ALL KINDS OF FARMS

German Agriculturists Making Exhaustive Study.

WILL ENTER OREGON TODAY

Scientific Farming at Corvallis and Pullman, Hopgrowing, Fruitraising, Beet Culture and Raising of Cereals—Banquet in City.

The 45 German scientists and agriculturists who are touring the United States will come to Oregon today. They are to arrive at Medford this afternoon and will be taken on their first drive through the surrounding country. Six hours will be spent in and about Medford and in that time it is believed a comprehensive idea of the methods employed by Oregon farmers can be had.

The party is coming to Oregon after having spent several days in California, where officials of the California railroads and residents of that state have been entertaining it. General Passenger Agent W. E. Coman, of the Southern Pacific, left last evening to meet the party, and will have personal charge of the trips made in Western Oregon.

One of the side trips which Mr. Coman believes will be especially pleasing to the German visitors and will have the effect of creating a good impression of Oregon's agricultural interests is to be made tomorrow. The special train in which the visitors will be brought to Portland will be taken to Corvallis and three hours will be devoted to a study of scientific farming methods as applied at the experimental station. Later, when the party is on the line of the O. R. & N., General Passenger Agent A. L. Craig will take it to the Pullman Agricultural College in Washington. The railroad men are convinced that these two visits to agricultural colleges and experimental stations will give a comprehensive idea of farming conditions in the Northwest, especially so when a number of farms upon which modern methods have been applied are seen.

The entire plan of entertainment for the party while in the country is centered about the effort to show Oregon farms and demonstrate the value of scientific farming methods. The itinerary is so arranged that the fruit country will be visited today. A drive through as much of the Rogue River Valley as is practicable will show the large orchards in the vicinity of Medford and Phoenix. The visitors having come direct from the fruit country of California, the contrast will be interesting.

Tomorrow diversified farming will be shown the visitors. The hopfields will be visited but a short time, though stops will be made by the special train long enough to enable the visitors to learn of the manner in which the hops are raised in this state. When on the line of the O. R. & N., the party will be shown strawberry farms in and about the Hood River country. After crossing into Washington, wheat fields, barley farms and sugar-beet cultivation will be studied. A special trip is to be paid to the sugar-beet farms about Waverly, and near Spokane a seed farm will also be visited.

The party numbers 45 of the most prominent German agriculturists and scientists. While the party is making the trip at its own expense, there is little doubt but that the German government is interested in the result of the expdition. Th party is spending 60 days on its American tour, and is visiting almost every section of this country. No attempt, however, is made to visit Western Washington, for it is believed nothing new could be seen there. The similarity of climate in Western Oregon and Washington makes it unnecessary to visit both states.

The party has an entire day in Portland, arriving in this city at 7 P. M. Tuesday. The following day the party will be shown about the city by local reception committees, and will be entertained, in all probability, at a banquet. The Arion Society will be the host and the details for the reception and entertainment of the visitors is in the hands of a committee headed by Paul Wessinger.

The prominence of the party is illustrated by the following list of its members:

Dr. Victor Ritter von Bauer, Bruenn, Austria; Maxmilian Beuther, Pason, owner of feudal estates; F. Biermann, Mecklenburg, owner of feudal estates; Ulrich Bohm, Kleutzow, Pomerania, agriculturist; F. R. Brettreich, Bavaria, prominent government official; Conrad Eberhardt; Max Elvers, Mecklenburg, owner of estates; Frederick Ferber, Gora, agriculturist; Ottomar Fuerstein, Parchwitz, agriculturist; Dr. F. H. Flecken, Cologne; Erich von Fluegge, Speck, Pomerania, government official; Th. Fuehling, Frechen, Rhenish Prussia, director of large estates; A. Fuhrmann, Berlin, agricultural student; Armand Glain, Peske, West Prussia; Bernard Gontard, Liepsic, agriculturist; Kurt Gaebler, Sorau, Brandenburg, agriculturist; Henry Gildemeister, Berlin, agriculturist; Charles Hanisch, Breslau, director of estates; H. Kloevekorn, Uderwangen, owner of estates; Hans Lampe, Leipsic, agriculturist; Dr. Eugene Count Ledebur, Lobositz, Bohemia; E. Lemcke, Hoppenrade, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, agriculturist; Dr. Fellx Lindemann, Dresden, agriculturist; P. Moeller, Schlieffenberg, Mecklenburg, owner of feudal estates; Ferdinand von Prachter, Munich, Bavaria, government official; C. Rechholtz, Doelitz, Pomerania, owner of feudal estates; Walter Richter, Taplau, East Prussia, agricultural inspector; Fred Rueffer, Heidelburg, student; Bernard Sachse, Weisig, Saxony, owner of feudal estates; Jacob Schloesser, Koeln-Ehrenfeld, student; E. Schneppat, Moultenen, East Prussia, owner of feudal estates; Count von Schwerin-Goehren, Woldegk, Mecklenburg, army officer; Ernest Simons, Elberfeld, agriculturist; Charles Skene, Jr., Breslau, agriculturist; Count Schenk von Stauffenberg, Risstissen, Wuerttemberg; Fred Stackman, Leipsic; Anton Trieb, Elberfeld, agriculturist; Professor Vielhauser, Mosbach, Baden, teacher of agriculture; A. Wadsack, Tennstaedt, Province of Saxony, owner of feudal estates; Mr. Wagner, Neudietendorf, agriculturist; C. von Wallenberg-Pachaly, Breslau, owner of feudal estates, banker and representative of the German Agricultural Society; Fred von Wallenberg-Pachaly, Breslau; Martin Weissenborn, Fiddichow, Pomerania, agriculturist; W. Wien, Lalendorf, Mecklenburg, agriculturist; Dr. Martin Willner, Berlin, agriculturist; O. Winkler, Lockwitz, Saxony, owner of estates.

Vassar's Strenuous Days.

New York Evening World.

Vassar's May day celebration has come to be a field event in which slim-limbed Dianas course along the cinder path like the wind, and leap and hurl the modern substitute for the discus across the plain in a way marvelous by comparison with the general physical inertness of the college women of earlier days. Was it for this development of the higher education of women that Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton fought the masculine prejudice of the last generation? They builded better than they knew. Probably nothing was further from their expectation than that a girl student should do the 100-yard dash in 13 1-5 seconds, or jump 14 feet and more, or put the shot a long distance. But is it not a gain that the girls who are to be the mothers of the next generation are acquiring a strength of physique, a sounder digestion, and a saner and more rational outlook on life along with no deterioration of the feminine qualities most highly prized by man? At the beginning of the Summer the recommendation of swimming as a feminine exercise made in the newly published "Athletics and Outdoor Sports for Women," is of timely interest. It is pointed out that swimming "fosters a supple ease of movement which is apt to lend additional grace to the carriage." And its benefits in strengthening the lungs and developing the chest are unquestioned.

ALARM OVER TRADE FALSE

United States Commerce With Foreign Lands Is Steadily Growing.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The alarms which have been sounded during the past two years regarding the trade relations between the United States and certain other countries of the world find no justification in the figures of our commerce up to this time. The three countries which have been mentioned from time to time as likely to decrease their importations from the United States are Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany. A study of the latest figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding our imports and exports shows a steady growth in the trade relations with all these countries, and indicates that our commerce with each of them is likely to be larger in the present fiscal year than in any previous year in the history of our commerce. This is true both of the imports and exports. To each of these three countries our exports are steadily and rapidly increasing, and from each of them our imports are also steadily and rapidly increasing.

This is especially marked in the figures of our trade relations with Russia in the present fiscal year. The latest figures of the Bureau of Statistics are for the nine months ending with March. They show that our exports to Russia in that period were nearly double those of the corresponding period in any year of the last decade, and that our imports from Russia are also steadily and rapidly increasing, being double those of 1899 and three times those of 1894. In both imports and exports the figures of our trade with Russia in the nine months ending with March, are about three times as large as in the same months of 1894. In exports the increase has been especially marked in the past year, our total exports in the nine months ending with March, 1903, being $13,584,875, against $7,441,014 in the same months of last year. In imports from Russia the figures of the present year also show a marked increase over last year, and it is quite apparent that our imports from Russia in the present fiscal year will be the largest in the history of our commerce with that country. Our principal imports from Russia are hides and skins, wool, licorice root and fibers; and for all of these there is a constantly increasing demand among manufacturers. Our principal exports to Russia are cotton, of which the United States produces three-fourths of the world's supply; copper, of which we produce one-half of the world's supply; agricultural implements and machinery.

In the case of Austria-Hungary the growth is in both imports and exports. Our imports from Austria-Hungary in the nine months ending with March were larger than in any corresponding period of our commerce with that country, and double those of the same period in 1895, 1898 and 1899. Our own figures of our commerce with Austria-Hungary show imports from that country much larger than exports to it, and this has been the case in our entire record of commerce with that country; though the fact that the official reports of Austria-Hungary show much larger imports of products of the United States than our own figures of exports to it, indicates that considerable quantities of merchandise reported to our custom-houses as exports to other countries ultimately reach Austria-Hungary. Our principal imports from Austria-Hungary are sugar, chemicals, glassware and fibers; and the principal articles shown by our own reports of exports to that country are cotton, copper and mineral oil.

In our commerce with Germany the record of the nine months ending with March shows larger imports and exports than in the same period of any preceding year. The imports from Germany for the nine months are $91,246,816, against $54,858,440 in the same period of 1894; and it is apparent that for the fiscal year 1903 they will be the largest in the history of our trade with that country. Our exports to Germany in the nine months are $158,742,047, and for the 12 months will also exceed the figures of any earlier year in the history of our commerce with that country. Our largest exports to Germany are cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and copper. Our largest imports from that country are chemicals, manufactures of cotton, silk, wool, leather, and iron and steel.

The following table shows our commerce with Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany in the nine months ending with March in each year from 1894 to 1903, as shown by the reports of the Bureau of Statistics:

Nine months ending March 31—	Russia.	Germany.	Austria-Hungary
Exports—			
1894	$ 4,747,844	$ 73,660,057	$ 455,931
1895	4,879,876	72,893,290	1,755,541
1896	4,890,975	78,079,191	1,979,011
1897	5,726,171	97,988,743	2,856,463
1898	5,096,068	118,981,506	4,307,118
1899	7,884,740	122,222,617	5,939,069
1900	7,061,425	142,781,489	5,459,602
1901	7,334,063	149,135,237	5,168,780
1902	7,441,014	136,568,922	4,653,905
1903	13,584,875	158,742,047	5,591,503
Imports—			
1894	2,625,819	54,858,440	5,792,466
1895	3,292,825	61,695,346	4,063,896
1896	3,567,015	71,841,334	6,072,515
1897	2,417,[illegible]	69,736,027	5,174,615
1898	3,442,962	50,749,768	3,645,874
1899	3,295,389	63,944,630	4,325,287
1900	5,546,031	74,882,582	6,790,022
1901	5,413,648	78,035,981	7,868,580
1902	5,688,654	76,269,578	7,878,148
1903	7,115,237	91,246,816	8,093,263

NEW ZEALAND APPROVES.

Premier Sedden Believes in Secretary Chamberlain's Idea.

LONDON, May 31.—Among the latest to express full approval of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's zollverein plan is Premier Sedden, of New Zealand, who declares that Germany's attitude toward Canada is a blessing in disguise.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, has decided to drop his amendment on the subject, as the second-reading stage of the financial bill will afford ample opportunity for further discussion of the matter.

Life in Strike Days.

Sioux City Journal.

Down in Kansas City a brewery employing union labor refused to deliver beer to the bar of a hotel where non-union labor was employed. The iceman's sympathy was enlisted in the cause of the hotelman, and the former refused to deliver ice to saloons using the product of the boycotting brewery. The brewery, finding the boycott weapon cutting both ways, hastened to resume diplomatic relations with the hotel bar. And now the Employers' Association as decided to refuse to deliver goods to places where nonunion men or nonunion made goods are discriminated against. Such is life in a great city when members of the capital and labor partnership fall out.

Four Drowned by Upset Skiff.

VINITA, I. T., May 31.—While six men were attempting to cross the Arkansas River, ten miles from Sallwa, in an overloaded skiff, the boat was upset and four of their number were drowned.

Havana Naval Coaling Stations.

HAVANA, May 31.—President Palma has informed the Associated Press that the naval coaling station leases will definitely be negotiated next week.

Up to now Britain retains about 25 per cent of the world's trade.

WILL OPEN ITS NEW HALL

ALBINA SUB-BOARD OF TRADE PLANS CELEBRATION.

Grand Turn-Out of Thriving Suburb Will Mark Dedication of Fine Building.

The Albina Sub-Board of Trade will celebrate the completion of its new public hall, on the corner of Mississippi avenue and Shaver street, next Wednesday night. The building is two-story, and cost $5500, which is nearly $2000 above the first estimate. M. E. Thompson, president of the Albina Board of Trade, said yesterday that the bill had all been paid, and that it only remained to furnish the hall. On the first floor are storerooms, and on the second the Board of Trade hall.

Among those who will take part in the dedication will be: F. E. Beach, president of the Portland Board of Trade; C. W. Miller, Mrs. L. M. Davis, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary; Miss Nellie McKenna, Waldemar Seton, Edward A. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Staples, Frank Motter, Miss Elizabeth Hoben, A. F. Flagel, Miss Julia Cole, Doris Marie Ball, Miss Florence Jackson and H. L. Hudson.

Following committees have charge: Arrangements—David Dupee, C. E. Steelsmith, E. A. Rayworth, A. DeFrancq, A. R. Zeller, C. Zeigler, S. Osborne, E. J. Smith, L. Norton; programme—M. E. Thompson, C. E. Steelsmith, J. M. Turner; announcement—N. D. Beutgen, F. Spreadborough, M. E. Thompson; decorations—J. W. Booth, Willis Nixon, F. Spreadborough, J. E. Shupe, H. Woodham, J. F. Hill, O. P. Church; from Ladies' Auxiliary—Mesdames J. M. Turner, M. E. Thompson, A. Boyland, T. C. Boorn, Edna Haight and Miss Fay Killingsworth; reception—J. M. Turner, chairman, David Dupee, Andrew Paulson, A. Neppach, E. W. Rowe, J. W. Watson, C. R. Donnell, A. R. Zeller, W. L. Bantam, Dr. L. M. Davis, G. F. White, Charles Collins, Willis Moxon, J. M. Tomlinson, H. Oelsner, W. E. Crerar, L. M. Hutchinson, C. McMorrow, L. G. Darr, H. E. Rademacher, Jacob Trueb, W. H. Payne, E. Christensen, John Kane, F. W. Tubessing, G. G. Alexander, T. A. Goffe, E. M. Zahl.

The members of the Albina Sub-Board are pleased over the completion of this enterprise, which means so much to that portion of the city. Under somewhat discouraging circumstances, the work was commenced over a year ago by the purchase of a lot and the building of the basement. It was not expected to invest more than $3500 in the lot and building, but it was found that it could not be completed for that sum. That did not discourage the promoters. It is purely the Sub-Board of Trade enterprise, and was undertaken to help build up that portion of the city.

WILL LAY DOUBLE TRACKS.

While Mississippi Avenue Is Being Planked From Morris to Skidmore.

Four petitions are now being circulated for the improvement of Mississippi avenue with plank from Morris to Skidmore street. The City & Suburban Railway Company will build its double track on Mississippi avenue while the improvement is under way. Some of the property-owners objected at first to signing the petition on the ground that they would have to pay for the improvement and then the railway company would come in and benefit by the expense. To remove their objections on this ground M. E. Thompson, who has the petitions in hand, secured four written statements from C. F. Swigert, manager of the City & Suburban Railway Company, to the effect that the company will build its double track at the time the improvement of the street is undertaken. One of these statements is attached to each of the four petitions signed by Manager Swigert, which meets every possible objection that can be offered. Mr. Thompson is confident that the petitions will be rapidly signed.

The improvement will be a mile in length. It is improtant because Mississippi avenue is the main thoroughfare in that district. The double tracks will be extended to Killingsworth avenue to form connection with the St. Johns line.

THREE SMALL FIRES.

Department Kept Running on East Side, but Damage Is Slight.

Fire broke out in the roof of a cottage occupied by John Larson, on the bluff above the Southern Pacific terminal grounds at the foot of Oregon street yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. It was soon extinguished, only about $10 in damages resulting. An alarm was turned in from box 145 by mistake, which called out West Side companies. East Side companies did not respond at first, but Chemical 3, in Holladay's addition, was notified and turned out.

An alarm was struck from box 319 about 8 o'clock Saturday night for a blaze in a lumber pile at the east end of Brazee street, in Upper Albina. No damage was done.

The furniture warehouse on the corner of East Clay and East First street, which had been occupied by the Oregon Furniture Company and which was partly destroyed a few weeks ago, caused the Fire Department more hard work yesterday morning. For several days the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company has been having the ruins burned, and shortly after midnight the fire assumed threatening proportions. Nearly all the part standing was ablaze and the telegraph poles near by were on fire. An alarm was struck from box 215, which brought out Hose Company No. 3, Engine No. 7 and Holladay truck. The hose company was kept at work until 4:30 yesterday morning, and left when the ruins were drenched.

SURPRISE TO EASTERN MAN.

He Congratulates Grand Army on Memorial Day Celebration.

Sumner Post, No. 12, G. A. R., had a visitor from Wisconsin at the meeting held Saturday night in the hall on Union avenue in the person of A. H. Thompson, a member of the G. A. R. In response to a call Mr. Thompson delivered a very pleasing and interesting talk. Mr. Thompson said in part: "I want to congratulate the members of the Portland G. A. R. posts on the splendid showing they made on Memorial day. I was surprised at the fine exercises and the magnificent floral display in Lone Fir cemetery yesterday. The exercises, the talent displayed and the fine floral decorations were far ahead of what we can do in the East. There was the extraordinary enthusiasm at your Memorial day programme that is also far ahead of what we have."

Mr. Thompson's remarks were highly pleasing to members of Sumner Post, and he was assured that the exercises were a yearly occurrence without any abatement of interest. He was also informed that the floral display was not quite up to former occasions, owing to a backward season, but that, if he will stay in Portland a few weeks, he will see many times more flowers.

Begging Scheme That Failed.

A peculiar begging scheme was worked at a number of homes on the East Side a few days ago by a woman who pretended to be in great distress. She made her appearance Friday, the day before Memorial day, told a long, rambling story of sickness and distress, and wound up by offering to work for 5 cents an hour to obtain something to eat. The woman said she had a son whom she had left a short distance away from the house. If told she could work she would say she would bring her boy first. But at none of the places where she was offered work about the house did she return. The woman was on a begging tour, and the story of the boy was an excuse to retire when offered something to do. At about every place she visited she found the lady of the house was looking for help to clean house, but as the woman was really not looking for work she hurried away when offered something to do.

Sadie I. Orr.
Photo by McAlpin.

PRESIDENT TEACHERS' PROGRESS CLUB.

The Multnomah County Teachers' Progress Club, of which Miss Sadie I. Orr is president, promises to be an important factor in the improvement of the schools. This is the opinion of County School Superintendent R. F. Robinson, who is greatly pleased over the work of the club so far. Its objects are summed up in the following: 1. To promote the study of school problems in management. 2. To work for mutual improvement. 3. To promote social enjoyment among members. Miss Orr, the president, is principal of the Fairview School, and has had five years' experience in the schoolroom. She is a very enthusiastic instructor. Her selection as the head of the Teachers' Progress Club seems to have been a wise movement.

Occupy New Telephone Quarters.

The new quarters of the Pacific States Telephone Company on the corner of East Sixth and East Ankeny streets, will be occupied some time this week, which means that all the operators of the East Portland and Albina branches of the East Side service will be consolidated. The new telephone quarters will be as thoroughly equipped as the West Side station, and large benefits will result to the East Side patrons. It will mean more direct connection and more prompt service. A large force of electricians has been connecting up the wires at the new station. All wires entering this station are underground.

Help for Stricken Family.

For the benefit of a stricken family at Sellwood the Veteran Male Quartet has volunteered its services at an entertainment tomorrow evening in Firemen's Hall. The mother is in the hospital and the father is unable to work. There should be a large turn-out.

East Side Notes.

The funeral of William F. Haines, member of Sumner Post, No. 12, G. A. R., was held yesterday afternoon from his late home on East Eleventh and East Lincoln streets, under the auspices of the post. Burial took place in Lone Fir cemetery.

The St. Johns City Council will hold its regular meeting this evening in Knights Hall. The most important business will be the report of the water committee on a water plant. Several propositions to build a plant have been submitted and will be acted on.

VOTE TO GATHER LAUNDRY

Drivers Will Not Support Strike of the Union.

The laundry wagons will start on their rounds today as the drivers have given assurances that they will work when called upon. The laundries have disposed of what flat work they have on hand, and general work can now be taken in.

After hearing the arguments of a committee from the Federated Trades Council as well as the committee of the Portland Laundrymen's Association, the Laundry Drivers, at the adjourned meeting Saturday evening decided to stand by their former agreement to go to work when asked by the managers.

The drivers held a special meeting Saturday morning and decided by a vote not to support a sympathetic strike. The business which called the meeting together was not entirely disposed of, however, and another session was arranged for the evening. The meeting and its result was kept as quiet as possible and even the members of the council committee which attended a part of the meeting did not know of its result yesterday.

The council committee was composed of G. Y. Harry, ex-president of the State Federation of Labor; C. H. Gram, president of the Federated Trades Council and a member of the same international organization to which the laundry drivers belong; H. J. Skeffington, the label agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. They told the drivers that much responsibility rested upon them and that if they worked for an unfair establishment it might mean their expulsion from the local council.

After the committee had retired the executive committee of the Portland Laundrymen's Association appeared. They presented arguments why the drivers should go to work when requested. From the first the association members have declared that the laundries owned by the members of the association would never again be unionized. Apparently the managers convinced the drivers that it was to their best interest to work when asked to. Then the association committee, composed of Messrs. Tait, Gilliland and McClung, retired, and a secret ballot was taken. The number of affirmative and negative votes cast has not been made public, but those opposed to supporting the Laundry Workers' Union won the day.

The drivers say that they were in business before the Laundry Workers' Union was ever organized, and that though they will greatly regret the loss of their charter, yet they have their own business to maintain. Many of the drivers own their own wagons and horses and have a trade all their own and naturally believe that they cannot afford to stand by the locked out laundry workers.

There were 100 millionaires, mostly cattle men, in the Southwest a few years ago. Now there are 30.

ESKIMOS ARE LAZY

They Are to Blame for Starvation Conditions.

FUNSTON RECOMMENDS AGENT

Who Shall See to It That Natives Gather Winter Supplies of Food That Swarms Rivers in Season—Commends Missionaries.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 31.—Representations having been made to the War Department that the native Indians and Eskimos in Alaska, particularly in the vicinity of Nome and on Pilgrim River, in the Seward Peninsula, were in a starving condition, instructions were sent to the Commanding-General, Department of the Columbia, to investigate the situation and report what measures of relief are necessary. He was authorized to take immediate steps to meet the emergency where starvation confronts the Indians in the district named, reporting his action to the War Department for approval. The department has received from General Funston, commanding the Department of the Columbia, a preliminary report, in which he says:

"Steps will be taken at once to ascertain, through the commanding officers of the various posts in Alaska, the extent of the destitution, and on my coming visit to that territory I shall gather all the data possible on the subject of destitution among the natives, and the means of preventing and relieving same. As I spent, at one time, 1½ years in Alaska under such circumstances that I lived almost entirely among the natives, both Indians and Eskimos, I feel justified in making a few observations on these people in advance of my coming visit to the territory."

General Funston, in speaking of the effect upon the natives of the presence of the white people in the country, says that:

"During the years 1892, 1893 and 1894 that I spent in Alaska there was not a single mining camp in the whole Valley of the Yukon west of the Canadian boundary, and never had been; the same could be said of the northern and western coasts of the territory, and most of the southern coast. In all that vast region the greatest number of white men at any one place outside of the few scattered mission stations was the half-dozen employes of the Alaska Commercial Company, at Unalaska, about an equal number on St. Paul Island, and four on St. Michael Island. There was only one white man—Mr. A. Mayo—in the whole Valley of the Yukon west of the Canadian boundary; he was a trader stationed at Nulato.

"Yet, in those days starvation was as rife among the Eskimos as it is now; it was no uncommon thing for whole villages to perish in a single Winter. About 20 years ago—the exact date I cannot give—the entire population of St. Lawrence Island, in Behring Sea, 1400 people, starved to death in a single Winter. The exact year of this catastrophe can be obtained in the records of the Treasury Department, as the revenue cutter Corwin visited the island the following Summer, and her officers made the discovery."

"Ten years ago, not counting the small mining towns of the southeast coast and islands, such as Sitka, Juneau and a few others, there were not 50 white men in all Alaska, or less than one to every 10,000 square miles. To my own certain personal knowledge in 1894 the moose and caribou in the entire lower Valley of the Yukon and on the west coast had been practically exterminated; the natives had obtained breech-loading rifles from the whalers some 20 years before and slaughtered the great herds of game with the most reckless prodigality; the animals were given no rest at any season, and were all but exterminated.

"There are still, or at least were in 1893 and 1894, great droves of caribou on the Porcupine River in northeastern Alaska, and between that river and the Arctic Ocean I have seen as many as 2000 in a single herd, and saw more than 6000 in a single day. It is true that the walrus has been practically exterminated in Behring Sea and adjoining waters, but that was done, not by white men, but by the natives, and in the same improvident fashion that they exterminated the moose and caribou of the Lower Yukon. In fact, the Eskimo owes his present condition solely to his own prodigality and disregard for the future; the only part the white men have had in the business is that they have purchased the furs, walrus ivory, whalebone, etc., offered to them by the natives. The trifling disposition of these people, and their utter disregard for future conditions is the cause of their present distress.

"The conditions in that country are in no way analogous to those in the United States proper, where the occupation of the country by large numbers of white people, engaged in agriculture, mining and stockraising, deprived the Indians of their hunting grounds. The rivers of Alaska still swarm with fish, there having been no diminution of the supply, as also do the waters of the entire coast. The hair seal, which furnishes the boots and Summer clothing of the Eskimo, and the flesh of which is eaten, has been by no means exterminated. All that the Eskimo has to do to provide his family with food for the entire year is to bestir himself during the fishing season and lay in a supply for the ensuing year, instead of loafing about trading stations, mining camps and Army posts during the Summer, and depending upon charity after it is too late to fish or hunt.

"Partly from the ill-considered charity of which the Alaskan natives have been the recipients, they have developed a great fondness for bacon, hard bread, canned beef and other foods of like nature, and just so long as the Eskimo is encouraged in idleness and shiftlessness by the knowledge that he will be fed by the Government if he neglects to provide for himself, he will continue to be a vagamond and a loafer. The present of such mining camps as Nome, and others, with their great numbers of dogs used for transportation purposes, creates an almost limitless demand for dried salmon to be used as dog food. An Indian can, during the run of salmon, catch and dry enough fish to furnish himself and family with food for the entire year, and can sell enough to enable him to purchase Siberian reindeer skins for clothing. Nearly every native has a sled and dogs, and during eight months of the year can earn more wages than a skilled mechanic can in the United States by hauling supplies for mines. If he is willing to work in the Summer he can make from $8 to $10 a day.

"I must earnestly recommend that an Army officer, of a special agent of one of the other departments of the Government, be placed in general control of the Eskimos of Alaska, his relations to them being similar to that of an Indian agent in this country. The Eskimos should not be collected on a reservation, but it should be the duty of the agent and his subordinates to insist that they catch fish during the run of salmon and punish for vagrancy those who refuse to work. No natives should be allowed to remain near a mining camp or Army post except those who are steadily at work. The agent should have magisterial powers and use them liberally to compel absolute obedience to his authority.

"With this plan there would be no starving Eskimos and no need for charity. The splendid work now being done under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, in introducing the Siberian reindeer and instructing the natives in their care and use, bids fair, in the course of a few years, to eliminate all danger of distress among those people. At the time of my visit the missionaries in Alaska were doing a great work in improving the condition of the natives, encouraging industrious habits, and exercising a generally good influence over them.

"From time to time the commanding officers of the various posts in Alaska have issued limited quantities of rations to absolutely destitute natives, where it was necessary to prevent starvation, under the provisions of A. R. 1405, and are still doing so as occasion arises. In my coming visit to the territory I shall take every opportunity to confer on this subject with Army officers, traders, missionaries, and others, and report to the War Department. In the meantime cases of absolute destitution will continue to be relieved as heretofore."

The recommendation of General Funston that the Eskimos of Alaska be placed under the charge of an agent of the Government will be taken up with the proper departments for consideration.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, May 31.—Maximum temperature, 69 deg.; minimum temperature, 57 deg.; river reading, 11 A. M., 12.9 feet; change in 24 hours, .05 foot; total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., 0 inch; total precipitation since September 1, 1902, 38.71 inches; normal precipitation since September 1, 1902, 43.75 inches; deficiency, 5.04 inches; total sunshine, May 30, 1903, 15 hours thirty minutes; possible sunshine, May 30, 1903, 15 hours 30 minutes; barometer, reduced to sea level, at 5 P. M. 29.90.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Max. temp.	Rainfall in last 24 hours	Wind. Velocity	Wind. Direction	State of weather
Baker City	88	0.00	8	SE	Pt. cloudy
Bismarck	66	0.00	12	E	Clear
Boise	94	0.00	8	SE	Clear
Eureka	54	T	22	N	Pt. cloudy
Helena	84	0.00	12	E	Clear
Kamloops, B. C.	70	0.00	0	....	Pt. cloudy
North Head	52	0.00	36	NW	Pt. cloudy
Pocatello	84	0.00	*8	E	Clear
Portland	68	0.00	6	NW	Pt. cloudy
Red Bluff	68	0.00	*8	SE	Clear
Roseburg	64	0.00	6	N	Cloudy
Sacramento	88	0.00	14	S	Pt. cloud
Salt Lake City	82	0.00	10	NW	Clear
San Francisco	62	0.02	22	W	Clear
Spokane	94	0.00	10	W	Pt. cloudy
Seattle	60	0.00	6	NE	Cloudy
Tatoosh Island	54	0.00	16	NW	Clear
Walla Walla	88	0.00	*8	....	Pt. cloudy

*Light.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The weather continues warm in this district east of the Cascade Mountains, where the temperature ranges from 12 deg. to 26 deg. above the normal. A change to cooler took place today west of the Cascades and the temperatures in Western Oregon and Western Washington this evening are slightly below the seasonable average.

No rain of consequence has occurred during the last 24 hours west of the Rocky Mountains.

The indications are for partly cloudy weather in this district Monday, with thunder showers east of the Cascades. It will be cooler in Eastern Washington, Eastern Oregon and Idaho.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Forecasts made at Portland for 28 hours ending at midnight, June 1:

Portland and vicinity—Partly cloudy, slightly warmer during the afternoon; northwesterly winds.

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Partly cloudy, slightly warmer during the afternoon, except near Coast; winds mostly northwesterly.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho—Thunder showers and cooler.

A. B. WOLLABER,
Acting Forecast Official.

DAILY RIVER BULLETIN.

STATIONS.	Stage of river May 31	Change in last 24 hours	Rainfall in last 24 hours	Danger line	Highest water known
Portland, Or.	12.7	0.4	....	15.0	33.0
The Dalles, Or.	23.4	0.7	....	40.0	59.6
Umatilla, Or	14.9	0.2	....	25.0	34.5
Northport, Wash.	13.0	1.2	....	50.0	53.0
Wenatchee, Wash.	26.5	1.5	....	40.0	58.0
Lewiston, Idaho	10.0	0.8	....	24.0	29.0
Weiser, Idaho	7.0	0.3	....	10.0	26.5

WEATHER NOTES.

The temperatures this morning over the Upper Columbia and the Snake River basins range between 54 deg. and 74 deg. and the weather is clear.

RIVER FORECAST.

No rain fell yesterday at the headwaters of the Columbia and Snake Rivers. The temperatures will fall during the next 24 hours, and then slowly rise.

The Lower Columbia River will continue to rise at about the present rate until Wednesday.

A. B. WOLLABER,
Acting Forecast Official.

NEW TODAY.

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On improved city and farm property. Building loans. Installment loans. WM. MACMASTER, 311 Worcester block.

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FOR SALE
Two Second Hand 100-light Sprague Dynamos, with extra interchangeable armature. Also one second hand 120-light American Engine Co. dynamo, low voltage, suitable for mill work. 110 or 115 volts.
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GORHAM SILVER POLISH
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Portland's Popular Family Resort.
Summer prices—Matinees, 10c and 20c. Evening, 10c, 20c and 30c.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15.
TONIGHT.
EDWARD SHIELDS'
Continuous Vaudeville
Most phenomenal success ever attained by any theatrical enterprise ever established in Portland.
9 STAR ACTS 9
ALL NEW FACES.
We set the pace others attempt to follow.
AMATEUR FRIDAY NIGHT
NEXT WEEK—President Roosevelt's visit to Portland shown on the Polyscope.

BAKER'S THEATER.
GEO. H. BAKER, MANAGER.
It's a clever comedy. The public delighted.
RALPH STUART
Very, very funny as Jack Hammerton, the auctioneer in
"THE HIGHEST BIDDER."
The auction shop. The Larches.
Evening, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Matinee, 10c, 15c, 25c.
Next
"The Cat and the Cherub and the Peacemaker."

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At 68 N. 7th and Davis, 10 A. M., by S. L. N. Gilman, Auctioneer.

At cor. Lovejoy and 12th sts. N., at 10 A. M. J. T. Wilson, Auctioneer.

At Ford's auction rooms, 182 1st st., at 10 A. M., sharp. H. Ford, Auctioneer.

MEETING NOTICES.

IVANHOE LODGE, NO. 10, K. OF P.—Regular convention this (Monday) evening. Marquam bldg. Page Rank. Visiting Knights welcome. C. C. NEILSON, C. C.
O. A. WINDFELDER, K. of R. and S.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION—Regular meeting this (Monday) evening in their rooms, City Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, by order of the president. R. M. DONOVAN, Secretary.

HAWTHORNE LODGE, NO. 111, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication this (Monday) evning. M. M. degree. All Master Masons cordially invited. By order W. M.
F. GLAFKE, JR., Secretary.

EAGLES, ATTENTION—On account of the state convention to be held in Dallas, Or., June 5 and 6, the regular meeting of Portland Aerie, No. 4, will be held tonight at 7:30 P. M.
JOHN W. WATSON, President.
T. B. M'DEVITT, JR., Secretary.

WILLAMETTE LODGE, NO. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communication this (Monday) evening, at 7:30. Work in F. C. degree. All M. M. invited. Order W. M.
THOMAS GRAY, Secretary.

DIED.

THOENEY—In this city, May 30, 1903, Henry Thoeney, aged 31 years. Funeral today at 2 P. M., from Edward Holman's funeral parlors. Friends invited. Interment Lone Fir Cemetery.

LANCASTER—May 31, Mrs. Rosannah Lancaster, widow of Judge Columbia Lancaster. Funeral at Vancouver, Wash., Tuesday forenoon, June 2.

WRIGHT—At Astoria, May 31, 1903