# The Oregonian

gon, as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION BATES. REVISED SURSCRIPTION RATES.
By mail crossage prepaid in advance
filly, with Sunday, per month.

By Sunday excepted, per year,

lity, Sunday excepted, per year,

many, per year

Weekly, per week, delivered, Sunday except

May, per week, delivered, Sunday except

May, per week, delivered, Sunday except

May, per weekly, delivered, Sunday except

May, per weekly, delivered, Sunday except

Weekly, per year

W

The Oregonian does not buy poems or clories from individuals, and cannot undertake to return any manuscript sent to it without solicitation. No stamps should be believed for this or the control of the

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICES. (The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency)— (aw York: Booms 43-49, Tribune Building Chicago: Rooms 510-512, Tribune Building KEPT ON SALE. Annex; Postoffi ews Co., mir Dearborn street. us Black, Hamilton & Hend

ick, 906-912 Seventeenth St.; Louthan & ackson, Fifteenth and Lawrence.

Raness City—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut Los Angeles-B. F. Gardner, 259 South Spring; Oliver & Haines, 205 South Spring. and Harry Drapkin.

Minneapolis—M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South
Third; L. Rer debuger, 317 First Avenue

-W. C. Alden, Postoffice Cigar Store Ogden F. R. Godard; W. G. Kind, 114 25th St.; C. Omains—Barkalow Bros. 1612 Farnam: McLaughlin Bros., 210 South 14th; Megcath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam. Balt Lake—Balt Lake News Co., IT West

New York City-L. Jones & Co., Asto

and South St. St. Louis-World's Patr News Co. St. Louis-World's Pair News Co. San Francisco-J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Mar-ket, near Palace Hotel; Foster & Green. Ferry News Stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter; L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitta, 1008 Market; Frank Scott, 86 Ellis: N. Wheatley, 83 Stevenson. Washington, D. C.—Ed Brinkman, Fourth and Pacific Ave., N. W.; Ebbiet House News

VESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten TODAY'S WHATHER - Occasional rain outherly winds

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1964.

GROWTH OF ORIENTAL FLOUR TRADE. The Department of Commerce and Labor is inclined to underestimate the growth and importance of the flour trade of the United States with the Orient. In a review of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, which will be issued in a few days, the statement is made that "flour as a factor in our export trade to the Orient has of late attracted considerable attention, but the total is not large, nor is growth rapid." In support of this statement the Department presents figures for the last fiscal year showing a total valuation of flour shipments to the Orient of \$7,165,060, which it explains is "less than 10 per cent of the total exports of American flour in 1902." casual glance at these figures without pausing to analyze the conditions which urround this trade in a new field would tend to corroborate the statement the the total was not large nor the growth rapid, but when the business is reviewed from its inception and the commtively small area where it origioffited is considered, it is not to be wonugh as yet it amounts to but 10 per cent of our total exports.

To begin with, the entire flour trade with the Orient is handled by the millers of Oregon, Washington and Californis, and the wheat yield of these three states is only about 10 per cent of that of the entire United States. This would indicate that in proportion to the raw material on which they had to work the Pacific Coast millers were at least holding their own with those of the older settled communities east of the Rocky untains. The total is decidedly large for the amount of territory where it originates. There is another point which makes it impossible properly to. show its dimensions in the fullness of their meaning, by comparing the shipments with those for the rest of the country. The Oriental business is of so recent date that it may truthfully be termed new business, while the flour trade from the rest of the United States had become thoroughly established and reached large proportions long before the Pacific Coast millers began seek-

ing this new outlet for their product.

These things considered, it will be understood that the growth has been rapid and the business large for the opportunities that were presented. The with for the last fiscal year was the greatest in the history of the trade. out it will be far exceeded by that of the current fiscal year. From the beginning of the cereal year, July 1, 1903. to March 1, 1904, the total shipments of wheat and flour from Oregon, Washington and Idaho to all ports were 17,251,231 bushels, and of this amount 10,044,661 bushels went to the Orient as flour. The growth of the business can be understood when it is stated that for the same period in the preceding season 20,901,976 bushels were shipped from the three states, and of this amount but 5,551,677 bushels went to the Orient as Sour. Even were the comparative figures less striking in this territory which virtually controls the Orienta flour trade, they would have been entitled to more flattering mention than was given them by the Department of Commerce and Labor for another very Important reason.

The United States has for more than generation been depending on European countries to take its flour surplus. and that trade was worked right up to the limit when the Pacific Coast millers began teaching the Orientals to cat American flour. Every barrel that found its way across the Pacific to these new consumers improved the European market for the shippers who shut out of the Orient, but who had previously felt the competition of Coast flour that was shipped around the Horn in liberal quantities. statement that the Oriental flour trade "Is not large nor the growth is one of those half-truths that are in some respects worse than actual

misrepresentation. General Sakharoff, Russian Minister War, states that he finds transporation equipment insufficient on the Pacific end of the trans-Siberian rallordered 2000 cars and-120 jocomotives beyond Lake Baikal. Incidentally he ent by sending to the front a force which will bring the army on the shores of the Pacific up to a minimum of 400,000 men. The trans-Siberian rallad is said to be poorly constructed the Assistant Secretaryship of the d poorly operated, but the most care- Navy, a position that promised no ess kind of operating with 120 extra chance for public advancement. otives and 2000 extra cars could |

succeed in landing an immense force at the Pacific Coast terminal in very short order. And not the weakest point in Russia's reserve power is the fact that she can supply the 400,000 men, and as many more, with no more effort than will be required to put the additional rolling stock to work. Russia has been a little awkward on the sea since the trouble began, but her work on land may be of a much more serious nature.

NOT A PROFESSIONAL POLITICIAN.

A long article entitled "Roosevelt, the was printed in the New York Sun, following the death of Senator Hanna, whose purpose was to show that President Roosevelt had all his life been a politician; that when he met Mr. Hanna first, in 1884, when Hanna made his first appearance in politics at 47 years of age, Roosevelt, although only 26, had already served three terms as Republican Assemblyman. The argument of this article was to show that Mr. Roosevelt has for twenty-five years been an office-holder and an actor in every field of practical politics. His experience is described as "the result of the closest personal relations for nearly twenty-five years with most of the great politicians of his party, from Presidents down to ward leaders." This is true in the sense that Mr.

Roosevelt has always been in politics, which is greatly to his credit, for in no field of human action can an honest intelligent, energetic man of unflinching moral courage be of as much service to his country as to be resolutely in politics to the end of the advance ment of the public welfare. All our eminent Presidents have been "in politics" save those like Washington, Tayor and Grant, who were selected because of their military popularity Even Jackson was a most astute and adroit devotee of politics when he was not actually in the field fighting the Creeks and the British. John Quincy Adams was in politics from his early manhood, and Lincoln sought office in 1832, when he was barely 23 years of age. In justice to President Roosevelt it should be said that while he was always in politics he was never a professional politician; never the slave of a political ring or the serf of a business rporation. He was always an "inde pendent" in his own party, so persist-ently an "independent" that he was seldom a member of the dominant faction of the Republican party.

In 1884 Roosevelt, an ardent "reform-er," was a delegate at large from New York to the Republican National Convention, where with George William Curtis and Andrew D. White and seven others he voted for George F. Edmunds against "Boss" Platt, who led the majority of the delegation for Blaine Roosevelt always belonged to the "in-dependent," George William Curtis, anti-Conkling, anti-Platt faction of the Republican party in the Empire State Roosevelt vigorously supported Curtis in his opposition to a resolution pledging every delegate to support the nomince of the National Convention. When the motion was put to make the nomination of Blaine unanimous, it did not receive the votes of these Republican 'independents" of the New York delegation. Mr. Curtis openly advocated the election of Grover Cleveland, and certainly Mr Roosevelt did not cham-pion the election of Mr. Blaine. He had fought against the nomination of ex-President Arthur at Chicago as bitterly as he had opposed that of Blaine; he was for Edmunds from first to last, and was bitterly opposed to "Boss" Platt from that time for fourteen years up to 1898, when Platt reluctantly accepted him as a soldier candidate who could defeat the Democracy for Governor. At the Republican National Convention of 1884 Mr. Roosevelt championed the pomination of John R. Lynch, a negro delegate from Mississippi, as temporary chairman of the convention against Powell Clayton, of Arkansas. The negro was nominated by George William Curtis. Mr. velt in his speech said:

It is a fitting thing for us to ch side over this convention one of that racwhose right to all within these walls is due to the blood and the treasure so lavishly spent by the founders of the Republican party. Clayton was a Blaine man, and Roosevelt, Lodge and Curtis were unalterably opposed to Blaine, and would have no political affiliation with "Boss" Platt in the convention. Lynch was for Arthur, but Roosevelt preferred him to a Blaine man, although, like "Boss" Pintt, he was hostile to Arthur's nomi-Mr. Roosevelt voted for Mr. Edmunds to the last, while Mr. Hanna stuck to John Sherman to the fourth and last ballot, when the solid forty-six votes of Ohio went over to Blaine. Mr. Roosevelt did not leave the Republican party after the nomination of Blaine in 1884, but, like Senator Edmunds, he did not support Blaine on the stump and he has always been on cordial terms with Grover Cleveland, who always recognized him as a sincere, "conscience Republican in distinction from a mere professional machine politician and

partisan. In 1886 Roosevelt was nominated fo Mayor of New York City and defeated. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the United States Civil Service Com mission, and resigned to become president of Mayor Strong's Police Board Commission in 1895. In 1897 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Navy by President McKinley. His war record of 1898 forced "Boss" Platt. whom he had steadily opposed for fourteen years, to nominate him for Gov or of New York, and in 1900 Platt had him nominated for Vice-President. which is generally regarded as the burial lot of political ambition.

This record of Roosevelt from 1882 to 1900 is that of a man ceaselessly in politics but never a professional politician, for in all this time he is never seen striving to be on the strongest side; he is always an "independent," always "a reformer"; he votes for Edmunds from first to last in 1884 because he will have nothing to do with the nomination of Blaine or Arthur or Sherman; he was always, with Curtis, the idealist and civil service reformer against Conkling, and when Conkling retired he was as bitterly opposed to his residuary legatee, "Boss" Platt. In all these years he never was victorious; he was generally joined to the weaker part, and up to the outbreak of the Spanish War "Boss" Platt had the best of him; that is. Roosevelt sought no office as a placehunter, and he could not be nominated road, and to remedy the defect he has to any office of large public conse quence because Platt was the party "boss" in the Empire State. Mayor will supply some business for this Strong knew Roosevelt for a sincere the head of his Police Board. With a three-headed commission reform work was impossible, so Roosevelt accepted

War broke out and Roosevelt saw his opportunity and seized it. He said: 'Here is a distinction that I can obtain without competition or opposition on the part of 'Boss' Platt and his political machine; I can offer to fight under the American flag against Spain; if I die under it my children will be prou of me and 'Boss' Platt will be glad, but if I fight victoriously and don't dle under the flag, I will come home in shape to make 'Boss' Platt sorry." And he did; he put up his life for the fing and did not lose it: he returned home with the fairly earned laurels of a gallant American soldier on his brow, and before they were withered "Boss" Platt had to nominate him for Governor of "Boss" Platt obtained his nomination for Vice-President, thinking he had relegated him to a political burying ground, but fate willed otherwise and Rossevelt is President of the United States by no fault of "Boss" Platt and by no intrigue of his own. He has al-ways been in politics, but he has never been a professional politician, for the professional politician does not cham pion the weaker side, is never "inde pendent," is never a "reformer" within his own party lines for more than twenty years, regardless of reward. In war or in peace, in politics or on the firing line, Roosevelt has fought for the public weal, for the honor of the American flag, without hope of political reward or fear of political punishment,

MERCHANT MARINE AT BARGAIN

PRICES. The fixture of a sailing ship for new rop loading at Portland at a figure about 5 shillings per ton above the rate now prevailing hardly seems to warrant the belief that any marked revival of rates has set in. The rate paid for this solitary representative of the new-crop fleet was 25 shillings, a figure which certainly cannot admit of much if any profit to the owners of anything but a bounty-fed French vessel. A big grain crop on the Pacific Coast and unnatural distribution of tonnage may cause temporary strength in the freight marbut statistics are against high freights for the present. Builders' returns for the year 1903 show that the output of new merchant vessels in the United Kingdom alone last year was 1,190,618 tons, while there was still under construction in United Kingdom yards on December 31 875,320 tons. This latter amount, with the addition of only the few vessels that are always launched, whether the times be good or bad, will bring the output for 1904 up to about the same figures as that of last

year. In the face of this increase there are hundreds of idle ships all over the world and large numbers of others which are kept moving at no profit or even a trifling loss in order to prevent the depreciation caused by lying up or in the hope of finding a buyer. The extent to which shipping values have slumped is shown by a statement issued by a prominent firm of brokers in Liverpool, which says that a 7000-ton deadweight boat about 360 feet long, with 9 to 91/2-knot power, could be built today for about £39,000, while three years ago similar vessels were sold for £60,000. The desire of many shipowners to get out of the business is flected in a long list of second-hand essels for sale at bargain prices. This list of vessels in the hands of a single firm contains the names of more than 200 steamers ranging in length from 200 to 600 feet, and in carrying capacity from 2500 tons to 22 000 tons. The same firm also has for sale over fifty sailing vessels, mostly modern-built craft, whose tired owners have lost faith in a revival of freights.

These topheavy stocks, with so much nore tonnage on the ways, may prevent a revival in freight rates this year. but it is not improbable that the demand will get within halling distance of the supply wihin the next twelve months, for while building will come to by Henry Cabot Lodge and supported a halt, the growth of the carrying trade will continue. Almost exactly similar conditions prevailed in 1896, when the Germans and Norwegians began hunting the ship-brokers' bargain counters in Liverpool and bought everything that was offered at ridiculously lov prices. Entire fleets of the finest British sailing vessels affoat passed under the German flag at that time, and when the revival in freights set in a year later the far-sighted Germans, with their cheap ships, made more money per registered ton than the British had ever been able to get out of the business. The Norwegians met with similar success, and even the Americans picked up a few of these bargains, although they were not permitted to give the vessels American registry, and it is not improbable that the same buyers ady have their eyes on this big fleet that is . now wearing the "For Sale"

Of course everything that the Germans and Norwegians pick up at these low prices will immediately fly the flags of those countries, which are so rapidly gaining in prestige on the hgh seas The unfortunate American, however, plugging along under antiquated navigation laws which only hamper and restrict the growth of the merchant marine under the Stars and Stripes, cannot very well avail himself of these bargains, except in the underhanded and un-American method of registering them under an allen flag. And still the Fryes, Littlefields, Griscoms et al. wonder why our merchant marine does not grow as rapidly as that of some of the

GENERAL GRANT NOT TO BLAME. The Rev. C. E. Cline, in a letter to The Oregonian of the 6th inst., explains General Grant's action in the matter of the expulsion of fugitive slaves from camp in December, 1881, by saying that "Grant was a Democrat." This is not the explanation. General Grant, writing to his father at the outbreak of the war, expressed his conviction and his satisfaction that the war just opened would inevitably destroy slavery. Grant was a soldier and was guided in his action not by his sympathies, but by the precedent action of the Government and the military authorities. General Scott wrote General McDowell July 16, 1861, that President Lincoln had asked him the question, "Would it not be well to allow owners to bring back slaves who have crossed the Potomac with the Union Army?" General "Jim" Lane, of Kansas, in an official communication said: "My brigade is not here to interfere with the institution of slavery, either as negro-catchers or negro thieves." Lane was a radical Republi-can, but his words are in line with

General Fremont August 10, 1861, Issued a proclamation declaring Missouri slaves free, but his act was declared invalid by President Lincoln. Governor John A Andrew wrote the Secretary and the less fit for war the nation will of War December 7, 1861, protesting be, despite the great "elimination of the Fortunately the Spanish-American against the arrest of fugitive slaves by unfit" that must be going on.

the military order of General Charles SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS P. Stone, in whose camp they were found General McCletten sustained the action of General Stone, and also the action of General Hooker, of his army, in the return of fugitive slaves. General Halleck, Grant's superior offi-cer at St. Louis, had issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within the lines of his command and excluding those already under the protection of his army. On December 7, 1861, a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives respectfully requesting the President to recall this order of General Halleck, but it was tabled by a vote of 78 to 64. In May, 1862, President Lincoln, when General Hunter issued a proclamation of emanicipation in South Carolina declared his order vold and notified him that slavery was a subject upon which military men had no right to issue orders.

General Grant as a soldier had no choice in December, 1861, but to obey the order of his immediate military superior, General Halleck, and "exclude negroes from the protection of his command and prohibit them from coming within the lines of his command. General Grant had always been opposed to slavery, as his letter in April, 1861. to his father plainly sets forth. Lincoln hated slavery from his youth up. but he did not allow his hate for it to affect his action as President. He issued his great proclamation purely as a military measure, after turning down Fremont in December, 1861, and Hunter in May, 1862. Lincoln subordinated his private sentiments to his constitutional ath to preserve the Union, and Grant subordinated his private sentiments to is obligation of military obedience to the official order of his superior, General Halleck, who then commanded the Department of the West. General "Jim" Lane, Republican, obeyed this order as implicitly as did Grant.

The transfer of Minister John Barrett from the Argentine Republic to Panama may be welcome to Mr. Barrett, but if the sanitary conditions of Panama are correctly described, Mr. Barrett will hardly enjoy the change. Buenos Ayres is a great city of over 840,000 inhabitants, with a large number of highly intelligent foreigners, English, Germans, Italians and Spanish; the climate is far better than that of Panama, which cannot be made a place of healthful residence for an intelligent American for many years to come. Until the Panama Canal is completed, say ten years hence, Panama will be about as odious a place to live in as can be found between Patagonia The isthmian fever is and Alaska fatal to many Europeans, and altogether Mr. Barrett is not likely to enjoy the change.

If Russia's Viadivostok squadron be indeed outside the harbor, the vessels are in perilous case, and it will be surprising if any of them enter a Russian harbor again, in view of the fact that the Japanese can meet them with a superior force in whatever direction they seek to escape. The Rurik and the Rossia are powerful cruisers, but they are slow and somewhat antiquated. The Rurik is noted as being the vessel that set the pace for the building of big cruisers by other nations. It was de signed as a commerce destroyer of sufficlent fighting capabilities to destroy any hostile cruisers that might be used in convoying merchant vessels. Great Britain built the Powerful and the Ter-rible as a "reply" to the Rurik, and France also built a number of similar cruisers.

Marriage at an early age is sometimes ensidered desirable and sometimes undesirable. Whether desirable or not. early marriages often supply work for the divorce courts and subjects for reporters. A recent instance in Jersey City is an example. John Allers, aged 19, wanted a divorce from his wife, aged 17, because she spent too much time in playing with dolls. Mrs. Allers wanted a divorce from John because he earned but \$6 a week and spent most of that in cigarettes and shows to which he would not take his wife, who had to console herself with the less exciting joys of dolls. The divorce was not granted, possibly because the court did not consider a fondness for either dolls or cigarettes sufficient cause to break

While the rainfall in Portland has in a measure beaten the record of ancient times, when it only required forty days and forty nights of continuous downoffing, there are other localities which are suffering worse than Portland. California has been flooded for over week with great damage to the crops and Pennsylvania is now to the front with one of the worst flood stories of the season. Old Jupiter Pluvius seems to have been working overtime in this vicinity for several weeks, but the actual damage done thus far has been inconsequential in comparison with that caused by floods south and east. At the same time this kind of weather would not win a prize even with Oregonians for judges.

In another column will be found pro posed rules governing the distribution of water to settlers on land reclaimed by irrigation companies operating under the Carey act. Since the details of the management of an irrigation system determine to a large degree the welfare of the settlers, it is of great importance that the rules adopted shall be reasonable. Every person who understands irrigation problems, or who is likely to be interested as a settler on reclaimed land, should read these rules and make any suggestion he deems pertinent in response to the request of the State Land Board.

There could be no nobler death than to die for another. "Greater love hath no man than this." In the sorrow that has fallen upon the friends of Sumner Smith, the young man who rescued little Zoe Brown from the Willamette. only to meet his own 'death in the water, there is consolation in the knowledge that his end was heroic, and that in giving his life for another he earned the highest honor. In contemplating the untimely death of such a man in the flower of his youth, pride must temper grief.

The Russian government expects to derive an income of \$358,500,000 in 1904 from the sale of liquor, which is a government monopoly in most of the provinces. In July next the monopoly will be extended to Eastern Siberia, according to a report from Commercial Agent Gruner, at Vladivostok. The more the Russians drink the more money the government will have for war purposes

## Where's the Bandwagon?

Albany Democrat,
The Hermann-Harris fight for nomination as Congressman promises to be a
very hot one, in which Albany will take hand. Let the band play,

What Difference Does It Make?

Bend Bulletin.

It is not much to the credit of the Ore on delegation in Congress that the bill straighten out the land tangle in the Lakeview district must come from a consin Representative.

#### Reformation of a Statesman.

Toledo Leader. The Salem Statesman's new editor, ex Governor Geer, is making its editoria page "very readable," to use an expression which expresses, even if it isn't Beston ese. It seems quite certain that Mr. Gee ess. It seems quite certain that Mr. Geer has struck his forte, and when he sings a song of Harmony with a big "H" Repub-licans should sit up and take notice. Hav-ing abandoned the political arena as a principal and engaged in a legitimate and honorable calling he is entitled to that respect and honor merited by every man who evinces a desire to become useful. The choir will please sing: "Let the past be all forgotten; let's be friends and love

#### A Pro-Hermann View.

The Dailes Chronicle, It is very evident that Mr. Herman vill have some opposing candidates before the Republican nominating convention of the First Congressional District. In th past years of Mr. Hermann's Congres-sional career there was no more earnest worker for Oregon's interest, and it appears he has lost none of his former ac-tivity. He is simply filling the unexpired term of Mr Tongue, and it would seem to be only fair that he should be given an-other two years. To replace Mr. Her-mann with a new man would not be giving him an opportunity to demonstrate his ca publilty as a Congressman, and would appear unwise on the part of the people.

#### But is the Party Kicking?

Independence Enterpris The retention of Booth and Bridges Receiver and Register at the Roseburg Land Office naturally does not leave a favorable impression with the public fo the reason their relief was reby Secretary Hitchcock and his recom-mendations have been followed in other cases. It is, no doubt, through the influcases. It is, no doubt, through the influence and persistence of Senator R. A. Booth, brother of the Receiver, that the Secretary's recommendation did not prevail. The resignation of Receiver Booth as secretary of the big lumber company of which Senator Booth is president, while intended for effect, has the opposite to what was intended. The public knows Receiver Booth is as much interested in the lumber company as he ever was. It is not fair to make the party carry a load for Senator Booth it refuses through the for Senator Booth It refuses thr administration to carry for others.

If, Etc.

Tillamook Headlight. As the local-option measure, propose inder the initiative and referendum lay and to be voted upon at the election in June, is bound to meet with strong oppo-sition from liquor dealers, there is not much likelihood that either of the old parmuch incompose that either of the old par-ties will take the matter up for the pur-pose of making it a political issue. It is well to leave the measure in the hands of the voters, and, if, after careful delibera-tion they came to the conclusion that a tion they came to the conclusion that a local-option law, giving the matter of saloon license into the hands of the people is a good thing for the state, there is no reason why it should not be tried. There are no objections to the licensing laws of Oregon, but the trouble is county and city authorities will not enforce the laws. And even should the local-option measure pass, we are a little inclined to believe that it will not bring about any change in that respect.

#### How About the Portage? The Dailes Chronicle,

Under these circumstances the importance of the early construction of the portage road is made very emphatic. If work could be begun on this road as soon as Spring opens it could be constructed in time to remove the crops of the coming harvest. The difficulty with this is the right-of-way which is still in litigation, and no one can tell when it will be decided. It was a great mistake that this rapidly as possible, for by this time a ver dict could have been reached of the amount of damages to which the O. R. & N. Co. was entitled. As it is, it seems that the portage road has been lost sight of completely, when in reality it is the only immediate and available relief our producers can reasonably expect. It may be 20 years before the canal and locks are completed, and in this time the state road would have saved to the Inland Empire hundreds of thousands of dollars in reduction of freight rates. The portage road is our present hope, and let every effort be made to push the suit in the courts to a speedy verdict.

#### Danger in Advertising. Woodburn Independent

Liberal advertising pays and in some ares pays too well. The Los Angeles in-ident proven conclusively that it has een injudicious. That city has told the world of its beautiful climate and dwelt particularly upon the curative qualities of that superb climate for those affilicted with tuberculosis. The deplorable result is that Los Angeles is not only entertaining a large number of hawking and spit-ting floor, but a sickening spectacle is presented to the visitor there, and it is needless to state that Los Angeles is thoroughly sick of its job. It sees now, alas! too late, where it can progress without the presence of consumptives, but is
puzzled how to get rid of being the Mecca
of the pulmonary army. Advertising did
it. It paid at first, but, like the man
advertising for help during hard times,
the replies in person never cease. Los
Angeles can point to Arizona and other
localities as better for consumptives, yet
there are fresh arrivals daily in that city
of the emaciated who "heard tell" of the
wonderful climate of the Southern Callalas! too late, where it can progress with anderful climate of the Southern California city.

## Against Local Option. Grant's Pass Observer. The liquor interest of the state is pre-

paring to put up a fight against the propostd local-option law which will be placed before the electors next June for their decision. There is a proposition to issue a series of pamphlets showing the disadvantage of prohibition to taxpayers. disadvantage of prohibition to taxpayera, but it may safely be said that no argument that can be put forth by the dealers in intoxicants will have any material effect on the vote. The force of argument is all the other way. The feature for moderate and well-meaning men to consider is whether prohibition, if put into force in local districts, will redlly prohibit. All former experience of local option has shown it to be a fallure, and even harmful to its own cause. The public is not prepared for prohibition. It is even doubtful if the Anglo-Saxon or other Germanic races ever will be prepared to completely abolish the use of intoxicants. These people have been excessive consumers of alcahol for 1000 years, and have come up from barbarism to be the rulers of the world; while the temperate Latin races have moved backward. Moreover, before real abolition comes, it must first be decided that alcohol is not a medicinal requirement, otherwise prohibitory measures that the second of the propage of the same alcohol is not a medicinal requirement, otherwise prohibitory measures have to the same alcohol to the propage of the same alcohol is not a medicinal requirement, otherwise prohibitory measures have to the same alcohol to the same al out it may safely be said that no arg be decided that alcohol is not a medicinal requirement, otherwise prohibitory measures have a tendency to turn drug stores into liquor stores. No reasonable person will dispute the evils of intoxicants; that has ceased to be the question. The real question is: How can these evils be remedied? And in considering this proposition the reasonable u.an is bound to admit that no real remedy has yet been devised, and that all in all a high tax and rigorous application of the law promises the best results under existing conditions. THE SIMPLER LIFE. New York Tribune

Mrs. Frederick Harrison, in the currer

'Cornhill," makes an appeal for oldtim

eisure and simplicity that comes acros the rush of life today with a calming note and charm. Many, wearled by the tense excitement and rush of progress whose higher aims seem to be forgotten in the novelty of ceaseless acquisition and new desires, will welcome this protest as an expression of at least some of their own moods. As Mrs. Harrison turns the pages of "old family books . . . with the loving precision of days of leis-ure, bringing with them a savor of the old world, an aroma of rose leaves and lavender," a picture of the past to which, doubtless, distance lends some portion of its enchantment rises to her view. And the sympathetic reader of her "Cornhill" essay goes with her back to the days of our grandfathers and grandmothers, the days of "Evelina," "The Penny Magasine," the "Elegant Extracts; or, Useful and Entertaining Passages in Prose and Poetry," the "Giftbooks" and "Annuals," the stories of Lady Blessington and the novels of Jane Austen. Life in those days seems to have moved along in sheltered and shadowed ways as compared with the fuller current and electric light of the present. These were the days, also, when letterwriting, now a lost art, was a delight, the circulating library, the tele-phone and even the steam railway were not, and men and women had time to live and enjoy life, or so it seems to Mrs Were people really happier in these

days than now? We do not know, and doubt very much whether Mrs. Harrison does. Yet to one looking back from the breathless present to the leisurely past the simplicity of life a hundred years ago has an undeniable charm. Life then was expressed in simpler terms. People had fewer wants and desires. Invention and discovery had not then become the dil-gent handmaidens to luxury and progress that they are today. The modern list of advantages is a long one, and few, perhaps, were it a matter of choice, would willingly exchange these for the simpler life of a century ago. And yet, such is the contradiction of moods, many will join with Mrs. Harrison in this protest:

When one hears fathers and mothers talk When one hears fathers and mothers talk of giving their children every advantage, it might often be reasonably suggested that they are giving them every disadvantage. To acquire simple and cultivated tastes in early life is in itself a goodly heritage, and, for the rest, no human wisdom as to marriage has got beyord the motto on the leader casket: "Who chooseth me must give and hazard all he hath."

It is the old, unchanging problem of human life, after all, that is involved, It is as useless, also, to recommend going back to such an idyllic life as that of which Mrs. Harrison writes as to recom-mend the man or woman of middle age to go back to the freedom and joyousness of youth The simpler life of the past, toward which with backward glance the present sometimes looks as to some green embowered Arcadia forever past in the rush of progress, nevertheless has a compelling charm. Perhaps people a hundred years hence will look back to the beginning of the twentieth century with a similar longing for its quietness and simpler life. That thought, at least, is hopeful, and will also add to the interes

### CALIFORNIA'S INTEREST IN FAIR

California Fruit Grower Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were the first Americans who reached the Pacific Ocean overland. They headed an expedition sent out by President Thomas Jefferson in 1865, which reached the mouth of the Columbia River in 1865. Portland, in 1996, will celebrate the centenary of this National event with an American-Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair.

ental Fair.

The discovery of the great river of the West by Captain Robert Gray in 1782 and the expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1803-6, added to our National domain a region equaling in extent the whole of the states of the Union east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The original "Oregan country" now contains three of the states of the Union—Gregor, Washington, and Union-Oregon, Washington Idaho-and very extensive parts of Mon-tana and Wyoming. It was the acquisi-tion of this region that gave the United States its first footing on the Pacific Ocean, and opened the way to our great continental development. In political im-portance the acquisition of the Oregon country stands among the greatest events in our National history. Congress has made a substantial ap-

propriation to the management of the

The Lewis and Clark Centennial and American-Pacific Exposition and Orien-tal Fair, which is the full and official title of the Portland exposition, has ex-tended a formal invitation to the State of California and to the counties of the state, to make exhibits at the exposition Many of the displays made by the state and the various countles of California at the World's Fair, St. Louis, will be on exhibition at Portland in 1905. No other state is more interested in the success of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest than is California, for the interests of these com-monwelaths are identical. Therefore all loyal Calfornians will be interested in the Lewis and Clark Fair, and will endeavor to assist in making it a signal succestrom inception to finish.

## Three Results of Mr. Hanna's Death

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Mr. Heath retires into a state of political seclusion which is likely to remai litical seclusion which is likely to remain undisturbed. With Mr. Hanna's death also vanishes any lingering hope of a "vindi-cation" that may have been cherished by Major Rathbone. The late Senator was the head and front of the movement to clean Rathbone's skirts, and there is r one to take up the task where he droppe it. The case for Rathbone unfortunatel became complicated with the case against General Leonard Wood, and the casting down of Rathbone means now the exalt-ing of the Arm? doctor to the rank of Major-General, a elight to the whole Army which Mr. Hanna felt confident of preventing. In the public mind the cases Wood and Hathbone have been hopeled by confused, though there was no necessary connection between them. Ea should have been considered on its own merits, but the late Senator's uncom-promising loyalty to his friends had made this practically impossible. Mr. Hanns is dead and both cases fall to the ground Wood will be confirmed and Rathbonot be vindicated.

On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America. George Berkeley. The Muss, disgusted at an age and clims

Barren of every giorious theme, In distant lands now walts a better time Producing subjects worthy fame, In happy climes, where from the genial sun And virgin earth such scenes ensue The force of art by nature seems outcome And fancied beauties by the true;

In happy climes, the seat of innocence, Where nature guides and virtue rules, Where men shall not impose, for truth

The pedantry of courts and schools. There shall be sung another golden age, The rise of empire and of arts.

The good and great inspiring spic rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay: Such as she bred when fresh and young. When heavenly fame did animate her clay. By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the oburse of empire taker way.
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drams with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last. NOTE AND COMMENT.

From Popularity to Oblivien.

Stage: Rage. Legn, Tighta-

Frightett Goes without saying-a Japanese

army corps. The gist of it all appears to be that the other fellows are a bad lot.

Doubtless the Vladivostok squadron agrees that there's no place like home.

The Kansas City Star runs a Bible ext every day. It omits the caption. "Special Correspondence."

A Springfield chorus: Niggers, durn 'em Shoot 'em! Burn '

The Turkish cruiser Medijiba is to eave Cramp's today for Constantinople. C. O. D., we trust.

Pendleton golf players object to the number of dead dogs on the course. Perhaps the Pendletonians have an uneasy feeling that the dogs may have seen them playing and have died from laughing.

The City Marshal of Roseburg does not consider that his duties include the slaughtering of impounded dogs, so he demands \$2 for each execution at which he presides. The dogs hope that the Council will economize.

A man of \$75,000,000 in Fifth avenue has had 25 bathrooms and a swimming pool built in his \$5,000,000 palace. For 15 years of his life-between 16 and 31-he did not take a bath oftener than once a month Svidently, says the New York Press, he is going to make up for lost time

A correspondent writes as follows: LOST-UMBRELLA, IVORY HANDLE; LIB-eral reward. Henry E. McGinn, Oregonian building.

The above advertisement, which appeared in the classified ad columns of The Oregonian, has caused more people to smile than any other joke which has been printed for some time. Knowing Henry McGinn as a politician and criminal lawyer, the public is pleasantly and mirthfully surprised to learn that he entertains for mankind such unbounded faith and confidence as to advertise for a lost umbrella.

"The 'beauty doctor' told a good story about her hair restorer," said a well-known Akron man to the Times-Democrat, "but I know a better one. With several other men I was associated, several years ago, in the manufacture of a re-storer. We had a fakir selling the remedy and this was one of his tales:

" 'A woman came to me the other day for her eighth bottle. She said she lifted the taste of it so well. I was frightened and took her into a private office and told her to show me her tongue. She stuck it out, and there was a half inch of hair on it. To keep from hurting the business we had to feed her camphor balls all that Summer to keep the moths out of her stomach."

Henri Burdon, a distinguished Frenchman who is representing the Parls Figaro in St. Petersburg during the war in the Orient, sent out a glowing account of the fight in which the Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz were destroyed. He draws a picture of the two vessels going out to destruction with the bands playing the Russian national hymn, and compares it with a fanciful sketch of the sinking of the Vengeur, all hands at their stations, shouting "Liberty!" This is very pretty writing, but, as a matter of fact, the Vengeur, which took part in the fight called by the British "The Glorious First of June" (1794), was captured by the British fleet and was being taken home when she sank. The men aboard were rescued by the other vessels of the fleet, but th It is a pity to spell a good story.

William J. Bryan is blamed by a Kansas City paper for resurrecting this story:

"A young man who was at one of the Baron Rothschild receptions was making an ass of himself by telling what he could do, what he had, how good his automobiles were and all that, Finally he jumped up and said: 'I must show you these cuff buttons have just secured. They are made of of malachite-genuine malachite." "He went round the room exhibiting

his cuff buttons and explaining that they were malachite. "When the young man reached Roth-

schild he held up the cuff buttons and said: "These are a curiosity. They are made of malachite." Is that so? asked Rothschild.

'Malachite is a handsome stone. I always liked it. I have a mantel-piece of it in the next room." WEX. J.

## OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

First Man-Yes, I'll do any work at all that's honorable. Second Man-Gr Have you got so low as that?--Life. Mrs. Bixby-Mother says that she is going to die and join father. Bixby-I wish there was some way to give your father warning. -Town Topics.

Uncle Josh-I see the stock market was raided yesterday. Uncle Slias-It was, ch? Well, I thought it was putty near time for the police to interfere .- Puck. She—You say you are unjucky at cards? He—Very. "Well, you must be lucky at love, I suppose?" "I am. I've never been married."—Youkers Statesman.

Mr. X-That girl keeps fidgeting around all the time. Why doesn't she keep still? His Wife-She can't. There's a mirror on each side of her.-Detroit Free Press.

each side of her.—Detroit Free Press.

Querist.—Doesn't it worry you a good deal
that so many of your patients die on your
hands? Yeung Doctor.—Worry me? Why
should it? Think of the experience I am
getting!—Boston Transcript.

"Why, Doctor," protested the indignant female, "you evidently believe that women
haven't any brains." "On the contrary,
madam," replied the gruff M. D., "I have
actually seen them at autopates."—Chicago
News.

Ida-Ian't it a pity some nice young men could not get a gimpse of how we backelor girin enjoy ourselves? May-Yes; but the only trouble is, if any nice young men came along, we wouldn't remain bachelor girls.— Chicago News.

along, we wouldn't remain bacholor girla—Chicago News.

Patient—I feel dopey all de time. I don't know w'ats de matter wid me. Doctor—Is your occupation sedentary? Patient—I don't ketch enter dat. I'm a stroet-cienning contractor, an'—Doctor—Ah! What you need is exercise.—Philadelphia Press.

Poor Feebles (about to be operated on for appendicitis)—Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Haspe, come over. Dr. Cutter—Certainly, if you wish it, but—ah—"I'd like to be opened with prayer,"—Life. Wife—Darling, we dired at the Squatsons just one week ago tonight. Do you realize that we munt make our dinner call? Husband—Suppesse we don't. Wouldn't they like it? Wife—Why, they never would forgive us—I'm sure they would never ask us again. Rushand—Good! Then we won't go!—Brookhyn Life.