ALASKA LINE WOULD PAY WELL

Astoria Chamber of Commerce Shows Why Cities Should Cooperate.

Astoria, Or., May 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—It seems there is one project of great merit concerning which Portland and Astoria can cooperate hand in hand, each with a feeling that the best interests of their respective communities are being served, and this is the promotion of a steamship line between the Columbia river and Alaska, to touch at as many of the Alaskan ports as possible.

As the Alaskan trade situation now stands Puget sound enjoys an undisturbed monopoly.

There is absolutely no doubt of the fact that the interests of Astoria and Portland are identical, both having products that could be marketed to the best advantage in Alaska. Astoria can sell to Alaska groceries, fruit, vegetables, dairy products, poultry and brick, while Portland can likewise sell to Alaska all of these products as well as others.

It has been stated on one authority that the grocery business of Alaska alone amounted to $20,000,000 a year. As either Portland or Astoria are as near if not a little nearer to Alaskan ports than any Puget Sound port, it should follow that freight rates are as cheap from either one of the Oregon cities as from Puget Sound ports.

And in this connection it might be mentioned that while it is 4,203 miles from Port Townsend to Yokohama and 4,791 miles from San Francisco to Yokohama, from the mouth of the Columbia rver it is nearer than from either of these ports.

Advantage of Columbia River.

While these figures have no bearing upon Alaskan trade, perhaps, yet they do show the advantageous position of the Oregon ports and from the common ground on which Astoria and Portland can do some effective promotion work.

So far as the promotion of a steamship line between the mouth of the Columbia river and Alaska is concerned it is a very small matter, and five or six first-class mercantile firms the like of which may be found in either Astoria or Portland, could establish a line without any trouble, without any financial outlay whatever, not even so much as a penny.

Here is the plan by which such a line could be established:

It is a matter of comment that there are many empty charters on the Pacific coast at the present time. Now if five or six first-class firms should get together and send salesmen to Alaska, cargoes could be secured in advance of chartering vessels to carry them from the Columbia river.

Furthermore, there are a number of products in Alaska which could be brought to either Astoria or Portland with great commercitl advantage. Among these might be mentioned coal, and there are many passengers between the states and Alaska who would prefer coming to Oregon instead of Puget Sound, where there are many idle people. And all of these passengers, most of whom are miners, would buy their prospective mining and camping utensils in either Astoria or Portland if they had an opportunity of doing so and then going directly to Alaska to use them.

Cannerymen Interested.

Another advantage that the steamship lines would have from the Columbia river to Astoria, is, that as most of the salmon canning in the United States is done either in the Columbia river or Alaska, the canning companies thus having a mutual interest would prefer to use the Columbia river steamers to the steamers that ply between Seattle and Alaskan ports.

An effort is now being made to secure cooperation on the part of the business men of Portland, Astoria and of Alaska in the promotion of a steamship line to Alaska and the merchants of Astoria ask that the merchants of Portland lend their most effective aid.

ASTORIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
J. W. Whyte, Manager.

CANDIDATES KEEP PURSES CLOSED

Republican Central Committee Makes Vain Appeal for Funds.

"Wanted—Money for campaign expenses. Apply in person or address W. M. Cake or Major J. P. Kennedy, chairmen, respectively of the Republican state and county central committees." That is about the way it stands. In the coffers of the Republican county central committe there is now some $400 and all of this and more must be expended to pay back bills incurred during the primary campaign of H. M. Cake, or the late lamented municipal campaign. Accordingly the managers of the Cake campaign are preparing to get money and the must have it soon.

Saturday night a meeting of the precinct committeemen from the Tenth ward was held in the Republican headquarters in the Marquam building. The gathering was for the purpose of framing up the program for the next meeting of the central committee, to be held tomorrow.

At the meeting there were about 25 members of the committee from the Tenth ward. The gathering was presided over by Major Kennedy and was instructed by W. M. Cake, chairman of the state central committee and manager of the H. M. Cake campaign.

Money Badly Needed.

It was carefully explained by Mr. Cake and Major Kennedy that the great need of the present moment was money. The speakers said that the candidates for office had, with one or two exceptions, refused to come through with their assessments and that as a result the cupboard was about bare. There were, in fact, only 400 bones available. A number of the delegates said they had noticed that the funds were low and that it was impossible for them to do much politics without expense money.

It was announced by Mr. Cake and Major Kennedy that the first of the week a couple of prominent members of the organization would start out in an effort to raise funds for the campaign. These men were to make the rounds of the faithful and see what could be done towards raising a lump of campaign axle-grease that would keep the wheels moving until the end of the campaign.

Candidates Will Attend.

As important, or more so, however, is the expected advent of the candidates themselves who have been invited to attend the meeting of the central committee tomorrow. Ways and means are to be discussed at the Tuesday night meeting, it was explained, but the committeemen present were warned not to make any cracks about finances to the candidates personally. It would be all very well for the committeemen to discuss the campaign and its needs, but the work of making the candidates come through was to be left to the officials of the organization.

The argument was advanced that nothing could be done with the candidates unless some kind of a machine organization was perfected. It was pointed out that the candidates used to come into camp with their assessments when the old-time methods were in vogue, while at the present time they told the central committee to go out and hunt for money.

It is predicted that there will be quite a tropical session of the central committee on Tuesday night. The candidates, almost without exception, are disgruntled at the way things have been going, contending that the Cake campaign has absorbed all of the time, money and energy of the central committees, leaving the other candidates on the ticket to shift for themselves. For that reason these candidates are not going to put up their money unless it is extracted in some manner which has not yet been schemed out by the managers of the central committee campaign. Many candidates have openly refused to donate, and it is expected that they will make their refusal emphatic if they are called upon another time at the Tuesday night meeting.

Which Will England Choose?

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Vancouver, B. C., May 5.—It is Japan's proudest boast that she has for her sworn ally the mightiest naval power in the world, and that between them they can command the two greatest oceans. Indeed, many Japanese statesmen base their assertions that there will be no war in the near future on the fact that the United States would not dare to champion an issue which would mean a struggle with England and Japan, and point to the fact that the recent treaty between England and Japan binds them to make common cause the one with the other when either is involved in war with another nation. It will be recalled that prior to the close of the Russo-Japanese war the treaty agreed that the contractors should each be bound to support the other in case of war with two or more foreign nations. The treaty made since then binds the one to fight for the other if even only one nation is opposed.

But would Great Britain stand by her treaty in case war should be brought about between the United States and Japan? To answer this question there are many conditions and circumstances which tend to point to one conclusion. To begin with, it is a fact known of all men who read current history to good purpose that Japan has lost ground in the English heart. England realizes that if she is to keep her place as the mistress of the seas, and her primacy in the commercial world, she must hold on to every bit of international trade she now has, and lose none of the opportunities that the future has in store for her.

But Japan, sworn ally that she is, is just now waging a commercial war against British interests that is provoking many an outcry from British traders. She is going into India, into China, into Korea—everywhere that British trade opportunities are to be found, and is there converting war allies into commercial enemies. That the result is a diminution of England's respect for her side partner in the east is as plain as day. Already the mutterings of discontent are heard and evidences are multiplying that Japan's unfair commercial policies are beginning to react against her. A prominent British author states that English public opinion is fast turning against the Japanese. He says:

England's Alliance.

"England and Japan are in alliance. But it would be foolish to ignore the fact that the imperial and commercial policy of Japan must inevitably, if maintained, strain this alliance to the breaking point within a single generation. The wholesale emigration of Japanese coolies will inevitably create problems involving a choice for England between a cordial friendship with our colonies and a partnership with Japan; we will have to decide in China between offending our ally and maintaining our treaty rights and commercial opportunities unimpaired; and in Korea we are already facing the alternative of protest, or the limitation of a great future market.

"For years England and America were obsessed by the vision of a great Russia, all powerful and all knowing, moving forward into the far east almost with the resistlessness of fate. Men marked what was thought to be her campaign of silent, exclusive and apparently unceasing self-aggrandizement, and the growth of Russia was witnessed with dread, for it was the belief that where Russian power spread the prestige and commerce of other nations declined. Today the shadow of the Russian Colossus bestriding the world from the German ocean to the gates of India, overlord of Persia, supreme in the councils of Peking, master of Korea, owner of Manchuria, has passed.

"Now we know the weakness of the Russian giant. But that which men yesterday believed Russia to be Japan now is. Proclaiming with all possible publicity her adherence to the doctrine of the open door, she has adopted a policy of national preference and exclusive privilege; nominally standing for the integrity of China, she is maturing plans that can have no purpose if they do not involve the passing of large parts of Chinese territory into Japanese hands; Korea she has already occupied as her own particular territory. She does not threaten India from the north by the advance of armies, but her teachers are stirring up unrest among the people of India, and holding up visions of a united east. And her official agents have for two years been at work on a great trade campaign there aimed directly at Lancashire's most profitable market."

Great Britain Impartial.

These considerations in themselves are pretty strong arguments why Great Britain would not take the side of Japan in an American-Japanese war. But they are not half so strong as the fact that the only thing which could bring about a war between the United States and Japan is the very question in which England has even a greater interest than Amercia. Wherever England has a colony she finds Japan longing to send some of her surplus population there. Wherever the Union Jack is supreme the Japanese would like to become residents. As he gains more power, as he recuperates from the devastations of war, that race pride and self assertiveness which is characteristic of the Japanese will, if it sees the opportunity, insist on the right to go anywhere at any time. And that means intense opposition in the English colonies. It therefore is but a diplomatic necessity that England should uphold America in her determination to restrict Japanese immigration. Aside from the great power of kindred blood in uniting natons in case of war, the interests of the two Anglo-Saxon nations are identical in the matter at stake.

But more than this. England knows too well the might and power of the United States. Canada is a permanent hostage for peace between the two countries. Our armies could strike the great trunk line railroads and stop her food supply from there. Our own food supply could be cut off from her, and privateers could prevent the wealth of India from reaching her shores. It is true she would have the larger navy. But how much more would she have at stake. Though the sun never sets on her possessions, neither does it set on the opportunites to strike her. We have enough, if all comes to all, to support a war for years and years. We could live 100 years without buying a dollar's worth of stuff from abroad. Our power of national endurance is beyond that of both England and Japan. We have a great deal at stake in case war should come, it is true, but not nearly so much as England. If England and Japan could take the Philippines from us, we could certainly take a willing Canada from them, and there are the British West Indies at our door.

The Monroe Doctrine.

Beyond this is to be remembered the fact that every republic on the Western Hemisphere has had its existence guaranteed by the Monroe Doctrine, the upholding of which is essential to their future security and the integrity of the Western Hemisphere. They would be expected to contribute to the upholding of the power that has been their greatest assurance against foreign aggression. Add to this the moral, if not the physical, support of one or more of those European powers which are jealous of England's sway of the seas, and you have a combination which even the British lion would not care to tackle.

Another item which would add to the situation would be the unrest of India. It will be recalled that once before England's war in India was one of the things which brought about victory for Uncle Sam. Today revolt is in the air in this same India. Let England become engaged in an exhausting war with the United States, and India will certainly make the most of the opportunity to throw off the British yoke, cutting herself off from the supplies and markets of the Western Hemisphere, and affording India her long looked for chance to revolt, would be so disastrous to England that it might easily prove her undoing as a leading nation.

From whatever standpoint one takes it England's interests are against war with the United States. Such a war would be most disastrous to British welfare and no one realizes this more than the venerable John Bull. The world may be sure that Japan will not enter into a war with the United States, or give this country occasion to enter into a war with it, without first consulting Great Britain. And it is not hard to conclude what England's answer would be. Her whole future might depend upon that reply. When the time comes for the choice to be made England's answer will undoubtedly be an emphatic, straightout declination against war with the United States. The Japanese statesmen who depend upon any other response will be grievously disappointed.

Her Naval Supremacy.

England begins to see the day when she cannot maintain her present naval supremacy. For years it has been her policy to keep the British navy just a notch higher than the combined strength of any other two navies in the world. Recently the war minister stated that he doubted if the United Kingdom could much longer maintain this policy, owing to the fact that Germany and the United States had embarked upon such large naval programs. He said to keep the English navy up to such a point would cause a financial strain greater than England could bear. It was the necessity for economy in naval defense that caused England to enter into its alliance with Japan, but the saving accomplished in this way has been more than offset by the trade rivalry of the Japanese.

The one great fact in the situation is that Japan, being an island kingdom like England, aspires to grow into just such a trading and shipping nation as Great Britain. Whatever headway it makes with this ambition will be more at the expense of the English than any other people. Therefore it is evident that Japan cannot succeed in becoming the master of Asia and at the same time be used to bolster up British supremacy in the same sphere. So long as England continues to foster Japan's ambition she is merely grooming a dangerous rival for her own position in the far east.

UMATILLA INTENDS TO LEAD ALL OREGON

Farmers Begin Now to Raise Prize Products for the A.-Y.-P. Exposition.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., May 18.—That Umatilla county will have the most magnificent agricultural and horticultural exhibit of any county in Oregon at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in 1909 is the determination of the Commercial association of this city. Plans for a monster exhibit for the Oregon buildings at Seattle have already been started and the banner wheat and fruit county of eastern Oregon will be well represented there. It is planned to hold over the imperishable exhibts from the district fair to be held here next October, for the Seattle exposition, and to add to it during the fall and winter until it shall become a large and comprehensive exhibit. Farmers are now planting and cultivating special crops for exhibit at the district fair next fall and there will be no difficulty in collecting a large and varied exhibit of the county's resources.

Tomorrow and Wednesday will positively be the last days for discount on east side gas bills. Portland Gas Co.

MORSE PLANS TO RECOUP HIS FORTUNE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, May 18.—Displaying even more masterly tactics than he used in gaining a vast fortune before the panic of last fall, Charles W. Morse, once the "ice king" and controller of a string of banks and a coastwise steamship trust, has plans under way which promise to recoup for him the wealth that dwindled away when he was eliminated from the banking situation here.

He also is planning to pay every debtor in full with interest and to bring about such complete rehabilitation in the financial world that with his fortune restored, he may exert such influence as to make harmless the criminal and civil prosecutions that have been started against him.

With the incorporation of the Morse Securities company in Maine last Saturday the first formal steps were taken by Morse. The purchase of the securities of the Morse banks is one of the purposes of the incorporation. The company has a capital of $10,000,000.

Tomorrow and Wednesday will positively be the last days for discount on east side gas bills. Portland Gas Co.

CLOSING OUT SALE

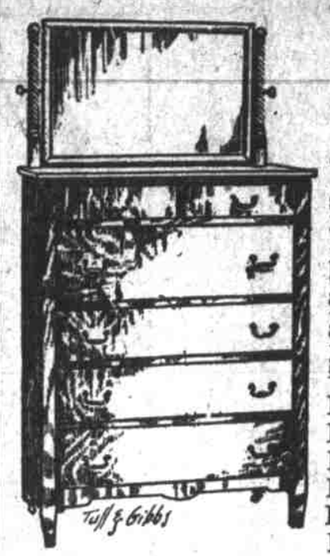
Entire Stock and Fixtures for Sale to Highest Bidder.

Our entire stock of fine dress goods, silks, table linens, curtains, wash goods, men's furnishings, hosiery, corsets, muslin and knit underwear, parasols, gloves, neckwear, suits, coats, waists, etc., on sale at, in many cases, less than wholesale prices, or stock and fixtures as a whole for sale to highest bidder. Full information from Mr. McAllen at the store McAllen & McDonnell, Third and Morrison.

Pendleton Business Change.

Pendleton, Or., May 18.—The Fair store, one of the leading mercantile establishments of the city, was sold Saturday to L. M. Funk of Spokane, who will take charge of the business immediately. R. E. Tarbet, who has conducted the Fair store in this city for the past eight years, will engage in farming.

ART WALL PAPERS IN THE DECORATIVE DEPARTMENT—ON THE SIXTH FLOOR



Odd and Sample Chiffoniers—3 Days' Sale—Commencing Today

Twenty-one patterns are included in this sale, comprising a selection from our splendid third-floor display of medium and high-grade bedroom furniture—these to be closed out and shortly replaced with new designs. From the variety of patterns in this assortment you will be enabled to make a pleasing selection of a stylish bedroom piece in the mahogany, golden oak or birdseye maple, and at an unusual saving. See window display. Mail orders and out-of-town inquiries given our careful and prompt attention.

Pattern No. 341½—Chiffonier in mahogany, reduced from $31.00 to.....$19.75
Pattern No. 441½—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $35 to $21.75
Pattern No. 461½—Chiffonier, polished golden oak, reduced from $36.50 to $22.00
Pattern No. 960—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $37 to $22.50
Pattern No. 22½—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $37 to $22.50
Pattern No. 463½—Chiffonier, polished golden oak, reduced from $37.50 $22.75
Pattern No. 462½—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $38.00 to.....$23.00
Pattern No. 23½—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $38.50 to.....$23.75
Pattern No. 21½—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $40.00 to.....$24.50
Pattern No. 22½—Chiffonier in polished mahogany, reduced from $40.00 to.....$24.50
Pattern No. 21½—Chiffonier in polished mahogany, reduced from $41.00 to.....$25.00
Pattern No. 959—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $41.00 to.....$25.00
Pattern No. 1027—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $42.50 to.....$25.75
Pattern No. 541½—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $44.00 to.....$26.50
Pattern No. 32½—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $47.50 to.....$29.00
Pattern No. 31½—Chiffonier in polished mahogany, reduced from $48.00 to.....$29.50
Pattern No. 771—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $55.00 to.....$37.50
Pattern No. 544½—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $55.00 to.....$37.50
Pattern No. 1418—Chiffonier in polished golden oak, reduced from $57.50 to.....$38.50
Pattern No. 1032—Chiffonier in birdseye maple, reduced from $64.00 to.....$39.75

In the Drapery Department Today and Tuesday--Sale of Sample Lace Curtains

A number of one-half and one-pair samples of special Art Window Hangings that have been shown for special order work during the past season—to be closed out regardless of cost. Also equally attractive bargains in two, three and four-pair lots of Madras Curtains.

$ 6.00 Madras Curtains, 3 pairs, at the special, per pair.....$2.50
$ 8.00 Panel Curtains, 32 inches by 90 inches, special.....$2.75
$ 8.00 and $9.00 Arabian Curtains, one pair of each, at the special, per pair.....$3.50
$ 9.00 Madras Curtains, 4 pairs at the special, per pair.....$3.75
$10.00 Irish Point Curtains, 1 pair at the special, per pair.....$3.75
$10.00 Special Lace Panel, at the special.....$3.75
$10.00 Madras Curtains, 2 pairs at the special, per pair.....$3.75
$13.00 Madras Curtains, 4 pairs at the special, per pair.....$4.75
$14.00 Irish Point Curtains, 1 pair to close out at.....$5.00
$16.00 Lace Panel, to close out at the special.....$5.00
$18.00 Madras Curtains, 2 pairs at the special, pair.....$6.75
$21.00 Special Curtains, 1 pair to close out at, special..$7.50
$18.00 Special Lace Panel to close out at the special...$7.50
$20.00 Duchesse Curtains, 1 pair to close out at, special $7.50
$22.50 Duchesse Curtains, 1 pair to close out at, special $8.50
$27.00 Special Lace Panels, to close out at the special..$9.00
$45.00 Special Curtain, ½-pair, to close out at, special $10.00
$35.00 Panel Curtain, 30 in. by 90 in., to close out at the special, per pair.....$10.00
$48.00 Special Lace Panel, to close out at the special, per pair.....$12.50
$125.00 Special Silk Renaissance Curtain, ½-pair to close out at the special.....$20.00
$85.00 Special Silk Curtains, Louis XVI pattern, one pair to close out at the special.....$25.00

Closing Out the Sample Patterns in McDougall Cabinets

Every observant housewife has no doubt seen the McDougall Kitchen Cabinet and recognized their many conveniences and advantages. No other piece of kitchen furniture embodies as many labor-saving features. Their construction is most practical, every space being utilized to the best advantage, there being a place for everything that is needed in the preparation of a meal, also compartments and drawers for cooking utensils, cutlery, table linen, etc. Some styles have cupboards for crockery. In this three-days' sale, commencing today, we offer our entire line of these popular kitchen pieces at a remarkable price reduction. See window display. Mail orders and out-of-town inquiries will receive our careful and prompt attention.

$24.00 Cabinet with wood top, special.....$16.00
$26.00 Cabinet with zinc top, special.....$16.75
$32.50 Cabinet with wood top, special.....$19.25
$40.00 Cabinet with zinc top, special.....$22.50
$41.00 Cabinet with wood top, special.....$22.75
$46.00 Cabinet with wood top, special.....$24.50
$47.50 Cabinet with zinc top, special.....$25.50

Laundry Supplies---2-Day Specials---in the Basement

A list of bargains in dependable articles for the laundry from which thrifty housekeepers will be enabled to supply their needs. Today and Tuesday.

"Leader" Washboards, special, each.....25¢
"Pacific" Washboards, special, each.....30¢
Glass Washboards, special, each.....35¢
Table Ironing Boards, size 3 feet 6 inches; special, each.....35¢
Table Ironing Boards, size 4 feet 6 inches, special, each.....45¢
No. 2 Willow Clothes Baskets, special, each.....65¢
No. 3 Willow Clothes Baskets, special, each.....70¢
Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons, set of 3 nickel-plated irons, with stand and removable handle; special, set.....95¢
No. 81X Wash Boiler—charcoal tin, metallic bottom, has hook handle for emptying water out of boiler; never slips; special, each.....$1.35
No. 8 Wash Boiler, made of solid copper; special.....$2.45

Sale of 6x9 Rugs---Axminster, Wilton and Body Brussels

Today and Tuesday in the Carpet Section—Sixth Floor—The above hall and room sizes in pleasing patterns and color combinations.

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS—In conventional patterns and two-tone effects; regular price $22.50, special.....$17.00
AXMINSTER RUGS—In Oriental designs; regular price $22.50, special.....$17.00
WILTON RUGS—In modern designs and colorings; regular price $30.00, special.....$20.00

GAS RANGES, REFRIGERATORS, LAWN MOWERS IN THE BASEMENT DEPARTMENT

TULL & GIBBS
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD
COMPLETE·HOUSE·FURNISHERS
MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS

WE REPAIR, RE-UPHOLSTER AND RE-FINISH FURNITURE AT REASONABLE PRICES
PHONE EXCHANGE 34

Oregon Life
The Policyholders' Company
Is Best for Oregonians

Home Office:
CORBETT BUILDING,
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L. SAMUEL.....General Manager
CLARENCE S. SAMUEL, Asst. Mgr.