

VOTE DOWN THE GARBAGE STEAL.

NO CONTRACT to remove the garbage should be let to private parties for at least two good and sufficient reasons. First, because a contract which involves the public health should be retained in public hands, and second, because the city can do the work just as cheaply and very much more satisfactorily.

There has seldom been proposed in this city a measure involving so enormous a graft as that embodied in the twenty-five year franchise which it is said the city council has practically decided to grant to a private corporation.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

WE ARE JUST MAKING a little start here in industrial education in our common schools, and as yet have no industrial schools as such. In this we have been slow and shortsighted. For the great majority of children industrial education is the most practical and valuable of any kind or form of education, and this applies to girls as well as to boys.

This country is far behind Germany in industrial education, and the great system of industrial schools maintained in that country might be studied by our educators with enlightening and advantageous results.

We have not space here to go into details about these schools. They, like other schools, are of various grades, and are maintained for children and youth of both sexes and of different ages. They are designed to give instruction in all industrial vocations from the simplest to the most complex.

III was crushed at Sedan and driven from his throne in 1871.

Most of the industrial or trade schools—fachschulen or gewerbeschulen—of Germany, may be divided into two main groups, the first providing instruction for apprentices in the hand trades and artisans generally, and the second having for their more particular object technical education along manufacturing lines.

We said that girls as well as boys need industrial education, and so they do. Not so great a proportion of our women and girls as of Germans will put a technical industrial education into practice, yet it will do none of them harm and very many of them good.

It will be a good while before this country will go to the lengths that Germany has gone in giving its youth of both sexes an industrial or trade education; there is not perhaps the need of it here that there is there; yet it is high time that more attention was paid to this most valuable but hitherto, in this country, almost totally neglected form of practical education.

WHITE MEN AND YELLOW MEN.

FROM THE REMOTEST historic times the white race has been dominant in the world. Neither Malay, nor negro, nor Indian, nor any race of darker color, could, or did, long withstand the white race, however superior in numbers the darker race might be.

But they had something to learn, and they are not nearly as wise as they imagine themselves to be if they are not learning, a valuable lesson these days from Japan. The most significant exhibition, the most momentous development, of the present war, is that for the first time since records called history began to be kept a white nation finds itself not only checked in its encroachments, but so far beaten and repulsed, on sea and land, by a nation of brown-yellow men.

It would be strange if the prowess and patriotism displayed by the Japanese in this war did not in some degree awaken and stir the millions of China and India to thoughts that are precursors of action. Not only they but other peoples of mixed Malay, Hindoo and Mongol descent may, we can reasonably presume, be wondering why they too may not adopt the methods, arms and implements of occidental civilization, and deal with the white races on an equal footing.

It is estimated that the population of the world numbers between 1,500,000,000 and 1,800,000,000. Of these Asia

alone is credited with 864,000,000, of whom more than 490,000,000 are inhabitants of the Chinese empire, nearly 300,000,000 are Hindoos, 58,000,000 are Japanese and Koreans, 30,000,000 are Malaysians, and 18,000,000 are Indo-Chinese.

The Japanese broke their shell half a century ago, and at once desired themselves to learn, to adapt and adopt everything that would make them strong and wise. In that process they became religiously liberal, tolerant. Few of them are Christians, but they give the Christian religion a fair, free field and full opportunity.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RUSSIAN NEWS.

OF ALL THE IDLE TALK indulged in by certain newspapers none is so ridiculous as the great flourish about the achievements of the Associated Press at St. Petersburg. Time and again these papers remind the busy readers that this particular news gatherer is actually given every opportunity to ascertain and transmit all the news from Russia to its foreign consumers without any governmental interference.

But just how much the war news obtained and transmitted by the Associated Press from its St. Petersburg source may be depended upon one can easily judge from the fact that every important engagement with the army and navy of the mikado, and every disaster that has overtaken Russia, in her present far eastern enterprise, the Associated Press has invariably announced it at first as an undoubted or "probable" success for Russian arms.

As to the special favor and graces into which we are told the Associated Press has gotten itself with the Russian imperial government—the truth of the matter is simply this: The brutal despotism of Russia has found from experience that it could never keep a single item of any importance from reaching the civilized world. Not even matters that were most diligently guarded in the secret service could be kept from leaking out.

A GREATER OREGON OPPORTUNITY.

OREGON has an asset soon to be realized upon which did not always appeal to our progressive citizenship, i. e., high mountains and heavy rainfall. The age of electrical power is just dawning. Electricity will drive the motor car of commerce, turn the wheel of manufactures and become the handmaid of agriculture.

excels all sister states. Her mighty uplifts and heavy rains maintain streams admirably adapted to power purposes. The rush made within the past five years for power sites along the most prominent streams is but a forerunner of what may be expected in another decade, when electrical generation and transmission has been more thoroughly perfected and power from fuel has become an industrial anachronism.

AN EXTREME CASE.

IT IS THE UNUSUAL, the extraordinary, that attracts attention, that arouses interest, that people want to hear and read about that therefore makes news. The average normal steady-going, well-behaved man or woman is of no interest to the public, therefore is scarcely ever mentioned until death.

But it is wonderful, astonishing, in view of some cases almost appalling, to observe in what horrible ways men commit crime and sin. Some think the worst of these cases ought not to be reported, but this view is scarcely a practical one. The case last week of extreme depravity exhibited by a young man and woman living in a river scow, the girl dressed in male attire, was far surpassed in sickening features by that of the Coos county monster, whose six children, ranging in age from 14 to 2 years, were brought to this city, ignorant, ragged, dirty and hungry, and consigned to the Boys' and Girls' Aid society.

This extreme case furnishes an opportunity to say a good word for that society, and for all the good people who support it. Such a society is an absolute necessity in a city like this. Many an unfortunate child has through its good offices found a good home and been given a start toward decent, respectable, comfortable manhood and womanhood, as doubtless these far worse than orphaned waifs will be.

A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE FAIR.

IN ANOTHER PORTION of this issue we print a view of the fair grounds as they will look when all the buildings now projected have been completed. With the exception of the government buildings on the peninsula all the others are practically under roof. The picture, which was drawn for the fair association by R. Caughey, is a striking object lesson and tells more succinctly than words could do the story of the great enterprise.

The birdseye view, we doubt not, will be a revelation to many people, even among those who looked for a very good exposition in Portland. It makes clearly evident the fact that it will be the chief of all the lesser expositions ever held in this country and that it will set a mark for itself of which the people of this city and state will have every reason to be proud.

There is a certain interest in contradiction, however vital the issue may be. British opposition to Chinese immigration, as witnessed in Cape Colony, British Columbia, Australia and some other colonial possessions, is given a ridiculous aspect in the light of British Columbia's favor for the Japanese colony planned in our sister province. Japanese are more progressive than the Chinese, and are less menacing in numbers, but the spirit opposing the son of the Flowery Kingdom applies to his neighbor. In either case it is an alien, true to his ancestry and country, willing to labor for a pittance of the average wage scale where he locates, and accustomed to economic standards that the Caucasian spurns.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS

By ERNEST COUNT VON BINDER-KRIEGSTEIN

AH, les voyous! Ah! les saligots! Ah! les Sachalins!

With these words Monsieur Girard, correspondent for "Le Matin" and known as a sworn Rusophile, burst into the dining room of the "Colojet Jaktor," at Harbin.

officer of the general staff, who is never to be found anywhere else, I heard from one of the private cabinets the most infernal noise, mirrors were broken and painted women scream and carry on in the most disorderly manner and when I ask a well-known officer, who was so intoxicated that he could not stand on his feet, where I could find Colonel Petroff, he asked to be excused, that he had no time to answer me as he was dining with Grand Duke Boris the brother of Grand Duke Cyril, who, we feared, had been killed. And just now I met a number of officers in full dress uniform and when I asked one of them if today was an orthodox holiday he replied with a laugh which made the blood boil in my veins: "Oh, no; we only celebrate the death of this Makaroff."

"Imagine a Russian officer speaking in this manner of his comrade, who had died the death of a hero, I will not remain here one day longer among these scoundrels, who know neither honor nor patriotism."

European officers, because Russia in spite of a thin veneer of western civilization is really an Asiatic more than an European empire.

The Asiatic corruption, which exists among all Russian officials, is also prevalent among army officers and is so deeply rooted that they have organized a special and by no means secret system of robbing the government.

I have heard two cavalry officers who met for the first time openly ask one another colonel of cavalry, a count and bearer of one of Russia's noblest names, complained that he, who in time of peace was used to make 25 kopek a day and was furious because he had received orders to give up half of what was saved on the regular expenses of the regiment to the division commander.

The manner in which money is saved by the regimental commander is also typically Asiatic. In the first place the full number of men are never enlisted and a great number are always away on "working furlough," that is to say, they are hired out as field laborers to owners of large estates by the regimental commander who not only pockets their government ration money, but also the wages paid them by the men for whom they are working. As a rule nearly half of the money allowed

for oats and hay also goes in the colonel's pocket and the poor horses are fed only once a day and drugged with arsenic and sulphur so as to present a sleek appearance. That the horses are also used by the officers for their carriage goes without saying.

Among the officers all races, types and ages are found. In the same regiment one may find orthodox Russians who hate the sight of an European as fanatically as a Mussulman hates a Gior, German speaking and German thinking officers from the Baltic provinces and others from Karland and Lipland who despise the Russians as they despise their form of government. Poles and Poles are about the only men one does not see as officers, except occasionally as surgeons. But in the army there are also thousands of Tartars, Turkmens, Tatars, Kalmyks and Bashkirs, who, as Mahomedans, hate their Christian fellow officers, with a hatred which never dies, and one wonders how the Russian government dares trust these men who in their hearts have never recognized the authority of the czar.

It would be too much to say that the Russian army is always on the verge of a revolution, but one shudders to notice how the orthodox officer despises his Mahomedan or Protestant comrade and in every possible way tries to prevent their promotion.

Promotion in the army goes, on the whole, badly by promotion, and this is the reason why one often sees colonels of 50 and second lieutenants of 45, who will remain lieutenants in military experience and knowledge they are in every way superior to those whose orders they must obey.

But among the officers of frontier regiments, which have never been garrisoned in the large cities, one finds hundreds of young officers, splendid young men, often descendants of noble but poor families, who know nothing higher than to keep their scabbard but what is the use of the heaverly of these men who have fallen by the hundreds, when their commanders are cowards. Three times I have seen Russian regiments routed and thrown into panic only because their colonels lost their heads and fled in a manner which ought to have earned them a bullet through their brains from their own men.

One Colonel Lipovitch Popovitch told me openly in the presence of several reporters that he could never fight unless intoxicated. And to men of his stamp the lives of hundreds of the bravest in moments which require a clear head and cool judgment, which require an easily understood that the Russian soldier fights best when not under command of his officers.

officers in their distrust of all foreigners, which, however, does not prevent him from discussing military subjects in their presence and thereby in a few moments lay bare his dreadful ignorance of military history.

I have often, during this war, heard foreign correspondents tell Russian officers of the glorious battles fought by the czar's armies in the wars in the Caucasus and against Turkey, of which these had never heard.

The Russian lieutenant is—at the young officers in any army—cowardly and reckless, but what is the use of the heaverly of these men who have fallen by the hundreds, when their commanders are cowards. Three times I have seen Russian regiments routed and thrown into panic only because their colonels lost their heads and fled in a manner which ought to have earned them a bullet through their brains from their own men.

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FIVE GENERATIONS OF CARPENTERS

FIVE generations of long-lived fathers and sons, and every man-jack of them a carpenter and contractor—this is the remarkable situation in the Nash family, two of whose representatives are residents of Portland. How many many hours would the men of this remarkable family must have built. As far back as the present generations can trace it, there have been carpenters in the family. "My great-grandfather was a carpenter when he emigrated from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and began building houses in Pennsylvania, and with other intrepid pioneers went to Kentucky, which became the native state of a great many carpenters

terfor finishings for the houses they built. Nearly all their old tools are for that kind of work. They would be of no use whatever to carpenters nowadays. My father was a fine sceler. He could take any sized stick of wood and tell just how many feet of boards it would cut and how much waste there would be. When they wanted materials in those days the carpenter went into the woods and got out the lumber. By felling a tree so that it would lean upward on another, they put a whipaw into it, with one man above and one below, and thus they would cut out every board for the house to be built. It was not much wonder they did not build many fancy houses in older times."

The Nash family is of Irish descent, and the first member of it who came to America emigrated from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and began building houses in Pennsylvania, and with other intrepid pioneers went to Kentucky, which became the native state of a great many carpenters

of the Nash carpenters. He was a contemporary of Daniel Boone, and for some years his artisan skill was devoted to building the stockade houses that were the only protection of those hardy men and their families from the blood-thirsty Indians of the Shawnee, Delaware and Wyandotte tribes that infested Kentucky in those days and ultimately gave to the state the name of "dark and bloody ground," which it bore for half a century. This first pioneer Nash gave to Kentucky three boys, all carpenters. The grandfather of the Portland Nash died in Kentucky some years ago at the age of 95 years, and one of that patriarch's brothers reached the age of 105. The youngest to die was "Jim," who broke down his health from chewing tobacco, and died at the age of 92 years, at Havana, Ill.

Grandfather Nash left five boys, all carpenters, Richard, John and Cyrus, all of them carpenters. Bill lived at Maryland, and his children were all

11, about evenly divided, and all of the boys carpenters. John O. Nash and Douglas O. Nash, who reside at University Park, came to Oregon in 1855 and 1856 respectively. They were born at Havana, Ill., where their father now resides. This family consisted of but four carpenters, the father and three sons, and one of the latter was obliged to retire from the trade because of an accident he met with while driving a load of lumber, from which he fell and alighted under the wagon, one of the rear wheels passing over his chest and permanently disabling him. All of the family are long lived, and it is a common thing for the men to out-live 80 years.

THE GOOD MAN'S SWEATERY. From the New York Times. Palmer's new suit fitted beautifully, but he was short \$10 of the price. He needed the suit badly, but his wallet was decidedly disinclined to part with it. "What'll I do, then?" asked the clerk. "I'll make it fit," declared Palmer. "I can't wear that thing," declared the clerk. "It does not fit at all." "No, it does not seem so," admitted the clerk. "You've tinkered with it now till you have ruined it. I guess I don't want it." "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," proposed the clerk, who did not want a misfit left on his hands. "I'll knock off \$4 on the price."

right revolving in his mind various schemes old and new to get possession of the coveted attire, Palmer evolved a brilliant idea. He put on a high collar two sizes too large for him, went to his tailor and tried on the coat again. "Surely, it did not fit around the collar and would have to be let out. The next day he put on a collar half a size too small and tried on the coat again. The collar of the coat bulged out in the back as if it had been constructed for the neck of a pug-dog.

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"All right, but I lose money on it as that."

Palmer paid another tailor \$1 to have the collar altered, paid for his suit and had \$1.50 with which to take his girl to a baseball game.

THE WOODS AND THE WOODS. From the Mexican Herald. The wonders of biology are apparently inexhaustible. One of the most remarkable specimens in the Mexican museum, which furnishes a needle and thread all ready for use. At the tip of each dark green leaf is a slender thread needle that must be carefully drawn from its sheath; at the same time it slowly unwinds the thread, a strong, smooth fiber attached to the needle and capable of being drawn out to a great length. Friendly Interest. "You I refused my husband six times before I finally consented to be his." "Why? Had you a suspicion that somebody else might propose to you?"