

The Oregonian

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TERRELL'S WEATHER: Maximum temperature, 76 deg.; minimum, 46. Precipitation, none.

TODAY'S WEATHER: Fair and continued warm; northerly winds.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904.

SIGNIFICANCE OF JUNE.

"You don't have to vote the Republican ticket now in order to vote for Roosevelt in November. Be liberal, and vote for opposition candidates for Congress, for the Legislature and for local officers. Then in November you can vote for Roosevelt, if you want to."

Undoubtedly, but the vote that will tell for Roosevelt in November is the vote that will be cast in June. A clear and decisive Republican victory in June will produce an immense moral effect all over the United States. It doesn't matter whether the majority for Roosevelt in Oregon be 5000, or 25,000 in November. But it does matter whether the Republican majority shall be the larger or the smaller figure, in June.

And they know it who are urging that there is no reason why Republicans should stand solidly together now. It is the subtle purpose of these pleaders to break, if they can, the moral effect of the Republican victory in June. If the Republican majority could be pulled down, or candidates beaten, these persons would be quick and loud in their declaration that it bodied ill to Republican expectations for November. For if this far Western state, it will be said, doesn't stand by Theodore Roosevelt, or shows a falling off, what are you to expect for him elsewhere?

They do not want Roosevelt elected, they do not want the Republicans to have control of the next Congress, who gloat in this manner, and tune preem and argument to support of these fetiches, juggles and dodges. They know they can do more hurt by defeating Republican candidates and by reducing Republican majorities in June than in any other way. And that is their object in telling you that "you don't have to vote the ticket now in order to give the electoral vote of the state to Roosevelt in November."

Every voter of Oregon, who desires the election of Theodore Roosevelt, should see the significance of the vote in June. The popular vote of Oregon in November will have no significance at all.

IMMEDIATE WARNING TO GAY GORVONS

Wisconsin is the scene of a most instructive illustration in popular government. With much of Governor La Follette's ambition to aid the people in their perpetual conflict with the political machine that centers at Milwaukee and includes many rich politicians and manufacturers of the Payne and Pfister school, the Oregonian has frequently expressed its sympathy. His operations are not unlike those of other Western Governors, like Van Sant, Toole and McBride, who have imparted much picturesqueness and some measure of distinction to an office sometimes relegated to characterless monotony. These home organizations have afforded a serviceable countercheck upon the ambitions of the dominant forces in state delegations at Washington.

The trouble with Governor La Follette is that he has ridden the party too hard. Men like Spooner will not brook the ceaseless interference and autocratic dictation of a busybody at home, even if it is a Governor. It has been La Follette's ambition to make everybody in the party knuckle down to him and swear an oath he should prescribe and to Congress, if he has tempted fortune too far, something as the Governor of Washington has, and the split at the Madison convention is the consequence. This division of the party will teach the headstrong Governor a lesson, and possibly his opponents also may learn something to their advantage, such as the danger of letting things at home drift along until they get beyond control. Something like this would doubtless have happened in Washington unless the Senators had had operators of brains and decision at home.

How, as American buyers would take the wheat at higher figures than the foreigners would pay, the latter were obliged to turn to Russia and Argentina for supplies.

The American farmer, always averse to selling on a rising market, has shared with the consumer in the general prosperity, and, not being pinched

for money, as he has so often been in the past, has refused to sell, even at prevailing high prices. With the exception of the visible supply, which is all stored where the trade can without difficulty keep accurate tally on its dimensions, the quantity of wheat on hand in this country can never be accurately estimated. The Government makes a report March 1, purporting to give the amount in farmers' hands, but it is never accepted by the trade as anything better than a guess, and not infrequently more wheat has come out of the country after March 1 than was reported in farmers' hands on that date.

JAPAN'S PRESTIGE UNIMPAIRED.

Four Japanese armies are now in the field. The Yalu Army is advancing westward in two divisions upon the railroad, which runs, roughly, north and south. Troops have been landed at Niuchang, to the west of the Liao Tung Peninsula, and at Takushan, to the east. Other landings have been effected upon both sides of the peninsula near Port Arthur. With the exception of the forces there, Japan now controls all the territory from the Yalu west to the Chinese boundary of Manchuria, and north almost to Haichen, the point on the railroad toward which one division of the Yalu army is marching.

The main feature of the Japanese advance is, of course, the Yalu army. Yesterday's dispatches reported that 20,000 men of the division moving against Liao Yang encountered a force of 30,000 Russians, and fell back upon the main body. These figures indicate the magnitude of the operations being undertaken west of Feng Wang Cheng, and the incident shows that the Japanese are moving with their accustomed care, and are preparing for each step by making it, moving parallel with this division, north of Haichen, as its objective point. Ready to advance in support of both these divisions are the men landed at Takushan. The situation may be comprehended by regarding the Northern Pacific as the Russian road. A Japanese army may be imagined moving westward upon the line, one division headed for Olympia and the other for Chehalis, representing, respectively, Liao Yang and Haichen. Other Japanese troops may be supposed in possession of Kalama, representing Niuchang, while still others are being landed on the north shore of the Columbia above Vancouver.

It is clearly the Japanese intention to force a decisive battle at Liao Yang, if possible, or at Mukden, and every indication points to their success in accomplishing this. The Russians are being driven in from all outlying posts, and it will be hard for Kuropatkin to avoid being brought to bay, as his enemy desires. And when the Japanese close in they will have taken the precaution to have more men and more guns on the spot than the Russians have.

As to the naval situation, it remains unchanged. The contention that the loss of the battleship Hatsuse reduces the Japanese fleet to an equality with the Russian is foolish. At the outset Japan had seven battleships and Russia had the same number, but with less aggregate tonnage and fighting capacity. The Japanese have lost one battleship, the Hatsuse. The Russian Petropavlovsk was a total loss. In addition, their battleships Retvizan, Pobeda, Czarevitch and Poltava have been damaged by mines or torpedoes, and from the lack of facilities for repair at Port Arthur are presumably still crippled. But the Russian inferiority on paper is nothing to their inferiority in action. The Japanese, in a word, have the advantage of the sea, and the Russians don't. And in addition it appears that the entrance to Port Arthur is now blocked, so that the finest fleet in the world would be helpless inside.

As to the Japanese loss by the sinking of the small cruiser Yoshino in collision, the wonder is that some such accident has not occurred before. The Japanese Admiral has not hesitated to maneuver large numbers of ships in all kinds of weather, as shown when he almost trapped the Port Arthur squadron when the Petropavlovsk was sunk. In such circumstances accidents are bound to happen, and the Japanese have cause to rejoice that a comparatively unimportant vessel like the Yoshino was the victim. They will not be as downcast over the loss of the insignificant battleship Hatsuse as would have been the case had she been sunk directly by the Russians. If torpedo-boats are able to creep out from Port Arthur and lay mines without detection, it seems astonishing that none of them should make an attack upon the Japanese squadron. From the cockle-shell torpedo-boat to the immense battleship, the Russian ships lack the animated spirit that alone can render them formidable.

DECREASING BREADSTUFF EXPORTS.

The heavy shrinkage in American exports of breadstuffs for the current season, as compared with those of a number of preceding seasons, is causing considerable discussion in the financial and commercial papers in the East. Interest in the matter has been increased by the appearance of "Democrat's Trade Year Book," compiled by a prominent Liverpool expert. In this publication is presented extensive figures showing that Russia and Argentina have been annexing much of the prestige held by North America as a grain shipper. Commenting thereon, Bromhall says:

"Looking ahead until December of this year, it is probable that the United States will have exported over 400,000,000 bushels, and Argentina nearly 200,000,000 bushels in the 12 months, while the American total may not exceed 1,000,000,000 bushels. The relative position of the three countries, it will be seen, is not alone due to the growth in the exporting capacity of Russia and Argentina, but also, and in the main, to the falling off in the capability of America to 'feed the world,' as was once expected of her."

The assumption that there has been a falling off in the capability of this country to feed the world, or that portion of it which she was expected to feed, is erroneous, and does not account for the falling off in grain exports. There are still millions of acres of idle land in this country which can be used for wheat production, and until it is brought into use our "capabilities" in this line cannot truthfully be said to show a falling off. Many factors have conspired to restrict the exports of breadstuffs this season. One is the unparalleled prosperity and attendant increasing purchasing power of our own people. This has had the effect of taking up a larger proportion of the crop than usual for home consumption. For many months the price of wheat in American markets has hovered above a parity with the foreign markets, and so long as American buyers would take the wheat at higher figures than the foreigners would pay, the latter were obliged to turn to Russia and Argentina for supplies.

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for money, as he has so often been in the past, has refused to sell, even at prevailing high prices. With the exception of the visible supply, which is all stored where the trade can without difficulty keep accurate tally on its dimensions, the quantity of wheat on hand in this country can never be accurately estimated. The Government makes a report March 1, purporting to give the amount in farmers' hands, but it is never accepted by the trade as anything better than a guess, and not infrequently more wheat has come out of the country after March 1 than was reported in farmers' hands on that date.

Dollar wheat has been in evidence again in Chicago for the past two days. In fact, it has been within hailing distance of that famous mark for several months. But practically all the wheat hangs around that remunerative figure must be very distressing to one William J. Bryan, who in former campaigns has pointed with pride to cheap wheat as one of the natural accompaniments of a Republican Administration. Then there would be no special regret over the lost prestige, for wherever wheat-growing has been abandoned in this country it has been to make way for a more profitable crop of something else. It was not very long ago that the Willamette Valley's normal wheat crop was about 6,000,000 bushels, and now the output is frequently less than half that amount, and yet the Willamette Valley has been a distinct gainer by the abandonment of its wheat acreage for the more profitable diversified farming. Europe can never test the "capabilities" of America as a wheat producer so long as the cheap labor of Russia and the Argentine supply her for less money than our farmers think it is worth here. If an era of bad crops in the countries mentioned should result in dollar wheat for a few seasons, American exports would soon go back to their old-time proportions.

LAKE COUNTY'S REPROBACH.

The reign of lawlessness in Lake County involving the murder of at least one prominent citizen, and the wanton killing of thousands of sheep, has been universally deprecated throughout the state, so far as we have observed, with the exception of the Chewaucan Post, published near the scene of the outbreaks. The Post prints a column on the subject, the evident purpose of which is to justify the killing of sheep and condone the murder of Mr. Sain. It finds it in the hands of Mr. Sain, and the sheep drew a deadline over which they should not pass, that their mandate "should have been respected," and that they "were as much within their rights as was ever a miners' meeting, and those sheep were as legally executed as was ever the order of a miners' court."

The conclusion, of course, is untenable, for Lake County is not an ungoverned territory, and the necessity of lynching is not the necessary of Lynch law. The Post argues that because the cattle were first on the ground they are entitled to keep the sheep out—a proposition whose statement is its own refutation anywhere but in a region terrorized by the cowmen. Its solution of the whole problem—Federal control—is also vain, for not in that way can Lake County be saved from the responsibility off on the Government at Washington. These outbreaks are the concern and the shame of the peace officers of Lake County; and if they are unable to punish the offense and prevent its repetition, their duty under the law is to apply to Governor Chamberlain. It is the Oregonian's opinion that the governor cannot altogether clear his skirts by saying that he must not move until he is applied to, and his offer of a reward, made yesterday, indicates his acceptance of that view; but whether this is true or not, it is the most foolish thing in the world for Lake County to seek immunity from censure on the ground that control of the ranges should be in Federal hands. At the end of the Post's article, however, we find this paragraph: "It is only fair to say that this article was set by Mr. Sain before he left and is his personal opinion, and not intended to commit the paper to any policy."

As a disclaimer, this utterance may well serve as a model for all papers running local editorials in Lake County. It is a short and effective disclaimer, and it is a pity that Mr. Sain was afraid of the cowmen, his underlings equal afraid of the sheepmen. Altogether the episode forms an exhibit in freedom of the press which is anything but creditable to Southeastern Oregon and suggests most painfully a recent homicide and trial in the State of South Carolina.

Members of the sporting fraternity who diversify the pleasures of betting on the high card with wagers on horse races, and who are lured by the fearful loss of the referee of the Western Union to assist in the game by carrying racing reports will seriously interfere with the breeding industry. This inference is hardly warranted by the facts, for, in spite of the advent of the automobile, good horses are today very scarce and command higher figures than ever before. Representatives of the British, Japanese and American Governments are now scouring the Pacific Northwest in an endeavor to secure horses, and have great difficulty in supplying the demand. If the fate of the horse-breeding industry rests with the poolroom gamblers, respectable men will not care how soon it is sealed. Fortunately, however, for the lovers of that noblest creation in the animal world, there will always be a sufficient demand for horses for commercial purposes, and for use in legitimate sports, to prevent any slackening in the breeding industry.

Russia has tested at great expense and not a little disappointment the truth of the familiar adage, "The more haste the less speed." "Rush work" on the equipment of her battleships has practically disabled many of the vessels of the Baltic fleet. As a result of undue haste, it has been found that the engines and boilers that have been placed in the new warships are defective and must be taken out and replaced by machines that can do the work required. This being true, the Baltic fleet will not sail for the Far East in July, as has been announced, and indeed not for many months to come. The loyal subjects of Russia are striving to be patient under the reverses that were caused by the unreadiness of the country for war. The Caar, with more sagacity than he has been given credit for possessing, keeps himself popular by appearing constantly before the public, by hailing the soldiers of the rank and file as "brothers," and by extravagant

POLITICS OF THE SENATE.

Washington Post. Almost one-third of the Senate— which means almost 30 Senators—is now more or less engaged in looking after political friends in Congress. The House must fight his campaign every two years, but a Senator only once in six years. By a provision of the Constitution, the House is divided into three classes, and therefore only one-third of them comes up for re-election or retirement with every Congressional campaign. The terms of some of the most prominent Senators of both parties expire March 3 next. In the class are such Republicans as Aldrich, Hale, Lodge, Hawley, Proctor and Quay, and such Democrats as Daniel, Cockrell and Bates. But practically all the Senate leaders are certain of being returned by their State Legislatures. It is the Senators, young in service and less prominently known, who must fight for their re-election or retirement. The Senatorial campaign will be comparatively of minor interest, for another reason. The present Republican majority is so seriously impaired, however the disastrous fortunes of the election may prove for their party. If one were to hazard a prophecy, it would be that on the expiration of the present Congress there will be four or five seats, as most of the Republican Senators in the class come from rockribbed Republican states that will not be swept from their moorings by any political upheaval.

But when, at the beginning of the short extra session of the Senate, March 3 next, the 29 Senators march to the clerk's desk, escorted by their colleagues, to take the oath of office for six years, there will necessarily be not a few new faces among the number. The list of 30 whose terms expire next March follows:

- Aldrich, of R. I. Gibson, of Mont. Ball, of Del. Hale, of Me. Bates, of Mo. Keen, of N. J. Burrows, of Ind. Lodge, of Mass. Clapp, of Minn. McCama, of Md. Culberson, of Tex. Proctor, of Va. Dewey, of N. Y. Quay, of Pa. Ditchie, of Neb. Stewart, of Nev. Foster, of Wash. Tallaferro, of Fla.

Only seven of these are Democrats, the smallest number of Democrats in any one of the three classes. They are Senators Bates, Cockrell, Culberson, Aldrich, Gibson and Tallaferro. Of these Senators Daniel and Money have already been elected for six years more. Their credentials have been placed on file in the clerk's office. The only Democrats left in the seven in any possible danger is that from Montana. Republicans expect to elect a Legislature that will send one of their own men to Washington in place of Mr. Gibson. Chances are probably in their favor.

Successors to two of the 33 Republicans have already been elected. Senator Dick, of Ohio, will succeed himself, and Maryland has chosen a Democrat in place of Senator McCama. Therefore, even if Senator Gibson is re-elected, the number of Republicans cannot increase their present majority in the Senate.

Of the 31 remaining Republicans, 11 are in the class that will surely send a Republican to Washington in their places, namely: Michigan, Minnesota, Wyoming, Washington, Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nebraska and West Virginia. The only Democrats left in the seven in any possible danger is that from Montana. Republicans expect to elect a Legislature that will send one of their own men to Washington in place of Mr. Gibson. Chances are probably in their favor.

The custom of celebrating the birthday of Queen Victoria has not entirely lapsed, though the third anniversary since her death is now at hand. The force of habit finds illustration in the continued observance after her death of the natal day of the good Queen. It may be said, however, that the record of her long reign is one of which all loyal sons of Britain are justly proud, and even though they do not regret that the weak personality of an aged woman at the head of the government has given place to the stronger personality of a man—not young, but still forceful. This country sent many farmers have not touched a responsive feeling in the hearts of thousands who mourned the death of the good Queen as a personal loss, even while they recognized the fact that it was her time to die and that the nation gained rather than lost by the event of her death.

No one need despair of voting because he was unable to register. All that is necessary is to produce at the polls the acknowledged certificate of six freeholders that the applicant is a qualified elector. Every legal voter who is not registered should make full calculation to avail himself of this provision. In the cities this matter will take care of itself. But in the country districts throughout the state the voters should attend to it by prearrangement. Owing to the trouble of a special trip to the county seat, many farmers have not registered. It will be very easy for them to meet together at the polling-places on election day and certify to each other's qualifications, and this should be systematically done.

Oregon will lead off in June with the most splendid Republican majority ever thrown in the history of the state. It will be, as it should be, big enough to elect the country. Such a majority is due to President Roosevelt and the first of the campaign of 1904—to President Roosevelt, the man whose knowledge of the West, whose sympathy with the West, and whose service to the West, are unequalled. To Oregon it is a special appeal; for to him, more than to all others, is due the recognition accorded by the United States to the Oregon Exposition, upon which all eyes here are now concentrated. Approve the President in June by twenty thousand! It is his due.

Suppose Japan should emerge victoriously from the present conflict. What about control of China? Will Corea remain independent? Is the war for territorial aggrandizement? Japan's Minister at Washington has replied to these and collateral questions with most direct and unequivocal speech. In an interview with Frank G. Carpenter, to be published in the Sunday Oregonian tomorrow, Takahira's clear statement— he revised the interview before it was sent to the Oregonian—may be taken as an official declaration of his government.

From the registration it may be judged that 95,000 votes will be thrown in June, in comparison with a total of 85,704 in June, 1902. Passing over the vote for Governor, which was not a party test, the vote on Secretary of State stood thus: Dunbar (Rep.), 47,823; Sears (Dem.), 20,557; Barzee (Socialist), 5,658; Davis (Pro.), 485. On the increased vote of this year the Republican plurality about 1 year.

NEW TREASURE SHIPS AND OLD.

New York Globe. If the present were the ample days of the great Elizabeth, and the news had reached the sturdy Henry or the reckless Drake at Plymouth that the ship with \$200,000 in shining gold was afloat, we might expect to see her outfitting in times when piracy was more respectable such a prize as that. But the times are too prosaic to permit of such a project. The stout hulls who laid the foundations of English greatness on the sea would have risked a subsequent declaration of war legalizing a sail.

A few years ago the Bourgeois carried \$3,000,000; but probably it is true, as is said, that the shipment on La Lorraine is the largest single one of record. Yet, if the comparatively small amount of \$2,000,000 is to be taken as a precedent, the Spanish called the treasure squadron that for nearly 200 years annually sailed from Havana to Cadiz, who on the average conveyed gold and silver to the amount of \$30,000,000. Such was the steady drain which old Spain regularly made on the New World.

Some of the galleons were most productive. When Drake made his famous journey around the world, although England Spain were then nominally at peace, of the coast of Peru he took from the Cacafuego treasure to the amount of \$2,000,000. On board was a certain quantity of jewels and precious stones, and 25 tons of uncoined silver, two very fair gilt silver bowls, and the like trifles," says Chaplain Fletcher, the historian of the expedition, with clumsy plainness.

A half century later one of Blake's captains caught the flota almost within sight of Cadiz. Of the four ships three were sunk, and one, with \$3,000,000, captured, sent to England. A whole copy of the hoard at the bottom of the sea, and there remains. In 1772, when the Active and the Favorite caught the Spanish fleet off Cadiz, who carried \$2,444,548, and each captain received \$25,000, the Lieutenants £12,000, and the able seamen \$45. No wonder privateering died there. As late as 1894 the English intercepted the Spanish fleet off the coast of Peru, and there was no war, and bagged three ships with \$2,000,000 on board and sent one with \$2,000,000 to the bottom. But the English steamed off Cadiz, who carried \$2,444,548, and each captain received \$25,000, the Lieutenants £12,000, and the able seamen \$45. No wonder privateering died there. 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