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MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1902.

IN VICTORY OR DEFEAT.

Election day in Oregon! It is to be expected that every man who has a vote will use it honestly and conscientiously in giving expression to his political opinions and in support of free men and the free institutions of his country. No honest vote should remain away from the polls. Men who believe in self-government should participate in making up the verdict of the people at the polls. If he fails in this, he fails in his duty, proving himself undeserving of the rights of American citizenship.

The campaign has been fought and no matter who may win, we must accept the people's verdict as expressed by the majority. We must admit that the many know more than the few. In short, the majority rules in this country, and, all things considered, it is better that they should. Government by the many is preferable to government by the few.

Those candidates who are successful must remember that in the campaign they promised to serve the people if elected. They must make good every campaign promise. If they are fit men for office they must consider a promise a sacred obligation and not like a piece of pie crust, made to be broken.

To the defeated candidates the East Oregonian extends its sympathy, with the consoling remark that at least half of those who run for office must, in the nature of things, suffer the pangs of defeat. And an honest defeat is preferable to victory won unfairly! Further, the order man today may be the man on top tomorrow, for in a great country like ours there is always hope and opportunity left for the most unfortunate. Men who fight fairly fight a good fight, and it matters not whether they win or lose they have the respect of their fellows and their own self-respect to support them in meeting and overcoming the burdens of life!

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

In quiet, peaceful, dull conservative Baltimore, "The Sun," the leading paper there, has turned a little "yellow" in publishing the news.

The "nicest" people in the world have been known to have the keenest ears for anything racy and gossipy. And why shouldn't they?

We almost always have an appetite for that which has been denied us, and we have a craving for that which we do not possess.

Baltimore, it seems to us, would be a fruitful field for a well conducted "yellow journal," but the gossips of that big country town will doubtless show a little jealousy, because they are to be succeeded by more modern methods of circulating village happenings.

What are big towns but full-grown villages? The people everywhere wish to know everything their neighbor is doing and for this reason the "yellow journal" is not out of place in this day and age.

The dull conservative newspapers that make a display of laziness will have to move out of their rut or be run over by their more human-like rivals, hence the Baltimore Sun proposes to take a step which will insure it more readers and more influence.

We, old Baltimoreans, are glad to see this latest evidence of life in that old town, one of the quietest, sweetest, happiest, self-satisfied com-

munities in all the wide, wide world. We love 'em; we cannot forget 'em. God bless 'em, but we cannot keep from smiling when we hear that any of them are away from home, for they are just good enough for food for knaves, but they can cut their eye teeth as quickly as any one when they once see the need of it and are given the opportunity.

It does a man good to be a citizen of the world, rather than just a resident of this or that confined piece of space. The fact of the matter is, the "yellow journal" is simply the village newspaper turned into a daily edition one thousand times intensified and one million times more alert.

When the masses of the people grow really worldly wise there will be less "village gossip" and correspondingly less food for yellow journals, but that time is many, many days ahead of all of us.

We hope we have, at least to a little extent, shown the reader why a yellow journal thrives and why it interests so many more people than does its more conservative and less active rival. It is a mistake for a newspaper to sink into that condition that it defines laziness as a virtue and attributes its failure to print the news to its love for and devotion to goodness. This the "yellow journal" doesn't do.

THE FLOUR INDUSTRY.

William C. Edgar has contributed a strong article to the Northwestern Miller, of which he is the editor, from which we quote as follows:

The business of making flour is an industry which deserves well of the American people for various reasons; one being its self-reliance in asking no favors in the way of protective tariffs. It has prospered without demanding tribute in protection from American citizens, it has asked no special legislation, and it is marked above other large industries by a total absence of trusts or trust methods.

All millers, large and small, are independent. If a large plant is unable to place its surplus abroad, it is compelled to dispose of it in the domestic markets. This displaces an equal amount of the smaller mill's product, and results in increased competition and decreased profit. For this reason the trade is dependent upon foreign markets for its prosperity; for, although the export of flour is not equal to the home consumption, an obstruction to the foreign trade would turn the surplus into domestic channels, and result in overproduction or congestion, which would be alike disastrous to all classes of millers.

The American miller has far outstripped his competitors in all other countries. His industry and enterprise earned for him a market abroad, where in spite of prejudice and the keenest competition he has conquered trade, and held it until driven out by prohibitory tariffs, levied in retaliation for similar tariffs imposed by his own country. His product today stands higher than the flour of any other country; and given fair field, and no favor, he can manage to distance all rivals.

Milling is one of the American industries which does not depend upon protection, and which only asks that it be given a fighting chance in its contest for the favor of the world's markets.

It is a very conservative estimate to say that, thanks to the activity of her millers, the one state of Minnesota received in 1901 over \$20,000,000 of foreign gold which was paid for her flour by Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and other countries in Europe to which this product was shipped.

All this large and constantly increasing traffic, redounding to the benefit of the grain growers, the operators, the railways, the banks, the machinery makers, and the people of the state generally, is of comparatively recent development, the result

of a quarter of a century's enterprise and industry.

Not one dollar of it is the result of protective tariffs. The milling industry of the northwest, as well as of the United States as a whole, has been built up not by, but in spite of our country's protective policy.

So far as the export flour trade is concerned, the policy of protection has worked to its disadvantage. In return for high tariffs on our part many markets have been closed to flour.

Belgium, for instance, retaliated on the Dingley bill by imposing a prohibitory duty on flour, which closed her ports to us. Holland, in return for an unnecessary duty on bulbs and other Dutch products, threatens to levy a tax on American flour. We once had a fine flour trade in Canada, which was lost to us because of our narrow-minded trade policy toward that country. In the commercial war brought about by our grasping, high tariff legislation, flour is shut out of France and almost prohibited from Germany.

On the other hand the American miller has been obliged to purchase his supplies and machinery on a basis made high by protective tariffs. Thus the policy of protection has cut the miller both ways, limiting his foreign market and increasing his cost of production; and, as a result, it is not strange that milling is comparatively more uncertain and less profitable than any other American industry of corresponding importance.

The narrow-minded national policy which has restricted and shackled the millers in their efforts to build up a foreign trade is now being used to cut off their supply of raw material, and to forbid an extension of their industry, which would otherwise naturally follow.

A bountiful nature foreseeing such a time, has placed at the very door of Minnesota a natural wheat field the like of which has never been seen since the world was made. This magnificent source of supply, a mighty empire in itself, produces a glorious wheat of unrivaled quality. Its possibilities are difficult to overestimate. The land was created for wheatraising. It is suitable for nothing else. This area can and will produce sufficient wheat to keep American mills supplied to double their present capacity, and to extend their usefulness for good to an almost unlimited extent. This territory lies at our very doors. Our mills are ready and willing to grind its product. Its people would gladly find a market for their grain in Minneapolis and the other milling centers of the United States. All is favorable to this traffic save one thing, and that places an insuperable barrier before it.

Narrow-minded protection has built between the mill which needs the wheat and the farmer who needs the market a wall consisting of an absurd tariff of twenty-five cents on every bushel of wheat that passes the boundary. This duty kills the trade, and limits the milling development of Minnesota. It will ultimately compel Minnesota to relinquish its place as a flour producer, divert the march of progress to other and alien lands, and make of that which should be a benefaction a threatening and increasing menace. This is protection's reward to the American miller for his years of acquiescence in a high tariff policy. This is the ultimate effect of protection on an industry which is not protected.

The miller who is able to grind this enormous crop is the miller of the future; and, where he is, there will be the greatest mills of the world.

As for Minneapolis her millers must get this Canadian wheat or they must move. If a tariff of 25 cents per bushel is to stand between milling the grain here or in Canada, the miller of Minnesota, in order to save himself from extinction, build his plant across the border.

To obviate the danger which threatens American milling interests from the north, there is but one course. The free admission of raw material is the sole remedy. Milling in bond under present regulations, is impracticable, and almost impossible. Millers who undertake it will find it too cumbersome and expensive to be profitable, the margin on flour at best being but slight.

Free wheat would at a glance seem to be to the advantage of the American wheat grower. It would seem that, if Canadian wheat entered Minneapolis markets freely, the immediate result would be a decline in price. But the obvious is not always true. The fact is that should this surplus wheat be refused entry into America, the result would be quite the same in the long run. If it goes abroad to be ground it will affect the Minneapolis miller as much. Should foreign millers secure this wheat, they would be enabled thereby to cut off American export trade both in wheat and flour. The result would be a decline in the price of wheat in America. With a lessened value would come a lessened wheat acreage. In time the American wheat raiser, like the American miller, would find himself restricted to a mere local market, and his proud career as the world's great food pro-

ducer would be as a tale that is told. The American farmer may admit Canadian wheat free or he may deny it entry; but, so long as the wheat is produced in sufficient quantities to be exported, he will, so far as the price goes, perish just the same.

With the protective tariff removed and free Canadian wheat secured, the prospect is a grand one. Assured of their future supply of raw material, the mills of America would go forward on their developing course, continuing the march of progress which has brought them to the front.

The planters of the island of Jamaica, including the United Fruit Co., an American concern, are warmly supporting the proposal to bring hundreds of the sufferers from the volcanic outbreak on St. Vincent to work on estates there, and also to settle them on the crown lands. The government of Jamaica is being asked to make an effort to transport people from St. Vincent to Jamaica.

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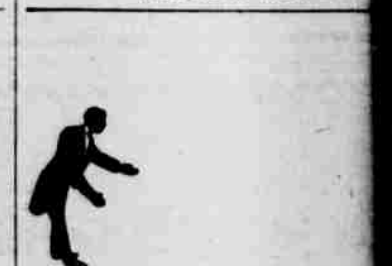
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