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Omaha Again Wide Open. OMAHA, May 12.—Omaha resumed its normal wide-open condition today. Mayor Moore's blue-law enforcement having been declared off. The saloons and gambling-houses did their customary business. The weather was perfect and the beer gardens were crowded. Mayor Moore expressed his satisfaction with the resumption of a liberal policy.

CHANGE FOR OREGON

Should Supply Japan With Butter and Fruit.

PORTLAND MAN ON SITUATION

Many Raw Products Can be Landed in Portland for Less Than in New York, and Ought to be Manufactured Here.

NAGASAKI, Japan, April 19.—(Special correspondence.)—The commercial and financial situation in Japan can accurately be described in a few words—extremely unattractive. I have conversed with many of the most prominent foreign and native merchants in the principal trade centers and the general consensus of opinion regarding trade conditions, as expressed in their office, at the clubs and at their homes, is as heretofore indicated. Warehouses are filled with foreign goods, for which there is no demand. I might mention as an index to the recklessness of Japanese traders, who are largely responsible for present conditions, that at Kobe over 25,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 cases of umbrella cloth valued at about 4,000,000 yen, and large quantities of cotton cloth were consigned from America more than a year ago, and for which the consignors about that time refused an offer of more than double the price that could be realized today. Still there is no demand in America who will consign both flour and cotton. Reliable firms in Japan do not recommend consignments except in cases where new goods are being introduced and even then only small shipments are advised as a means of facilitating business on a "firm offer" basis.

Doubtless the most potent factor in precipitating the present depression was the refusal of the Japanese to comply with the terms of their contracts. Foreign merchants are of the opinion that there is no possibility of holding a Japanese to a contract if he wishes to repudiate it, and this he not infrequently will do, if the market happens to be unattractive at the time of making and executing the contract. I am credibly informed that legal proceedings are of little or no avail, owing to the technical nature of Japanese law, and for that reason few attempts are made to prosecute. Although the Japanese refuse to admit it, I am convinced that the resident foreign merchants act as a kind of commercial balance-wheel to the country and that without them frequent panics would occur.

Characteristics of Business Men. If the laws of the country would compel the natives to meet their obligations it is my opinion that failures would be frequent. The average Japanese business man places a low valuation on his integrity. He is quick to act upon a business proposition that promises quick returns, but is unable to foresee the effect of a present transaction on those of the future. He is deficient in executive ability, deliberation and integrity. His excessive politeness and over-ready smile make him well adapted to social life, but quite inapplicable when the sober business transaction demands a more resolute expression. On the other hand, Japanese are endowed with many desirable qualities. They are industrious, enterprising, have great reverence for the aged, and possess other virtues which probably taken many generations to instill into their characteristics in keeping with their environment, hence it seems unfair to criticize them too severely just at a time when they are struggling to emancipate themselves from hereditary peculiarities. It must also be remembered that, although in a general way it cannot be said of the Japanese, as of the Chinese, that their word is as good as their bond, there are Japanese firms of high standing who conduct their business with ability and integrity. Notwithstanding the existence of the obstacles mentioned, statistics demonstrate that industrial progress in Japan is keeping pace with the age, and the best informed Europeans in Japan anticipate an early readjustment of business conditions followed by extensive developments. Much of the present stagnation is due to unsettled conditions in China which have affected Japan probably more than any other country, as a larger business is transacted with China than with any other with the exception of the United States.

Good Showing for United States. In looking over the trade reports issued by the Japanese Government, and covering a period of 35 years, the most conspicuous item is one in the United States column under the heading of merchant vessels entered from foreign countries during the 35 years from 1868 to 1899. In 1899 there were 145 vessels from the United States, with a tonnage of 24,215 out of a total of 372 vessels, and a total tonnage of 441,567. It will be seen that the United States vessels numbered more than one-third of the total, and carried almost three-fourths of the foreign cargoes to and from Japan, while in 1898 the United States vessels were reduced to 75 out of a total of 220, and carried almost one-third, and the tonnage reduced to 157,575, out of a total of 429,068, a little over one-third. In consulting the same report I find that flour occupies the most prominent place among Pacific Coast products imported. Timber comes next and wheat third. From the Japan bank statement I notice that in January, 1897, the bullion reserve in Japan amounted to: Gold, 89,000,000 yen; silver, 42,000,000 yen; making a total of 131,000,000 yen in bullion, with notes in circulation amounting to 187,000,000 yen. April 19, 1901, these items had decreased to 69,000,000 yen in gold and no silver, making a total of 69,000,000 yen in bullion with notes in circulation amounting to 177,000,000. I might here mention that Japan adopted the gold currency October 6, 1897, and the reserve stood as follows on that day: Gold, 69,000,000 yen; silver, 22,000,000 yen; total, 91,000,000 yen, with notes in circulation amounting to 165,000,000.

In 1897 there was also established in Kobe a monthly report of foreign trade which is carefully compiled. It gives the amount of each article imported and exported, together with the name of the country and port shipped from and to. It also furnishes other valuable information. Yokohama and Kobe are running a close race for commercial supremacy. The former has the lead in exports, and the latter in imports, making totals about even.

Chance for Oregon. I have made considerable inquiry regarding the prospects for exporting other Oregon products than flour, lumber and wheat. Such goods are now being supplied by Australia, Europe and San Francisco, and I cannot discover any reason why Oregon should not supply a portion, such as butter, prunes, apples, etc. I hope to return with some information

MRS. MCKINLEY ILL

Taken to San Francisco to Obtain Rest.

CONDITION IS NOT ALARMING

If Improvement is Not as Rapid as Hoped For, Programme for Remainder of Tour May be Curtailed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The sudden illness of Mrs. McKinley has caused an unexpected change in the itinerary of President McKinley. He arrived in this city quietly this afternoon several hours

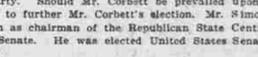
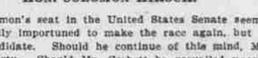
THREE-CORNERED SENATORIAL FIGHT.

HON. JOSEPH SIMON. HON. SOLOMON HIRSCH. HON. C. W. FULTON.

The fight for succession to Senator Joseph Simon's seat in the United States Senate seems to have narrowed down to three men. Ex-United States Senator Corbett has been steadily importuned to make the race again, but his latest utterances to his friends have been that he is not, at this time, a candidate. Should he continue of this mind, Mr. Simon will himself be the candidate of the Republicans.

Mr. Simon states that he should withdraw and do all in his power to further Mr. Corbett's election. Mr. Simon is now in his 56th year, and it is 21 years since he began his political career in Oregon as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and member of the State Senate. He has served five terms in the State Senate. He was elected United States Senator October 8, 1898, and began service December 5, 1898. His term expires March 3, 1903.

On the small side of the house the two candidates are Hon. Solomon Hirsch, of Portland, ex-Minister to Turkey, and Hon. Charles W. Fulton, of Astoria, President of the Oregon State Senate. Mr. Hirsch was 62 in March. He has served 12 years in the State Legislature, in 1882 and 1896, and was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1885 he came within one vote of election to the United States Senate. In 1880 he was made Minister to Turkey, by President Harrison, and filled the position for three years, when he resigned. Mr. Hirsch has been a powerful factor in the Mitchell camp, and is said by knowing ones to be the choice of Senator Mitchell's friends. Mr. Fulton is an active and avowed candidate, relying more upon his popularity throughout the State than upon manipulation of combinations. It is said that he will go before the next Republican State Convention and ask a nomination. In view of the law passed by the last Legislature providing for popular vote for Senators at general elections preceding the elections by the Legislature, Mr. Fulton was chairman of the Republican State Convention 1892, and of the Second Congressional District Convention in 1896. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1890 and 1900 he was elected to the State Senate, and each time he made President of the body. Efforts have been made to induce Mr. Fulton to make the race for re-nomination, but he has steadfastly declined. He is friendly to Governor Geer's re-nomination, but may eventually be found supporting ex-State Treasurer Phil Mettschman, who is regarded as the approved Mitchell candidate for Governor.



Everything appears to have been neglected. The employes are dirty, shabbily-dressed beings; the cars, with their accoutrements, resemble dilapidated or abandoned street-cars. The stations are filthy, the cars are shabby, and a field glass is required to distinguish between first, second and third-class coaches, or more properly speaking, boxes. All these things look like deserted shacks, and a field glass is required to distinguish between first, second and third-class coaches, or more properly speaking, boxes. All these things look like deserted shacks, and a field glass is required to distinguish between first, second and third-class coaches, or more properly speaking, boxes. All these things look like deserted shacks, and a field glass is required to distinguish between first, second and third-class coaches, or more properly speaking, boxes.

Then the people have changed both in outward appearance and character. Their dress is becoming more indicative of the highly polished, boxes. All these things look like deserted shacks, and a field glass is required to distinguish between first, second and third-class coaches, or more properly speaking, boxes. All these things look like deserted shacks, and a field glass is required to distinguish between first, second and third-class coaches, or more properly speaking, boxes.

J. P. Morgan Left for London. PARIS, May 12.—J. P. Morgan left here for London this morning.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Domestic. Mrs. McKinley is ill, and has been taken to San Francisco for rest. Page 1. Her illness may require curtailment of programme for remainder of President's tour. Page 1. Portland man writes from Japan of trade opportunities open to Oregon. Page 1. Fire in suburb of Detroit, Mich., did \$500,000 worth of damage. Page 1. National organization of machinists has ordered a general strike. Page 1. Control of Northern Pacific seems to hinge on right of directors to retire preferred stock. Page 2.

Foreign. General Dewet, the Boer leader, has resumed operations. Page 2. Esterhazy has made an affidavit that he was the author of the Dreyfus bordereau. Page 2. Portland baseball team lost 10-inning game to Seattle. Tacoma won from Spokane, 5-4. Page 2. Astoria machinists demand more pay or better conditions. Page 2. Memorial fountain for Linn County Volunteers will be unveiled at Eugene May 14. Page 3. Debating teams of Universities of Oregon and Washington will meet at Eugene Friday. Page 3. Annual convention of Oregon Sunday school workers will be held at Salem Tuesday. Page 3. Portland and vicinity. Recent decision of United States Supreme Court sustains Portland method of assessing abutting property-owners for street and sewer improvements. Page 5. Harry M. Paddock, 11 years old, drowned in Columbia Slough. Page 10. Handicap tennis tournament at Multnomah Club devoid of good playing. Page 10. Forward movement begun at Unitarian Church. Page 6. Portland should protect its interests in Nehalem and Tillamook countries. Page 6. Products and manufactures which Portland ships to San Francisco. Page 10. Fontellas defeat Oregon City in the second game of the amateur league. Page 10.

ORDER FOR STRIKE

Thousands of Machinists May Walk Out May 20.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MOVE

Men Demand Ten Hours' Pay for Nine Hours' Work—Conference to Settle the Matter Proved Fruitless.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A general strike, involving directly 150,000 machinists, and indirectly 200,000 men in 125 metal working trades, is expected to take place May 20, unless some arrangement is effected in the meantime. This is the statement made tonight by President James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, who has his headquarters in this city. The demands of the men, the refusal of which threatens to precipitate the strike, Mr. O'Connell said, are for a working day of nine hours and an increase of 12 1/2 per cent in wages, or, in other words, 10 hours' pay for nine hours' work. The matter, he said, has been under consideration for some time, and every effort has been made by the machinists' association to avoid resorting to a strike, but such conference, he says, is now necessary if the workmen hope to attain the end they are striving for.

Some time ago, through the efforts of the International Association and the National Trades Association, the employers of about 25 per cent of the men who would be affected by the strike made concessions by a general work day of nine hours, which was to become operative May 20 of this year. The question of an increase of wages, however, or its equivalent, the granting of 10 hours' pay for nine hours, remained unsettled. Yesterday the representatives of the Metal Trades Association and the National Association of Machinists held a conference in New York, at which time an attempt was made to reach an agreement on the wage matter so that the strike proposed for May 20 could be avoided. Mr. O'Connell, however, says that the employers refused to arbitrate the question of wages nationally, but that they expressed a willingness that this matter would be settled by a general work day of nine hours, which was to become operative May 20 of this year. 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