held to give the ranch population. The bir tacks are tractile remarkable. the jackrabbit is being introduced in cans to the world's kitchens, it is quite

likely that his sphere of influence with be widely increased, and it is only a question of time when the establishment question of time when the propagation Anna Carlson had the pleasure of Anna Carlson had the pleasure of hardly supply them. At a recent jackrabbit hunt near Sal-ida. Col., several hundred jacks were roundups which have been described. Coursing does not result in the whole-of jackrabbit farms for the propagation of this table delicacy will become a com-having visitors last Wednesday Coursing does not result in the whole-

all she demanded was a subordinate. dered and a right recognition of the in- tory of the home.