EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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Every good act is charity. Putting a wanderer in the right way is charity. Removing stones from the road is charity. Smiling in your brother's face is charity.—Mahomet.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SCHMITZ.

A SAN FRANCISCO news letter describes that city as almost fully rehabilitated and renewed; needing only the filling in of some "vacant spaces," of minor space and importance, a reader is led to suppose, to be solider and better than before the great fire; and this tremendous work, that after the catastrophe one would have said could not possibly have been accomplished in 10 years, has been done within two years, and that in the face of many great obstacles—excessive wages, strikes, municipal grafting and at least temporary loss of much commerce.

The representation mentioned is undoubtedly somewhat of an exaggeration, for it will take some years yet to fill up all the "vacant spaces" and make the city, with new materials in place of old, all that it was and more; yet the task accomplished, the success won, the progress made, are marvelous, unprecedented, a wonder to the world. And but a few years hence, if not already, San Francisco will be a greater and better and a more notable city throughout the world than ever.

Look at rehabilitated, splendid uprising, indomitable, marvelous San Francisco — and then look at Schmitz. When the great catastrophe occurred Schmitz was mayor, the city's chief executive, clothed with great authority, necessarily relied upon greatly by the people of that awfully stricken but unsubdued city. What an opportunity that was for a man. Not once in a decade does an American have such a chance not only to do good to his fellow men who are depending upon him, but to make a name and fame for himself. He seemed at first to rise to the occasion; he received praise from the whole country, he could have been a favorably conspicuous man during the rest of his life, and very likely a governor or senator if he desired. All he had to do was to use his moderate abilities the best he could, seek the counsel of not only wise but honest men, and act with inflexible scrupulous honesty himself. Then he would have been still mayor of that great city, and the most noted mayor in the country, a man respected and admired by millions. But now look at him, think of him.

THE STANFORD AFFAIR.

A TEMPERATE and influencing resume of the trouble at Stanford university, published in yesterday's Journal, being a condensation of a full history of the affair and causes leading up to it by James W. Mott, a Salem student, indicates that if the students were at fault the university authorities were or have been even more so. That the university must maintain authority everybody will acknowledge, but that authority must be conformable to reason and of a common-sense kind. It appears that similar trouble has arisen on several occasions since the appointment of a new student affairs committee, the chairman and some of the members of which were entirely incompetent for such a position. This is the testimony not only of the students directly involved, but of others, and of recent alumni. There is much evidence to show that this committee has been arbitrary and unreasonable in its methods. If, for example, a student became intoxicated, or did anything else wrong, punishment was inflicted upon all members of his fraternity if they would not disclose everything they knew. President Jordan, occupied chiefly with his special researches, is not in close touch with the students, and when he laid down some very strict and as it seems unreasonable and impracticable rules along this line, the former committee, under whose administration everything had gone along smoothly, declared that it could not carry out his instructions, and all the members resigned. It was on this occasion that this new committee was appointed, and Dr. Jordan has naturally sustained its action.

According to Mr. Mott's and others' statements, the recent affair was one that might and should have been tactfully and reasonably, if firmly, dealt with, and that justified no wholesale expulsions. At the worst, there was apparently only involuntary mischief, and not malicious insubordination in it. However that may be, it would have been well to have given the case an appellate hearing, especially when there is such unanimity in the declaration that the sole court, the student affairs' committee, is controlled by men unfit for such a responsibility.

The Journal has not been hasty in speaking of this affair, and wishes to be fair and impartial now. It recognizes, as all must, that the officers and faculty must exercise full and absolute authority, to which students must finally submit; but on the other hand if unreasonable and unjust strictures are imposed, and if students are governed through a committee that is unfit for its office, and impracticable and impossible rules are laid down, resulting in great punishments for comparatively small offenses, and in some cases punishment of many for the offense of a few—then certainly the students have a right to protest, and a right to be heard.

On the whole, while not asserting that the students' version is in all respects complete and correct, and realizing that they may have some bias, The Journal believes that Stanford needs to revise its methods and means in exercising authority, and perhaps to revise also its schedule of offenses and their penalties.

"TIME TO CALL A HALT."

THE nation does well to applaud and follow Theodore Roosevelt in much that he has said and done—in his general great purpose and effort to raise the standard of public service, and meet out a square deal to all sorts and conditions of men. But the nation will not do well to applaud and follow Theodore Roosevelt or William H. Taft, or any other president or leader, in the policy of largely increasing the American army and building up an immense navy, one as nearly equal to Great Britain's as possible. To use a well-worn phrase, "it is time to call a halt" in this matter of army and navy expenditure.

There is no real need of it. Senator Hale was substantially correct when he said: "We need no soldiers." We do need some in the Philippines, if we are going to keep that big brown elephant on our hands, and a few, perhaps, at some other outposts; but as for the main country an army is an anachronism. And there is no sufficient reason for building up an immense navy. The vessels only last a very few years, soon become obsolete, and what do we want them for? No nation, no combination of nations, is going to attack this country. We need a light, spry navy, that can run about the world on errands, and "make a show of force" occasionally in some Central American or South American or other port; but a great navy like Great Britain's, that to build and maintain will cost billions, is absolutely needless, is utterly inexcusable.

We are beginning to feel the burden of "world-powerism." Already it amounts to some $275,000,000 a year, and if our warlords in the White House and in congress carry out their program it will amount to half a billion a year after awhile. As the San Francisco Chronicle expresses it, this means "an annual increase of taxation to 'protect' countries for which we have no use and do not want. It means going without the necessities of national life at home in order to make a jaunty appearance abroad. It means a constant demand for an increase of armament until our military burdens become as heavy as those of the unfortunate nations whose condition we have been accustomed to commiserate. It means—for it is nonsense to imagine that we can do what Europe does in a way any different from that which Europe finds necessary—the universal conscription and two or three years in the army for every able-bodied man."

Why should this great, new different country ape Europe and Japan in this matter? Why not set the world a fine, uplifting, illuminating, needed lesson; that we are the greatest nation in the world because we are not afraid of war; that we have risen above war, unless attacked, of which we are not afraid; and that the way to true greatness lies along the paths of peace, not by bloody, cruel, destructive and barbarous war?

THE ORIGIN OF WOMAN.

ACCORDING to an ancient Sanscrit legend, Tuastri, the god of the Hindoo mythology, created the world in the beginning of time and contemplating its grandeur was contented with his work. But, as time wore on, the more he regarded the admirable union of being and things, the more there seemed somewhat lacking. After great reflection Tuastri concluded that the one thing needed to make his great work complete, was a companion for man, woman, whom he determined to create. But on searching for material he could find none; he had exhausted all with such prodigality in his great work, and the last particle had been used in creating man. Not one solid element remained to him.

Then Tuastri, saddened, fell into a profound meditation from which he shortly emerged, having found the solution. He took the soft brilliancy of the moon, and the undulations of the serpent, the constancy of vines and the humility of grass, the delicacy of the vine's tendrils and the velvety color-mixture of roses, the submission of the leaf and the levity of the hind, the gladness of the sun's rays and the tears of the clouds, the inconstancy of the wind and the timidity of the hare, the vanity of the peacock and the sweetness of the swallow, the hard consistency of the diamond and the aromatic softness of honey, the cruelty of the tiger and the meekness of the lamb, the white indifference of the snow and the burning heat of fire, the busy garrulity of the waves and the wise silence of the desert. Uniting all these Tuastri gave form to a woman, whom he took to the presence of the man, as a gift. "It is thine," he said.

The woman was handsome and was pleased with the man, who had not seen an animal more beautiful in all creation. But after passing eight days with her he appeared before Tuastri and said to him, "Sir, the creature thou hast given me poisons my life; she talks without ceasing, occupies all my hours, complains continually and is always sick." Tuastri, taking compassion on the man, took the woman and cared for her himself. After another eight days had passed, the man again appeared before Tuastri and said, "Sir, my life is very sad since it was abandoned by that creature. I find myself very lonely. I remember that she used to look at me slyly and seemed pleased to be caressed by me." So Tuastri returned to him the woman. Only three days passed before the god saw the man coming again to him. "Sir," said he, "I do not comprehend well what is passing with me, but I am sure that the woman gives me more pain than pleasure. I pray thee to take her away forever." But Tuastri, irritated, exclaimed, "Clear out! Molest me no more." And the man replied, "I cannot live with her." "Neither can't thou live without her," answered Tuastri. And the man went away with his heart filled with a painful surprise, murmuring, "Who is this creature and what will become of me? I cannot live with her and I cannot live without her."

It is agreeable at this time to recall prognostications of officers of the French navy. Commenting on the proposed movements of our fleet, Captain Taber thought that "while the United States has a great deal of wealth, it will need something more than money to make the voyage without great delays for want of coal, but even with this there is the danger in the straits of Magellan, and the inability for repairs in case of need so far from a base of supplies." He said that "if the fleet could reach Magdelena bay for its target practice in condition to practice, all the naval world must take off its hat to the Americans. It would be a proof of the skill of the crew and the efficiency of the ships and call the attention even of the British navy." Take off your hats, gentlemen.

It is difficult in the time of a family's great sorrow at the sudden death of a little girl member thereof to speak reprovingly, yet it ought to be done, must be done, to impress a greatly needed lesson upon other parents. In a suburb of this city a boy of 16, while handling a gun, shot and killed his sister, aged 9. This is the last of hundreds of such tragedies. The curse of the gun fell on that family, and its shadow will remain upon its members always. A boy of that age, or any age, in a city at least, has no proper use for a gun; few grown men have. Parents of other boys with guns should notice, and heed. Get your boys almost anything on earth but a gun.

In his letter to the Indiana Republican convention wherein he pleaded for postponement of tariff revision until after the presidential election, Vice-President Fairbanks said: "We can, however, revise such schedules as may require revision immediately following the coming national election and before the fourth of next March." It being admitted that some revision is required, why not do a little sample revising this spring, just as an evidence of good faith?

Still it is reported the navy department has not heard of any request from Portland to have any battleships sent here. Perhaps Secretary Metcalf, being from San Francisco, is yet in doubt whether there is any such place as Portland or any such river as the Columbia.

As Heney comes, Fulton goes. As Fulton comes, Heney goes. Are the gentlemen dodging each other?

This Date in History.

1730—George Ross, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, born. Died 1779.

1803—The bank of France established.

1838—Rudolphe Falb, famous meteorologist, born. Died September 29, 1903.

1844—Delphin M. Delmas, noted American lawyer, born in France.

1865—Union flag replaced on Fort Sumter.

1900—Paris International exposition opened.

1905—Morocco rejected the French reform demand.

1907—National arbitration and peace congress opened in New York.

Don't forget that after May 1 all streetcars will stop on the near side of the streets, instead of the off side.

Letters From the People

Appeal to Republicans.

Portland, Or., April 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—The writer, a Republican, makes this appeal to all liberty-loving Republicans, and to all truly patriotic citizens of Oregon:

When Christ said unto his disciples, "For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" he expressed an eternal truth which those self-appointed Republican leaders opposing Statement No. 1, as also all fide-bound partisans, whether Democrat or Republican, should take to heart.

When the last trumpet has been blown by both dominant parties, the Democrat and Republican, when the last argument has been made by their leaders, to stand by their guns for party's sake, and especially for the loaves and fishes of office—there still remains that silent call, reaching and touching the very heartstrings of a free people. It is the silent call to the party of honesty, of noble and high ideals for freedom's sake, irrespective of Democrat or Republican.

Is party everything? Is purity of principle, honesty of purpose, is freedom nothing? Parties may come, and parties may go, but the liberty-loving principles of this nation must and shall live on.

The self-appointed leaders opposing Statement No. 1 are saying to you in effect, that popular government, for which the forefathers of this great commonwealth fought, bled and died, is a failure. They are telling you that the great Lincoln meant nothing when he said, "This is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and while it so remains, shall not perish from the earth."

They say to you that even were you to believe and declare that the Republican nominee for United States senator on April 17 was unworthy of that office, yea, even though four-fifths of all the voters in June should perchance signify their preference for the Democratic candidate; yet, despite all this, they would by their desperate course, override your expressed will, and elect for United States senator the man whom four-fifths of the voters might consider unworthy.

They tell you in effect that you are unfit to govern. They further tell you that your judgment as to the honesty and integrity of a candidate for that office has nothing to do with it, and that blind, hide-bound party shall prevail, though the heavens fall. Verily, is not this indeed representative government with a vengeance?

They would bind you hand and foot as members of the Republican party to a false principle and assert that the will of the great, silent, thinking majority shall not prevail, as long as they can help it, but that the minority shall rule this commonwealth. They would sell your birthright as a free people, for a mess of pottage.

Such a desperate course of these self-appointed leaders, the Hodsons, Beaches and Baileys, can only result in plunging the Republican party to perdition. What though they should by such a course gain a senator? They would at the same time consign to the bottomless pit the fundamental principles of a free people, for which the Republican party has always stood. Is it worth the price? Shall it profit the Republican party of Oregon to gain a senator and lose it's soul.

When these self-appointed Republican leaders tell me that allegiance to party compels them to vote for a man for United States senator, whom four-fifths of the voters of the state might perchance consider unfit and unworthy, then do I say to them, as said Laertes to the king, "To hell with such allegiance."

When they say to you that by voting for Statement No. 1 candidates for the legislature, you might perchance cause the election of a Democrat for United States senator whom you deem more deserving, in preference to an unfit, unworthy Republican, then, and in that event, as keepers of your own consciences, as honest, liberty-loving Republicans, as free, patriotic citizens of this commonwealth of Oregon, what should your answer be?

JULIUS SILVERSTONE.

Corporations or the People?

Corvallis, Or., April 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—With intense solicitude our people have patiently waited for the belated advent of the reform policy of the Republican party, which has finally attempted to settle the irrepressible trust question.

Plutocracy in the United States has seditiously usurped federal authority and insidiously plied its corrupting power with our courts until it has compassed the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Minnesota case, in which it is held practically that our states have no laws that corporations are bound to respect. Such revolutionary doctrines will be overwhelmed by a popular decree at the ballot box as completely as our people reversed the Dred Scott decision of the same tribunal which held "that a black man has no rights that a white man is bound to respect."

In the contemplation of our law, all commercial and manufacturing trusts organized in the interest of predatory wealth to compass an absolute monopoly are prohibited and forbidden. The mandate of a majority of 80,000,000 people is to annihilate them and punish their offending agents and organizers as effectually as the government would destroy a gang of counterfeiters found operating in the United States.

It is alleged that upward of a thousand commercial and manufacturing trust organizations are now operating in the United States in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, but our government has utterly failed to quell or reform these plutocratic anarchists who organized the trusts. The trusts have been left in full operation, threatened only with fines which our people indirectly must pay as a logical result of the policy of the trust mongers.

As a citizen of this republic and as a Republican I utter my solemn protest and warning to my party that our compromise policy with the gigantic conspiracy to nullify the laws will not be ratified by our people at the ballot box. Honest, intelligent and patriotic citizens object to the policy that ignores the prohibitory and criminal provisions of the laws enacted to protect the honest corporations and individual operators who have been financially ruined in their legitimate struggle to compete with the despotic trusts which have annihilated all competition in commercial traffic.

We are informed by party managers that if we destroy the trusts we shall destroy the Republican party, which may all be true, but such a catastrophe would be preferable to the calamitous destruction of our form of government by our shoddy aristocracy who now pose as the leaders and bossing dictators of American democracy.

If my party is now to turn aside from its manifest duty of crushing out predatory plutocracy and all of its infernal power founded upon its stolen wealth, it is time to disband the Republican party before the glory and splendor of its national career and charactetr are tarnished and ruined by the commercial vampires who are bereft of morality, courage and patriotism. The trusts are the vandal pests of this nation and now seek to control official authority under cover of which they intend to continue the robbery and spoliation of our people.

Our heroic president will find it necessary to reenforce his policy with the terror of the whole armory of the law. His equity proceedings in suits for damages founded upon "bills of complaint" have utterly failed as a moral or legal remedy—as all such compromises with crime must ever fail—to reform the conduct of defiant corporation conspirators.

The political theory that congress or any other instrumentality can regulate and perpetuate criminal corporations is in itself a moral monstrosity. The policy of my party to perpetuate corporations forbidden by law is absurd and indefensible. This political sophistry will deceive no intelligent citizen.

Let every patriot remember that congress attempted, for more than 50 years, the regulation of another criminal system of commerce, the staples of which were human flesh and blood, but it succeeded only in agitating the passions of this nation until the great slave oligarchy, so long defended in congress and fostered by the supreme court of the United States, had been swept away by the hand of our immortal Lincoln.

Congress can abolish a commercial system based upon the iniquity, fraud and injustice of the Standard Oil type and those forbidden and prohibited by the Sherman anti-trust law, and it is the duty of my party to demolish them root and branch.

THOMAS J. THORP,
Late Colonel First New York Dragoons.

High Schools and Universtiy.

Brownsville, Or., April 10.—To the Editor of The Journal—Well, here I come again to answer Brother McArthur. Perhaps I am frothing at the mouth, as he stated in a recent article, but it's enough to make any one froth at the mouth to swallow such dope as he has been handing out through the columns of the paper.

We may be an ignorant set of people up here in Linn county, but there is one thing, rest assured, we can go to the polls at the coming election and vote this appropriation down with a clear conscience. There is no use throwing out epithets, as has been done by some of the university friends. They also class Linn county people as a lot of "disgruntled politicians." Now, if they call the referendum friends "disgruntled politicians," they will find them not only in Linn county, but all over the state, and probably more numerous than they figured on when this measure is voted down at the coming election. Linn county granges in referring this measure to the state had no other motive than the betterment of the state and it will be conceded that the state includes the state university instead of the state being a department of that institution.

I wish to state a few facts for the benefit of those who have not given the subject much thought and have not informed themselves on it. (Of course this does not include Brother McArthur.)

There were, June 17, 1907, 157,509 children of school age in Oregon, they received only $1.57 each, state aid, or $248,189 in all and none of this is appropriated by the state legislature—it is derived wholly from interest on the irreducible school fund. In other words, the university demands more than half as much money by appropriation for 400 students of that institution as 157,509 school children receive from the state, and that amount is secured for the common schools without an appropriation or taxation.

We contend that the common school is the foundation of all of our educational institutions and as such should receive more assistance and better treatment from the state.

Many districts in Oregon are able to obtain only four months' school in the year, and under our present laws the teachers must necessarily be the cheapest that can be got. These districts build their own buildings and levy special taxes to maintain their schools. Boys and girls finish their eighth grade at about 14 or 15 (that is, those who finish it) and here their opportunities cease, for if they are able to go off to school it is not advisable at this tender age. Home surroundings and a mother's care are requisites not to be ignored. Therefore it would seem advisable to establish central high schools, where they can prepare themselves for higher work. Taxes are high enough now, therefore we as grangers favor cutting out all excessive appropriations and turning over this vast amount to our common school fund.

The statements of the friends of the university are very misleading, but the Oregon people are getting pretty well posted on this subject; they know that the way our university is provided for compares favorably with other states in the Union. Linn county granges have no ax to grind; we have no animosity toward the state university; we are working for the common good. Therefore there is no occasion for dubbing us with such expressions as "disgruntled politicians" and "frothy mouths."

"ONE OF THEM."
Fred E. Harrison.

General Chaffee's Birthday.

Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee, United States Americh, retired, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 14, 1842, and received his education in the public schools. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the sixth Ohio cavalry. He was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Gettysburg and promoted to a captaincy for gallantry at Dinwiddie courthouse. After the war he spent many years in campaigns against the hostile Indians on the frontier. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers at the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898, and to his brilliant leadership the signal victory at El Caney was chiefly due. In 1899 General Chaffee commanded the United States forces sent to the relief of the Pekin legations. Later he served as military governor of the Philippines and as assistant to the chief of staff at Washington. Early in 1904 he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-general and appointed chief of staff, serving in that capacity until he retired in April, 1906. Since his retirement General Chaffee has made his home in southern California.

JAPAN ON THE YELLOW PERIL

By Frederick J. Haskin.

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Tokio, March 16.—Unbiased students of the far eastern situation who read the arguments advanced by those who fear the yellow peril will not fail to carefully consider the attitude of the Japanese people toward the questions at issue. The answer of Japan to the cries of the alarmists, as gathered from those close to the controlling statesmanship of Tokio, may be expressed thus:

That their laudable ambition for national growth should be looked upon by western nations with alarm is a cause for astonishment to Japanese statesmen. Those men who guide the destinies of Japan desire nothing more earnestly than that their country be permitted to stand shoulder to shoulder with the western nations, striving to advance the common cause of modern civilization, and in peaceful rivalry for commerce and all those things which go to make a people happy, prosperous and great. Japan has ambitions, as very nation worthy of the name must have, but their accomplishment implies no danger to other powers. Naturally, it will try to do all it can to attain commercial supremacy in Asia, and as long as it acts fairly and with due regard for the rights of others, why should it not gain the goal? If it does not act fairly, then it will fail. Are the other powers not willing to enter the lists with Japan under a guarantee of a fair field and no favor? Would they combine against Japan? And if so, would not that action force Japan to attempt an Asiatic alliance and thereby bring about the very thing which is said to be fraught with so much danger to the occident?

Japan in Korea.

In Korea Japan is attempting to remedy the curses of centuries of misrule. The control of Korea came to Japan with the legitimate sanction of the treaty of Portsmouth, and in accordance with the European standards of international policy. Japan would resent interference with its position in Korea just as the United States would resent interference with its administration in the Philippines or Porto Rico. If Japan, having adopted western civilization and western methods, is not to do its part in spreading that civilization to less enlightened peoples, then the money and effort expended by western nations to bring Japan up to their standard has been wasted. If Japan has no mission in Korea and Manchuria to help the people there by its superior civilization, then what is the mission of England in India, or of the United States in the Philippines?

Follows Precedent.

True, there have been complaints of excesses committed by Japanese subjects in Korea, and frightful tales of wrong doing. Some of these stories maye be true, but have we not heard the same kind of tales from India and the Philippines? Was there not a mutiny among the Hindus, an insurrection among the Filipinos? In all that Japan is doing toward national expansion has it not the glorious precedent of the example of every western nation? Shall the Japanese take western ideas and put them to use in pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for European nations, while the world applauds, and then be stopped from using those ideas for its own benefit? Are the western nations afraid of the newest recruit to the ranks of their form of civilization? If they do fear a yellow peril, then they must ask, with Bill Nye: "Is civilization a failure, and is the Caucasion played out?"

Japan is endeavoring to make a richer, happier and better Korea. To accomplish that end its foremost statesman, Prince Ito, has abandoned the rest to which his age and his great service entitle him, and has undertaken a task in which others, including the Koreans themselves, have ignominiously failed. He has formulated a policy of which Japan declares the keynote to be consideration for Korean interests, and from that he has not deviated one hair's breadth since he assumed control. Only his great name and influence saved him from the opposition of those of his countrymen, who, at the outset, advocated a more rigorous and radical policy.

So far as the commercial rights of foreigners in Korea are concerned, there never has been any reason for legitimate protest. Since Japan obtained control the principle of equal opportunity has been scrupulously observed. The only complaint comes from those foreigners who found profit in the old corrupt order of things, but even they can allege no just cause for protest regarding interference with enjoyment of rights they acquired.

Not Enough Time.

As regards the question of trade in Manchuria, the Americans and English began to "holler before they were hit." They did not give the Japanese time enough to clear away the debris of war before they began to protest. Curiously enough, the protests were confined to what was happening in southern Manchuria under Japanese influence, while nothing was said about the equally good grounds for protest in northern Manchuria. Undoubtedly there was ground for complaint in Manchuria, but it was not the fault of the government, but of individuals. It is only fair to give Japan time to straighten out the tangle. It is pledged to do so and the Japanese government has never failed to keep its promises.

Japan undoubtedly has a great interest in the impending crisis in the domestic affairs of China. All the other nations have expressed such an interest because of the importance of their trade in Chinese territory. Does not Japan have the same right to interest itself in behalf of its commerce? Indeed, is not its interest more vital than that of other nations when it is remembered that Japanese factories depend largely upon China both as a source of raw material and as a market for finished products? Japan has welcomed thousands of Chinese students to its universities that they might light their lamps of learning from the flame of modern civilization. Have not England and America also welcomed these students? If the students who come to Japan go back to their homes feeling kindly toward their Japanese teachers, and ready to turn trade in their direction, is the same thing not true of the Chinese who have studied in other countries? When a Chinese railroad engineer who was educated in America buys supplies, he goes to America. If he obtained his professional knowledge in England, he buys his materials in England. Do the western nations consider this unfair on their part? If not, then it is not unfair for Japan.

Struck in Self-Defense.

The war with Russia, so far from being the first blow struck by Japan in its purpose to establish a world-conquering Asiatic empire, was a blow struck in self-defense to save itself from annihilation by a European power. The aggression of Russia in Korea and Manchuria was such that it threatened Japanese national growth and existence. Japanese surplus population and Japanese trade extensions could not be directed toward Europe and America for obvious reasons. Russia was manifesting the intention of shutting out not only Japan, but all other countries, from the territory immediately adjoining Japan. Other nations also recognized the danger of the Russian advance, and England entered into a treaty of alliance with Japan. When that war was in progress the Japanese had the moral support of the nations, especially of England and the United States. When the victory was won, what nation placed in like circumstances, would have abandoned the territory involved to its old inefficient government and thus lay open the way for the same Russian aggression which had been repelled at such a cost of blood and treasure?

Japan realized that its position in Korea and Manchuria would invite close scrutiny and provoke much criticism. It also realized that some mistakes would be made, for after all the Japanese are not the gods which enthusiastic friends made them during their late war. They are merely human beings. But Japan expects that the scrutiny shall be honest and the criticism fair. It can ask no more than this. It will not be satisfied with less.

America Best Customer.

But to the people of Japan the most painful of post-bellum happenings has been the rise of an anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States. It is to America that Japan owes its present power and position, for the Meiji, the era of enlightenment, would not have been possible but for Commodore Perry's opening of Japan and the treaty made then with the United States. Since Japan entered the markets of the world, the United States has been its best customer. The friendship of Japan for America, the friendship of the great mass of the people, is a traditional feeling having its origin in the unique circumstances which first brought the two countries in contact, since strengthened to an unusual degree by the unvarying considerate, and sometimes even altruistically friendly, attitude of the United States. It is a deeper and more genuine feeling than that customarily expressed in the honeyed phrases of diplomatic intercourse.

The attitude of a certain class of alarmists in the United States came to the Japanese as a blow in the face from a brother. The Japanese people cannot believe that the masses of the Americans really understand what they are about, and they regret that such a spirit should be engendered which may bring about a rupture in the affectionate relations which have existed for 50 years. Why should the Americans close their own door and then talk so bravely about the open door in the east?

When Japan first came into the international school where all the great powers were at study, the boy in a glorious kimono was welcomed by all the others, but especially by the boy called Uncle Sam. Little Almond Eyes was an apt pupil, and all the bigger boys helped him with his lessons, taught him how to wear their clothes and how to fight in their fashion. When one big bully of a stupid boy attempted to grab all the apples in Mr. Chinaman's orchard, where none of the boys had an invitation to come, Little Almond Eyes gave him a good trouncing. The other boys cheered him and talked admiringly about the pluck of the little brown chap. But when Little Almond Eyes insisted upon having his say about the distribution of the apples—that was quite another story. No longer did the bigger boys pet him. Little Almond Eyes has lost his popularity by playing the game as the others taught him to play it. Now they frown at him and call him the yellow peril.

Small Change

Only three days more.

* *

Haney never takes a bluff.

* *

What the people want is good enough.

* *

Senator Fulton hurt himself at Baker City.

* *

Don't be scared at the dawning of "a new era."

* *

Representative government needs a spanking.

* *

The people will entrust men who will serve them.

* *

The old gang politicians will be weeded out.

* *

Old Senator Tom Platt looks back on a long misspent life.

* *

It will probably be Taft in June; will it be Taft in November?

* *

A defeated candidate, though miserable, will have plenty of company.

* *

Now the candidates are on the home-stretch. Pull the better men through.

* *

It is doubtful if the Thaw's will give Evelyn enough to tempt a foreign title.

* *

By the way, what does Richard Croker think of American politics this spring?

* *

Judge Gray's boom is not visible to the naked eye outside the three or four counties of Delaware.

* *

For the first time in many years Portland bank clearings occasionally, lately, exceed those of Seattle.

* *

The grain, lumber and merchandise carrying ships will come to Portland, whether the war vessels do or not.

* *

Chancellor Day says men get rich, get fat, get dyspepsia and die. Only a small minority, doctor—except as to the last.

* *

Roosevelt says that after Taft's inauguration he will go abroad. He can also go if he chooses after Bryan's organization.

* *

Governor Johnson need not be despondent; he has had enough free advertising to get on to the Chautauqua lecturer's list.

* *

A woman who has eaten nothing for 60 days still does her own housework, but admits that she is beginning to feel a bit hungry.

* *

De Sagan says it is nothing but a case of pure love. One look from Anna fixed him. There were millions in that look; he loves 'em.

* *

According to Standpat Congressman Payne it would almost ruin the country to take the duty off of wood pulp. The paper trust told him so.

* *

In Toppenish, Washington, the other day, a fire destroyed a grocery store and five saloons. The loss of the grocery was of no consequence.

* *

John D. has given or promised to give away another $5,000,000. But he hasn't paid any of that fine yet. Millions for religion but not a cent for justice.

* *

How would it do for all the big nations to chip in and buy Haiti and send all the anarchists there? Perhaps the main objection is that it is too good for them.

* *

Representative Ellis, as has been remarked, does well to stay in Washington instead of coming home to campaign. Thus he avoids something very difficult for him to do, saves railroad fare, and need form or express no opinion on any subject.

* *

"Tom Walker is running for president on the populist ticket," announces the Port Orford Tribune. That's near enough, considering the number of votes he will get. But how did Tom get put to the head of the ticket? It used to be The Devil and Tom Walker.

Oregon Sidelights

Prineville is to have a cigar factory.

* *

It is harvest time nearly all the year round in Oregon.

* *

An Alsea man has six teams plowing in a 60-acre field.

* *

Work on the Drain-Coos Bay railroad is still anxiously awaited.

* *

Oil near Madras; oil near Vale; oil here, there and yonder—but so far none spouts.

* *

Orchards in the vicinity of The Dalles have flourished for over 50 years.

* *

Judge McFadden is setting out 1,000 more peach trees near Junction City, making 3,000.

* *

Eastern Oregon badly needs rain. But unlike southern California, eastern Oregon will pretty surely get it soon.

* *

Lane county's registration for the primaries, 5,346, exceeds that of Linn county, which is 4,080, by 1,266. Eugene precincts have a total registration of 1,423 and Albany of 755, observes the Eugene Guard.

* *

A great many hundreds of acres of land have been sold in the vicinity of Echo of late under the irrigation projects. Over 1,000 acres under the Furnish project will be put into crops. A number of newcomers are coming in to settle on this land and things look very prosperous.

* *

John Lady holds the champion fish belt so far as the most sucessful trout angler. His record is 304 rainbow beauties caught Saturday at the Bible ranch, the most picturesque sportsman paradise in Oregon—Sheridan Sun. A man named Lady, or a Bible ranch should be able to catch most anything.

* *

An Athena young woman was stung by a scorpion while sorting apples, but prompt application of ammonia drew out the poison. Scorpions are rarely, if ever found in this section of Oregon, says the Press, and it is probable that this particular one had been secreted in the effects of the family, who not quite a year ago came from Nevada.

* *

Scio, says the News, has the best equipped livery stable; the best constructed flouring mill; the safest small banking institution; as good stores; a splendid public school building; owns her own light and water plants; is the seat of the Scio stock and agricultural fair and is the healthiest town in the central Willamette valley.

* *

Hermiston correspondence: Lands are not only selling, but lands are being improved. Hundreds of acres of new land will produce crops this season. This year will show a boom in building, and all sorts of improvements are going on in the irrigated district at this time. Hundreds of bushels of potatoes have been planted, many hundred trees have been set out, and shortly a number of new cottages will be under course of construction.

* *

Eugene Register: N. R. Gaylord found a nest of eggs yesterday which the hens had stolen away (for Easter no doubt), which beats anything we have heard of. It had 90 eggs in it. He knew a hen was laying under his hotel, but could not get to the nest. After some digging away he got a hole large enough to crawl under and the boy brought a full half bushel of eggs and not one had been broken. The eggs are all fresh.