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I hold it as a changeless law,
From which no soul can sway
or serve.
We have that in us which will
draw
The things we need or most
deserve.
No fate could rob us of our
own;
No circumstance could make
it less.
What time removes was but a
loan,
For what was ours we still
possess.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Today the United States navy afloat and fit for immediate service includes: Eleven first-class sea-going coast-line battleship, 1 second-class turret seagoing battleship, 2 armored cruisers, 18 protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, 15 torpedo boat destroyers, 30 steel torpedo boats, and 5 submarine boats.

Besides these, there are 97 auxiliary cruisers, converted yachts, armed and unarmed tugs, training ships and sailing vessels, bringing the total of ships of all kinds up to 265.

There are building now: Fourteen first-class sea-going coast-line battleships, 10 armored cruisers, 5 protected cruisers, 3 scout cruisers, 2 composite gunboats, 6 steel torpedo boats, 2 training ships, 1 training brig, 2 colliers, 2 tugboats.

In addition to all these will come two mighty battleships of the first class, the Michigan and the South Carolina, authorized by the last congress and required under the law to be "superior to any now afloat." The plans for these are still to be finally drawn. It is possible that they will carry 12 and 16-inch guns in their main battery, an armament hitherto unapproached.

Of the 14 great new battleships, seven are now more than half finished. The other four are from 5 to 40 per cent finished. Of the armored cruisers, all except two are practically ready for use.

So this is how the real navy of the United States, all of which will be afloat and ready for action within three years, and most of which will be finished within less than two years, will compare with the navy of the Spanish-American war. In actual fighting ships, 1 training brig, 2 colliers, 2 more than quadrupled within seven years.

RUSSIA'S RETRIBUTION.

The following thrilling editorial from the San Francisco Examiner gives a graphic estimate of the awful retribution which it seems is now about to be visited upon unhappy Russia. The Examiner says: "Though the mills of the God grind slowly, yet they grind exceedingly small; Though with patience he stands waiting, with exactness grinds he all."

The full doom of the Russian government may not yet be immediately at hand. Yet, surely, retribution has never been before followed so swiftly and in such overwhelming force upon a nation guilty of perfidy, oppression and inhumanity.

In all this world there is no more pitiable public figure than the czar of all the Russias, the "little father," as he has chosen to make his peasants call him, the head, the chief and the autocrat. His arms are daily beaten in the field by the enemy, the very national existence of which was unknown when the dynasty to which it clings was founded.

His navies one after another go down before the fleets of an enemy

he despised. His uncles and brothers, his chief officials, are assassinated in the streets of his capital, and he himself lives in deadly dread of violent death. In all parts of his land murder and riot are rife.

The provinces which he has tried to hold with an iron hand are breaking away from his authority, their people maddened to the point of desperation, not hesitating to try, all unarmed and undisciplined as they are, to give battle to his troops. Finland, which he betrayed, is in sullen opposition.

Poland, which he stole, or which his government stole, is in open revolt. His army is honeycombed with sedition, and it now appears that what little the Japanese have left of his navy is likely to be turned against his government.

History records no more picturesque incident than the mutiny of the crew of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin, the slaughter of its officers and the use of the arms and power of this floating fort to re-enforce the rioters and strikers at Odessa.

It is clear from the story of the mutiny that the men were driven to desperate acts by the characteristic arrogance and inhumanity of the commander who shot down one of the crew who dared to make a protest against the quality of the rations.

It is idle and shallow to attribute the mutiny merely to the quality of the food. It was obviously one form of protest now arising all over Russia against the autocratic system under which a comparative handful of men born to what they believe high station arrogate to themselves supreme power over the lives and fortunes of some 135,000,000 people.

The battleship was Russia in miniature. What occurred upon it will inevitably sooner or later occur throughout the enormous kingdom of the cowering czar.

EDUCATION AT THE FAIR.

To the younger generation of Westerners, those who have lived all their lives on the frontier, out of touch with the government institutions, out of touch with the great manufacturing centers, strangers to the scientific developments that have been made in the great laboratories of the East, the exhibits at the Lewis and Clark fair will be one of the choicest bits of education that they can ever hope to receive in such a brief space of time and in such a comprehensive manner.

Marvelous and wonderful as the developments of this age have been, yet it is possible to grasp, at one grand sweep of vision, the entire breadth and width and scope of it, in the mechanical and varied arts at the fair. It is the world of industry and are epitomized for close inspection and study and there will never be presented again in the life of the present generation, such a useful and comprehensive educational course as may now be seen grouped in the fair buildings at Portland.

JAPANESE BEAUTY.

It's rather a nice standard of beauty that the Japanese have for their dear little, queer little, most fascinating little women.

On the whole, the Japanese consider that a woman should not exceed five feet in height; should have a comparatively fair skin and be well developed; should have long, thin and jet black hair; an oval face, with a narrow, straight nose; rather large eyes, nearly black; thick eyelashes; a small mouth; hiding behind red, full lips even rows of small white teeth; ears not altogether small; thick eyebrows and a medium forehead, from which the hair should grow in circular or Fujiyama shape—that shape recalling the truncated cone of the famous volcano.

Add to these the modesty, sweet humility and gentle submission which the Japs deem essential in their womanhood, and which long centuries of practice have instilled into them pretty thoroughly—and the result might well be a very interesting and adorable little creature.

HOAR HATED PROFANITY.

If there was anything the late Senator Hoar disliked more than he did another it was profanity. The story is told how much shocked the venerable senator would be by the inflammatory interjections of a certain politician with whom he frequently was compelled to confer. But on all such occasions he would refrain from censuring the culprit except in the mildest manner. One day when the politician came to the Senator's committee room on a subject of considerable importance, Mr. Hoar indicated a seat to him and remarked: "Now, Mr. Blank, before we enter upon a discussion of this question, we shall assume that everybody and everything is damned. Then we can talk it over amicably."

LOOKING FOR LEWIS AND CLARK

A story is told of an Iowa man who visited the Lewis and Clark exposition grounds. He had been accustomed to receiving passes and dead-head tickets at theaters, so when he was confronted with a sign announcing the admission charge of 50 cents to the grounds he was inclined to balk. "Here," he said to his friend Roberts, "I don't like the idea of giving 50 cents to get in there. Wait a minute and I will look up those fellows who are running the show, Lewis and Clark, and see if I can't get a pass."

FRANCE IS PREPARED.

After the war of 1870-71, France recuperated from her disastrous defeat so rapidly and paid off the enormous indemnity exacted by Germany so quickly that Bismarck was piqued, and he deliberately planned to force France into another war for the purpose of further breaking the power and spirit of the French nation. His atrocious scheme was blocked, however, by its premature exposure in the London Times, which was prompted by the diplomatic enemies of the German chancellor, says the Oakland Tribune.

Bismarck has passed away, but his idea that Germany should thrive and humble France at every opportunity seems still to dominate German policy. Kaiser Wilhelm, an able prince and in many respects a good ruler, seems to be more and more impressed with the Bismarckian idea the older he grows. France appears to be perpetually in his mind. It pains him to see the republic prosper, and he regards each manifestation of its growth and power as an additional menace to Germany. The Russo-French alliance kept him on a nervous strain for several years. The recent entente between Great Britain and France has given him worse spasms. He is trying to baffle French designs in Northern Africa and is doing it in a way that shows a disposition to be deliberately ugly.

He wants it to appear to the whole world that Germany has made France take a back seat. He wants it understood abroad that he is cock of the walk.

Well, he may get rudely surprised. His aggressive tactics may finally force France to fight. Should war come, the contest will not be a repetition of the ill-starred Sedan campaign. The German army is slightly superior to France's in point of numbers, but the war between Russia and Japan has again proved that mere numbers do not always win. The French have always been a warlike nation, and their flags have more than once fluttered in Berlin. It was no idle boast when Napoleon's hussar boasted that he "had fought the men and kissed the women in 14 kingdoms." From time immemorial the French have been a fighting race and have seen the inside of every capital in Europe, London, Stockholm and St. Petersburg excepted. Again and again they have surprised the world by exhibitions of patriotic valor.

In the days of the first revolution the raw peasantry defeated and drove from their land the disciplined armies of Prussia and Austria. After the successive defeats inflicted by Marlborough, they rallied and chastened Prince Eugene and the conqueror of Blenheim. They were driven from the field, it is true, but they retired in good order fighting with a resolute front a foe flushed with repeated victories and greatly outnumbered.

History may repeat itself. Jena and Auerstadt were as fateful to Prussia as Gravelotte and Sedan were to France. William may force a war on France only to find the French fully prepared and moved by high resolve to fight to the last gasp. In the sublimated patriotism of her sons, Japan has revived the heroic age, and has given fresh inspiration to weaker people to stand up for their rights against unjust aggression. The German emperor had better have a care how he struts about with a chip on his shoulder. He may suffer the humiliation that was inflicted on his great grandfather, Frederick William.

UNITS OF WATER MEASURE.

Three units of measurement are in common use in estimating the amount of water used in irrigation—the inch, the cubic foot per second and the acre-foot or acre-inch. The inch is the volume of water that will flow through an inch-square opening under a specific and uniform pressure. The different pressure requirements of different states cause a considerable variation in the quantity of water represented by the inch.

The cubic foot per second, or second foot, as it is also called, is a discharge or flow of one cubic foot in one second of time, or the equivalent thereof. Since this unit is always a definite quantity, and is adapted to various methods of measurement, it is much to be preferred in accurate determination, and is gradually displacing the inch as a unit of measurement. The acre-foot is the amount of water required to cover one acre of land to the depth of one foot. The acre-inch, sometimes used, is the one-twelfth part of the acre-foot—Irrigation Age.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

We believe in direct legislation, putting the power of making laws and choosing rulers back into the hands of those to whom it belongs—and the election of all officers by the people.

The people should not be made to await the pleasure of the legislature or of congress. They should not be kept in ignorance of what the law is until legislative acts become known through the newspapers. They should have in every case the right to initiate those laws which they want, and to veto, through the referendum, any law which they do not like.

When an officer whom they have elected shows by any vote or act that he is not the man they took him to be, they should not have to wait till the expiration of his term to get a better man. They should have the right to recall the officer the moment he betrays his trust.—Tom Watson's Magazine.

AGUINALDO'S CAPTURE.

Now it appears that Funston's "brilliant" capture of Aguinaldo in 1901, was all a farce—that the latter was tired of fighting and sent word to Funston to come and get him! At the time we accused the "genral" of treachery towards an honorable foe; but now it seems that Aguinaldo's "capture" was as much a fake as the story of his swimming a rushing, roaring river, with Filipinos firing at him from both sides. Later, it was learned that he couldn't swim, and if he could, the river described wasn't there.—San Francisco Star.



THE BREAKERS

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WE HAVE REPLACED the old Hotel Breakers which was burned down last fall, with a handsome new building, plastered inside and out, and practically fire-proof. The new building has twice the floor space of the old one and is located on the same site about a stone's throw distant from the ocean. It has all the modern improvements, electric lights, steam heat, private baths; it has both hot and cold salt water in the building. Our amusements include billiards, pool, tennis, golf, bowling, boating, fishing and other sports.

Our new building is equipped with a sun parlor and has a private livery. We own our own Jersey dairy and have a splendid vegetable garden in connection with the hotel.

Rates range from \$12 per week upwards, while special rates are given to families or parties occupying quarters for the entire season. You will find everything absolutely new and clean, and we have a well established reputation of doing everything in our power for the pleasure and comfort of our guests. You will find no pleasant place to spend your outing than at the Hotel Breakers, Long Beach.

New Lease on Life

BY PERMISSION OF THE PROPERTY OWNER WE HAVE THE USE OF OUR PRESENT LOCATION FOR 15 DAYS IN WHICH TO FINISH UP THE SALE OF THE BALANCE OF OUR SHOE STOCK.

Greater Inducements Than Ever Are Offered

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THE
CITY BREWERY

PHONE MAIN 2981.

Mr. R. F. Payne, (Payne's pharmacy) Idaho Falls, Idaho, writes: "We have just sold the last cure, (TRIB), send one-half dozen at once. Trib has cured five of the hardest kind of cases. One man here used it last September, and cannot smell wine, liquor or beer now without making him sick. He had been a hard drinker for 15 years." Father Desmarais, pastor of the Roman Catholic church, The Dalles, Ore., writes: "I know of good results obtained by the use of your Trib in curing liquor and tobacco users."

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