The Oregonian

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year (issued Thursday) ... BY CARRIER.

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Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice Second-Class Matter. to 14 Pages... to 28 Pages... to 44 Pages... to 40 Pages... .1 cent -8 cents

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FORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1968

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

A friend, whose letter is very much too long to be printed in full, writes that he opposes the Fowler currency bill, because it "would place the en-tire monetary system of the United States in the hands of individual manipulators and corporations," and would leave out the Government, which should have "the sole right to issue money." This "would be in deadly antagonism to the freedom of the people.

But the Fowler bill does not propose to invest the banks with the power to issue notes, at their own pleasure and on their own account, without super-vision and control of Government and Every part of the process, the methods of issue, and amounts to be sued, are to be under direction of law executed through the Controller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States.

But the system would be so changed that bank circulation-under strict rules-would be allowed on current

silver craze. It still sends up shoots, limitation of nets to 900 feet in as tares sown among wheat, against a ength and 25 feet depth, and closing rational, stable and effective currency, of October and November. As to size of nets and night fishing, this bill which must be issued through banks, but remain under Government control. goes too far and is too drastic. Both bills, if enacted, will fall to

NEW YORK FOR HUGHES.

for closed season between April It has always seemed doubtful, upon any general survey of the field, whether Taft could obtain the nomina-15 and August 25-closed Sunday not doubt that they could both be enacttion for the Presidency; for since he since the Astoria bill abolishes eđ. is the leading candidate, the natural tendency among supporters of all the rest will be to unite on some one wheels and The Dalles bill legalizes them, and under such circumstance the law says the bill receiving the against him. Whether any of the higher number of votes shall be en great states, save Ohio, will back him acted. cealously and steadfastly, is still probthat enforcement of either bill would ematical. What will Pennsylvania do protect some salmon. The fish now when she gets through with Knox, protected are woefully few. Yet it and Illinois when she gets through should be borne in mind that either with Cannon, and Indiana when gets through with Fairbanks? bill would operate unfairly for other

enough. Besides,

EXPOSITIONS AND EXPOSITIONS.

The New York Sun devotes nearly a

column of editorial space to "knock-

ing" expositions in general, and that

of Seattle in particular. Its apparent

inability to recognize merit in any un-

dertaking that does not begin or end

on, or at least contribute heavily to,

Manhattan Island is a well-recognized

characteristic of the New York press

"Immestown appears to have cost us about \$2,500,000," says the Sun, "yet,

undismayed by that experience. Con

gress is now disposed to give Seattle

for her Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposiion next year the sum of \$1,175,000."

Concluding its theorizing as to what the Seattle Exposition may be, the Sun

asserts that, "as a matter of fact, whatever the allegations, the Scattle

show. like all of its kind, will be first

and foremost a boom for Seattle."

leward was ridiculed and even

nost of these people will come for the

and of the resources of this compara

James

there

At the

fisheries than the one which pro York, greatest of all, is likely to stand poses it for Hughes. These remarks are intended simply A long step in this direction has for information of the many perso een taken by the Republican State who do not know the purposes and Committee of New York, which has shortcomings of the two bills. unanimously pronounced for Hughes present time, surveyed from the genand issued an address calling upon the eral interest of the state, it doe various districts of the state to send eem to make much difference whether Hughes delegates to the Chicago con either bill is enacted or not. The next vention. It is probable that New York Legislature should dispose of this convention will support Hughes matter and pass proper measures. with practical unanimity. Question is

whether other states will fall in for him more probably than with Taft. Not a few persons believe Hughes would be a stronger candidate before

the electorate than Taft. Hughes has excellent standing on all matters of present interest to the country. His record is unimpeachable. In his treatment of the great questions that have arisen in the State of New York he has been as fearless as Roosevelt himself. Taft is handicapped-how far no one can tell-by the opposition of organized labor, and by the resentment of the negroes of the country over the Brownsville affair. To insist that the

opposition to him on these grounds has no just foundation would avail lit-But these forces of opposition tle. would not appear against Hughes at all

Good judges of politics deem the chances excellent for the nomination of Hughes. The whole question will he whether the supporters of Knox. Fairbanks, Cannon and La Follette, and various unattached delegations.

not be as likely 'to swing to Hughes as go to Taft. In the present state of the case this appears to be the problem of the Republican nomination.

SHIP SUBSIDY AND HIGH FREIGHTS The Oregonian has frequently called

attention to the fact that the greatest sentiment in favor of a ship subsidy exists in interior cities in the United States, where, of course, the opportunitles for close observation of the practical instead of the theoretical workings of the project are not available. Proceeding on theory, instead of practice, commercial bodies at Denas well as from foreign countries. The ver, Wichits and other interior cities have indorsed the ship subsidy in onexpress purpose of learning at first qualified terms. Out here on the Patific, where it is so easy to get a close

tively new country. The territory involved covers several range view of the matter, it is surprising to note the ignorance regarding our maritime commerce. For examhundred thousand square miles, and, taken mile for mile, it is incomparably ple, we find in the Tacoma Ledger a richer in natural resources than BAY statement that "of the \$8,056,950 reimilar area tributary to Manhattan ceived for the wheat exported from Tacoma (since July 1, 1907), \$1.557,-Island. It presents opportunities for the small capitalists as well as the 600 is paid to foreigners for taking it to market." The Ledger writer conlarge that cannot be equaled anywhere the known world today. town, which from an exposition standcludes that these figures "serve to show what an opportunity Americans point the Sun compares to Scattle, is are losing by not having a merchant a "finished" town in a "finished" coun-There is no new territory and no try.

marine in which to carry the products of this country to the markets across the seas.'

show nothing new in the way of atbegin with, no portion of the tractions for capital or labor, as this country can do, and as neither capital \$5,056,950 received for the wheat exnor labor attended the exposition it ported from Tacoma was paid to forwas a flat failure. Seattle will un eigners or any one else for carrying i paid to market. Foreign buyers paid \$\$,056,950 for the wheat, and the fordoubtedly profit by the exposition, but it will return not only to the Govern ment, but to all of the people who ateigners sent ships for it. The price tend the exposition, value received. paid the wheatgrower, of course, is always the European price, less the cost Portland profited by the Lewis and Clark Exposition, but there are few if of transporting it from the farm to any individuals in any way connected with the big show that profited to any the European buyer, and the wheat that was worth \$8,056,950 when it was greater extent than have some of the cleared at Tacoma was accordingly new residents whom it attracted to worth more than \$9,613,000 when it reached Europe. This freight charge Oregon, and who, remaining here, made more money in one year than was paid by the foreign consumer be cause the handicap of distance prethey could make in ten years in the crowded industrial hives of the East. vents him buying wheat as cheaply as The benefits were not all reaped on the Pacific Coast, either. The new the consumer at Tacoma. But admit ting, for example, that the Ledger was instead of wrong, and that the capital which found such alluring op righ portunities here created a demand for \$1,557,600 was deducted from the more labor, and the congested labor \$8,056,950 received for the wheat, are the Americans "losing by not having a centers of the East were relieved to a certain extent by the thousands that merchant marine in which to carry, flocked westward. If Seattle had nothetc.3 ng more to offer in the way of attrac-Would the American merchant ma-rine have carried the wheat for the tions of intrinsic value than were amount paid the foreigners, or would vailable at Jamestown, there would be some excuse for "knocking" it have exacted the 50 per cent extra the coming show. " If there were no other which is being paid for coal carried in good resulting from these Far Western American bottoms for the Pacific One of the vessels clearing expositions, they are worth the money fleet? from Tacoma this season carried 300. for the purpose of broadening the vis 000 bushels of wheat, the product of ion and increasing the knowledge of about 150 farms. Are the 150 farmers the provincial Easterners whose ideas who sold this wheat so vitally interof the greatness of their country have ested in a merchant marine that they been dwarfed by a lifetime spent in a are willing to pay the one shipowner that additional 50 per cent which is narrow environment. now demanded by American shipown "A DEMON THAT MAY BE EXORCISED." The great American people are ers? Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in a long "losing" any money through lack article in a late number of the Satur of a merchant marine, so long as their day Evening Post, treats typhold fever freight is handled by foreigners at a as "a demon that may be exorclaed by lower cost than it can be handled by an incantation of one sentence-'Keep Americans. Eventually we may be human excreta out of the drinking permitted to buy cheap ships and en-Every case of this justly water' gage in the business on even terms with the foreigners. When that is dreaded, wasting and wasteful disease with the foreigners. he asserts, is the result of a previous possible there will be no necessity for While this disease is now "discase. a ship subsidy. gracefully common," he foresees the

taxy heat devised. The innocent he

have been devised. The innocent householder millies forth, and, at an appropriate distance from his cot, he digs two holes, one about 10 feet deep, the other about four. Into the shallower one he throws his excreta. While upon-the surface of the ground he flings abroad his household waste from the back stoop. The genile rain from heaven washes these various products down into the solf and percolates gradually into the deeper hole. When the interesting solution has accumu-lated to a sufficient depth it is drawn up by the old oaken bucket or modern pump, and drunk. Is it any wonter that in this pro-gressive and highly-civilised county 380,000 cates of typhold occur every year, with a death penalty of 10 per cent? Counting half of these as workers, and the period of illness as two months, which would be very moderate, estimates, gives a lossest productive working time equivalent to 30,000 years. Talk of "cheap as dtril" It is the most ex-penale there its. protect salmon; since they do not pro-There is no doubt, however, orking time equivalent to 30,000 years, alk of "cheap as diri?" It is the most exensive thing there is. This picture is exceedingly vivid. It

calls to mind many a farmhouse, scourged by typhoid, pluched by the onsequent exhaustive drain upon its

esources, its inmates decimated death and the white-haired preacher of "ye olden time" discoursing to the bereaved ones at many successive fuerals of the inscrutable will of divin-Providence as represented by their grievous afflictions. The puzzled docor, as he went his rounds through an afflicted neighborhood, fought the disease valiantly when he found it, in the human body, with such remedies as the scant medical knowledge of the sanctioned, but never thought tracing or attempting to trace it to its source-the old oaken bucket that-

Dripping with cools Aross from the well

Other carriers of typhoid are milk placed in vessels that have been vashed with contaminated water, and the fly that lights on everything and never wipes his feet."

The story as told in detail is at once larming and reassuring. Alarming because of the common methods by which this disease is carried-reassurng because, having tracked the mishlef-breeder to his lair, sahitary science has already surrounded him and waging upon him a war of extermination which in the end-far or near -must prove successful,

The new liners Mauretania and Lu

sitania, in spite of their great speed, are said to be disappointing in their This is the spirit which was so much inability to make proper use of the n evidence when the late William H. power generated by the steam turbines The latter, to attain the maximum decused of mercenary motives in his efforts to induce the United States Gov-ernment to pay about \$7,000,000 for gree of efficiency, must be run at a speed so great that it is impossible to construct a propeller with the right the territory of Alaska. The opposilegree of "pitch" to suit. Engineertion to that purchase, of course, all came from the smug, self-satisfied, ing experts who have followed the ourse of the turbine hope to overcome egotistical individuals who, neither by personal inspection nor mental vision, were in a position to know that anythis difficulty with an intervening gear which will admit of the turbine developing the maximum power and trans-mitting it to the propeller at a speed thing of merit could exist west of the Mississippi River. The result of the leattle Exposition will not differ mabest suited for the propeller. For a new beginner, the steam turbine has been a wonder, and it is reasonable to terially from that of the Lewis and lark Exposition, held in Portland. elieve that its advantages have not all Like that of Portland, the Seattle Exbeen discovered or developed position will attract thousands of people from all parts of the United States

The old saying that "money talks" is illustrated in the provision of the state law which requires that the authors of arguments for or against inltiative and referendum measures shall

pay the cost of publishing the same in the pamphlet for distribution among the voters of the state. It costs a man \$50 a page to address the 100,000 ers of the state through the medium of this pamphlet. At that rate the voters should feel some assurance that writers of arguments have not the

wasted any space and there should be no hesitancy in reading everything they have written. When a man pays \$50 a page for the privilege of talking to you, it is a fair assumption that he new resources to be developed. It can is in earnest and that he has "boiled it down."

> Six years' imprisonment at hard laoor was the sentence for John O'Brien. a representative of the Structura Ironworkers' Union, at Ashtabula, O. for assault with intent to maim a nor union foreman at a labor riot month. A few sentences of this kind passed out to the un-American element that elects to say whether a man shall work or remain idle will have a

JURIST PLOTS REVENCE.

mmunity Bath" Judge Alleged to Be An Active Cannon Worker. Springfield (III.) Dispatch to Chicago Record-Herald.

A dramatic phase of the attempt to pu Illinois in the anti-Taft lists came to light when it was discovered that Judge Otis Humphrey, of the United States District Court, was one of the instigator the "porch climbers' convention at Litchfield, Judge Humphrey is th jurist whose decision giving the munity bath" to the packers in the beet aults in 1966 brought a special messag to Congress from President Roosevelt declaring that the Humphrey finding made the outcome of the trial a "miscarriage of justice," and that it came near making the law a 'measurably farce No rejoinder was made by Judge Hum

phrey. Smarting under the President' reproofs, however, the jurist is said by his friends to have been quietly mapping out a plan of retaliation, and when "Uncle Joe" Cannon first began to scheme to deliver Illinois to the reaction-aries in the National convention the Judge was quick to join the movement The "porch climbers' convention" a Litchfield, at which a programme was rigged up that would allow the sage o Danville two delegates from this distric Danying two delegates from this district who would be absolutely under his thumb, was the outcome of weeks of work on the part of Federal officials in Sangamon County. Judge Humphrey did not participate in the work of button-holing the Congressional committeemen. leaving that to coarser spirits, but it is generally understood that throughout he was chief of the instigators behind he scenes, Republicans who have been busy

Republicans who have been billy the past two days trying to map out a way of circumventing the effort to drag two vestpocket delegates out of this district for "Uncle Joe" have dug up indisputa-ble evidence that Judge Humphrey not only sanctioned the schedule to throw Illinois to an anti-Rocevelt candidate. but that the scheme itself was largely based on his advice and suggestions.

GROAT'S DAY FOR BEAR MR. Didn't Need a Dog, but He Got Five Victima in Two Trees.

Cottage Grove Leader. The bear story of the season come rom the Coast Fork Valley, a dozen

miles south of this city. Last Sunday Mr. Groat, who lives on the Thackral place, informed some neighbors that he was going bear-hunting. He was reminded that no varmint dogs were at hand, when Mr. Groat repiled that he did not need any dogs to hunt bear, so he took his gun and alone proceeded about three miles up Wilson Creek. He soon located a great hollow cedar tree and while investigating it a big black bear peered out of a hole and black bear peered out of a noie and was promptly shot. Groat, being satis-fied that more bears were inside, stopped up the hole in the tree and went back home for help. George Taylor returned to the bear haunts with him, and two more black bears were located and killed in the tree. A little farther up the creek another hol-low tree was located in which was low tree was located, in which was i two big brown bears, and they both killed. Mr. Groat thus made were good, and at one swoop came near rid ding that part of the country of the troublesome bruins. President Roosetroublesome bruins. President Roose velt will please take notice and surren-der the bear-hunters' persimmon to Mr Groat.

Mighty Good Theology.

Philadelphia Record. "I never discuss marriage," said the late General Fitzhugh Lee, "without thinking of an old colored preacher in my state who was addressing his dark-skinned congregation, when a white man rose up in the back of the building.

Preacher,' said the white man. MT

to you,' said the parson. Preacher, you are talking about Cain and you say he got married anoth Can and you say he got marines in the land of Nod after he killed Abel. But the Bible only mentions Adam and Eve as being on the earth at that time. Who, then, did Cain marry?

The colored preacher snorted with

"Huh! he said. You hear dat, brederen and sisters? You hear dat, fool question I am axed? Cain, he went great obstacle to a better knowledge of and sympathy with people and things of Spanish origin. Only lately has the to de land o' Nod, just as de Good Book tells us, an' in de land o' Nod Cain Spanish language been included in our gits so lazy an' so shiftless dat he up

BILLBOARD A PUBLIC NUISANCE Considered as Bad Advertising and Detriment to Property

Rochester (N. Y.) Herald. Judge Welch, of the California Supres ourt, has decided that a billboard under certain conditions is a public nuisance, exlaining his stand on that question in the

ollowing language: "A glaring billboard advertising, for ina popular beer, set opposite a stanc man's house in a vacant lot, bordering upon a public highway in a country town evoted to homes, is just as offensive to the immediate residents as would be the maintenance of a pigsty giving forth offenaive odors, or the maintenance of a tonebreaking machine, or a chime of hoarse bells. In principle, there is no not be had against the maintenance, for purely advertising purposes, of an unouth billboard erected opposite my house. having painted upon it grotesque adver tisements of wines, beers and whiskles and constantly, hourly and daily a detriment to my property, and a serious in-jury to the feelings of myself and my family. Happily, there is a strong cru-sade in full swing all over this country against the further maintenance of bill

Acathetic Boston has long waged a war on the billboard nuisance, where lawyers have contended that under the common law they could not be interfered with. But the Park Commission has been given certain powers of restraint, and the public parks are not now fenced in with board walls containing giaring advertisements. Possibly Judge Weich's frank opinion will reswaken the nearly sympolent authori-

be done to restrain this continued deface senses seeking a change from the con stant evidences of commercialism visible in the cities. The vandal penetrates to remotest solltudes wherever he finds a path trodden by human foot, or likely to ome within range of human vision. come within range of duman vision. ... there is a bit of picturesque scenery there the signboard man is sure to be found. It is wrong in principle and practice, and from every consideration of propriety ought to be discouraged.

Pelitical Dissolution

Chinook Observer. The political condition in Oregon at this time is that of a political wreck. Statement No. 1 is fast destroying and

moralizing its parties. The initiative and referendum is being used as a child would use a razor. All the great leaders of the Republican party have been killed or so badly crippled that no reorganiza tion along party lines is possible. The Republicans who are worthy and able will not seek election or appointment to The mediocre in talent and ca place. pacity are now in the front rank for promotion and elevation, U'Ren and his browd of agitators and obstructionists are in the saddle, and they will con tinue there till the taxpayers and Re publicans of Oregon begin to realiz hat they are congratulating them selves, with inconsiderate enthusiasm on the downfall of their leaders, who judged, by the common standard of politicians and men, were as fair in politics and no worse in character and nethods than those who hounded them out of public life.

Spain in America.

New York Herald. New York Herald. Not to know the history of Spain is not to know the history of America. The discoveries of the early explorers and colonizers are deply imbedded in the records of the Spanish Empire at its mightlest period. The language they brought to this hemisphere still prevails through an area on this side of the brought to this hemisphere shill prevails through an area on this side of the Atlantic almost four times that of the United States. Our coast line brisiles with Spanish names from Florida to the Straits of Vancouver. Even today in our own Southwest several hundred thou-sahd of our citizens use the Spanish tonewe

NATIONAL GUARD

THE first requisition of new Springorganization in the United States was received at the Portland Armory from the War Department last week and will be distributed at once among the infantry companies of Oregen. It will be several weeks yet before any other state troops receive the guns. This initial shipment is a small one, the total being only 100 But 1400 similar weapons are guns. difference between them. It would be a aircady on the way here from the singular result of our law if relief could Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C., and the entire Guard will bewith the modern arm by the time the outdoor rifle season opens. The 190 guns have been apportioned, by direction of Adjutant-General Finzer, so as to give five rifles to each company of infantry in the state. The best marksmen in the various companies will be the ones to re-

colve the weapons at this time. The new Springfield, model 1006, to an excellent appearing rifle and it takes only a casual examination to convince the experfenced marksman that the gain is all that has been claimed of it. It is better made than the Krag, being much in the nature of a Krag but including many im-

provements in minor details which have been suggested out of long experience with the new discarded gun. One important change has been inade

ince the Springfield was announced several years ago. This change is in the type of bayonet. Originally the War Department set out a siender rod bay onet. little thicker than a pencil, 12 inches long and blunt at the thrusting point. It was the most harmless contrivance ever attached to any weapon. The War Department authorities had agreed that bayonet fighting was a thing of the past

Official reports of several important batties of the Russo-Japanese War revealed. lowever, that bayonet fighting had been the decisive point not in one engagement but in many. The War Department very quickly called in the rods and ordered a bayonet that went to the other extreme bayonet that went to the other extreme of being the most serviceable blade ever in use by United States troops. This weapon, a knife bayonet, accompanies the new rifles just received. It has a thrust of 18 inches and a four-inch hilt; and the Krag bayonet looks very much like a penknife by comparison. With such a bayonet, American troops would never be at a disadvantage in close guarters.

The rifle itself is of far greater ac-couracy than its predecessor and drives with greater velocity. While the sights are patterned after the Krag sights many minor improvements are apparent which will at once appeal to riftemen. The load-ing arrangement is different, the shells being inserted with a clip. Loading and firing, otherwise, is controlled by a holt similar to that of the Krag. The projectile is 30-30 caliber and tapers to a fine point offering less surface for atmopoint onering jess surface for anno-spheric resistance than the blunt pro-jectile heretofore in use. Just exactly how this pointed missle will be affected by high wind is a matter yet to be seen. Just why the War Department has not sent out more printed matter on the Springfield is a matter not easily derstood. The gifts are here but varoius little problems as to how t various little problems as to now they act at different strates of range, work his left for practical experience to solve. As soon as the first shipment of animunition arrives the gun will be taken on the range and the requisite "dope" worked

out by local experts. Fift rounds are now on the way, Fifty thousands

March 27 has been set as the date for the annual inspection and reviaw, by Governor Chamberlain, of the troops stationed in Portland, Colonel C. E. Mo-Donell, of the Third Oregon Infantry, and Captain H. U. Welch, of the field batcaptain A. C. Wein, of the hern bat-tery, have issued the necessary orders for the event. The companies are now re-cruited well up to their maximum strength and the turnout for this event will doubtless be the largest on record.

Within the next 30 days the campaign for a favorable vote on the \$100,000 ap-propriation for new Armories will be taken up. Information has been secured that grange organizations are coming to see the need of the new structures and are withdrawing, in part, from the ai-tack on the appropriation. The campaign will be essentially one of education, as the Guard does not intend to play in the game of politics any further than is necessary. Efforts will be made to bring the voters of the state to an intelligent understanding of the matter and militia men believe that then there will be no further question about approval of the appropriation. that grange organizations are coming to

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and signboards, a crusade that can only end, as all crusades have ended, looking to the betterment of mankind, in the final downfall of this damaging kind of busi-

reawaken the nearly sommolent authori-ties, and hearten the anti-billboard cru-saders into renewed activity. It seems a pity that something cannot

be done to restrain this continued deflace-ment of the landscape. Someone has gone up and down our beautiful Genesee River painting on every available rock the name of a commodity of daily use. Along our railroads fair landscapes are belit-tered with signboards which offend the beness eaching a change from the con-

and movable assets and on the general resources of the banks, and no longer be confined to a fixed security of nds, under which, at frequent intervals, great part of the currency of the country goes into hiding, freezes up, ceases to flow. A bank currency secured on bonds can hide away and wait. Secured on current bills of exchange, which are good as bonds-for if any security better than wheat bills and cotton bills and wool bills and tobacco bills and coal bills and oil bills, and bills based on all the staple prod nets of labor and of production and of commerce has been discovered, nobody yet has reported them.

Of course the direction and supervision of the bank issues by officers of the Government, under the instruction of law, is necessary. This the Fowler bill fully provides.

Our correspondent also objects to the statement that we should follow the course of other civilized nations derived by them from their experience: because the masses of the people those countries are paupers have no rights, and if we adopt or follow their example in money and linance we shall fall into the same industrial and social conditions. The cart here, as in so many other matters of like discussion, is before the horse. A progressive industrial civilization requires a sure and stable mon-Towards such condi etary system. tions our country is making rapid advance. In the parts of our country where the population is congested the condition of the people is not essentially different from that in similar districts of the Old World. And the leading principles of commerce are all the same. And since industrial and commercial conditions in our country are rapidly approaching those in older countries, our financial operations and

monetary system must tend to congeneral to those of other countries, adopted by them because necessary to a progressive in-We are forced dustrial civilization. into the same course by principles as compulsory as those of geometry and the laws of gravitation.

Government notes are the very worst form of currency or substitutes for The best form, and the only money. scientific form, is bank notes, issued under regulation of law, secured first on gold reserves, and moving in ordinary transactions on the security of bills of exchange representing the staple commodities of use and consumption.

First thing, however, is to eradicate from the public mind the notion that the Government, by issue of Treasury notes, can create money. That is the root of every error in our financial and monetary system It was the roo of the greenback craze and next of the night fishing in pavigation channels,

RIVAL SALMON BILLS.

Neither of the two fish bills, presented under the initiative for the Columbia River, contains the real remedies required; instead, each of them. proposed by a selfish fish faction, de signs to smite a rival. The waning salmon industry needs check of gill nets, seines, traps and wheels-the gear in use-by making their size and reach smaller. It needs also rest from fishing at periods between April 15 and August 25. In the long attack on the

salmon, between those dates, there is practically no restraint on the rapacity not of the city, for the reason that great cities are developing some sort of the fisheries.

One measure, known as the Astoria of a sanitary conscience, while deni-zens of rural districts have as yet litbill, abolishes wheels. Instead, it ought to regulate wheels by shortentle or none. Plainness of language is ing their working season, eliminating one of Dr. Hutchinson's characteris them from certain places, cutting tics. His readers are never left in down the length of their leads and by doubt as to his meaning. In common otherwise lessening their destructive-ness. At the same time the bill ought parlance, he does not "mince matters." Hear him:

pletely as has typhus.

to regulate in similar manner gillnets. Bud as our city water often is, and de San as our city water area it, and se-factive as our systems of sewerage, they can-not for a moment compare in deadliness with that most unbeavenly pair of twins, the shal-low well and the vault prive. A more in-zenious, combination for the dissemination of typhold than this precious couple could hardly The other measure seines and traps. known as The Dalles bill, proposes the closed Sunday, stoppage of har fishing (both good remedies), prohibition of

wholesome effect on the country. 171 will also in the end prove beneficial to respectable unionism of the American brand

"What is it to The Oregonian, any how?" asks the St. Helens Mist. "That paper says it is not a party advocate, but 'merely a looker-on.'' Why, yes, indeed. But isn't a looker-on entitled to an opinion, and to a right to make a forecast of the results of the came! You'll all see where you'll come out. The Oregonian merely foresees But it doesn't worry. Why should it? You're all sheep for the Democratic shambles. The Oregonian excuses itself.

Prohibition, like politics, of which perhaps a part, "makes strange bedfellows." The Kentucky "kernels" who have made mint juleps and red liquor of the Blue Grass region famous, are now threatening to turn the state over to the Prohibition hosts in retallation for the election of Senato Bradley, their contention being that the liquor interests were responsible for Bradley's election and the defeat

Uncle Joe Cannon, Representative Payne and a few more of the mos minent standpatters have at last de cided that the tariff is in need of revision, and the matter will be taken up at an extra session next Spring. This decision is some years overdue but if the subject shall be properly handled and early relief shall be af--some many years or a few years forded, it will make amends in a de

will be as infrequent as typhus, its past.

There is just a suspicion that the but a far more virulent and fatal fever Rev. Mr. Cook might have been anithan typhoid. So enthusiastic and hopeful is this optimist in the sanitary mated by a desire to share in the glare of the spot light that has been play realm that he declares that there can be no question but that, with a step ing around Dr. Day since he assume the role of apologist for the "predator higher in the scale of cleanliness and rich." This suspicion is heightened by the statement that he will insist on a further quickening of the biologic conscience, typhoid will disappear as compublic trial of the charges against Dr. Typhold, as it exists today, is de-Day.

clared to be a disease of the country,

Andrew Carnegie. After all, Widow McGrath was lücky to get \$300 from Mr. U'Ren. And Mr. U'Ren thinks so, too.

> The season is on when the Spring poet should lay in a supply of stamps for return postage.

Maybe Kalser Wilhelm wrote the letter to advertise his new battleship.

an' marries a gal o' one o' dem no 'count pore white trash families dat de inspired apostle didn't consider fittin' to mention in de Holy Word.'"

The

hemselves.

While

"Apotheoals."

Chinook Observer. The apotheosis of W. S. U'Ren, by Lincoln Steffens, in the March number of the American Magazine, is the most striking and remarkable revelation in the political muck-raking that has been directed and conducted for the past three press in the State of Oregon. Those who are familiar with the political and Legis-lative career of U'Ren, and who were eye-witnessess of his movements, conduct and acts at the famous hold-up session of 1897, and who are posted on the facts and true inwardness of the politics of that session, learned all they desire to know about U.Ren, his character, his infinancial deal with the Oregon widow, Mr. U'Ren might elucidate that \$80 graft in the assembly a few years ago, which scared him so had when detected. terests, and professed honesty. They need no magazine article or half-iones to They make URen a saint or sinner. These in formed persons, in making comparisons will look with composure and admiration upon the career, confessions, convictio upon the career, contessions, convector and restoration of the rogues, Puter and McKinley, by executive elemency to the ranks of citizenship, but the defication of U'Ben, a chesp, frick politician, will strike their imaginations as the apotheosis of r and

rat, or a chunk of embaimed beef, with Lincoln Steffens as the only worshipper.

A Marrying Woman.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Mrs. Sophronia Gleason, of Indiana. who wants a divorce from her eighth

who wants a divorce from her exact husband, says she will continue to marry until she finds her affinity. The center of population is somewhere near Mrs. Gleasou's zone, but it will doubtless shift as a result of the stampede of eligible men.

WILL BRYAN "YUMP HIS YOB!"

For Now Minnesota's Yon Yonson Is

Now Minnesola's Yon Yons After Him. Deroit Free Press Yon Yonson, him wan silent man. Ay hear yean day heem run Yong yeanident; ma heart it go Lak wan beeg gatiing gun. Ay ay Ay now skol wait an hear What Youson have to say. Ay bet ma life when Yonson speaks Bai Bryan run away.

Ay waited now tree weeks or four.

Ay waited now tree weeks of rout. Or maybe five or sax: Ay tank me soon Ay hear his volce. Ay swing no more ma ax. Bay Yiminy! Ay tank it queer, Yon Yonson mak no noise: But all the time Bal Bryan, he Kape talking to the boys

Ay no can mak it out at all. Ay tank an tank all day: Ay wonder why Yon Yonson don't Gat up an bave his say. Bay Yiminy! It makes me mad. Ay wan't to Agat an swear. Ay wan't to Agat an swear. Ay wat to hear Yon Yonson taik. An' see dat Bryan scare.

Ay tai ma Greichen-she's ms wife-Ay tai her only walt. Dat Yonson some day he gat mad An' speak, as suite as faite. Ap' Ay skol bat ma life dat when Yon Yonson gat his say. Dat Bryan feller yump his yob-Ay bat he run away.

the hosts of annual tourists have been induced to see Spain with their own eyes and know its people.

Depends on the Cubans,

suring the safety of life and property The issue is in the hands of the Cubani

Another Little Transaction.

Sherman County Observer;

A FEW SQUIBS.

What Started the Quarrel-Young Wife (at home)-"Hello, dearest!" Young hus-band (at office)-"Hello! Who is this?"-

"Maude was afraid the girls wouldn't no-tice her ongarement ring." "Did they?" "Did they? Six of them recognized it at once."--Cleveland. Plain Dealer.

"Are you a valetudinarian, sir?" "No. str. I ain't no such thing, sir; I'm an out-and-out Prohibitionist."-Baltimore Ameri-

"Well, he seems to make people think ."Well, he seems to make people think o." "Well, don't you consider that clever?" -Yonkers Stateman.

"I want to tell you, sir, that this panl don't affect the farmers." "Don't, shi Well, you jest oughter see the prodiga some thet's been thrown back on us."-Judge.

Office Boy-"Please, sir, my grand-mother's dead, and I must get off early to go to the funeral match-I mean the foot-hell ceremony-that is-"" (Exit in con-

Musical Manager-"Now, candidiy, talk ag of the performance of Wagnerian opera

ing of the performance of wagsany's execu-what do you think of our company's execu-tion?". Candid Critic-"II is not execu-tion. my friend; it is assessination."-Balti-more American.

Mrs. Hayfix (reading)--"This paper says hr doctors her discovered another new dis-ease. Hiram." Hayfix-"Huh! I wish th' pesky critters would stop lookin' fer new diseases long enuff ten hunt up a cure fer th' rhumatiz, by grass!"--Chicago Daily

"How do you like the committee to which you were assigned?" asked one member of the House of Representatives. "I suppose I ought to feel flattered." answered the other. "I never beard of it before it seems to have been discovered for my per-sonal benefit."-Washington Star.

ceremony-n.)-Punch.

attempting

barrier of language has been the

New York Sun. The transfer of Cuba's government de-The transier of Cuba's government de-pends upon the force of our obligation to get out in accordance with conditional piedges in comparison with our obliga-tion to continue American control for the purpose of maintaining peace and in-

explain

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There is just a possibility that the American Lake joint infanceivers will have to be called off this Summer. The bill appropriating \$1,200,000 for joint maneuvers a various parts of the United States was favorably reported by the House com-mittee lately. But when it got before the House, breakers were encountered. It passed by a natrow margin and then a oppose the expenditure of so much money for military training raw Congressman from Illinois arose to for military training and asked a roll-call vote. The result of this was that the appropriation was lost by just one vote. Senate, however, has taken the natter up again and will seek to have it reconsidered and passed. Tremendous in-fluence is being brought to bear to have the appropriation put through without reduction and at last accounts the bill seemed to have gotten clear of the break ers. Extensive Joint maneuvers for regulars and National Guard troops have been shared by the University of the sectors. been planned by the War Department for Chickamauga Park, Georgia: Fort

for Chickamauga Park, Georgia: Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Fort BRes, Kansas; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming: Leon Springs, Texas: American Lake, Washington, and Mackemento Ranch, California. The ultimate fate of the ap-propriation bill for these maneuvers will be watched with wide interest.

The schedule of events for the National shoot this Summer is announced. The matches will be held at Comp Perry Ohio, again. Three great programmes are included. The shoot will open with the matches of the National Bills Association August 17 to 20. The Ohlo State Rifle As sociation will sandwich in its events intervals between August 13 and 29, 3 hig National matches, team and individual, will be held from August 21 to 29. That Oregon will send a coam is al-ready assured. New men will have a better chance of qualifying in view of the change of rifle and the competition

for places on the team gives promise of being more heated than ever before

Prohibition in the South.

New York Times. Already every harroom in Georgia has gone out of business, and for the first time in 40 years the Atlanta Journal came out and said that not a single black man was in the city prior. -Booker Washington at the People's Forum in New Rochelle

"Here's a piece in dis paper." said Weary Walker. "what says il's better to ile to a woman if de truth would make her un-happy." "Dat's de way I feel," replied Thirsty Tanks. "an' w'en a lady see to me: "You won't buy liquor wid dis?" I always say. "No, ma'am' "--Philadelphia Press. The temperance movement is treased by racial sentiment in th the South Prohibition for white men failed to pro-Prohibition for white men failed to pro-hibit. Prohibition administered by blacks would certainly not prohibit. But imposed upon the blacks by the superior race in the South it may become effective for both-through sufference on the part of the inferior race, and because of an estimardinary motive for self-denial re-inforcing the good resolutions of flie whites say, 'No, ma'am' "---Philadeiphia Press. Gwendelen (much embarrassed)---''I have ic apologize to you this evening, Mr. Winackster. The girl has been cooking on-ions in the kitchen, and the odor file the house." The Young Man (not at all embar-rassed)---''I der't mind that a bit. Miss Gwendolen Twe just been eating onlons myself." (Dense silence.)---Chicago Tribune.

If the tariff revision committee really want the inside facts relative to benefits of protection, let them sum mon our distinguished fellow-citizen.

of Beekham.

gree for the dilatory tactics of the hence, as the case may be-when it predecessor, now practically unknown,