

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY A. SOUTH, Publisher

THE ROAST BEEF

The investigations of the court inquiry have been carried far enough to convince anyone that a terrible injustice was done to the soldiers by the issue of canned roast beef to them as a ration, and the experiment that was made by the war department in issuing the stuff should forever damn every man that had anything to do with the purchasing of it.

Governor Roosevelt, late colonel of the Rough Riders, was before the court in New York last Saturday, and on being asked when he first heard complaints regarding the meat said: "Well, it was aboard ship at Tampa. I saw a man throwing away a can of so-called roast beef. He asked what was the matter, and he said he could not eat it. I thought no more of the matter until I heard complaints were being made on all sides. Then I made inquiries and was told that the roast beef was part of the regular ration, and that all the volunteers were complaining. I spoke to the Adjutant General Wood and he said it was the regular ration. I tasted a mouthful or two myself, but I could not eat it."

The governor further testified concerning the appearance of the meat that "when cans were opened there was a covering of it. It was unattractive. The meat was stringy and it did not agree with the men who ate it." Governor Roosevelt's testimony closed with the statement: "I wish to say unhesitatingly that it was utterly unfit and unwholesome for consumption. My experience proves beyond the shadow of a doubt or question that the canned roast beef was unpalatable at its best and at its worst, unwholesome and unwholesome."

When such testimony is given and when there is such a general condemnation of the ration furnished the soldiers it will hardly be asserted by anyone that the troops were properly fed. That there was a fraud cannot be denied, yet the chief perpetrator of the fraud is retained at the head of the war department and all those who are being rewarded by being kept in office or are released on full pay. What a just government we have!

DESIRABLE CITIZENS.

Recently considerable tract of land was bought in Benton county by a colony, and the members of the colony are beginning to arrive from Arkansas. My experience proves beyond the shadow of a doubt or question that the colony are taking hold of their work in a systematic and businesslike way. They are working on a co-operative plan, that is all their earnings are to go into a common treasury, and the profits will be divided equally among them after the year's crop has been harvested.

By the plans which they have adopted it is proposed to subject the soil to the highest possible state of cultivation, and to expend their principal of land will support about five times as many people as it did when owned in farms of 160 to 320 acres each.

Such people as compose this colony are what are needed in this country. People who are industrious, thrifty and frugal, people who will go into fields, cultivate the soil and plant the principles and make two blades of grass grow where one is now produced.

According to the official statement of the adjutant general of the army, since May 1, 1898, there were 5,731 deaths in the army: killed in action, 329; died of wounds, 125; died of disease 5,277. The official report of deaths in the navy shows: 17 killed in action, 17 died of wounds, 1 died of disease, none. These figures can not be explained away or whitewashed out of sight by investigation commissions or courts of inquiry.

The navy was in active service throughout the entire war, and every officer and man was subjected to severe and constant strain, under the same climatic conditions as the army, yet such was the efficiency of the organization, the completeness of the sanitary arrangements, and the care of the heads of the department that not one man died of disease. The greater part of the army never went out of this country and never saw active campaigning, yet unhealthy camps, poor food, lack of medical attention, and a general mismanagement resulted in the death of 5,277 men.

The navy has furnished an indictment of "our army" more sweeping and damning than volumes of editorials.

A number of protection papers are trying to explain the low price of wool at present by stating that it is owing to the heavy importations of wool during the working of the Wilson tariff law, asserting that the warehouses are filled with foreign wool at present, hence the price of the American staple must this year be governed by that brought in under free trade. But the price of wool in the present year and the price of wool in the present year on the coast ranged from 10 to 14 cents. During the past winter there has been a heavy demand for wools owing to the severe weather, that has undoubtedly used up considerable of the wool hence the price is low.

Each scholar in a high school in this county costs the taxpayers \$4.50 a year and each criminal costs them \$100-Astoria Herald.

There is a little food for reflection. In Clatsop county it costs the taxpayer only \$4.50 a year to educate the youth of the county, and it costs them on an average \$1.50 to convict a criminal. Statistics might further be applied to show that the criminals as a

Globe-Democrat, a strong supporter of the administration, a paper that stood by the president during his first year in office and justified him in not attempting to bring to a termination the war between Spain and Cuba; and when the president turned imperialist it followed in his wake like an obedient cur. It is not, therefore, to be wondered that it would give expression to such queer reasoning as it does.

"The ratification of the treaty by Spain makes the Philippines, who are in arms against America, rebels." How can you say that? The Philippines did not recognize the sovereignty of Spain and had about gained their freedom from that government when we stepped in as allies and helped them out of their difficulty. Had Spain not ratified the peace treaty, then we presume the Philippines would still be patriots. But the mere act which Spain could not prevent doing has placed the crime of rebellion upon the Philippines. Again, "Spain's acceptance of the Paris settlement places American sovereignty over the Philippines." How could this be, when Spain had lost her sovereignty over the islands? It would be like an individual giving a deed to a piece of realty he had lost title to in the courts. It would be as reasonable to say that when Great Britain recognized the independence of the American colonies it conveyed title thereto to the French government.

But this kind of reasoning shows to what extent the administration papers will go to justify the imperialism of the administration. It is a gross, unjust and unnecessary war that is being waged against the Philippines.

EVILS OF RATE WARS. There is every indication that the great transcontinental railroad lines are on the eve of a gigantic rate war, which before the end comes will result in the cheapest rate being made for crossing the continent ever known. The result will be a loss to the railroad companies and no direct gain for anybody, but an ultimate loss to the traveling public in the future. For when rates are low a great many people travel just for the rate of going, and thousands of people will come west who have starved out in the east, they will land here broke, and will not be valuable acquisitions to the country. Legitimate business, those who come here to build up with the country are willing to work for their living, while the bulk of the people are always desirable, for in time they become substantial citizens and property owners; but those who come because traveling is cheap are usually adventurers who were failure where they came from and will become a burden upon the thrifty who are already here.

More than this, when the railroad companies shall have satisfied their desire to cut rates, fares will go up to an unreasonable price, and those who are coming to the west will be made poor by the losses of the companies during the rate war. There is no question but passenger rates have been too high and have been an unreasonable tax upon the traveling public, but when a rate of less than \$25 is charged for the trip from the Atlantic Pacific coast is made it is too low. It is less than a reasonable profit for the service the railroad renders, and somebody must be the sufferer. The rate of \$12.50 made by the Canadian Pacific is out of all reason, and since it is liable to be lowered before the season closes it will have the effect of filling this country with a lot of undesirable people, and in the long run those who are permanently located here will have to pay the penalty of the folly of the railroad.

A war on freight rates would be hailed with pleasure, for it would stimulate business, in that it would bring the east and west in closer business relations. However, an extremely low freight rate, that is one below cost, is not desirable, for it disturbs business. What is most desirable as a steady rate for both passengers and freight the year round, one that is reasonable and one that customers of railroads can at all times afford to pay and the industries of the country the same climatic conditions as the army, yet such was the efficiency of the organization, the completeness of the sanitary arrangements, and the care of the heads of the department that not one man died of disease.

ONE OF OUR NEEDS. W. S. Byars, of the Pendleton roller mill, in negotiating with representatives of the Siberian railway contractors for the shipment of large quantities of flour to be used by the construction force. He figures that the contract will call for about \$1,000,000 worth of flour the first year.

Mr. Byars proposes to increase the capacity of his mill from 500 barrels to 1000 barrels a day. He estimates that with this increase in capacity his mill will be able to consume about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat annually or about half the usual market surplus of the United States.

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THEIR SKIRMISH LINE.

The trusts have started their "educational movement" preliminary to the presidential campaign of 1900. As predicted by the Spokesman-Review, the recent address of Professor Ashley before the British Economic Association, defending these gigantic trade combinations in the United States, was intended as an "opening gun." Taking his cue from that signal, Henry Clegg, the well-known New York banker and writer, announces his conversion. A few weeks ago Mr. Clegg was writing articles condemning the trusts. His latest weekly financial reviews defends them.

It is apparent that Mr. Clegg has been coached by the bold organizing spirit of the trusts. He is now increasing the moral standard of communities, therefore they are good investments. Money spent in education is always well spent. It pays to educate the youth of the land.

DEPUE AND THE TRUSTS. Probably no man in the United States knows more than Depue what the fate of trusts will be than Chauncey M. Depue, the New York politician, orator and financier, for he has been engaged in making trusts a good many years. And in an article written for the Eastern magazine he views a reduction in expenses, a great efficiency, and production on a larger scale, and the realization of greater profits without advancing prices. When a number of small individual plants are thus united for a common object under efficient official management the expenses are materially cut down.

WELL SAID. A Tacoma physician in the habit of sleeping with his pistol under his pillow, shot his wife and killed her while asleep Sunday night. He imagined some one was about to kill her and he shot to save his life, instead he awakes to find a victim of his own hand. When will men cease to use the pistol as a protection? For every life it protects it sacrifices thousands. It is of little use in any connection and a dangerous, useless weapon as nearly all things. Among civilized people it has no value and those who persist in making daily use of it by carrying on their persons should be severely dealt with. They are law breakers, and should not be allowed to indulge in a senseless, murderous practice at the risk of other more valuable lives.—East Oregonian.

EDITORIAL NOTES. All Oregonians take pride in the brilliant achievements of the Oregon regiment in the Philippines, still they do not regret that they are forced to do deeds of valor in such an unjust cause.

President McKinley is in Washington after an outing of two weeks down South, where he has been enjoying Southern hospitality, and business at the White House once more goes on as of old.

With the end of Alger's junketing trip to Cuba may also end his official life. The embalmment and state funeral will be held in New York, and the remains will be buried in the city.

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IN FRONT OF BULACAN

General McArthur Preparing an Attack.

MANILA, March 28.—General McArthur's division advanced nearly two miles without encountering opposition this morning. On approaching Bulacan, a town of 25,000 people, it halted preparatory to attacking it.

The best was intense, being 90 degrees on the coast, and fully 100 degrees in the interior. It made the Americans suffer a great deal. In spite of the heat, however, everyone was eager to proceed toward the enemy.

THE ADVANCE ON MALOLOS. Filipinos Forced to Fall Back. MANILA, March 28.—At daylight McArthur's division started from Marilao along the railroad to Bigas, five miles distant, with the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments on the right and Kansas and Montana regiments and the Third artillery on the left.

HEAVY TAXES IN JAMAICA. They are Breeding Anarchism and Rebellion. NEW YORK, March 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says: This island is passing through a severe crisis. The governor is a volume elaborate enough to be an ornament to any library or drawing room table, being bound in flexible morocco covers and elegantly put together.

GENERAL OTIS' REPORT. He Tells of the Fight Beyond Marilao. WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following dispatch has been received from General Otis:

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The state department has not received detailed official reports of occurrences in Samoa. The demonstration is regretted, but the opinion is expressed that Kauts acted on what was his best judgment and information.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—First news of the bombardment of the coast town of Siga, contained in the Associated Press dispatch sent out last night, which said that the troubles growing out of the election of a king had taken a more serious turn and resulted in the shelling of the coast villages by the United States cruiser Philadelphia and Admiral Clegg's fleet.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The California Fruit Outlook, San Francisco, March 29.—Secretary Filcher, of the state board of trade, said today: "The demand for California fruit this year will overmeasure the quantity

WILL BE AT THE KILLING

Oregon Boys to Take Part in the Big Fight.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—With the Americans forces within 30 miles of the insurgent capital, interest in the military movements north of Manila has about reached the culminating point. It was stated at the war department that the march of 30 miles might take all of today, in view of the successive lines of entrenchment and strong earth works which it is believed the rebels have thrown up immediately around the city. In that event the storming of the city itself would not begin until tomorrow.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Two thousand five hundred immigrants, mostly Italian, who landed Tuesday, were passed through the bureau office, and the inadequacy of accommodations provided for them was being reported to the state department.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The transport Crook arrived this morning from Porto Rico and Santiago with 398 passengers and the bodies of 682 soldiers who were killed in battle or died from disease in Cuba and Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: Information reaches here indicating that the insurgent capital has been moved from Malolos to San Fernando.

THE STATEMENT TRUE. Report that the United States offered the Philippines to England. LONDON, March 29.—The Birmingham Post today publishes a report "emanating from a usually very well informed source," to the effect that the United States at the beginning of the war had offered to give the Philippines to England.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A Herald special from Ilo Ilo says: The situation here is unchanged. There is a movement among the natives for another peaceful settlement. It is hoped that the commission will issue a proclamation promising amnesty to all natives who lay down their arms, and self rule to those who recognize the sovereignty of the United States.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: As soon as General Otis achieves a decisive victory over Aguinaldo, the Philippine commission will issue a proclamation promising amnesty to all natives who lay down their arms, and self rule to those who recognize the sovereignty of the United States.

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...EASTER REMINDERS...

Chiffon Capes and Collarettes.

These Chiffon novelties that were promised you a full fortnight since, have arrived on the scene and we await your pleasure; if you are as anxious now as you were then you will not require the second bidding.

Tailor Gowns and Separate Jackets.

The second shipment of these goods is now at your disposal, having come but yesterday. They are the handsomest yet shown.

New Dress Fabriques.

We are now prepared to show you a full line of shades in COVERTS, PLAIDS, SERGES, STRIPES, HENRIETTES, MATELASSEE, CASHMERES, MIXED NOVELTIES.

Dress Trimmings.

Here is where we lead and all others follow. We have the best selected line of these goods that ever came to this place and second to none in the state for variety.

Gloves.

In all the popular shades, and prices to correspond, ordered expressly for you to wear with that Easter bonnet and just the match for your gown.

Children's Fairy Land.

This is what this department resembles when the dainty little dresses in white and colors meet the eye. We have them in great abundance.

Essentials.

Ribbons of all grades, colors and widths. Veilings in the latest novelties. Handkerchiefs to please the most fastidious. Buckles, Belts and Bags in an endless variety to suit all tastes and purses.

Pease & Mays.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

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