

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter.

REVERSED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail (postage prepaid). In Advance—

Daily, by Sunday, per month.....\$1.50

Daily, by Sunday, per year.....\$15.00

Daily, by Sunday, per year.....\$15.00

The Weekly, per year.....\$1.50

The Weekly, 5 months.....\$1.50

To Subscribers by Mail—

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted.....\$1.50

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included.....\$1.50

POSTAGE RATES.

10 to 14-page paper.....\$1.50

15 to 25-page paper.....\$2.00

Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably to "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to advertising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

The Oregonian does not buy or sell stories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be inclosed for this purpose.

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 Tribune building, New York City, 409 The Rookery, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith special agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel news stand; Golden Gate Hotel, 230 Sutter street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Fater & Orser, Ferry news stand.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 220 So. Spring street, and Oliver & Halnes, 205 So. Spring street.

For sale in Sacramento by Sacramento News Co., 429 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald, 45 Washington street.

For sale in Omaha by Barklow Bros., 1012 Farnam street.

For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News Co., 71 W. Second South.

For sale in New Orleans by A. C. Phelps, 609 Commercial.

For sale in Ogden by W. C. Kind, 204 Twenty-fifth street, and H. Myers.

On file at Charleston, S. C., in the Oregon exhibit at the exposition.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett House news stand.

For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-910 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson, 808-810 Broadway; and J. W. Lawrence, 912-914.

For sale in Portland, O., by A. Series, 1053 Champa street.

TODAY'S WEATHER—Fair, with northwest, early winds.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—Maximum temperature, 51; minimum temperature, 44; precipitation, 0.04 inch.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

THE PARTY SITUATION.

There is ground for the protest of the minority of the Republican County Convention, and the ground ought not to exist. But the methods against which the protest is made are not different, essentially, from those which the protesters themselves have practiced, from time immemorial, and would have practiced now against the majority if the election gone in their favor. Yet the refusal of the minority to participate further was perhaps to have been expected. They held a caucus, resolved to quit, and drew up the protest which we print as part of the current matter of our local politics. The Oregonian had advised a course for the majority different from that which has been pursued. Still, it must be said that the protest of our dissenting brethren against the machine and state rents on the high ground that the machine and the state are not their own. Machine men and slatemakers by profession, the protest they make is weaker, as coming from them, than it would be if put as a matter of right. There is a personage, imaginary or real, through whose mouth the truth of Holy Scripture can never quite carry the full force to which it is entitled.

The Oregonian does not pretend to like this situation, or the methods by which it has been brought about. The mode of action was not broad enough nor liberal enough. It was too much a copy of old ring methods. It should not have been "set up" with so much rigor. Of course, these protesters have no record or character that entitles them to complain of it. But there is a standard of right, and even of propriety, which never can be obscured by comparison of abuses of it.

The recent primary election was the only fair primary—the only primary in which there has been anything approaching fairness—ever held in the City of Portland. It was fair, or fair in the main, because the law gave all contestants equal rights. But official influence and interference were wholly on the side of the defeated faction. Moreover, the control of the party machinery was entirely in their hands. They were beaten upon a vote that they could not for a moment, nor in any way, question. Their own vote was largely "worked up" through abuse of the power of officialism; and on this account and to this extent just complaint lies largely against their side.

Doubtless it seems wrong to men who for years have had all things their own way to be asked to yield to those to whom they hitherto have refused all consideration; but the political pot now and then boils that way. The Oregonian earnestly requested that the defeated party be given proportional representation on the county and city tickets, and it regrets that more representation was not given them. At the same time it is reminded that the men who have come out behind in this election test that they have never themselves been generous that way, but always have rubbed it in on their opponents even harder than it has been rubbed in on them now. Yet retaliation in politics is a most unsound proceeding, no matter who resorts to it.

On the Legislature, however, there could not well be any compromise, for the fight was pitched on Senator Simon and he lost it. His candidacy was the leading fact in the primary contest. The ticket that has proceeded out of this primary is a good one throughout, and in many of its features it is especially worthy and strong. Had The Oregonian been permitted to make suggestions, it would, however, have proposed certain substitutions which it believes might have tended in the direction of reconciliation, and to removal of certain elements of factional opposition. And yet it might not have turned out so; for any group of men who long time have had everything in their own hands are apt to fall into the habit of thinking that they have a vested right. But the ticket that has been nominated is the Republican ticket, and only through support of it can the measures and policies of the Republican party be supported. That the recent shift of the center of gravity, in the control of the party has substituted one set of men for another in direction of its affairs cannot be regarded justly as an evil or wrong, for in our system no one set of men should have the swing all the time. It would

be matter of regret to see our friends who were so long in control, who have been so great sticklers for party obligations and have exalted such devotion to the rank of a first principle, now decline to recognize the obligations of party action, only because some others are now mounted on the box and for a time will drive the party wagon.

But, brethren, there are times when we, any and all of us, must see the good of calling philosophy to our aid. None of us can have things all his own way all the time. Some must be first and some must be last. It is a happy alternation when they shift positions occasionally, and the first are last and the last first. None has a right to expect to be first all the time. Here is the party horse. Many want to ride him; yet there is the highest security for the object that when two try to ride the same horse one must ride behind.

MORGAN THE SOCIALIST.

If all that Mr. J. P. Morgan says at the Power hearing in New York is true, he has nevertheless failed to make out any sort of a substantial case in favor of railroad independence under the merger system. The most that can be conceded to him is that up to the present time the combined ownership of competing lines has not used the power it undoubtedly possesses to compel the separate managements to work in perfect harmony and wholly without competition.

Mr. Morgan's appearance on the witness stand, and his remarkably full testimony, make up a memorable event in economic annals. Perhaps the merger epoch, which has passed its meridian, and far-reaching influence on history, will contain no more interesting chapter than the judicial investigations of which the Power case forms an important part. Mr. Morgan is a man of high character, and of constructive as opposed to predatory finance. What he says is not to be whistled down the wind, as of no moment, or discounted as puffery and conceit. His words must be weighed with sincerity and truth, and weighed with soberness.

On the subject of independence of the amalgamated roads, Mr. Morgan is explicit in his affirmation. The Northern Pacific, he says, has been under its own control since 1896. The joint ownership of the Burlington leaves it as free to be operated independently as any road in the country. In the formation of the Northern Securities Company there was no idea of retreating the Northern Pacific preferred, or of the merger's obtaining a majority of Northern Pacific common, or of controlling rates or traffic or in any manner of obstructing commerce.

Let us grant, then, that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, despite their common ownership, have so far been permitted to operate rates and control traffic independently of each other as they did before the formation of the merger. The joint traffic directorship that was proposed for the two roads has never been created. It is but fair to give Mr. Morgan credit for having resisted this proposal of Mr. Hill, and thus admirably have fortified himself against the present inquiry. He is more correct in his statement that the merger, with operation and traffic and evidence all points to his having steadily opposed the traffic unifications that have been notoriously urged by Mr. Hill, who unequivocally declared to the Minnesota farmers that united ownership and direction of competitive lines would lead to lower rates and promote construction of new lines.

But is Mr. Morgan so childlike in his trust as to suppose that such antagonism as he is mere underwriter and broker, is able to assert against the determination of harmonizing operators like Mr. Hill, can prevail for any long time or over any considerable portion of the railway field? Darius Miller was not made traffic director of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, it is true; but he was sent over to the Burlington as a mark of the Great Northern's confidence in him. Nothing could be clearer than Mr. Hill's purpose to remove what he considers the waste and friction of independent traffic managements in the railroads where his influence is predominant. As to whether the railway presidents in general are with him instead of with Mr. Morgan, there can be no doubt whatever, except as their desires might be complicated with motives as to their personal fortunes. The Hill harmonizers will be apt to have their way over the Morgan independents.

It is easy to see what the theoretical defense of the merger system, relative to competition, is to be. It will be maintained that the Burlington was acquired, not as a competitor, but as a connection for the Great Northern and the Santa Fe, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. The transfer of Darius Miller was not to a competing, but to a connecting road. The Hartman consolidation was along the same lines—the Union Pacific needed a San Francisco and New Orleans connection. Parallel roads were not acquired except as an undesigned and negligible incident, and where they have been acquired, their operation, as with the Great Northern and Santa Fe, was to be in the Hill group, or with the O. R. & N. and Oregon & California in the Hartman group, they continue to be operated independently.

The answer to all this is ready and conclusive. Common ownership will not tolerate competition between its constituent plants. Any delay in the step from community of ownership to unity of management is the matter of short time and planning. What the operators of Mr. Morgan's steel trust have done with their separate plants, the operators of Mr. Morgan's railroads will soon be doing with their railroads. That is, they will unless they are stopped by the people, either through enforcement of the law or else through indifference to the securities offered for the present, or through both. The success of the competitive system, as established by Nature in every department of creation, has been too thoroughly evidenced in the growth of modern civilization. Society is not yet blind enough to that success to abandon it for the non-competitive socialism of the trusts.

The Postmaster-General has decided to issue a 12-cent stamp. This issue is for the special convenience of the registered foreign mail. At present two stamps must be used for this purpose—a 5-cent for the registration fee and a 5-cent stamp for postage. Perhaps time used in licking two stamps where one would suffice, if of the right denomination, is time wasted, to the American mind. The inconvenience, however, consists in the necessity of keeping

stamps of two denominations on hand where one should suffice. The design on the new stamp shows President Harrison seated at his desk, a departure from the usual vignette that gives character to Uncle Sam's postage stamps. The curious are wondering whether the ill-omened number 13 will act as a handicap to this new stamp and limit its use. Since it is intended for business instead of sentimental correspondence, it is not likely that it will be shunned to any appreciable extent as "unlucky." "Luck" is a part of the business man's assets. If this stamp will save time and trouble he will use it.

PERVERSION BY IMPLICATION.

It is well known that President Roosevelt's desire that Cuba should have a fair show, in spite of the protection at least one of the departments at Washington; and the monograph on sugar issued by the Bureau of Statistics is optimistic in this respect. It is optimistic in the sense that it is an ex parte statement in behalf of the best side of the controversy. The figures given are so comprehensive in scope that we call attention to them for the benefit of all interested in the sugar problem, though the accompanying conclusions cannot all be endorsed.

There are elements in the competition of beet with cane that render unfair any generalization of tendencies from present production. Beets have been abnormally stimulated by bounties and cane has been kept down by the Cuban war. The suspension of bounties under the agreement of the late Brussels conference will tend to lessen beet-sugar production, while American occupation of the Philippines and peace in Cuba will tend to promote cane production. Even in the United States it is unarguable to treat the present gain of beet upon cane as having already hardened into a permanent industrial phenomenon. For these reasons the conclusions of the monograph that beet sugar is entitled to outrank cane sugar are open to grave question, notwithstanding the increase of the former's percentage in world production from 4.55 per cent in 1840 to 67.1 per cent in 1900.

The Bureau of Statistics tells us that the relative decline of cane sugar is due in the first place to the elimination of slavery in the tropics. This is a most startling aspersion upon the economic efficiency of free labor, and if we take the record of our own Southern States it is not sustained by the facts. It is true that in the years succeeding the Civil War the sugar industry, with all other in the South, was prostrated. But it revived in due time, and the record of the old records. The four heaviest years before and after the war were:

Year	Production (Pounds)
1853	325,154,000
1854	325,154,000
1855	325,154,000
1856	325,154,000
1857	325,154,000
1858	325,154,000
1859	325,154,000
1860	325,154,000
1861	325,154,000
1862	325,154,000
1863	325,154,000
1864	325,154,000
1865	325,154,000
1866	325,154,000
1867	325,154,000
1868	325,154,000
1869	325,154,000
1870	325,154,000
1871	325,154,000
1872	325,154,000
1873	325,154,000
1874	325,154,000
1875	325,154,000
1876	325,154,000
1877	325,154,000
1878	325,154,000
1879	325,154,000
1880	325,154,000
1881	325,154,000
1882	325,154,000
1883	325,154,000
1884	325,154,000
1885	325,154,000
1886	325,154,000
1887	325,154,000
1888	325,154,000
1889	325,154,000
1890	325,154,000
1891	325,154,000
1892	325,154,000
1893	325,154,000
1894	325,154,000
1895	325,154,000
1896	325,154,000
1897	325,154,000
1898	325,154,000
1899	325,154,000
1900	325,154,000

Another remarkable perversion of this monograph is its silence on the subject of Cuban competition. It gives the cane-sugar production of the world for 1900. But Cuba is the greatest cane-sugar producing country in the world, and in the year 1900 its crop was very small. The entire cane-sugar output of 1900 is given in this monograph as 2,550,000 tons. But in the one year of 1894 Cuba alone produced 1,040,000 tons. We have not the production of Cuban sugar for 1900, but the figures of the island's export are not far from the same. The necessity of considerable absorption for home needs in any event, perhaps they are fairer for the present purpose than those of the entire crop. These figures show that whereas in 1894 Cuba sold to the United States 2,327,000,000 pounds of sugar, in 1900 she sold but a paltry 705,000,000 pounds, or some 250,000 tons, instead of the 1,000,000 she is able to raise under favorable conditions.

The Bureau of Statistics says that after abolition of slavery the next great cause of the rise of the sugar beet may be found in the study and government aid given it in Europe. Doubtless this is true. But if government aid is now to be withdrawn, will not a halt in production be recorded? The forced growth of beet sugar under bounties does not compare very impressively with such natural gains as those made in cane sugar by Java, for example, from 355,000 tons in 1884 to 765,000 tons in 1890, Hawaii from 11,200 tons in 1875 to 242,470 tons in 1899, or the Philippines from 23,000 tons in 1849 to 225,000 tons in 1896.

When the beet-sugar industry wants to make a courtesy in recognition of the world's honor and approval, let it get out and stand on its own bottom, instead of leaning on the cane sugar industry, a beggar, in hand, in every country, on the globe where beets are raised. In Europe it impoverishes treasures, and in this country it corrupts Congress and plies the lash on down-trodden Cuba and the Philippines. If low tariffs and justice to the Spanish islands and resultant cheap sugar will ruin Oxnard, let him get out of the business and get into something where he can make a living without government aid. It is getting about time for the 80,000,000 sugar consumers of the country to come in for some consideration as well as the bounty-fed and tariff-supported oligarchy of the beet-sugar trust.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

We print elsewhere a summary of the main points of the argument of Chairman Burton before Congress in support of the river and harbor bill, which, having passed the House, is now pending in the Senate. It has been commonly understood that this bill appropriates an aggregate of nearly \$61,000,000, but Mr. Burton shows that this sum is not the whole of the money, but in addition to immediate or "annual" appropriations aggregating \$24,014,107, the bill authorizes the making of contracts for future work in the sum of \$36,574,106. This last-named sum is not to be spent this year or next, but in the general course of prosecuting certain great works upon a businesslike and economical policy. It is deemed by the committee to be wisest to enter into contracts for works covering many years upon the whole plan, since by this method the improvement is expedited and its cost held upon a business basis. By separating the sum of the current features of the bill, it is found that the sum immediately appropriated for use during the coming year is \$24,014,107—a very respectable amount of money, to be sure, but far short of the sum which critics of the pending measure have been holding before the country in the effort to make sentiment against the measure.

Mr. Burton exposes, too, the ignorance or the dishonesty which has represented the pending river and harbor bill as an unreasonable advance upon the practice of Congress in connection with river and harbor work. By comparison and analysis he shows that the pending bill is not out of proportion to the bills which have preceded it; that its seeming disproportion is due to an effort to put the business of river and harbor work upon a business basis, to provide by authorization of contracts extending over several years for prevention of the confusion and extravagance which in times past have characterized work done under Government patronage. Taking one series of years with another, the demands for river and harbor improvement grow perceptibly, but Mr. Burton points out that they have not kept pace with the growth of commerce or with the increase of other departments of National expenditure.

More interesting even than these exposures is the statement by which Mr. Burton explodes the theory upon which so much adverse opinion is based that a very great proportion of the sum granted by Congress for river and harbor work is bestowed foolishly upon mere creeks which bear no real relationship to the commerce or the development of the country. He shows that the great sum provided for in the pending measure—even adding the sum of the contract authorizations to the amount actually made available for the year—only \$417,000—less than half a million out of a total of nearly sixty-one millions—goes to streams which are not even in their present character general commercial highways. And he shows further in elaborate tables, which limit the scope of space forbid us to reproduce, that in every instance the small streams stand in such relation to transportation routes as to make their improvement matter of the highest importance to the communities to which they are contiguous.

Mr. Burton discusses most effectively the general features of the pending bill. His argument for prompt performance of work undertaken by the Government is unanswerable; and his appeal for the growing commerce of the country has in it the note of dignity and of manifest justice. In brief, Mr. Burton's speech is a complete answer to the critics whose annual delight is to measure out sarcasm and condemnation respecting proposals about which they have no real knowledge.

The effort made by a number of women of the state a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a linen factory, seems at last to be about to bear fruit. The adaptability of the climate of the Willamette Valley and of the soil of certain sections to flax-growing was fully demonstrated by experiment four or five years ago. The flax seedling, the effort of a few years ago, headed by Mrs. Governor Lord, to introduce flax culture on a scale commensurate with opportunities in that line, looking ultimately to the establishment of a