

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

G. S. JACKSON PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. JNO. P. GARROLL

Published every evening (except Sunday) and every Sunday morning at The Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

RURAL FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

ONE of the comparatively new developments and aids to national advancement and popular intelligence is the rural mail delivery system, that within a few years has grown to enormous proportions and become a means of much enlightenment.

Between June 30, 1904, the end of the last fiscal year, and March 1, 1905, eight months, the postoffice department established 5,483 rural free mail delivery routes, making the total number of such routes up to the latter date, 28,998. The state having the greatest number of such routes is Illinois, with 2,450. Ohio being next with 2,151, and Iowa next with 2,048. These are great agricultural states, and are also thickly settled, the two main considerations with the department in the establishment of these routes. In sparsely settled regions the cost would be too great, and in manufacturing centers mails are delivered by city carriers. The rural delivery system is essentially a farmers' institution, and was, in fact, brought into existence largely through the influence of the grangers, which had somewhat of a pull in this respect with the politicians.

The rural delivery system now costs the government about \$7,000,000 more than the revenue it yields, but the taxpayers not only do not object to this cost, but are willing that the system should be extended and amplified, and made more general and complete than it is now. It will not pay directly, financially, for a long time, if ever, but as a means of popular enlightenment there is no doubt that it is a paying investment. It has done much to ameliorate the loneliness of farm life, and to bring country people into touch with the country's and the world's activities and various movements. Farmers that under the old system took only a weekly paper or two now take one or more dailies, and write and receive many more letters, and then far more promptly than formerly, all of which tends to their general enlightenment and intelligence.

It is only a few years ago that the first rural mail delivery routes were established, and then only, as some thought, as doubtful experiments, for their expense was looked upon dubiously by many statesmen, but they have come to stay, and will go on increasing in number and usefulness.

If the government can thus successfully conduct this great public utility, it is not strange that many people are asking why the government should not conduct some other public utility enterprises as well.

GOLD STANDARD IN MEXICO.

IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS Mexico will adopt the gold standard, doubtless to its ultimate advantage, as gold has gradually become the monetary standard of nearly all progressive commercial nations. The agitation for a silver standard, or a double standard, in this country, has almost entirely passed away, owing principally to world wide events beyond the control or manipulation of politicians or statesmen. There was sufficient reason in circumstances existing from 1893 to 1897 for the demand for the free coinage of silver and its maintenance as one of the monetary standards, but those circumstances suddenly and radically changed, and the "free silver" craze, as the "goldbugs" of those days were pleased to term it, passed away. As a matter of fact this country, and other countries, were in a dangerous financial condition then, owing to the smallness of the monetary base, and there was a prospect of almost universal bankruptcy, but greater quantities of gold were produced, silver was used to a far larger extent as subsidiary money, crops were exceptionally great, prices of everything rose, money in great quantities came out of hiding and became active in industrial enterprises, and so the crisis passed. Whether a similar period of depression and dependence upon an insufficient monetary base will ever occur again cannot be positively predicted, and it is not necessary to borrow trouble of the future, but for the present the gold standard, with the large use of subsidiary currency, appears to be sufficient and satisfactory, and Mexico is probably wise to fall in with the prevailing custom.

The only silver standard countries now remaining are China, Persia, the Central American republics and two or three South American states, and even these, if the

production of gold should go on increasing and no period of widespread industrial and financial depression should occur, may in time follow the example of Japan, Peru and Mexico.

WHAT TERMS WILL RUSSIA GET?

JAPAN has not fought this war for the fun of it, and will make sure of securing large and permanent results for its vast expenditure of men and money. Japan will be justified, since it appears to have Russia at its mercy, in dictating such terms as will restrain Russia within due bounds, such as will prevent her from crowding upon or interfering with Japan for an indefinite period. The Japanese have sufficient reasons for supposing that if Russia should make peace today it would be only with the purpose and intent of returning to the attack when prospects of success are better. If Russia could only bring about internal peace, order and development, it would not be many years, since it is so vast a country, until it would be able to give the island empire trouble again, perhaps, having learned by bitter experience, with better prospects of success. Therefore, Japan, having apparently the whip hand now, will impose terms that to Russia will seem hard, if not unjust.

But possibly, and let it be hoped that such will be the case, events may so shape themselves that Russia will abandon its long-cherished purposes except as they can be gained by peaceful means. It is natural for a whipped government to contemplate more successful warfare in the future. Yet the war party of a nation sometimes thinks better of this intention as time passes. France, for example, could make peace with Germany in 1871 only by yielding up two of its provinces and paying an immense sum as indemnity, and no doubt Frenchmen of that day quite generally cherished thoughts of a future war when the indemnity would be repaid and Alsace and Lorraine recovered, but there is little if any thought finding expression in France now of such an enterprise. Germany is a neighbor with whom France remains and probably will long remain at peace. Frenchmen and Germans are both too busy in walks of peace to desire war, and they have learned that as a rule war does not pay, that even the victor is loser—though as in the case of Japan war seems sometimes to be an unavoidable evil. But Russia is apparently prepared neither for peace nor for war. Internal insurrections promise to give it no end of trouble for years to come. When it gets through settling with Japan it will have, and has already, serious difficulties of its own and within itself to settle. Russia will be a problem to itself as well as to its neighbors for many years to come.

TOO MUCH COTTON PRODUCED.

DOWN SOUTH they still have cotton to burn. They are not burning it yet, but leaders in the cotton handling industry are appealing to producers to reduce their cotton acreage, and so decrease the output this year. It is stated that the southern planters have a surplus of over 2,000,000 bales from the crop of 1904 left over, which they have not been able to dispose of at profitable prices, and the cotton planting season is again at hand. The present and prospective price is said to be below the actual cost of production, hence the appeal to planters to raise less cotton.

The president of the Cotton Planters' association says that the world's requirement of American cotton is about 11,000,000 bales per annum, and this amount would sell for 10 cents a pound or a total sum of \$500,000,000. But if there should be an additional surplus, the price will probably fall to 8 cents or less, yielding only \$325,000,000 for 12,000,000 bales. Hence the appeal to raise less cotton, and more of something else, unless the world's markets can be stimulated, seems reasonable.

But may increased consumption not be brought about in the near future? When the war in the orient is over may not the hundreds of millions of people there desire and require more cotton cloths, and so increase the demand for American cotton, as well as for American flour and some American manufactures? It seems so, but for the present southern planters would doubtless do well to raise more hominy and hogs, watermelons and goobers, barley and steers, rather than more cotton than the world will take at a profitable price.

Small Change

Were you APRIL 1st?

April showers bring May flowers.

Raising good draft horses pays.

The initiative may be made a useful instrument.

Co-operation among producers of necessities pay.

Portland is no longer a monopoly newspaper town.

All anybody has to do to get rich is to start a magazine.

We couldn't reasonably expect March to be altogether pleasant.

Many think that Roosevelt will be forced to run again in 1908.

Nobody as the second senator from Delaware might have been worse.

Evidently there will be no lack of Republican candidates for governor.

It is still believed by some people that Thomas Jefferson was a Democrat.

It is well for men's hearts and consciences to be stirred up occasionally.

The mad Mullah seems to be having as much fun in his way as Castro does.

Oregon newspapers are treating the Lewis and Clark fair management liberally.

A young intending writer asks advice about writing poetry. This is easy: Don't.

Probably the Democrats of Oregon won't quarrel as to whom to nominate for governor.

Let us patiently hope that the Morrison street track will be fixed up some time this year.

Kyrle Bellow says actors are born, not made. But 'tis a pity that some of them were born.

Municipal ownership is going to be a very live question in various cities during the next few years.

J. J. Hill thinks wages are too high. But he wouldn't like to exchange his income for that of some of us.

If Mr. Bryan should really reorganize the Democratic party, he would also have a spell of strenuous life.

As the winter advances back east, hard coal becomes cheaper. Yet some people maintain hard feelings against the coal trust.

It is said that some maple syrup is now made of Kentucky corncobs. This is proof that corncobs can't be converted into whisky.

Russia has more blind people than any other nation. The cause doesn't seem to be able to see very well himself, and perhaps defective vision is fashionable.

Oregon Sidelights

Few empty houses in Eugene.

Athens will have another bank.

Big log rafts arriving at Corvallis.

Douglas county schools are progressive.

Some North Yamhill people are cleaning up.

A bigger mohair crop than ever in Oregon.

The new Brandon woolen mill will start up about May 1.

A \$10,000 addition will be erected to a Fendleton hotel.

Two Independence physicians are so unethical as to advertise.

A Salem dog attends the plays at the theatres and enjoys them.

Benton county has got out of debt again, for the second time in a year.

Assessors who are taking a good census are extraordinarily busy just now.

The Catholic church at Corvallis has a new 500-pound bell, and is building a lower for it.

Anti-monopoly rural telephone lines are much appreciated in various portions of the Willamette valley.

Independence Enterprises: What do the boys think of an official enumeration of the industrial products of the state, with hops omitted?

Lane county is beginning to feel the impetus of new life infused into the lumber industry. In many mills night shifts will be run and more men will be employed.

Copper items in Joseph Herald: The weather here now is stormy but fair. I. e., it bids fair for plenty of grass and good crops. . . The sheep-herders are getting incubators here now and hatching out poultry; watch their ad.

Beaver item in Tillamook Herald: Many Tillamookers are enjoying apples raised by themselves. In fact, the apples raised in here are keeping far better than the valley raised; that were brought in, as they have no worms in them. However, some are partial to the flavor of the valley fruit.

A move to change the name of Phoenix postoffice to "Quiver" or "Locust Grove" is talked about by the residents of that historic old town, which years ago was familiarly known as "Quiver," not confusion of Phoenix, Or., with Phoenix, Ariz., by the postal people, is given as reason for a change in name now.

Madras Pioneer: Rumor hath it that "Lafayette" died last Saturday evening from congestion of the bowels, and the school marm is pleased, I suppose, since it required a good deal of music to clean up on Monday mornings. Literary meetings are instructive, but the rules ought to be enforced, a little on the tobacco worms and such.

Port Orford Tribune: Some one run is a lot of intoxicating liquor the night of the ball, and some parties, whose love for liquor is stronger than their respect for ladies, drank enough to drown their self-respect. The authorities will punish the liquor distributor if they can find out who he is. Any person who will furnish liquor to boys, law or no law, is not a good citizen, and should be punished in some manner.

Sunday School Lesson

April 2, 1906. Topic: "Jesus the Good Shepherd." John 10:1-14.

Golden text: "I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd layeth down his life for the sheep."—John x:11.

Responsive reading: Psalm 23.

Introduction.

Jesus was still in Jerusalem attending the services and ceremonies connected with the feast of tabernacles. The third year of his ministry was more than half gone. Many of our Lord's discourses are made up of his words to his disciples, but these words were addressed to the Pharisees assembled in the temple (ch. ix:40). A false religion has always been of all fakes the most profitable. Any man today in America who invents a new religion or revivifies an old one so that it wears a novel, will find it a gold mine. Years ago one of Brigham Young's sons was showing to the writer of these notes some fine coal of which he boasted that he had recently discovered. "If there is any coal in Utah, you may be sure some one of the Young family owns it," said the railway conductor upon overhearing the conversation. We have all recently seen the "modern Ed-Jack" rated among the multi-millionaires of Chicago. A certain religious teacher in the east received not long since a crown of solid gold surmounted by a cross, and as a private donation to the Pharisees did not neglect their opportunities. They dressed well; ate well; slept well. A man who touched the existing order threatened their revenues. There was a contrast between those who feed the sheep and those who feed upon them. It was the priest's right to live by the altar (I. Cor. ix:13), but the priest who kept up the altar primarily to live was unworthy of his place.

The Lesson.

Verse 7. Probably there was no question more frequently asked our Lord than this, "Why hath authority doest thou these things?" (Matt. xxi:27). Who gave him authority to admit, to exclude from the kingdom (Luke xxi:27)? Certain officials received their power from Rome; others had been solemnly ordained and consecrated by the high priest. From what source had this young teacher from Nazareth authority to teach the law, or to unbend the conscience? "I have the authority," said Jesus, "by virtue of what I am, I myself am a good shepherd. If I admit a disciple, he enters. If I do not shut him out, no council can exclude him from the kingdom of heaven." It was because Jesus understood his Lord that he laughed at the bull of the pope. Verse 8. No ordinary reader of history has any conception of the way in which religion has been made subservient to covetousness. The Vatican has never declared that the so-called present-day miracles at Lourdes, France, actually occur, but neither is the Vatican likely to deny them so long as the pope and the cardinals amount to a million dollars a year. Jesus knew the besetting sin of ecclesiastics of all ages, and he knew to whom he was speaking. High priests, by virtue of what I am, I myself am a good shepherd. If I admit a disciple, he enters. If I do not shut him out, no council can exclude him from the kingdom of heaven." It was because Jesus understood his Lord that he laughed at the bull of the pope.

Verse 8. No ordinary reader of history has any conception of the way in which religion has been made subservient to covetousness. The Vatican has never declared that the so-called present-day miracles at Lourdes, France, actually occur, but neither is the Vatican likely to deny them so long as the pope and the cardinals amount to a million dollars a year. Jesus knew the besetting sin of ecclesiastics of all ages, and he knew to whom he was speaking. High priests, by virtue of what I am, I myself am a good shepherd. If I admit a disciple, he enters. If I do not shut him out, no council can exclude him from the kingdom of heaven." It was because Jesus understood his Lord that he laughed at the bull of the pope.

Verse 9. It is a mournful fact that the teacher of religion has so often been a man who has practiced all the grasing arts they have practiced since. They were administering the kingdom of God for the sake of their emoluments. They set their own price upon admission. They had the coat out of the poor beggar, but Jesus received him. Had he been as powerful as Nicodemus, or as rich as Joseph of Arimathea, he would have received more cautious treatment.

Verse 10. It is a mournful fact that the teacher of religion has so often been a man who has practiced all the grasing arts they have practiced since. They were administering the kingdom of God for the sake of their emoluments. They set their own price upon admission. They had the coat out of the poor beggar, but Jesus received him. Had he been as powerful as Nicodemus, or as rich as Joseph of Arimathea, he would have received more cautious treatment.

Verse 11. The relations existing between shepherd and sheep are not so much his property as his pet. A man may sell his hens, but a little girl will cry for her cat. There is no love between a man and his sheep, but it is lost sight of when the shepherd has summered and wintered with his flock. In times of danger he will even fight to the death for their preservation.

Verse 12. The wolf was coming now, sure enough. Jesus saw that very plainly. Why not escape? He would be safe in Egypt or at Rome. There was no doubt that his enemies would do in a crisis. They knew when discretion would serve them. But to one who loved his own (John xiii:1) death was preferable to flight. In a larger sense, that they could not understand, he would also give his life for all who should believe on him throughout the world (I John iii:2).

Verse 13. A danger is a test of sincerity, but still more a test of love. The fire tries every man's work, of what sort it is. What heroism Christianity puts into men may be seen in the late events which added hundreds of thousands of martyrs to the roll of the Christ's church in China. Some of the simplest and naturally most timid of converts in that land bared their own breasts to the slayer in their surety for their friends, the missionaries. And many missionaries who could easily have escaped, stayed and died rather than seem to desert the defenseless native converts.

Verse 14. It is very interesting to observe the movements of a small flock of sheep when they have been long under the personal care of one who loves them. At the sudden appearance of danger, the rest of some strange dog or some vagrant passer-by, they will fly, but they will fly toward their shepherd. They know him. They may not know very much, but they know him. And the shepherd knows them. Not in the mass simply, but in detail. He knows them one by one. He thinks of them only as his delight. And upon their part, they come to him because

The Views of One

(By Amosiah H. Lewis)

Senator Lewis's promise to resign if the Delaware legislature will elect Adkins to succeed him is not without result. His resignation might satisfy Delaware, but we are all parties in interest, and he is not to be so easily offed. Let him promise not only to resign but to remove himself forever from the field of Delaware politics by becoming a convert to the Christian religion.

The president's recent appointment of a commission to locate public buildings in the District of Columbia, the members to serve without pay, was in violation of the law which prohibits the signature of his hardy dry. To meet this objection he made a supplementary order, allowing the members of the commission pay from appropriations for the building of the new government buildings. His infraction of the law first mentioned makes him liable to summary removal from office, a fine of \$100 and a month's imprisonment; under the other provisions of the law he is liable to have to get on with him somehow. But it does seem as if he might sometimes consult an attorney, or even an attorney general. He has an attorney general who knows the law better when he sees one. He knows it is a book.

How is it that recent dispatches relate political demonstrations by the students of more than 40 universities in provincial cities all over the empire? Modern universities do not exist as isolated cases of culture in deserts of illiteracy. Evidence of the Russian revolution is all over the world. It is now raining.

Who keeps them? Why don't the travelers go around them, through the open country? There is no open country; it is all inclosed by barbed wire fences. Whose fences? Mostly those of the great corporations. Are there any roads leading out of Washington? One—the same road. Do persons coming down it pay tolls? No; they fall so fast that they would smash the gates if the bosses did not throw them open. What makes them fall so fast? Their pockets are so heavy. Why do they leave Washington? It is used down.

Why don't the bad men start for Washington, why don't his neighbors put him to death? You cannot prevent a bad man from going to Washington by killing him.

THE DEEP TROUT CASE.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

The best reason for the general opinion about it is right, is a typical condition in restraint of trade. It is not a corporation like Standard Oil or United States Steel. It is a union of five great industries, each of which has its own output and, above all, to depress the price of raw material.

In form it is like the railroad traffic associations that were declared illegal in 1887, except that the packing agreement and common action are secret. It is much more ambitious and far reaching than those, which only undertake to prevent destructive competition by dividing markets. The chief difference is that the evidence, which was open to everybody in the joint traffic associations, is secret in the case of the best trout.

The trout case has been working hard to get this evidence. It is understood that much is contained in that part of Mr. Garfield's report which was withheld from publication to serve the interests of the packers. One of the six former packing companies has separated itself from the other five to aid the government in this prosecution. Many shippers of cattle and hogs are now what the packers call trout and, above all, to depress the price of raw material.

It is believed that the railroad companies, which have been forced to grant rebates by the trust in their own, as well as to pay injury, will tell the truth on the witness stand.

If there is any truth in the popular belief about the operations of the trust, it ought to be possible to get somewhere near the truth, with this kind of evidence. Of course the testimony of the managers and employes of the packing companies themselves would be very valuable; but if it is true that all in a position to know have been secretly packed off to Europe, the flight is a confession which ought to be nearly as convincing as their testimony.

With positive testimony on one side and the flight of all the witnesses who could contradict it positively of their own knowledge on the other, the government should make out a case satisfactory to the average jury.

GREATEST OF PROBLEMS.

From the Washington Star.

All things considered, the Panama canal is the biggest and most important piece of business this government has on hand. It is also the most difficult. Other problems present difficulties. The railroad problem is new and complex. The tariff problem is old and complicated. The Philippine problem, while simplifying every year, will yet for many years require great care. We have our stake in the far eastern question, soon to be presented in a new light by the close of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way. Everything else is still in the air. The debate continues about a sea-level or a lock canal, the government of the canal zone, the question of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and there is the Monroe doctrine, which lately has developed new aspects. We have our hands full without counting the canal, but with that they are running over.

As yet nothing seems to be settled at Panama, but the right of way