# Editorial Page of The Jour

#### THE UNITED STATES AT ALGECIRAS.

T-IS EXPLAINED, in response to criticisms upon the sending of American participants in the Al-geciras conference, that our government attends active capacity, and will cast no vote and atexercise no influence in the affair. It is adthe Washington Post, which playfully pelta that "we have no sort of business in this and even if we were concerned in the

n legation in England; and since then he has resplendent, what's the harm? As the "Why shouldn't our ambassador to Italy in a glow at once ecstatic and impertinent? It an anything, but Lord, how beautiful it will be!"

mean anything, but Lord, how beautiful it will be!"
In further suggested by the mildly merry Post that
ald have been proper to add to the delegation Mr.
Idericardis, the Greek gentleman who for a time was
ore or less involuntary guest of that gallant and ensing Moroccan citizen, Raisuli, who with his band
mic opera brigands descended upon Tangier and
ed the gentleman whose name suggests anatomy,
and surgery off into seclusion, until the United
to of which country Pericardis claimed to be a citmade a naval demonstration off Tangier and so inFrance to compel the sultan to gay the alleged

held its sides with laughter, nobody doubting that a "put up job" between the two adventurers. The nee of that very important and valuable American in Pericardis, the Washington paper thinks, "would we upon the episode what the artists call local color true atmosphere," and as there is nothing to be or said he could do no harm.

of which is entertaining, but it was suggested a lays ago by prominent senators that if there should the between the representatives of other countries, Inited States, being formally and officially there, he obliged to decide it and so take positive sides and against France and Germany, one way or the in which case our government would find itself position in which it has no business to be.

as been attempted for years in securing of United States senators by the direct vote of ople. Meantime those who really want to go to ate should come from under cover, declare them-

### DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN.

HOUGH A FAMINE in portions of Japan is re-ported, the country, aside from this, is commer-cially, industrially and financially in a wonderfully good condition, considering its recent experience. Funds are now available at 6 per cent, the government istry needing help is aided by the government, which is adopting an extreme system of paternalism, whose uences may return to plague it later. Governmen ownership of public utilities and even of manufacturing enterprises is being exercised in the broadest sense, much as under the old feudal system. The government exercises supervision over all the industries it does not directly control. It controls many important monopolies, a large percentage of the railroads, the telegraph and telephone lines, the salt works, the tobacco monopoly, the camphor production, the printing bureau, a woolen factory, a canning factory, shipyards and dockyards, powder works, steel works, telegraph and lighthouse stores, and railway works. It has lately formed a natch trust, in opposition to contending or combining nanufacturers; it supplies farmers with fertilizers; it advances money on growing crops, its hypothec bank being the great bank of Japan, with \$5,000,000 capital, and it is now subsidizing steamship lines, some of which manifestations of paternalism, however, are meeting with growing disfavor. The reduction of interest from 9 to 6 per cent will lift a large fraction of Japan's burden, and "the vast amount of cheap labor and splendid industrial skill in the country, combined with this reduction in interest on borrowed capital, together with the broad field of exploitation and markets now assured to Japan throughout Korea, Manchuria, and China," says Consul-General Miller, "makes an excellent foundation for com-mercial and industrial expansion, upon which Japan will proceed to build her new national structure."

In manufacturing Japan is making progress in the production of iron, steel, electric light appliances, wire, rails and cars, cotton goods, and a great variety of linens. Linen is brought from Ireland, made into collars, cuffs, embroideries, etc., and sent to Europe and the United h 43 are government institutions, 29,397 communal, 1,782 private. These educated, in 1904, 5,468,615

All of which shows that while Japan may be making one mistakes it is a wonderfully progressive nation, and the Japanese must beneforth be reckoned as one of the great peoples of the world.

The esteemed Oregonian is still looking, though with mething less than brilliant success, for new victims to hich to hand the hot end of the poker which it has if for several days with no appearance of satisfaction confact in the Richards incident.

#### OREGON AND CALIFORNIA CLIMATE.

ALIFORNIA is a great and glorious state, be

to prevent this annually recurring of rushing destructive waters. And spring to late fall very little if any and the country if not irrigated becomes part and the country irrigated becomes and the country irrigated becomes part and the coun

than half the year, would be glad indeed to exchange conditions with the Oregon farmer, upon whose possessions the rains descend so gently and helpfully. We greatly admire California for many things, even, at times and for awhile, its climate, but for an all-year, all-life residence Oregon is greatly to be preferred in every re-

#### EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

IR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, who is a native locomotive works, for instance. They are building steam engines for this rallway. They put up a number for us last year, and we shall buy more in the months to come. We are glad to welcome such institutions. We want their goods, but we want them made on Canadian soil and with Canadian labor."

Sir Thomas also spoke of the heavy immigration of farmers from the United States to Canada, and said it has been going on in the United States. The farmers of the Atlantic, when the lands became valuable, moved over the mountains to Ohio and took up homesteads As that country was settled and prices rose, the farmer with two or three sons sold out and moved on to Illinois, buying a block of cheap land. When Illinois grew, the march was on west to Wisconsin and Iowa. Your western farmers are selling out their high-priced lands and crossing the border to the rich wheat belt of Canada. They can get farms there for themselves and their children, and they see that the same rise in values is bound to take place as has occurred in the United States. There are many million acres to be settled, and good lands are cheap."

This is true, and even some farmers of Oregon, principally in the wheat belt of northwestern Oregon, are selling out at high prices and buying lands in British Columbia and Alberta, though some are investing in the Panhandle of Texas. Perhaps so many Americans will go that after swhile they will control the politics of that country and bring about the annexation of Can-ada to the United States and so break down the tariff wall. But at present our tariff law is undoubtedly of far greater benefit to Canada than to this country.

It will be a difficult task to secure the appropriation needed for a continuance of the work at the mouth of the river but with Chairman Burton's knowledge and good will much may yet be accomplished.

### PORTLAND-SEATTLE-ALASKA.

LASKA MERCHANTS AND MINERS who visit A Portland find that they can buy goods here much cheaper than they can at Seattle, and in some cases they have discovered that it is profitable to buy here and pay railroad freight to Seattle, rather than buy States. Japan already supplies its own wants in manu- in that city. Supposing that they had a perpetual cinch factures in a large measure, and is reaching out for the on the Alaska trade, Seattle merchants, it is alleged by the importation of cotton fabrics fell from \$1,301,016 to \$266,046, while imports of cotton from the United States and India showed a proportionate increase. All the cotton mills are flourishing, the profits of some of them allowing the payment of 20 per cent dividends. The porcelain trade is growing. Wages are increasing. Education is progressing, after the American model. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and whereas in 1880 only 41 per cent of the children attended school, in 1904 the attendance was over 93 per cent, and today there are 31,222 schools in Japan, of which 43 are government institutions, 29,397 communal, on yarn and fabric market of China. In two years many, have imposed on the merchants, miners and other would welcome Portland invasion of that territory as a godsend, and would not readily turn back to Seattle even if the merchants of that city should reduce their prices to the Portland level or less. Portland can certainly get a large fraction of that trade, and ought to have it.

> It is a great deal more comfortable for one to read in his slippered ease of the beautiful climate of California than to experience its rigors in actual excursions through the state. California is all right but just a little too precipitously moist for the comfort of visiting Ore-gonians.

of these days it may be discovered that Castro least half right in his contentions. Might witness by the senate committee, but he has obviously talways make right even though it seems latterly told some truths about the conditions on the inthmus much the fashion in high circles of diplomacy, which it is well for the public to know.

#### SMALL CHANGE

### OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Southern Oregon is on the verge of a tremendous movement in mining development, and within two years, according to the predictions of mining men who have figured in the successes of various copper districts of the country, this part of the state will be attracting the attention of the world.

When an Adams man went out the other morning to feed his chickens he found 64 fins fowls lying dead, each with a wound in the neck, through which their blood had been sucked by a lynx, which was discovered and dispatched.

Catholics will build a church in Bend.

The Oregon Irrigator flings this ticket to the brisk breezes that sweep o'er the sandy plains adjacent to the upper Columbia: For governor, James Withycombe; for senator, Stephen A. Lowell; for representatives, Walter L. Tooze and E. L. Smith.

Without explaining why its advice should be taken, the Laidiaw Chronicle says: "If things are not as they should be just tell your troubles to the black-smith." THE STANTON

The Albert Democrat wants to abolish "ranch" and "prairis" as well as "web-foot" and "mossback" from our vocabulary. But what is the matter with

Farmers' institutes to be held in A Coos county coal mine sold for

Independence has a candidate for the whipping post, a man named Sportsman, who may find that it is not all sport to beat his wife.

A Corvallis apple tree bloomed last fall and now has apples the size of marbles.

William Hanley owns in Harney county forms, stock ranches and ranges aggregating 179,099 acres.

The Willamette valley is in the midst of a diversified farming era. The old methods are giving way to new ones, to the great advantage of the valley.

merican Woman in London Telegraph.
American women are born reformers.
Ine out of ten feel themselves comlissioned to rebuke, regenerate or reless thoir fellow mortals. It is this
laston for conducting other persons'
ver that is responsible in a large dever the is responsible in a large derity of women's clube in the United
lates. Seel of a somewhat riotous
and finds here an opportunity to excess itself, in words at least. The amtion to preside over meetings, to run

#### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

througs filled the city to overflowing, as Mecca is filled today. Relatives and neighbors traveled, as much as might be, together, the children and youths seeking each other's company with perfect freedom. Some of the children doubtless lodged within the walls with kindred while the parents were in their camp outside the city. It so happened that Jesus was separated from Joseph and Mary for the first day of their return journey, a fact which they did not discover until the time came for pitching their tents.

Verse 44. A thoughtful and obedient child is not subjected to the same watch and ward which are given one less worthy of trust. Jesus had probably spent more or less of his time in the city with relatives. We all take for granted at times that we have made out plans known explicitly, when as a matter of fact we have kept our counsel very much to oursalves. "Tou ought to have known," we say, to be met by the just response. "You ought to have known," we say, to be met by the just response. "You ought to have told us definitely." Jesus does not seem to have been informed of the purpose of departure, and possibly he only continued with some friends—near the temple, we may suppose—with whom he had been permitted to pass much of the time others spent in visiting.

Verse 45. The fact that friess the boy was missed he was sought among his kinsfolk and acquaintance shows that he was not one to seek adventure or to run away. They were surprised but not alarmed. It was only when he falled to appear among the young people of other families in the same caravan that Joseph and Mary began to have some anxiety in regard to his whereabouts.

Verse 45. Then they turned back to Jerusalem. They were not of that class who turn a boy "loose" and take it for granted that he will come out all right." Great as was, the confidence they felt in the little lad, they were now sore troubled. Persons must not be too easily active the description of the following for the first time brought before his mind.

Verse 45. Then they turned bac

### LEWIS AND CLARK

stones into the water, and extract of trom different animals in the same way. Spoons are not very abundant, nor is there anything remerbehic in thair shaped except that hely are large and the bow broad. Meat is roasted one before the firm of the same water and the bow broad. Meat is roasted one before the firm of the same water and the bow broad. The spit for flan is spit at the top into two parts, between which the flah is placed, cut open, with the sides extended by means of small spinters. The usual blate is a small may of rushes or flags, no which servything is served. The instrument with which they die up roets is a strong stick, about by feet long, sharpened and support is inserted on the state of the basket. It is formed of cedar bark and beargrams, so closely interwoven that it is water-tush, without the aid of either gam or resin. The form is generally conic, or rather the segment of a come, of which the smaller end is the bottom of the smaller end is the beargrap of could be querous in the bottom of the smaller end is the bottom of the smaller end is the bottom of the smaller end is the proper to the sum and is the bottom of the smaller end is the bottom of th

From the Mets (Mo.) Tim

From the London Chronicis.

The turkey which now graces our Christmas dinner table almost as a matter of national oustom is comparatively a modern institution in this country. Prior to 1834 it was almost unknown here, and like many another good thing, was introduced from America—by an army officer.

The Beason Affair.

Montavilla, Oregon, Jan. 19.—To the Editor of The Journal—In Justice to the Montavilla people please publish the facts in the Beason affair. The story as given in Wednesday's paper represents an uncalled-for persecution of a respectable citisen.

The cold, uncolored facts are these: Mrs. Beason appeared on her back porch screaming wildly. Kind-hearted people rushed to her assistance expecting to find her husband deed or dying. She then told that her husband was crasy, had tried to kill her and her little boy. She mid he had never developed such symptoms before. She was still afraid of him, ran over to a neighbor's and spent the night, saying she could never go back without some one would go with her, for he would "surely kill her."

Mr. Beason knows why the sheriff came out; so does his wife, and they owe the quiet, peaceable citizens of Montavilla an apology for deceiving them. Neighbors didn't want to refuse aid to an apparently terrorised woman.

A MONTAVILLA CITIZEN.

From the Louisville Herald.
Senator La Follette is said to have shown wonderful composure on being sworn in as United States senator. For a man who has served in the national house of representatives several terms, and who has been thrice elected governor of his state, nothing after all remaining his shout the senatorial sealing.

## CHECK JAPAN'S FAMINE