DRAINED BY WHEAT

Valley Soil Impoverished by Continuous Crops.

ATTENTION TURNED TO DAIRYING

Profit in Good Cows if They Are Managed According to Modern Business Methods.

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 18-In years gone by no inducement that was held out to Intending settlers was considered complets without the assertion that the soil of the Williamette valley was "practically freshaustible." The first settlers, surcame from successive cultivations, and even without cultivation, readily believed that there was no limit so the productive capacities of the soil. Men who came here in comparatively recent times-farmers whose experience had taught them that no soll is inexhaustible -tollowed in the error of the plongers was accepted as an article of faith in Oregon that no matter what crups were raised, nor how many times the same crop was raised on the same area, the vitality of the sell could not be impaired. Thirty years ago the average production of wheat, per acre, in the Williamette valley, according to Captain J. T. Apperson, of Oregon City, was Esbushels. Yields of 50 bushels per acre were not uncommon. Captain Apperson well remembers the time when he would not thank any man to guarantee him 30 or 40 bushels to the acre from volunteer wheat. This was 30 years ago, when the soll was new and continuous planting had not affected its efficiency,

Soil Impoverished by Wheat. There is another story to tell now. Cor. tinuous crops of any kind will drain any soil, and continuous cross of wheat have impoverished the soil of the Willamette valley. Instead of the average of 25 bushels per acre of 30 years ago, we have fallen to the average of less than 26 bushels. Few estimates go above that figure and many are below it. Some my 15 bushels, and Professor G. W. Shaw, of the state agricultural college, has a large following in his assertion that the average does not exceed 12 bushels. At 13 bushels to the aure there is no profit in exclusive wheat farming at the present Portland quotation of Valley wheat, which is El cents a bushel. One nore nets the pro-ducer 20 M gross, and 100 acres, \$606 gross Out of this maximum return the farmer must pay all the expenses of the farm, scluding cost of seed, food and clothing for himself and family, and interest on his debt if his farm be mortgaged. These ness leave the farmer very little of his \$635 gross when the accounts are balanced at the end of the year. At best, he has had but scanty living, and he may consider himself lucky if exigencies have not forced him further to increase his debt by second mortgage, if his land will stand the additional burden, or by run ning bills with the butcher, the groce and the dry goods dealer.

More harm has been done to Oregon the Williametre valley in particular, by the abourd boart that the soil would nev or give but than has resulted from any ther cause or combination of causes. It is responsible for that condition which is variously denominated as letherny, inginess, indifference and "too much content-ment." Equability of climate and responsiveness of soil combined to make the gaining of a livelihood an easy matter in this valley. All that was necessary was to plow and harrow the land, har vest and hand the wheat to market. This process demanded energetic toll for a few months in the year and the remainder of the time was idled, when it could have been devoted to any number of purposes which would have stopped waste and reing the soil; few deemed this necessary, and they who looked to diversified farmfor as a remedy for agricultural evils could be eccunted on one's hand.

Deficiencies of the Soil.

It is a mistake to say that any soll is inexhaustible; it amounted to a crime to say that there was no give out to Wil lumette valley soil, for the logical effect has been wheat planting year after year Neurly to per cont of our soil is of the red and variety. Our soils, whether red or black foam, are deficient in lime and potash. Our soils never were very strong n potash, because the parent rock from which they were formed is not strong in Besides, the heavy rains wash away 25 per cent of the potash. This loss is constantly going on whether the land is producing crops or not. Underdraining would prevent much of the waste of pot-No country needs underdraining so hadly as Western Oregon. An essential fact is that the vitality of the sail can be restored only with commercial fertiltrers. Leguminous crops are only a temporary relief. They cannot keep up the feetifity on the side of potash.

The impoverished condition of the soil and the consequent unprofitableness of exclusive wheat production have directed attention to diversified farming in general and dairying as the branch that promis the best returns for the best management and the least depletion of the soil. Years ago an effort was made to develop this industry, but it was not successful because wheat-growing was still a profileble and easy method of making a living. Then the Dairymen's Association grappled with the problem and all but falled for lack of interest in its organization and In its work. Change of agricultural conditions has been followed by change of sentment in regard to dairying, and this year's meeting of the association at Albuny was the most successful gathering behalf of the industry ever held in Oregon. The indifference of former years gave way to enthusiastic interest. Every paper read was closely followed, and the speakers were overwhelmed with questions concerning general and technica details of management. The disposition of all was to learn all that there was to he learned and to apply the knowledge where It will do the most good. In many respects, the meeting was one of the most temportant industrial gatherings Oregon has ever known. It marked the line of demarcation between old and fossilised systems and new and modern methods; the definite departure from exclusive wheat-growing to diversified farming.

Success in Dairying.

essential factors which must be co-ordinate. These are: (1) Cows that will give the highest per eart of butter fat, coupled with the largest flow of milk. (2) half during her life. Careful management of the berd every

tions, is the most profitable for the be ginner in dairying, but his position is not confirmed by experience. It costs just as much to feed a poor cow as a good one and there is no denying that a good cow nets larger returns than a poor one. The main idea is to make a good beginning and this cannot be done with scrub stock It is absurdity for farmers to stock up with cows which they know the first milk weighings and Babcock tests will prove to be unprofitable. The dairyman should endeavor to build up his herd with cattle that are considered thoroughbreds, and having once selected a breed, he should 'stick to it." Scrub cows are not entitled

o consideration in modern dairying. Many recommendations might grouped under the head of management. Principal of these is the utmost cleanliness about the cuttle, their attendants, the stable, the dairy and all utensils. Cows should be milked at the same time every day and by the same persons. Food should be carefully compounded, and given at the same hour every day and by the large crops that in abundant quantity. Cows should be fed all they will eat up clean, but such gen erous feeding whould never be inaugurated after they have advanced far in the period of lactation, because in that case they will not materially increase in flow of milk, but will begin laying on fat, which is objectionable. The reason cows should be fed all they will take is that they must first be provided with enough food for bodily maintenance, and the more they will eat over and above this, the more they will have available for conversion into milk or gain.

Economic Production.

The profit in dairying, as in any other business, depends upon the margin batween the market price of the product and the cost of production. It is, there-fore, of primary importance to pravide foodstuffs at the least cost. When grain is relatively high it may become neces sary to discard farm grains entirely, sell them and buy mill feed. Cost of production depends entirely upon knowing how to compound a balanced ration, the dairy name for one day's food for a cow. Not more than one person in 75, outside of those at the agricultural colleges, knows how to do this. The balanced ration best suited to Oregon is composed of the fol lowing materials. Englishe, 20 pounds; clover hay, 6 pounds; barley meal, pounds, or 2 pounds of oll meal; bran, pounds. This ration contains 22.75 pounds of dry matter, 211 per cent of digestible protein, 12.81 per cent of digestible carbo hydrates and .63 per cent of digestible fat. A day's food, no matter what its ingre sients, should not cost over 10 cents When it exceeds that figure the cow begins to "eat her head off." G. W. Weeks, of Salem, is a firm believer in the theory that one acre can be made to product He is down to the basis of an acre and a half, and thinks he will be able to reach the acre basis this year. He says this economy is possible only by solling, which he practices. Ensilage, he says, will be the salvation of dairying in Oregon. It is the only thing that will successfully bridge over the dry season. By this policy he gets a large and continuous flow of milk from each cow for 10 months in the

Dairying is not so much a question of organization or combination to control prices, as it is one of cost of production. How cheap can I produce a pound of outter fat, or 100 pounds of milk?" should be the principal question with every dairyman. The man whose 100 pounds of milk cost him 30 cents, food values, gets achieved the same results with 30 cents. A good cow should give, when in her prime, 6500 pounds of milk a year. Such is the lack of knowledge of dairying in this ountry that the Oregon cow does not average 5000 pounds of milk a year, and some put the estimate down to 3000 pounds. Dalrymen are paid an average of 50 cents per 100 pounds for milk.

Beginnings of the Industry.

Dairying is in the formative stage in The Oregonian does not say this in a spirit of criticism, but is simply repeating assertions made at Albany by men characteristics are foremost in introducing modern.

Dorder, Astrabad is a Persion chy at the southeast corner of the sea, and Meshedistration of the Persian city of Balting assertions made at Albany by men characteristics of the Caspian call at Petrovek. who are foremost in introducing modern methods and who are willing to have the production of the Oregon cow and that of ing at Petrovsk and Derbent, and others a good cow well managed shows the room extending that journey across the sea to for improvement that presents itself. Hapld progress in the industry will not be immediate, for the reason that Oregon ans not the supply of cows. This deficiency will have to be supplied by importations from other states. Our people ones much to learn about the science of dairying, but they have set about to acquire the knowledge, and productive resuits may be looked for.

Of Interest to Women,

The first police matron in Texas has been appointed at San Autonio. In Montana women who pay taxes vote m all questions submitted to taxpayers.

Kentucky was the first sinte to give
whool suffrage to widows, granting it in

The Woman's West Side Republican Club, of New York, has undertaken to see that the Raines liquor law is enforced on

Sunday.
"The Ants" is the name of a society of
Protestant young women in France. They
number 20,000, and their object is work

among the poorer classes.

Miss Elizabeth Carnes, teacher of physical culture in the public schools of Detroit, has begun a crusade against garworn by women which injure the

Welloney by a Yale scientist shows that Western young women have larger heads and greater lung capacity than their East-

Professor J. M. Munion, of Philadelphia, will build a home for dependent girls on B scree of choice ground near Fairmount Park. The buildings alone will cost

Park. The buildings alone will cost \$2,000,000. For famoy dress guittes in England young women are adopting as noveltles, in honor of soldiers at the front, what are known as "Maki" and "union jack" costumes, which are said to be picturesque if not graceful.

if not graceful.

Ohson Sakural, director of the Meigi
girls' seminary, at Toklo, who is in America studying our women's schools, says
it is only a question of time when the Japanese women will be as progressive as those of this country. The greatest concession yet made to

women by a German university is the re-cent decision of the medical faculty of Heldetberg university to admit women on equal terms with men, provided they have German symmasium certificates. Miss Marik Clark, of Hollowell, Mc., who has just died at the age of \$2, left

On a recent Sunday, Mrs. Mand Bulling-ton Booth preached for two and a half hours to the convicts at Sing Sing prison. which will admit of profitable marketing.

The selection of the herd is all important. One speaker at Albeny said that
the ordinary cow, under proper condithe ordinary cow, under proper condi-

THE RUSSIANS IN PERSIA

RAPIDLY ABSORBING THAT ANCIENT ASIATIC POWER.

Commerce on Caspian Sea Wholly in Hands of Russians, Mostly of One Company.

BAKU, Russia, Aug. 2.-The Casplan sea is not yet a Russian lake, but that condi-tion is in effect commercially and almost politically, even though the geographics do not show it. Only the southern shore of the great sea is Persian, and Persian means virtually Russian in this region. In-asmuch as Persia has no merchant marine or navy, none but Russian vessels sail

equal-service.

On the Caspian sea, the Caucasus & Mercury company has several passenger steamers in size, from 1999 to 2000 tons, though, of course, the average is much below this. Recent statistics are absent, but it is possible to make a fair estimate from the constant rate of increase in tor-nage and number of vessels. In 183 the Casplan fleet included 125 steamers, with a total tomage of 48.82. Five years later the number had increased to 196, with a total tomage of 82,32. It is estimated for me now that the number has increased to 255, with a total tomage of 122,000. The sailing fleet on the Caspian does not increase as rapidly in late years. Ten years ago there were 1131 sailing vessels on the Caspian, with a total tonnage of 70,705. The increase in tonnage is perhaps one-half since that time, though the number of vessels is but little more.

Outcome of Naphtha Trade. The Caspian sea fleet was the outcom he Caspian, and they dominate the com-of the naphtha trade from Daku and grew herce of the Persian cities on the sea front with it. As this trade rose the trade of



With an area of 169,381 square miles, or and ample depth of water the Caspian is able to bear any volume of traffic demanded by the people who border its shores. In spite of the handleap that the Caspian is a land-locked sea, with no communication to the outer waters of the world, except a shallow canal, its fleets are growing rapidly, not only in number of vessels, but in their size, speed and quality. Today the harbor of Baku is busy with traffic, the wharves are covered with freight in transshipment, and two or fires big dry docks are occupied by steamers while others are waiting their turn.

One great company, the Caucasus & Mer-cury, has a virtual monopoly of the steam-er traffic on the Caspian so far as regular lines of service and regular sallings are concerned. The large number of "tramp" steamers and calling vessels which sup-plement its big fleet contribute generous! to the volume of trade, but they do no to the volume of trade, but they do not serve the traveler. All of the lines of the Caucaistis & Mercury company start at Astrakhan, in the Volga delta, though the larger vessels do not come up the river that far. They wait at Rhede, at the mouth of the delta channel, for the passengers who are brought down from the city, about 100 miles, in light-draught steamers. One line follows the east, or Astatic coast of the Cassian, calling at Asiatic coast of the Caspian, calling at Alexandrovsk in the north, Krasnovodsk Chikishliar, Astrabad and Meshedissar then retracing the route. Alexandrovs is directly across the Casplan from Astra-Gregon. Its present condition may be described by the statement that there is not now a modern dairyman in the state. Derbent, Baku and Lenkoran, in the Cau methods and who are willing to have the casus. Astara at the Persian boundary, and Ensell, the port of Resht, in Persian as to others. The difference of 2500 gallons between the average annual milk from Astrakhan to Baku and return, call

> There was a time when the Persians were as much of a threat against the Caucasus as the Russians are now against Persia, but it was before the kingdom of Georgia was swallowed up by the great northern power. The Persian army, in-deed, captured Tills in 18% and devastated the surrounding country. The next year Catherine of Russian sent an army into Georgia, took Baku, Uerbent and Tills, and drove out the rival invaders. The first Alexander of Russia made war against the Persians, and when the treaty of peace was signed in 1813, Russia had expeace was signed in iaid, Russia had ex-tended her territories and gained the privi-lege of maintaining the only men-o'-war on the Caspian. Fifteen years later, at the end of another war, Persia gave the provinces of Erivan and Nakhichevan to Russian, and the relations began which have resulting in making the shah almost a vasual of the ever.

The Swallowing of Persia. From 1858 to 1869 Russia occupied the sland of Ashurada, at the entrance of the narbor of Astrabad, as a naval station for the Caspian flotilia, a post which served equily well as a guard over Russian in-terests in Persia. In spite of British proterests in Perzia. In spite of British pro-tests and Perzian hints that the post should be vacated, the Russians stayed at Ashurada until the island became gradual-ly reduced by the action of the sea, threatening to leave them affont. Then

a vassal of the caar.

hey moved northward on the east coast f the Caspian to Krasnovodski, which is now an important naval station. They next proceeded to annex the whole east coast of the Caspian as far south as the Atrek river, which they asserted to be the Kushk would make rall travel from or Kushk would make rall travel from the Caucasus to Central Asia continuous, and the elimination of the voyage across the Casathn sea would serve materially. In the rapid transport of troops as well as in commerce. Looked at either as an avenue of approach to the trade of the south by way of the Persian gulf or that of Turker from the east. Persia would be of the utmost value to Bussia. And as a back door from which to threaten Turkey spilling the milk.

Kalema Bulletin.

J. W. Hugili, while carrying a bucket of milk last Wednesday morning, lest his equilibrium, fell on the slippery s'dewalk. Totled over three times, broke a suspendent, but the feelings and got up without spilling the milk

as truly as they do that of the Russian | Central Asia came into the same channels being diverted from its older route to Orsnburg by the opening of the Trans-Caspian ruliway, so that an additional atimulus was furnished. The freight car-ried by the suiling vessels includes naphthis and its products from Baku to the Volga, cotton from Central Asia to the same shipping point at Astrakhan and timber from Astrakhan on the return voyage. Steamers carry these wares, as well as perishable and less bulky freight. Many of them, however, are tankboats, and these find no cargo for the return voyage from Astrakhan or Petrovsk to Baku.
The rapid increase of the petroleum trade
and of cotton production in Turkestan
undoubtedly will act to force the construction of steamers even more rapidly in the

tion of steamers even more rapidly in the next few years.

The Russian naval and merchant fleets on the Caspian have accomplished one result outside the commercial line. They have suppressed a flourishing system of piracy, which had the double object of stealing goods and obtaining slaves for sale. The light craft of the Asiatic pirates could sitp away from the slow and heavy-salling goods of-war and escape over the sailing sloops-of-war and escape over the shallows of intricate bays, so that it was not until the introduction of steam that markets entirely ceased.

The Persian is not much admired in The Persian is not much admired in these parts, and I am inclined to say a word for him, though undoubtedly he has degenerated since the days of Darius. Not only here in the Caucasus, but well into Central Asia, I have found Persians acting as laborers wherever heavy work was to be done. They seem to be the section hands of the rallways, the baggage porters the heavers of wood and the deswers. ters, the hewers of wood and the drawers water. Hosts of them have come from their own country to live under Rus-sian rule, which they do not find as bur-densome as that of the shah, even though they have to work hard to earn their liv-ing. Of course, they have been coming into the Caucasus for many years, but they have been voluntary immigrants into Transcaspia only since the Russian comest. Prior to that time the man-stealing ing what Persian men and women the could lay their hunds upon, to be sold in the slave markets of Khiva and Bokhara or kept for their own service. The Rus-slans stopped all that, and now one may see Persian and Turkoman working side by side, when the latter will deign to work, with no spyarent memory of the days when they were the bitterest of ene-

It is interesting to note that these blackhaired, black-bearded Persians show the shows itself elsewhere in the world. Whether they use lime to do the work, as Whether they use lime to do the work, as no the fastidious and fashionable fandles of Samoa, or the peroxide of hydrogen, that has its place at home. I do not know, but, at any rate. I have seen their blondined red beards in all stages of the process, and they look just as ridiculous as do the big Samoans at the other end of the earth.

TRIMBULLE WHITE.

Fortification Not Worth Fighting For

New York Commercial Advertiser. The treaty makes the canal "part of the American coast line." Should a beligerent seek to violate neutrality by excedling its privileges, no fortifications would be needful to prevent him. A warship forcing the canal could be stopped at any lock or met by a for-midable sea force as it emerged. No nation could setze the canal unless it had superior sea power, and if it had this it could blockade and make it useless in some of fortilizations though these middle. now an important naval station. They naxt proceeded to annex the whole east coast of the Caspian as far south as the Atrek river, which they asserted to be the Persian boundary, and established a post at Chikishilar, whence they could reach astrabad promptly. Since then Russian progress toward the swallowing of Persia has been constant. Askhabad, Merv and Sarakha mark steps in the undertaking. The Trans-Caspian railway runs elong the edge of the province of Khorassan for more than 20 miles. Bussian consuls in Astrabad, Resht, Teheran and Meshed are all but sovernors in the influence they have in Persian affairs. The northern provinces of the reaim of the sism are virtually Russian today, and the whole and is drifting under the same dominance. It is easy to see the immense value to Russia that Persia would have. In another letter outlining the various railway subsense for Persia and Afgantana. er letter outlining the various rallway schemes for Persia and Afghanistan I to the enemy, and this must be done by have spoken of the proposed line which is to diverge from the Trans-Caucasus rallway near Elliavetpol, and continue around were its two ends Gibraltars. Fortificathe Casplan sea into Persia, by way of tion could only close it to the enemy, and Tabria. Resht. Teheran, Astrabad and that could be done as well by a single Meshed. This line continued to a function with the Trans-Casplan line at Dushchak is superfluous; without it, it would be

ALL ARE FOR EXPANSION

(Continued from First Page.)

prestige as a nation should be by every means maintained on the other side of the Pacific. The good which will follow from It will be enjoyed by people of all parties, for commerce is anopartisan, and the trade with nearly one-half of the world's inhibi-tants, who have just begun to appreciate

fort to the enemy by long-spun theo as to what might have been done? is, between Sydney and Viadivostock, a field for commerce which contains over 100,000,000 people. Oceanica, the growing population of the continent of Australia, the millions of consumers in the populous islands off the southeast coast of Asia in anos off the southeast coast of ama the continent of Ania Itself crowded with people who are just coming within the influence of modern thought and becoming acquainted with the products of modern science; the millions of progressive people of Japan, who lituatrate most strikingly the character of the change which is just beginning in Column the great and grow-If we will give full head to the dictales of common sense, hanor and justice, our "feating" need not give us concern. There are those who call up the ghouts of Greece and Rome, and cry, "Woe, wor to the republic." These give little thought to the changed conditions. Our republic is based upon intelligence and individualism, and the onward, inward and outward march and converted with such a forcedation was

beginning in China; the great and grow beginning in Comma; the great and greating possessions of the cast, Eastern Siberia—all are within easy reach of the Pacific coast, and their commerce will naturally gravitate to us if we maintain on the other side of the Pacific an influence on the other side of the Pacific an influence which will show us to be at least as great and as powerful as the other nationa which are striving for their trade. With the Oriental, strength alone commands respect. Weekness is despised, and, should our flag be lowered in the Philippines, it would to them mean a confession of weakness, whose effect would never be dis-pelled except at the cost of a victorious war with England, Germany or France. To lose the trade of the Orient would bring disaster upon our country. It would enable our European competitors to rap-idly outstrip us in development, and we should soon become, relatively, a decay-ing nation. Relative docay would inevit-ably become actual.

Georg Derkins

CANNOT TURN BACK. Withdrawal Would Be Humillating to the American People.

to the American People.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—I do not hesitate to say that the overwhelming sentiment of Wyoming is for upholding the wise action of the administration with reference to our new possessions. The feeling is that nothing is too good for the American republic. Back of all is the idea that having put hand to the plough we cannot turn back. Any such move would be himiliating in the extreme and make its the laughing stock of the world.

By the results of the Spanish war we have a legacy of responsibility not con-templated, but the habit of the mountain country has always been to accept re-sponsibility and to avoid no task, how-ever difficult, which national honor may

Coccana MINNESOTA SOLID.

Broad-Minded Democrats Favor the Republican Policy. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—I have not the time to write an extended letter, but will say that, so far as I know, the republicans of Minnesota are unanimous in sus-taining the administration in reference to the acquisition and management of our new possessions. Many of the more pro-gressive and broad-minded democrats of our state concur in the same views.

Kunterellow A UNIT FOR EXPANSION.

Reeping the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—I have no doubt the republicans of Nebraska are very strongly in favor of relating the Philippine islands, and certainty we are absolutely united on compelling upconditional surrender to the flag of the United States by those in arms against it. I have expressed myself on the stump and in public meetings in favor of the expansion policy, and I think my sentiments are indersed by our people. California People Realize the Advantages of a Large Trade. .

WASHINGTON, Peb. 14.—I can speak advisedly only of that part of our state with which I am familiar, and the options of the people with whom I have come in personal contact, and with whom I am in communication by correspondence.

Next to the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in which the people of California are so despit and anthusiartically fornia are so desply and enthusiastically interested, I know of no one thing that touches the welfare of the people of our touches the welfare of the people of our state more closely than the growing com-mercial importance of the Orient, as it relates to the trade and commerce of

It is growing more evident to our bus possessions means activity in every branch of the state's industries. In fact, the entire Pacific coast, more than any other section of the Union, will reap a direct benefit as a result of the present administration's policy. Our commerce with Hawaii and the Philippines has aiready been largely augmented, and we have only made a beginning.

The question of territorial expansion is not a new one. The same arguments that are used by the so-called anti-imperialists of today were much more aloquently utiness men and commercial bodies that the time is not far distant when the manufactures on our eastern coast will be able to compete in the markets of the world with the manufacturers of Europe, as they are already competing in many articles, and will seen dominate the trade of the world. When that time comes they will need no fentering care, and the demand for tariff protection will emanate only from those interested in the products of the soil. It would not be surprising if these same manufacturers would, in a few years, be clamoring for free trade as earnessity and persistently as they have heretofore been asking for proifactures on our eastern coast will be hey have heretofore been asking for pro-tection. When that time arrives, the wine, wool and fruitgrowers of the Pacific coast must stand ready to join the farmer of the East in a demand for protection. It is possible, even probable, that we of the Pacific coast will be obliged to compete in the Eastern market with products of foreign countries admitted with small duty, or entirely free of duty, and will be services to find other markets.

with small duty, or entirely free of duty, and will be anxious to find other markets for our products.

I believe, therefore, that the intelligent people of California realize the advantages growing out of a trans-Pacific commerce, under the protection of our flag, and will stand a unit for expansion. I know that this is the view taken generally by the people of Southern California, and believe that, it is the universal sentiment throughout the state, regardless of political partisanship. We versal sentiment industrial the state, regardless of political partisanship. We must expect, however, that our democratic friends will use the word "imperial-lem" in the approaching campaign. They have worn out all other issues, and the word "imperialism" has a resonant, tha-tinnabulating sound, which will be very pleasant to the ears of the great party

in line with what is said of the Philip-pines today. But the genius of American officenship has always been able to cope with conditions as they arise in our coun-try's history. We will bold these islands and future generations will applaud the work of this republican administration. Where is the loyal American who will say that the floating of Old Glory over any land can below it haven? of negation.

Man "is born of woman" and is prone to be selfish and it is hardly probable that many of our democratic friends of Cal-ifornia will stray very far away from their own interests in opposition to ex-pansion. In fact, it is well known that, pansion: In fact, it is well-known reputa-tion for generosity, the Californian keeps very close to his base of supplies, and can be counted upon to take his own part, and sometimes the other fellow's,

I think it is safe to say that a large majority of the people of California, in-cluding our democratic friends, are fa-yorable to expansion.

af waters

PARLEY NO LONGER. Let the United States Face Conditions as a Nation Should.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-In considering all great questions in our country, there is the usual American habit of going to the extreme, and continually discussing causes and "crimes" long passed. We ought to desire and aim to avoid the pitfalls of the past, but what most concerns us, so far as we can know, are the conditions of today. We are not waging a cruel war of conquest, we are not engaged in a conflict to enforce bequevalent moral as-similation; we are not righting for com-

mercial supremacy. Our course lies be-

ween, and was marked out by the force DEFENDS THE OLD FAITH of circumstances, and the result will be the best that war can achieve. We of-fered relief to downtrodden, martyred Cubm as unselfably as nation ever took up

REV. H. L. RASMUS CRIPICISES REV. DR. HILLIS.

Cube as unselfably as ration ever took up the cause of another, and the "divinity that shapes our ends" seems to have and, "Because ye trok up the burden of Cube, I will open unto you the door of the East." The Philippine islands are the latch-string to that door. We deplore war, but whatever cho it may be, it is often a purifier and a civilizer. A more excelent way is being opened up to us, and later on we will be fitted to purify otherwise than by firs.

Why longer pariey and give sid and com-Former Pastor of Portland Grace Church Scores Lenders of Mod-

ern Advanced Theology.

Why lodger parley and give ald and com-

as to what might have been some: Lee us face present conditions. To retire from the Philippines would not only be an injury to the italives, but would brand us a pusillanimous in the eyes of the world. If we will give full heed to the dictates

a nation with such a foundation may temporarily impeded, never permanent-

Kanna has followed with honor and pride the policy of President Mekiniey, and certainly the great majority of her people are in favor of what they believe will continue to be the wise, just and conservative action of the McKiniey administration in holding and governing the Philippine archipelago, in elevating the people, advancing their moral and material interests and extending our headers rule and

ests, and extending our beneficent rule and

trade and commerce.

The retention and pacification of the Philippines means progress, upiffting and civilizing the native, light to China, in-

rease in commerce and manufacturing, he speedler construction of the Nicaragua canni, the earlier laying of Pacific cables,

new and enlarged avenues for the legisl-mate exercise of American government, industry and development, and brings near the time when "the Pacific, with its shires and its islands, will become the chief

theater of events in the world's greatest hereafter."

Bornwork

IOWA DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Her People Believe in Up-Building

of the Pacific Coast.

of the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—lows is a midway state, and interested affice in the East
and in the West. Iowa is populated from
all the states from Mains to Illimots, besides having quite a population nativeborn. This puts us in a position to beinterested in the welfare of the whole
country, as much, or more, than any other
state. We believe in the up-building of the
Pacific coast. We want our markets in
that direction opened and broadened. The
canal across the isthmus, and the expansion policy of the present administration.

sion policy of the present administration

Smith wie Therene

IN BRYAN'S STATE.

Republicans Strongly in Pavor of

Reeplan the Phillippines,

hom slinet

MEANS GREAT ACTIVITY.

California View of Expansion in the

Philippines.

California are overwhelmingly in favor of expansion. The holding of our new Bland

of today were much more eloquently ut-tered against the acquisition of Louisians, of Florida, of Texas, of California and New Mexico, of the Oregon country and of Alaska. The brilliant statesmen of the

early part of the 19th century hurled their anathemas against Jefferson and Monroe, and Tyler and Polk, just as in our own

day they are hurling their invectives at the administration of William McKinley.

But the ship of state glides serenely on and where is the American who would

want to see a single foot of his country's soil receded to the nation from which it was secured? Webster defended the

When Duniel Webster defended the Warburton treaty, whereby he surrandered a part of the Oregon country to England, he said: "What do we want with this vast, worthless area—this region of savages and wild beasts—of deserts of shifting saids and whichylods of dust—of cactus and prairie dogs?" That was the estimate placed upon your territory by one of America's most famous statesmen. It is in line with what is said of the Philipoines today. But the genius of American

helma Kahn

land can bring it harm!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- The people of

Kanna has followed with he

The posttlon taken by many ministers in recent years, that indicates that they are outgrowing the gospel, called forth a somewhat notable sermen from Bev. Henry living Barmus, in Oak Park Methodlat Episcopal church, Chicago, Febru-ary & Dr. Rasmus was formerly pastor of Grace church in Purtland. His theme was "The Gospei a Never-Dying Idea," and in the sermon he took the position that there is no law or convention that compels a man to be an exprunder of the New Testament, but that when a man takes up the profession, he should stick to it. Dr. Rasmus called attention to a re-cent sermon presched by Rev. N. D. Hil-ils, of the Flymouth church, of Brooklyn,

in, of the Fymouth church, of Brooklyn, from a Chicago pulpit, and also in other Chicago utterances. His text was: "I am not sehamed of the gespel of Christ." Among other things

the minister said:
"Distinguished for a thousand sittedances, this was the theme of Faul's min-istry. This was the burning subject upon the lips of the great apostle, as he stood in groud Roms, the possible capital of a powerful empire. How wonterful are the changes that have occurred since Paul

changes that have occurred since Paul wrote these words at Corinth.

"The religion of Christ is no longer the object of contempt that it then was. It is the inspiration of the poet, the scholar, and the philosopher; its the genius that thrills the lips of the orator with irredutible interescent har authorizations as slatible utterances, but notwithstanding adthis, if you were to follow the suggestions that have lately fallen from prominent pulptic in Chicago you would be led to a very different cor

Scores Dr. Hillis.

"Upon a recent Sunday the brilliant pas-ter of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, occu-pying his old pulpit in Chicago, gave ex-

pying his old pulpit in Chicago, gave expression to a sentiment that in my humble opinion is very dangerous.

"He said in substance that the masses were ahead of the gospot, and then he gave utterance to the remarkable statement that the best exponents of the gospet that he had met with ware outside the church. However much I may admire the magnificent prescher. I must still insist that Dr. Hillis has surrendered the golden key to nis own strandom.

golden key to nis own kingdom.
"If it be true that the best exponents of the gospel are outside the churches, then the gospet are officing the chartenes, then why does he cantinue an institution under the guise of the church, at an immense expenditure of mind and money? Why not close up the churches if the best expenents are indigenous to the outside? Another sentiment receitly exploited from a prominent pulpit in Chicago of the same denomination carries the idea that the goapel is obsolete, and that a new gos-

sion polley of the present administration, are what we want, and is what we shall insite upon. This is the position of fowa as I understand it. It is my position as a member of congress from fowa.

I do not step to argue the matter. The facts and arguments suggest themselves, Of course, there will be opposition for a time. But those now opposing, like those opposing acquisition of territory herefore, will soon be claiming part of the credit for having brought it about. pel is necessary.
"I confess that there is something grand in the insanity of Ulysses after the Tro-jen war. But there is not an element Jan war, sur the spectacitar atterances of sublimity in the spectacitar atterances of the modern pulpit which substitutes something else for the guspel of Christ. Over these pulpits might well be written the despitiving learnd, "They have taken my Lord away, and I know not where they have laid him."

they have laid him."

"Recently there was witnessed the specticle in this queenly city of a so-called parliament of religious. At the head of the movement was a Jewish rabbs, Dr. E. G. Hirsen, supported by an ex-Method-lat preacher, Dr. Thomas, seeking to uphold his tottering fortunes in the pulpit by some new novelty, which otherwise would fall into decay. In that scene was witnessed again the spectacts of Pilato joining hands with his enemy and crucifying the Christ.

"Buch lenders of thought as these was eloquent in their expressions of the Fath-

eloquent in their expressions of the Fath-erhood of God and the brotherhood of manking. Such a thing is impossible outside the religion of Christ. The facts of history are against them. The facts of human experience are eternally antiqu-nistic to the unification of the human race outside the great truth of the gospel of the Son of God."



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