THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY. SEPTEMBER 23, 1901.

The Oregonian.

its exploration. Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, md-cium matter.

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of Mr. Roosevelt for his decorous

been expected to give forth a cowboy

fluity of appreciation which dwells

fondly on the "quiet wedding" at which

drowned the responses of the princi-

It remains, perhaps, to point out that

London and wines to France, while in

brasks sugar. Help for the merchant

riman. Tariff reform means reduced

duties to some and to others it means

islation. In President Roosevelt neither

courses will soon be supplemented by

specific recommendations on disputed

pals.

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utchinson, 204 Wyandotte street. On file at Buffalo, N. Y., in the Oregon ex-

on file at humano, N. Y., in the origin of hilbly at the exposition. For sale in Washington, D. C. by the Ebbett House news stand. For sale in Derver, Cola, by Hamilton & Econorick, 006-012 Seventh street.

TODAY'S WEATHER-Showers, with variable which, mostly southerly, TESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum

. 48; precip., 0.00 of an inch. PORTLAND. MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

A TIME TO ACT.

The harvest is over, vacation seasons have come to an end, the Carnival is open and it is time to make a move toward the Lewis and Clark Centennial. St. Louis began work on her Louisiana and the plain path of duty. Purchase Exposition years ago, yet it had to be postponed. If Portland's there are subjects upon which a differ-World's Fair is to come off in 1905, lts ence of opinion will exist in the Repubdefinite plans must be formed and lican majority in Congress, Recicampaign organized in 1901.

procity, for example, means different The preliminaries are auspicious. Its things to different minds. In Califorearly espousal by the Oregon Historinin it means easy access for fruits to oul Society emphasized its National and educational character as the foundation Philadelphia it means concessions upon which the commercial superstrucbought for locomotives with reduced ture must be laid. The commissioners protection on California fruits and Nemet promptly and chose a name. Legislatures of our North Pacific States marine means cheap raw materials to have recognized it and its representasome, and to others it means contributives have been accorded hearty well tions of taxes from the Federal Treascome from Salt Lake to Victoria. The ury. Support of the Nicaragua canal way is well paved for incorporation of means one thing to cotton-growers and the business body in which its finananother to Senators from Hill and Harcial labor and responsibility must lie. The Contennial has had the advantages of extensive notices through the Eastpromising platforms and betraying legern press, based upon the active efforts of Oregon's representatives at Buffalo hypocrisy nor double-dealing will find and upon the considerable body of matan adherent or apologist. That is why ter that has appeared in the columns his general acceptance of inevitable

of The Oregonian. So far, so good, The fact is that hundreds of our best citizens, solid. men with money and poor men with infinite public spirit and enthusiasm, are eager to get to work

Oregon country, and no one will be more anxious for the Government to inestimable value to the port. participate fittingly in commemorating This improvement will not stop, now

will in a manner drag the port up with NECESSITY THE GUIDEPOST. it. It is within the range of possibili-The discerning reader of the press of the country will not fail to note the gon. Washington and Idaho to find a ebullition of pestatic joy with which President Roosevelt's espousal of the market in the Orient in the form of McKinley policies has been greeted. This devout relolcing we had occasion as the headquarters of the business to notice in connection with the praise and there will be enough water in the con-Columbia and Willamette to float the duct at Buffalo, just as though he had largest ships that will be required. In

the trade. yell when he was sworn in President the state of the s or ride his broncho up Mr. Milburn's front steps. Here is the same super-

AN INDUSTRY OF GREAT PROMISE. Sugar beet culture in Eastern Oregon and Washington is proving itself worthy no guests were shot or brass bands of the solicitude of everybody in the Northwest. It may be said without exaggeration that this industry offers as

Roosevelt accepts the McKinley poligreat possibilities of extension and deies-Hooray! Well, what else was he velopment as any we have. The crop to do? In another column on this page has shown that it is reliable and has we print some extracts from his camdone so in the face of circumstances paign speeches of 1990, before he or not of the best. Besides, the market anyone else expected he would be Presifor sugar is so broad, consumption is dent until 1905 at least. They show so large, that the danger of oversupply him to have been then, as thoroughly is so far removed as practically not to

as he is now, in accord with the course exist. of procedure which circumstances had Growing of sugar beets in Oregon and marked out for the Administration at Washington began three or four years Washington. These extracts, however, ago. It was an innovation in agriculquite as plainly show another thing ture, and was not a general success at and that is the necessity of the courses first, owing partly to the fact that farm-Why ers were unacquainted with the methdid we keep the gold standard? Was ods of growing sugar beets, and partly it because McKinley chose it, or because to the necessity of adopting those methods to local conditions. It is to It was inevitable? Why did we hold on to the Philippines? The reason was be expected that there were some diswe couldn't let go. As President Roosecouragements in the elementary stages velt himself said at St. Louis, "We are of the industry. Farmers did not imthere, and we have got to stay." So mediately attain the results they aimed with Cuba; we are pledged to give her at, and many quitted the work after independence, and we must do it. their first attempt. Besides, there was Roosevelt is for Cuban independence a natural conservatism among farmers in the right way and proper time. Mainagainst the new project. This conservatenance of the Monroe Doctrine is nec tism was in a way proper; to have unessary to our peace and preservation dertaken the culture of beets on a large

Roosevelt is for the Monroe Doctrine. scale all at once might have doomed Did anyone suppose that President the enterprise. Roosevelt was going to come out in Culture of beets has gone far enough favor of 16 to 1, or abandonment of the now to give farmers the necessary ex-Philippines, or surrender to the trusts, perience wherewith to pursue the work or ensigvement of Cuba, or invitation with profit. Since the first crop, the to Germany to take Brazil and to average yield per acre and the propor-France to take Colombia, or in opposition of sugar in the beets have been tion to a merchant marine or to recipincreasing. This year the average yield rocity or to the Nicaragua canal? All will be from 8 to 10 tons per acre, or double what it was at first. The profits who counted on any or all of these declarations have the right to be pleasto growers last year frequently ranged urably startled at the President's infrom \$25 to \$35 per acre, figures which, dorsement of the Philadelphia platform

when compared with those of other crops, show that development of the industry is rich with promise, since these figures can be made to grow with the advancing years of the industry. Furthermore, the beet crop thus far shows that it can be relied upon. Proof of this is found in the large yield this season, although weather has been in some respects quite adverse. The late freezing weather and the unusual dryness of the Summer have tested the reliability of sugar beets. They show that natural conditions in the Northwest are admirable for this new industry and that the promoters of the enterprises at Waverly and La Grande analvzed them well.

The sugar beet industry in the Northwest seems to be established. It is capable of grand development. Demand for sugar is so large and keeps up so close to the means of production that the enterprise may be carried on to limits which now seem indefinitely remote. The world's craving for sugar other article of household consumption.

traced to the Oriental flour trade, is of to the sea and those who choose to ignore this pregnant fact must pay the cost of the error. Electricity may be that the Oriental flour trade is on a per- | cheaper than coal on the Great Northmanent basis, but as this traffic is sus- ern, but that road is no more favoraceptible of wonderful development it bly situated for using such cheaper power than is the O. R. & N. on Its Columbia River line. The one truth ties for the entire wheat crop of Ore- that it is unnecessarily expensive to pull traffic over the top of the Cascade Range stands out prominently in all flour, and when that time comes, Port-land will still be holding her prestige lus consequences.

Now that the rains have descended and the floods have come, the good citizens of Portland may again begin pointing with pride. First let the stranger who is to be filled with admiration for the beauties of the city be conducted to North Sixth street and shown the beautiful chain of lakes, connected by winding straits or broad estuaries, and surrounded by black shelving shores of asphalt, that extend, almost continuously from Burnside street to Glisan. Thence he should be driven to Sixteenth and Washington streets, where he may gaze upon a triumph in the way of barriers, a street Its gently undulating surface, the crystal ponds that dot its surface, and the

cords upon cords of excellent firewood thrown up from the pavement is also worth seeing, and there are some other streets that will repay a visit. All the city needs is a small appropriation from Congress to enable it to dredge out its streets and become the Venice of Oregon. Why not ask for the appropriation?

A dramatic organization like the Nelli Company is the kind of leaven needed on the stage just now, for it is an ever present demonstration of the fact that plays need not be suggestive to be entertaining or horrible to be interesting. Happily the vogue of the fearful Sardou tragedles is dying out, but spectacles are yet to be seen on the stage just as harrowing as that of Fedora listening through a door to the groans of her ortured lover, and it is time the public

began to condemn that sort of things. Plays like "Fedora," "La Tosca," "Mrs. Danc's Defense" and "Sapho" teach no esson, inspire nothing good or high, and are certainly not justified by their literary merit. That Mr. Neill successfully conducts a repertoire company without employing any but clean, wholesome plays shows that he is the kind of a man who does more to elevate the stage in a week than does an army of alleged reformers in a year.

With shortening days and colder weather will come burglars and footpads, and reports of the appearance of these dark-visaged gentry may soon be expected. Propie whose business takes them on lonely streets after nightfall, or even on the principal thoroughstep in. fares after midnight, will do well to

leave their valuables at home, and to give plenty of room to suspicious charactors they see loitering along ahead of them. It may be suggested to the police with propriety that a rock pile is

North End and extending an invitation to all hard-looking characters to leave town or work for their board on the and chain-gang.

A shrewd German professor finds the causes of American industrial ascendancy to be our "wonderful organizagrows faster perhaps than that for any tions of labor, the matchless development of industry by means of the latest The meaning of the sugar beet industry machinery, the energy of the gigantic to the Northwest, therefore, need not trusts and to united commercial and said: be stated. It is enough to say that if scientific boidness." From which the sugar factories in the Northwest Kreuz Zeitung deduces that "undoubtedly the American protective tariff has proved most advantageous to the economical deliverance of the New World from the Old." As an engaging exhibit in non seguitur and cheerful irrelevance this exploit is hard to beat. With firewood at \$3 75 a cord, potaoes no one knows how high, fruit of all kinds so costly that it hardly pays to put it up, servant girls, if not without money at least without price, and rent rising like the harvest moon, it begins to look as if bachelors had more foresight than is attributed to them by the opposite sex.

ROOSEVELT ON GREAT ISSUES.

As to trusts, our new President holds that it is our first duty to study the subject carefully and thoroughly, and then to deal with it dispassionately and without enmity against any class. Thus, at Grand Rapids, Mich., on September 7, 1900, he said: "Beyond question, the great industrial combinations which we group in popular parlance under the name of trusts have produced great and serious evils. There is every reason why we should try to abote those evils and to

make men of wealth, whether they act individually or collectively, bear their full share of the country's burdens and ounds keep as scrupulously within the b of equity and morality as any of their neighbors. But wild and frantic denunclation does not do them the least harm and simply postpones the day when we can make them amenable to proper laws. Hasty legislation of a violent type is either wholly ineffective against the evil. or else crushes the evil of the expense of crushing even more of good. We need to approach the subject both with firm resolution to abate the evils and in a spirit of hard common sense, as we search for the means of ahating them. One of that cannot be crossed dry shod for a the first things to obtain is publicity. We must be able by law to find out exactly. must be able by law to find out exactly what each corporation does and earns This more publicity itself will effect something toward remedying many evils, Moreover, it will give us a clearer idea as to what the remaining evils are, and will therefore enable us to shape our measures for Attacking the latter with good prosprets of success. Immoderate attack always invites reaction and often defeat. Moderation, combined with resolution, can

alone secure results worth having

Speaking in very much the same strain at Aberdeen, S. D., on September 14, 1990, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Now, there have been great evils con

nected, not merely with trusts, but with all forms of corporate wealth. It is entirely right that you should try to get rid of these evils, but you want to go about it remembering all the time that a ton of shetorical talk is not worth an ounce of shrewd hard common sense. Remember, furthermore, that the one thing that hurts in this matter is hypocrisy and a failure to make performance square with prom-In his letter of acceptance he said upon

this subject: "The first thing to do is to find out

the facts; and for this purpose sublicity as to capitalization, profits and all else of importance to the public is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain The mere fact of this evils, and as to others it would in some cases point out the remedies and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be use. ful. The state, acting in its collective capacity, would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such meas-ures as wisdom indicated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision and unsparing excision of all unhealthy destructive and anti-social elements. The separate state governments can do a great deal, and where they decline to co-operate the National Government must

Finally, in a speech at Lincoln, Neb., on October 2, 1900, he said: * with in each state by itself. A denun-clation of trusts is of no value when not connected with action. There was a chance to give the National Government a sovereign remedy for an epidemic of when the Republican party in Congress hold-ups, and that now is the time to submitted a resolution for an amendment begin working the "drag-net" in the North End and extending an invitation National Government power to deal with trusts. That measure was supported by every Republican, save two, in Congress and voted against by every Democrat save four, in Congress.

A Firm Expansionist.

As to expansion and our duty as to holding or abandoning the dependencies which came to us as a result of the war, Mr. Roosevelt volced, with no uncertain sound, the conclusions of a large maaking while he is powerless to prevent the ex-tortion. In any other civilized country except the United States, if more than a fority of his fellow citizens. at Osage Cily, Kan., on July 2, 1900, he

"Now, why are you here today? Be-cause you expanded over Kansas. In

AMUSEMENTS.

"A Baggage Check," a farce of the

musical variety, opened a week's engage-ment at Cordray's Theater last evening to the biggest house of the senson-a crowd that eccupied every inch of spo in the foyer and filled every seat upstairs and down. The company is headed by John T. Kelly, an Irish comedian with a good thick brogue and a faculty of arous ing laughter with very little effort. Mr Mr. Kelly's chief assistants are a half dozen pretty siris who can sing and dance bet-ter than most of their kind, and who ap-

parel themselves as the lify whenever th opportunity offers. Of course, there is no plot. The action in divided into three sections, the first being the inevitable front yard, the sec-ond A steam laundry appropriately pla-carded, and the third the parlor, in which are the red upholstered chairs and the long settee that are in nearly all stage

parlors. The music is the feature of the enter-tainment, and most of it is good, everal new numbers being introduced and only the best of the last year's songs, like "Coon, Coon, Coon," being carried over. Among the numbers which apparently were most pleasing to the audience were "Hive Me Back My Liza," by severa members of the company; "You'll Miss Me When I'm Gone," and a number of purodies, by Mr. Kelly; "I Want to Be the Leading Lady," by Miss Carter and the

Leading Lady," by Miss Carter and the company; "Money in the Eank," by the company (a number in which the orches-tra materially assisted); the acrobatic dances by Seigal and Littlefield, and "Meo-n-e-y," by the company, The comedy consists in some new jokes and a Uberal use of the failure down. and a liberal use of the falling-down-the-atairs machine behind the scenes, but was all one to the audience, laughed and applauded steadily from the

se of the curtain till the fall thereof. "A Baggage Check" will run all the week and will undoubtedly draw big

"THE RUNAWAY GIRL" TONIGHT.

Big London Musical Comedy at the Marquam Theater.

"The Runaway Cirl." a musical com-edy which is widely known in England and America, will open an engagement of three nights at the Marquam this evening. The comicdy staff is hended by Arthur Dunn, the diminutive funmaker who plays the part of Flipper, the jockey, and H. W. TreDenick, last seen hare as Foxy Quil ler in "The Highwayman," is also with the company. The production comes from New York, and a large chorus as well as production comes fi well-known principals of both sears is promised. The costuming and scenery is aid to be the same as those of the ofiginal London production. The a large advance sale of sents. There has been

Study of the Immigrants.

Philadelphia Times. Recent affairs have made the study of the figures of immigration more interesting than ever. And in examining them there is no doubt of the radical change that has come over its character in the last two decades. The floodlide wise reached in 1882, when 788,882 foreigners came to our shores. This dwindled in 1901, for the year ending June 30, to 487,918 In 1882 Germany sent over 250,630 persons. In 1961, 21,651, or less than one-twentieth of the whole number were German. In 1883 there were 82.984 English, 10 per cent; in 1991 there arrived 12.214, or 2.5 per cent. In 1882 the Irish numbered 75,432; in 1991, 30,402. On the other hand, in 1882 32,139 Italians landed in America, being only 4 per cent of the total. In 1901 they num hered 135,295, or 25 per cent. Austria Hungary in 1852 was credited with 23,155 29,150 or 3.7 per cent: in 1961, with 113,390, or 23.2 per cent. We got 21,950 Russlans and Poles in 1882; in 1961, 85,257.

Trusts and the Tariff.

Boston Hernid. There are certain so-called trusts which e so comprehensive in their range of

perations as to practically control th idustry they represent. When the prothe ducts of such an industry are prevented from suffering the least competition from foreign producers by a high wall of pro-tection, the managers of the trust can charge the domestic buyer almost any-thing in reason that they care to ask.

able profit is deman:

ied by a com-

A restaurant which closed out of respect to the memory of President Mc-Kinley Thursday had a placard in the window announcing why it was closed, and adding that the usual sumptuous dinner would be served that evening from 5 to 7. Which reminds us that Philip

NOTE AND COMMENT. It looks like rain. Curlous how few anarchists one seen

The plumber is breathing a sigh of expectancy.

President Shaffer is the latest victim of ngratitude and abuse

The overcoat has been scratched from the list of never-will-be-misseds.

After all, there is nothing like rainfor which, let us be duly thunkful.

Can't somebody write a new poens so Professor Triggs can get busy again?

Christmas will be along in two or fliree days now. At least that's what you will think when it gets here.

King Edward is due to congratulate President Roosevelt on the fact that America is out of Alfred Austin's range.

Dr. Conan Doyle is to exhume Sherlock Holmes. The doctor quight by this time to have learned to let dead-enough alone.

One of the first things the Duke of York did on arriving in Canada was to order 100 bottles of Scotch whisky Smasher's Mail please copy.

The railway train which arrived in Copenhagen with four Kings and two Queens was rather overloaded, but still it must have been hard to beat.

The Cincinnati Inquirer suggests that we trade William Waldorf Astor for Sir Thomas Lipton, Unfortunately, we do not hoppen to have Astor, but why not une Senator Wellington?

Lieutenant Peacy has written to teil the world that he discovered how icebergs were made. Perhaps the professor can now get a line on what happened when Boston congenied.

At the Indian Institute at Lawrence, Kan., Mr. Bob Tall fail arrived on the same train with Mr. John Little Eyes, Mr. Benedict Shoulder Blade, Miss Emma Beaver Claw, Miss Minule Squint Eyes, Miss Laura Nice Talker and Miss Minnie Stands Up. There they found Mr. Edword Woman's Leggins, Mr. Hinton Big Leg, Miss Anna Wounded Eye, Miss Beasle Little Sun, Mr. Elmer Long Jaw, Mr. Jerome Bear Tusk, Mr. Joseph Crazy Mule, Mr. John Stands-in-Timber, Mr. John Pretty Bull, Mr. Hall Red Nose, Miss Clara Rolling Bull, Mr. Beans Young Bird and Miss Little White Man.

Max O'Rell in his intest volume tells the following story on himself: "I was announced to give a lecture on 'Women' to the students of a targe indies' collego in North Caroline. A couple of hours before the lecture three young ludies from the college called on me at the hotel where I was staying. I met them in the purlor. Three charming, bright, most intelligent looking girls they were. After looking at each other for some time, so as to suggest that the other should speak. one at last made up her mind to be the spokeswoman of the little deputation. 'We have called on you,' she said, 'to ask if you would be kind enough to change the subject of your lecture tonight. Our lecture course is instituted

for the instruction and the general improvement of the students, and way thought we should like to hear you talk to us on a subject which you know something about." I must say that I felt fearfully small,"

some practical way to further the fair. They are ready to subscribe, they are anxious to canvass. The spirited but amicable discussions of ways and means all testify to the deep interest in the undertaking. Whatever plans drave been urged and suggestions tentatively thrown out reveal the sincere desire of all to have the best course adopted. Nobody, we take it, is going to quarrel much over methods or sulk in the harness once some plan is chosen and others abandoned. Any method is better than no method. The necessary thing is for the plan that is adopted to be made instantly the plan of all, and for those in charge to receive the loyal anl unstinted support of every man in the ranks.

If some have been too exuberant and others too peasimistic, this is a thing to be expected, but not to discourage. It is an inevitable outgrowth of our different temperaments, sanguine, nervous, bilious or timorous. The exuber ant will be admonished and the doubting cheered by their opposites. Neither has cause for misgiving. There is a universal disposition to subscribe what is needed from private subscription. and among members of the Legislature to appropriate what is right and proper for the state to contribute, if the state anay legally contribute anything. More cannot be done, more cannot in reason be asked. We shall do our best, and with that creditable preliminary we shall go to Congress for help.

Now, the important thing we want at Washington is not so much an immense appropriation as it is recognition. The Government must be induced to see and acknowledge the National historical bearing of the Centennial celebration and also the important commercial function .of the Exposition. This is needed for two things-one the obvious benefit of governmental participation, and the other the standing that recognition will give us with the Oriental nations, whence our attractive displays must come. Many a man will not cross the continent to Portland to see such products of forest, field and mine as he has already seen at Buffalo and St. Louis. Many a man will not take the journey merely to see the Columbia River and Mount Hood. But numbers will come if, in adiditon to the view of the Pacific Coast and the domestic products gathered here, they are afforded for the first time in epitome the life, customs and products of all Asia, not only Chips and Japan, but India, Bor-Sumatra, Siam, Korea, Siberia, Australasia, Oceanica, Alaska, Hawali, and last but not least, our own new and wonderful possessions in the Phil-

Government recognition will open the way for this class of exhibits. Congress, through visits of many of its mbers, is more favorably disposed to the Pacific Coast than ever before. President Roosevelt, though an Eastern man, is Western in his ideas and has always regarded with interest and sympathy this far Western region. He will probably pay us a visit in the Spring; and whether he does or not, his friendship and co-operation with the cintes more than he the significance

which is and always has been the headquarters for the Oriental flour trade out of North Pacific ports. To meet the new demand now arising, the plant of the Portland Flouring Mills Company in this city resumed operations last week, after an extensive shut-down for the purpose of installing new machinery and increasing the capacity The mill is now turning out 2500 barrels of flour per day, and with slight alterations can be given a capacity of over a million barrels per year. Operated at its present capacity, it will require the product of a thousand 160acre farms to keep it running for a year. The other mills owned and onerated by Mr. Wilcox and his asso-

questions.

ciates in Portland territory have a combined capacity as large as that of the Times: the Albina mill and are nearly as important a trade factor as the one located in this city. The country merchants who supply

these wheat farmers do their trading with Portland, and this city is a material gainer in this respect. The greatest advantage this city has gained from the Oriental flour trade, however, lies in the remarkable maritime development which began simultaneously with the inception of that traffic. The business offered steamships by the Portland Flouring Mills Company was of sufficient volume to keep vessels moving at a profit which otherwise would have run so light that heavy losses would have compelled their retirement. With two or three thousand tons of flour as a foundation for a cargo, it was possible to get steamers here to carry away paper, hay, oats, provisions, fruit, etc., which for a time were not offering in sufficient quantities to warrant the would be dependent on this kind of

traffic for maintenance. It is no disparagement of the enterprising efforts of those who followed Mr. Wilcox into the Oriental flour trade to say that his business alone was the corner-stone from which the immense Oriental traffic out of Oregon and Washington ports was builded. The coming to Portland of Oriental steamers soon demonstrated the need of a better channel in the river, and Mr. Wilcox, to protect his own interests. which were to a large extent identical with those of the port, became an earnest worker for the improvement of the river from Portland to the sea. The deepening of the river was followed by the abolishment of compulsory pllotage, a reduction in stevedoring rates, correction of sallor abuse and a general paring down of unnecessary and hamnering expenses which in the past had had a tendency to discourage the maritime growth of the port. The general

ORIENTAL TRADE BENEFITS. can be run profitably, two score can run Late advices from the Orient report just as well. Farmers do not need to more encouraging outlook for the have pointed out the importance of this flour trade, with a prospect for an early to their interests. Any new developresumption of the rapidly increasing ment in agriculture that will relieve demand which was so much in evidence the lands of this country from the overburden of wheat raising and the uncerwhen the outbreak of the Boxers temporarily laid an embargo on all kinds. tainties that attend the earnings of of business. This change for the better farmers has an intimate relation to the will be especially welcome to Portland, prosperity of every man, woman and child in the Northwest.

ELECTRIC POWER OVER THE CAS-CADES.

The Great Northern Rallway is about to introduce electricity as a motive power on its line over the Cascade Mountains in Washington President Hill has for three years been studying the problem of providing a better and cheaper power for that stretch of road and he is now said to have come to the conclusion that electricity solves the problem and to have given orders for the change from locomotives to electric motors. This is important as an innovation in railroading. The reason for it is thus candidly stated by the Seat-

There is one important reason why the Great Northern desires to secure and adopt norme new and cheaper motive power for this portion of its system, and that is because of the expense of coal, which gives both the C. R. & N and

the Northern Facilic a great advantage over the Great Northern in the expense of handling freight on its Coast division. The advantage of the O. R. & N. lies in its gravity route down the Columbia River from the Rocky Mountains, and that of the Northern Pacific lies in the fact that it mines its own coal at Roslyn at a cost to the company of from \$1 to \$125 a ton, while the coal of the Great Northern costs about \$2 75 for the ordinary product, which is used on the greater portion of the dlylelon, and for the Crow's Next Pars coal,

which is used on all trains through the tun nel, the cost is much greater. Fuel expense is a heavy burden on Western railroads. In the Atlantic States excellent coal is obtained at a cost as low as 70 cents per ton, while on the Pacific Coast the average cost to the railroads is several times that sum. The Southern Pacific, for its entire system, pays about \$4 per ton for establishment of a steamship line which | coal. The Northern lines are nearer coal supplies and do not pay so much

but the cost to them is greatly in en cess of the cost to the railroads in the Eastern States. Not only is coal of equal merit more expensive at the mouth of the mine west of the Rockles, but the mines are so few that transportation costs add immensely to the expense of the fuel. This is one reason why Pacific Coast roads cannot do business as cheaply as do Eastern lines. It is to be noted, however, that the cost of fuel is comparatively unimportant where little fuel is needed. It is on the mountain divisions that money goes through the fire box so fright fully fast. The mountain barrier that stands between Puget Sound and the great interior cries continually for cheaper fuel, cheaper power, in order that commerce may be kited into the

sky over the range instead of taking the gravity course down the Columbia River. Every effort to get over the mountains cheaply but accentuates the Centennial are assured. No one appre-clates more than he the significance of President Jefferson's efforts for the

Attention is invited to the review. published yesterday, of the work "Modern Eloquence." Arrangements are now completed for bringing this valuable volume within the reach of every reader of The Oregonian. Its collection of memorable utterances should be in every house.

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The way in which Schley's counsel jump every time a vital question is asked is certainly disconcerting to the unquestioning adherents of that doughty chieftain. If the evidence continues on present lines, the Admiral will soon begin to look like a duffer. -

A Tacoma judge enumerates the ountry's yellow journals as "the New York World, New York Journal, Chicago American, San Francisco Examiner and Portland Oregonian" If the judge is as well up in law as he is in journalism, he must be a corker.

The Czar's intense friendship for Germany is only equaled by his fond regard for France. Meanwhile poor Alsace-Lorraine should not speculate on restoration without an indemnifying bond. -

The State Fair promises to be the best held in years, both in its farm and stock exhibits and its racing programme. The Oregonian hopes to see it well'attended from Portland.

Call Him "Villain." Philadelphia Record.

The name of the young anarchist who shot President McKinley last Friday has proven a thorn in the flesh. Although erybody is talking about him, and his name, figuratively speaking, is in everybody's mouth, few attempts have been made to give it a correct pronunciation. The correct pronunciation, according to an interpreter connected with the Bureau of Immigration is, as near as the English language can give it, "Cholgosh." The word is derived from a polish verb, and as is usual in Polish names, has a mean ing. The verb means to creep or to crawl. Used as a noun, it means a crawling thing, such as a serpent. The name certainly seems to fit.

A Lesson From the South. Indianapolis Journal.

Not a state in the South gave Mr. Mc. Kinley an electoral vote; nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that in to section of the country was the crime against the life of the President more generally deplored or sorrow more genuine or universal. The South has taught

bination, its demands are defeated be-1803 this territory was acquired under the Louisiann Purchase; and many good peo-ple of the Northeast said it was perfect folly to buy this country-we never could expand into it—we ought not to take it away from the Indians who had it. "Well, you went ahead; you did ex-pand, and you are her now, and the sen-

timent against acquiring this territory is dead, exactly the same as the question whether we are to abandon the work that we did last year and the year before is your sons to dead question. You sent the Philippines; your sons' blood waters the soil of those islands. The flag is there and it won't come down. . . . W must play our part among the great na W

> follows and can only follow orderly ad-ministration of justice-liberty for each man to lead his life as he aces best, providing he does not wrong his fellows. At Quincy, Ill., on July 5, 1900, he said: "I am for expansion every time. I do not want to see this flag come down

> In his letter of acceptance he wrote "The Philippines are now part of Amer-ican territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They

be to surrender American territory. Incy must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands, which have come under our guardinaship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that, has been waged within the memory of the present SUPP.

generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any ques then of personal partisan holitics in their administration must be entirely elimi-nated. . . The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them with natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the metit sys-tem. It is very important that in our It is very important that in tem. own home administration the merely min. isterial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations, but this is many times more important in the newly acquired Islands.

the inhabitants may not necessarly be to govern them as the inhabitants at the

"To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus

At St. Louis, Mo., on October 9, 1900, apeaking in very much the same strain, as to our duty in retaining the Islands and in assuring to them the best possi-ble government, he said:

"We cannot in honor shirk our work in the Philippines. We are there, and in the Philippines. We are there, and we have got to stay. Peace has come through the last century to large sec-tions of the earth because the civilized races have spread over the world's dark places. It is a good thing for the world's dark that France should be in Algiers, Ebg-land in the Scudan and Russia in Turkis-tan. It is a good thing for the world, and, above all, it is a good thing for the peo-ple of those countries. Now, what is ple of those countries. Now, what is our duty in the Philippines? It is a duty what is to govern, those Islands in the interest of the Islanders not lefs than in accordance with our own honor and interest. We are not to be excused if we do not make it better for the Islanders that we have taken charge of the Islands. Liberty? Yes, the Islands shall have such liberty as they could never know under the leadership of a syndicate of inconceivably corrupt and cruel half-breeds. But it shall be a liberty in fact, and not a

cause foreign competition is not absolute-by interdicted. The foreign producer can enter the market without too great a burden of expense and his presence of his possible presence holds the manufacturing monopoly in check when the of domestic prices becomes or threatens o become extravagant. Negroes Join & New Sect.

A good many negroes of Boston are affiliated with a new sect which has sprung up there recently. The society teaches baptism by immersion, the drinking of water instead of wine at Com-munion, the taking of unleavened bread for sacrament, the washing of feet, the soluting of members with a kiss, breath-ing on the hand to impart the Holy Ghost, and the keeping of Saturday as the Sabbath, instead of Sunday. The sect styles itself the Church of the Living God and Salata of Christ. The minister who is propagating the new faith an-nounces: "I call all men llars who do not believe as we do."

A Feir Verdict Is Assured.

Milwauker Sentinel. With a court so constituted as to be unobjectionable to Admiral Schley, it is to be presumed that the judgment will be accepted as final, whether it be for or against, by both solicitant and public. Admiral Schley's counsel was wholly right in objecting to Rear-Admiral Howison and the court was right in "excusing" him, As to the fitness of Admirals Deway and Benham assurance is now made doubly

September 14, 1901. H. D. Slater, in the El Paro Herald, Dead, the Prosident!

Aye, and murdered, tool

With sword and pen be fought for Liberty, For Suberty he raised his voice on high: Himself exampling its scurity, Himself in Freedom's name was doomed to die.

His hand stretched forth to grasp his brother's

hand-His brother's hand the one to lay him low! His star was at the senith when its light Was quenched; with blood the panoply of might Was staiged-and Liberty shall now defend From venseance him that struck the traitor-ous blow.

And who is no, this fiend on hatred fed-So base that Men recoil in loathing shame That such, and they, can be indeed the same

He cried for Liberty and struck her dead! In Freedom's name he curred the air of heaven. In Freedom's name he would vile passions gorge. blood of our forefaitners, freely given

To sanctify the shrine of Liberty-To fight the cause of truth, that made him

This tyrant cursed :- and new chains he would

forge. A thousand years have men poured forth their

blood To main the priceless boon of Liberty

From kingly grant to common law of good-From rerfdom bound, to manhood strong and free-The bones of mariyis mark transition's

Who chose the sweeter-death, than slavery. Yet in this hour, when Freedom's lamp is

bright. A beast in human form lifts murderous hand-

Seeks, in his darkness, to destroy the ligh And casts black shadow over all the land. roy the light

O Liberty, the cry that tiers now From logal millions that do worship thee From hypid millions that do worship thee Calls for his blood who by that awful blow Made of our boastings but a mockery.

Yet in thy wisdom thou wilt cast about This bloodstained wretch a sacred barrier; Thus, through the very Law that he would fout

He gains a respite, guarded by thy power.

Hane, in his diary (Vol. II. pp. 158 and 160) states that John Deimonico died early in November, 1842, while deer-hunting at Snedecoros, L. L. of apoplexy, "probably produced by the excitement which the sport of deer-hunting always occasions with persons unaccustomed to it. Mr. onico was an amiable man, very Delm obliging in his house, and will not fail to be remembered as long as good dinners dwell pleasantly upon the recollection." The day following that upon which his functal occurred, the following card

appeared in the New York papers; A Card-The widow; brother and nephew, Lorenzo, of the late much respected John Delmonico temler their heartfait thanks to the friends, henerolest societies and Northern Lib-erty Fire Engine Company, who accompanied his remains to his last home. The establishment will be reopened foday. same firm of Delinonico Brothern, and no paints of the bereft family will be sparof to give general actisfaction. Restaurant, bar-room and private dinners No. 2 South Williams street. Furnished rooms No. 74 Broad street, as unital.

Veterans' Best Friend.

Chattanooga Times, Senator Hawley went to the National component at Cleveland to defend and of the best friends the old soldiers ever had, from attack by professional veterand of the official and pension agency orders. It's a sin and a shame that any defense of the kind was needed. Every honorable commissioner Evans a debt of grafilude effort to make the pension roll a rell of honor.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

"I hear he is well up in art." "Yes. Him studio is on the top floor, and his paintings are always skied."-Judge.

Fond Parent-Isn't he a fine little chan't Prize idiot-Rummy little shrimp, 1 call it. How long have you had M5-Funch.

A Strong Man What a very heavy voice he has?" "Yes; but he's able to lift it in his own defense."--Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, ft Was Possible.--Clars--You haven't set don't know. Who is the man?- Town and Suntry.

In the Future,-First Biffionaire's So What did you get for your birthday? i Billionaire's Son-I got a railroad. That's othing. I got a whole system."-Life.

Not a Hopeless Case. She Your proposal of marriage was quite unexpected He Ho much the better. She Why, prof? He Because it's the unexpected that usuality happens. Chicago News

Hoist by His Own Petard,-Biller (to Stark Houst by His Own Petrard.-Biller (to Stark, with a perambulator)-Heliol That your haby? Stark (trying to be smarp)-No. It's one L her-newed of a neighbor. Biller. So? It's a homely little brais, for't it?-Boston Transcript.

A Natural Query.-Mamma (who is expecting the ministerl-Willie, we will have a very nice old genileman to tea this evening, and you must he very good while he's here. Willio-Why, is he Santa Claus?-Philodelphia Press.

The Habit - Tess-Ob, she's the sirl who used o no around in the riding habit all the time. Jem-Yes; but she's not the automobile habit now. Tes-That end What is it? Jes-Run-ning over people avery chance she gets -Phil-adelphia Priss.

Reason Enough -The tracher at the hinder-garton has a great deal of trouble with Ma-bel, who is a years old. The other day she had occarion to ask: "White!, why did you strike Freidy?" "Tauss he's littler dan ma." replied Mabel.-Pitaburg Chronicle-Telegraph. She Feit Wicked -Revicalist-Is it possible that you dance? Fair Sinner-Ob, yes, often "Now, tell me, honerity and fairly, don't you think the tendency of dancing is toward sin?" "I must confess that sometimes while dancing I have very wicked thoughts." "Anil I based so. When is it that you have wicked thoughts?" "When my partner steps on my toes."-New York Weekly.

gain self-government."

tions of the world, and we must settle it whether we shall play that part well or III. . . . We are going to introduce into the Philippines the kind of liberty that

where it has been planted, where our men fought and shed their blood for it."