

The Weekly Chronicle.

Advertising Rates.

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RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS

Regarding the return of the volunteers from the Philippines, the Spokesman-Review has this to say: Governor Lee's letter to President McKinley, demanding the return from the Philippines of the South Dakota regiment, is generally repudiated by the people of that state.

A Mitchell dispatch says the letter "has created a great deal of unfavorable comment." R. H. McLain of that place, who has a son in the regiment, said: "I do not believe my son wants to come home so long as there is fighting to be done. He will stand by his country's flag."

An Aberdeen special says: "Governor Lee's letter is severely criticised on every hand. Business men and citizens generally regard it as a foolish action on the part of the governor."

A Yankton dispatch says: "The general opinion of those expressing themselves is that the letter is in bad taste, and does not reflect the sentiment of the people of the state."

These statements of correspondents are reinforced by emphatic interviews with a large number of prominent citizens of all shades of political belief.

Governor Rogers of this state, and Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, have shown the good taste and patriotic spirit to decline to write to the president a demand for the return of the volunteers of Washington and Idaho. Governor Steunenberg takes the sensible position that such interference, before any of the state's volunteers had expressed a wish to return, would be unwarranted and in bad taste.

While it is true the volunteers enlisted nominally for the war with Spain, and that war is ended, a fine sense of duty tells them that their place is at the front until other troops can be landed and put on the firing line.

In this connection the Minneapolis Journal publishes a vigorous cartoon. One part of the picture presents the governor of South Dakota in his easy office chair. The other shows a South Dakota volunteer on the firing line. His face speaks courageous determination, and he is saying, "Who is doing this fighting anyway?"

We all want to see our gallant volunteers safe again in the heart of the great country which gave them birth. We are proud of their superb courage and soldierly discipline. We are profoundly grateful for the honors which they have bestowed upon western citizenship. But we want them to return with flying flags and sounding bugles, and with the laurels they have so proudly won unquestioned.

RIDPATH AS A ROMANCER.

Not all the follies and absurdities of the dollar faction Jeffersonian banquet in New York were uttered by William J. Bryan. John Clark Ridpath contributed his full quota to the imbecilities of that gathering. Said Ridpath, it was a fitting thing that the author of the Declaration of Independence "should at last, in his democratic way, ride up to the presidential mansion, like the plain man that he was, hitch his horse, and make ready, without the presence of a cavalcade of venal office-seekers, to take the oath as chief executive of a democratic nation."

That horse-hitching story is a fiction. It comes up every four years in the Democratic press throughout the country, but not the smallest atom of truth was ever in it. No mention of any such thing was made in any of the papers published at that time. On the contrary, the record of that day show that a widely different condition of things pre-

valued at the Jeffersonian inauguration from what Ridpath and the other Democratic romancers talk about. The Aurora, which was one of the yellowest of the Jeffersonian papers, said, in its edition of March 11, 1891, describing the inauguration ceremonies, that "at an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, the City of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation;" that "at 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of congress, repaired to the capitol;" that "he entered the capitol under a discharge of artillery" and that "as soon as he withdrew a discharge of artillery was made."

The horse-hitching fable, which, of course, Ridpath himself did not invent, but merely repeats, was a cheat in its conception and a fraud in its distribution, for many of those who have retailed it undoubtedly knew it was false. Equally tricky is Ridpath's sneer about the "venal office-seekers." Jefferson during his eight years of service removed thirty-nine federal officials. All the other presidents along to Jackson—Washington, John Adams, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams—removed only thirty-five in the aggregate. Jefferson turned Goodrich out of the office of collector of New Haven and put Bishop in. Goodrich was capable and had given satisfaction to the people of his district. Bishop was 78 years of age and incapable. Jefferson put Goodrich out because he was a Federalist and put Bishop in because he was a Democrat. When the citizens of New Haven, Democrats and Federalists alike, protested against this outrage, Jefferson defended himself by asking, "If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few, by resignation none." The greater part of the assertions and deductions of the Bryan-Ridpath party is a mixture of ignorance and mendacity. The ignorance belongs to the Bryans and the mendacity to the Ridpaths. Ridpath probably knew there was no truth in that horse-hitching fable. He unquestionably knew the Goodrich-Bishop affair and the rabid partisanship that it betrayed.

NO POLITICS IN IT.

The peculiar construction placed by influential journals of England on the return of General Lawton's flying column from Santa Cruz is amusing. Evidently a false impression exists on the other side of the water as to the real cause for evacuation of towns on the north coast of Luzon de Bay. London papers interpret the movement as a check, whereas Lawton met no serious opposition in his march and captured every inch of territory he set out to take.

Only one reason is apparent for Lawton's return to Manila. To hold the conquered territory required a larger force than the American army in the Philippines could spare. Lawton had sternly impressed the natives with the power of American arms. He had scattered broadcast the proclamation of the American commission and taught the enemy to understand that war with Americans is futile, that peace is most desirable. It was never the intention to garrison any of the towns, else the flying column would have been five times as large. His entire operations were an unbroken series of successes.

Another phase of the question is the exaggerated importance given to the political effect of operations in the Philippines. The Spectator believes "the sufferings of the troops will help the democratic reaction and the repatriated troops are not likely to be missionaries of imperialism." Strange that such a well-informed newspaper as the Spectator should so misunderstand the volunteers under Otis. It was the volunteers who demanded active service. It is the volunteers who fight most fiercely in the skirmishes and who long most ardently for the utter rout of Aguinaldo and his supporters.

Thoughts of imperialism have no place in the brains of the volunteers at Manila, and it is a certainty that

they will not be influenced to vote for one candidate or the other by the retirement of Lawton from Santa Cruz and other territory recently occupied by his flying column.—Spokesman-Review.

More good American blood has been shed on the altar of national expansion. Catastrophes like this are a necessary part of war, and the only queries to be settled are whether our troops died the death of brave men, and whether they were sacrificed to an unnecessary error of judgment. There is no evidence of an unfavorable answer to these questions, and the conclusion is safe that the engagement, like others of its kind, results in advance of the cause of American ascendancy and nearer approach of peace. When the good work that is now being done in Cuba and Porto Rico is possible of extension in the Philippines, these afflictions will seem light in view of the more exceeding splendor of the American name and the conquest of dark regions to light and liberty.—Oregonian.

GRASSES FOR EASTERN OREGON.

O. R. & N. Co. Experimenting All Along the Line.

Eastern Oregon has a great diversity of soils and altitudes, and how to make its bleak and bare spots produce and put up for their war taxes is one of the laudable ambitions of the O. R. & N. Co., which is making persistent efforts to develop the natural resources of the country. The problem of making the rich areas produce is no problem at all for they show for themselves, and need only the necessary working. Taken in the aggregate, the unproductive spots comprise a large area, and if they can be made to do their share of the general work, the breadstuffs of the world will show an immense increase.

At Telocasset, Grande Ronde Valley, the O. R. & N. Co., is having three and a half acres sown to ten varieties of grasses, and when the survival of the fittest shall show which of the grasses is the most successful in defying sterility, drought and tempest, that kind will be spread pretty promiscuously throughout similar localities. A. B. Leckenby has charge of the seeding. He is an expert on grasses, and agrostologist for the Pacific coast division of the United States department of agriculture. Among these ten varieties, the kinds that inspire the most confidence is Brown grass. It is a kind that refuses to be sat down upon by wind or weather.

Mr. Leckenby is going to supervise for the O. R. & N. Co. the setting out of fifty sacks of Bermuda grass roots that the traffic department has just received from Fresno, Cal. They are to be set out at Biggs, Wasco, Grants, Bialock, Arlington, Wallula, Riparia, Walla Walla and Rowena. A special effort is to be made to get this Bermuda grass to grow on sand land along the O. R. & N. lines, where it might serve the double purpose of anchoring the drifting sands and affording good pasture for stock.

Bermuda grass generally defies drought and makes a thick sod, and keeps everlastingly green. The roots may be pulled up, hung on a clothes-line for a few weeks, then replanted, and they will come up smiling and make green the landscape. A stray root fell off a brakebeam in the Portland Terminal Company's yard two years ago, and although it has been constantly kept awake nights by switch engines and owl trains, it has spread to a patch seven feet square now, and looks prosperous, and as though glad it is alive.

Elegant new Pullman palace sleepers between Portland and Chicago have just been placed in service via the O. R. & N., Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern railways daily every day in the year. Cars are of the very latest pattern, in fact being the most improved up-to-date sleeping cars turned out by the Pullman Company. These new palaces will leave Portland on the evening fast train of the O. R. & N. arriving at Chicago the morning of the fourth day and running through without change via Granger and Omaha, 1914.

Special sale on children's trimmed hats and leghorns Friday and Saturday, April 28th and 29th, at Campbell & Wilson's. ap124

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm. Text: Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE. ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH, COLD IN HEAD, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM.

S. H. FRAZIER, Dentist. Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block, Berkeley, Cal.

JOHN BULL HAS AN AX TO GRIND

Will Not Abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Treaty for Nothing.

WANTS SOMETHING IN RETURN

Thinks Right of Entry Through Alaska to Northwest Territory Would Be About Right and Will Try to Secure It.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Although willing to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Great Britain has made it plain to the United States that she expects an equivalent in return for her action. This equivalent will be exacted during the negotiations of the American-Canadian commission, which is to resume its sessions in Washington in August next.

It is because of a demand for concessions equal in value to that which will be given to the United States in the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that the negotiations have not progressed with the promptness at first expected.

It is apparent to the officials now that Great Britain proposes to use the proposition to abrogate the treaty to further its own aims in connection with the settlement of the Alaskan boundary and reciprocity questions.

Great Britain is determined to make every effort to secure entry to the Northwest Territory through Alaska, and the United States is not willing to give it to her. It may be, therefore, that she will suggest that in return for such an outlet she will surrender all her rights in the Nicaragua canal.

President McKinley and Secretary Hay have determined not to enter into any negotiations with either Costa Rica or Nicaragua respecting the Nicaragua canal until the new isthmian canal commission has submitted its report. The Nicaragua canal commission will report within a short time, and the president will then announce the personnel of the isthmian commission. The new commission will then proceed to Panama and later to Nicaragua, and it is the expectation of the president that it will submit its report in time for consideration early in the next session of congress.

O.R.&N.

Table with columns: DEPART FOR, TIME SCHEDULE FROM DALLES, ARRIVE FROM. Includes routes to Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other cities.

Parties desiring to go to Heppner should take No. 4, leaving The Dalles at 5:30 p. m., making direct connections at Heppner Junction. Retaining making direct connection at Heppner Junction with No. 1, arriving at The Dalles at 6:15 p. m.



Ladies Tell each Other of the comfort and security afforded to them by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Headaches and backaches that come expectedly or unexpectedly are charmed away and the rich, red blood shows itself in the pink cheeks and bright eyes of those who use these pills. They are not a purgative; they give strength instead of taking it away. Wise mothers give them to growing girls.

Wasco Warehouse Company. Headquarters for Seed Grain of all kinds, Feed Grain of all kinds, Rolled Grain, Bran, Shorts, and all kinds of Flour. Highest Prices Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

C. J. STUBLING Wholesale and Retail Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Agency for the Greatest American Liquor. ONLY THE PUREST LIQUORS SOLD. THE DALLES STEAM LAUNDRY.

THE DALLES STEAM LAUNDRY. Dewey white wash? Yes, and wash white. You can have a Havana thing washed at the Steam Laundry. The Maine point is quality and the Merritt of our work is such that people go Miles to patronize us. Our prices are not Hobson's choice, but the standard rates, which are Cevera high as some people think, and we want to C-U-B-A customer of ours.

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