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D. M. C. GAULT, Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1903.

FOR CONGRESSMAN 1ST. DISTRICT.

BINGER HERMAN.

ASTORIA CONNECTION.

Last week the INDEPENDENT contained a paragraph suggesting that inasmuch as Portland will not let additional transportation facilities into the city, we of Washington County will have to look elsewhere for a market place. Astoria was named and the way of connection pointed out. The Astorian copies the article and comments in these words:

At various points along the line of road east from Astoria little feeders are being built into the rich tributary valleys of the state, and every one so build develops resources which add largely to the wealth of the point of supply and market.

When Astoria gives proper attention to tapping the immense wealth of her back yard with small lines of railroad instead of sitting on the front porch watching the ships go by she will have all the business she can handle.

Nature evidently intended that north west Oregon should do business with a city at the mouth of the Columbia, and with a properly strenuous co-operation on the part of those most interested a volume of trade can be concentrated here that will realize the dreams of many decades.

This business is bound soon to be absorbed. It is too rich a field to remain unharvested many years longer. The time is now ripe for a pull all together for these vast lumbering, farming, dairying and stockraising interests, the outlet of which will mean an inlet of prosperity for Astoria. To be the terminus of a transcontinental is desirable, but to be the terminus of the little feeders which bring business and grow into transcontinentals is exceeding important.

A TARIFF ISSUE.

President Roosevelt takes opportunity while touring westward to talk on the policies of government, as well as touching on the platform of the political party to which he belongs. One of the topics he has used is that of raising revenue by collecting duties off of imported merchandise. He intimates that it is not good policy to go to tariff tinkering until after the next presidential election in 1904.

It is likely that some of the subsidies may have been changed, but in a general way, tariff reform must be undertaken only after the closest scrutiny, if at all. Any departure from the republican idea is dangerous.

The government must have money for current public expenses, and it will be raised by laying a tariff tax on foreign imports. Now shall that tax be laid for the purpose of raising revenue alone, or shall protection to American industries be an element.

In both instances the same amount of money is to be raised, and in both instances the people have to pay it. Shall it be raised on the food that the people have to buy, sugar, coffee, tea and the like, while the cloth, the tools, the furniture and the like comes in free. If on the food revenue will be raised for that must be bought. Such a system is free trade. Free trade statesmen collect money just the same as protectionists and just as much. Now it is not the best policy to keep our home market for our own producers of raw material and our mechanics? If we can consume a thousand tons of potatoes, which we can grow, but adopt free trade and allows 500 tons to come in from Canada, will not half our land grow in weeds? Or if we can use a thousand tons of iron but by adopting free trade 700 tons of English iron comes in what is to keep three fourths of our laborers from being idle? Or if they work so as to compete with the foreigner and keep the home market it will be at lower wages.

President Roosevelt is pursuing the proper course in that he discourages tariff tinkering.

DUTY ON COAL.

The coal duty is the very oldest of the protective measures on the statute books of this country. The original Tariff act of 1789 imposed a duty upon coal of every kind and quality, and there has never been a time until now when bituminous coal entered the country free of duty. The need for protection in the East and Middle West has long gone by, so there was not a coal operator in any of the sections now suffering from the coal shortage who interposed the slightest objection to the repeal of a duty which was meaningless to him. The Tariff did protect an industry in the State of Washington. Its removal is a heavy blow to that State,

and the worst of it—the really irritating point—is that the action of Congress will be absolutely without any benefit to the coal consumers in whose interests it was ostensibly taken.

—American Economist.

WHY NOT?

Senator Nelson introduced an amendment providing for the change of flour from the general class, which receives a 20 per cent. concession from the Cuban Tariff, to that class which is to receive a 40 per cent. concession.

Well, why not? If the North-western farmer is going to be prevented from raising sugar beets because of the preferential bounty voted to Cuban planters, he might at least be compensated to a trifling extent by a wider opening through which flour may enter the Cuban market. It wouldn't make up for the loss of profits on beet growing, to be sure, but it would be something. As the treaty stands the American farmer gets precious little out of it except a black eye. All the prize goes to the Cuban farmer.

—Economist.

The city council of Portland is standing up so straight that it leans backward. The reason announced for this is that it does not want to do a wrong thing, must protect the rights of the municipality and some more talk of the same kind. We of Washington county have heard the gentle murmur in the matter of granting to the West Side and Suburban a franchise through the streets.

There is another instance that illustrates. A while ago the North Pacific Railroad wanted to get to the Union depot, through some of the streets in the North end. The road was to come from Vancouver. The council was going to be very careful not to allow the big corporation to get the best of the city. Much time was taken for dickering, street rights were jealously guarded. The company was restricted in many ways, so many, indeed, that it has not entered Portland at all, but contents itself to remain at Vancouver, Wash., where it has bought some three miles of water front and is to build its great ware houses there. Ships coming up the Columbia, will, instead of coming 12 miles up the Willamette, will proceed three miles up the Columbia, take cargo and go out to sea. Have to come to Portland to discharge cargo? Well perhaps, but what hinders discharging at the Vancouver dock, loading on cars and going to Spokane for a distributing center. The Portland city council is letting golden opportunities slip through its fingers.

A Portland daily devotes an editorial column to the trolley car situation at Los Angeles. It seems that young Huntington, nephew of Collis P. of Southern Pacific fame has for several years past been building trolley car lines about that southern city and now has a most profitable business even to a daily income of \$9000. The steam roads had been giving good service and were profitable, but the trolley takes the business. Recently the agent of a blind pool has asked the city council for a franchise for a system of roads that in many instances parallel the Huntington trolleys. The promoter proposes to bind the new concern to maintain a three cent fare. The council hesitates, wants to know who proposes to furnish the money, doubts the good purpose of the scheme. Maybe the steam roads that want the franchise for the purpose of speculation may want the franchise to hold not intending to build. The Los Angeles council is acting very similar to the Portland council. The Portland daily endorses the hold up. What the council ought to do is to remove the graft and grant the franchise. If a new company is willing to build the road guarantee a 3 cent fare it is in the interest of the people to have it. Grant the franchise conditioned that it lapse if not used within a reasonable time. If it is not to be used the city will lose nothing. The same is true here at home. The Portland-Hillsboro line ought now to be half built if the Portland council had promptly acted.

Line County has adopted a unique plan of electing delegates to state and congressional conventions and one which promises to give satisfaction, and yet elect them in the convention at large. The plan is for all persons who desire to go to either convention to file his name with the central committee the day before the county convention meets with the recommendations of two Republicans of the county. The central committee will then print the tickets with all the names of the candidates thus filed, leaving spaces for other names to be written in of those nominated in the convention. No other printed ticket shall be used and all the names shall be on one ticket. That method gives every part of the county a chance to present the name of those they want to attend any convention. The plan seems worthy of any county, and especially so inasmuch as in some counties there is considerable rivalry often on the selection of the delegates.

Erastus E. Smith of McMinnville is in disgrace. McMinnville College is in disgrace. President Jordan of the University of California, the president of the California Agricultural College and the president of the University of Washington, Panrose by name, ought to share the disgrace. All this comes about because Smith being something of a declaimer, thought he was an orator, but oratory connects composition with declamation. Smith got the medal for oratory at Eugene in March at the intercollegiate contest. The judges of composition were the college presidents above mentioned, and they passed Smith's oration as original when in truth it was stolen from Senator Vance of North Carolina. Vance's oration is printed in a widely circulated work entitled Modern Eloquence. The presidents ought to have known what such a book contains, but they let Smith's manuscript slip through. McMinnville college ought to have stopped the manuscript, but its literary professor, presumably, from ignorance, let it pass him. Hence the disgrace. The other colleges of the state have put McMinnville college out of the list of contestants. The Oratorical contests are becoming unpopular, for it is seen that the medal made of cheap metal is more eagerly sought, at least by some, than honesty.

Word comes that an old neighbor and former editor of the INDEPENDENT, Hon. E. H. Flagg, is an applicant for the office of Labor Commissioner, which was created by the last legislature. The INDEPENDENT hopes that the commission can see its way clear to appoint Mr. Flagg. He is a well balanced man and though belonging to a labor union, he can be endorsed by employers as well as the employees. Employers should be considered as well as his laborers, for he has rights that ought to have consideration. Mr. Flagg's appointment would please the painters. He would make a fair and conservative officer and he would not bring the law into disrepute as it is feared would be done by the appointment of a radical.

The tariff on the \$7,000,000 stock of art works which J. Pierpont Morgan owns and desires to bring to this country is \$1,400,000 and Mr. Morgan is very anxious to obtain a rebate on these tariff taxes. For the purpose of bringing odium on the tariff law, democratic papers assess the amount of tax at \$3,000,000. But if the republican idea is kept clearly in mind, the justice of the regulation will appear, and the 20 per cent ad valorem will not be removed by special act of Congress or otherwise. The republican idea requires a duty to be imposed on luxuries imported for the amusement or gratification of the tastes of the wealthy; and who indeed is better able to pay the tax imposed for revenue, than such men as Morgan. Let us keep close to the republican doctrine of tariff tax and all will be well.

Municipal elections have been held this week in several of the Mississippi states, notably in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The returns show that the republicans have made substantial gains. This is especially true in Cincinnati and Chicago though in the latter city the increased republican vote was not enough to defeat Harrison for mayor. The result is quite encouraging to the republican party leaders in those states where general elections are to be held this fall.

The socialist candidate for congress in the First District is J. W. Ingie of Corvallis. The platform on which he stands appears in another place in this issue.

A DOMESTIC SUGGESTION.

Hon. Benton Killen contributes his observations and study of the ever-green blackberries to the Oregonian as follows:

Some 20 years ago the "Evergreen" blackberries came to Oregon, probably from the mountains of Tennessee. If found here a very congenial habitat, it thrives and bears abundantly. As the roots and canes become large it was noticed that in moist situations it could be picked for from 60 to 70 days as it continued to bloom and ripen for that period. This long period for harvesting gives abundant employment, and that to labor which cannot be used in heavier avocation—women, children and old people. The work can be done at home where children can remain under parental control and family discipline can be maintained.

On the Paddling river bottom, near Hubbard, there are vines, or bushes, from a single root which is 40 feet across and from each of which there can be gathered a ton of berries by picking every two days for 60 days. The berries can be picked for 75 cents a hundred. In the fall of 1901 I took the matter of the canning qualities of the "Evergreen" up with Professor Kuisely, the chief chemist at the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, and Mr. Holmes, of the Port-

land Canning Company.

Professor Kuisely in his annual report for 1902, page 58, gives the following analysis of the berry:

Evergreen blackberries—firm but not too hard; color very good; flavor better than cultivated berries; fruit acid, 0.42 per cent; sugars, 58.53 per cent; protein, 9.17 per cent.

He says it would seem that the evergreen blackberry might be used commercially.

The analysis of the cultivated berry water free, is:

Fruit acid, 4.90 per cent; sugars, 45.92 per cent; protein, 8.98 per cent.

B. J. Holmes, manager of the Portland Canning Company, reports as follows:

"Last fall I received quite an amount of the fruit and put it in cans with very satisfactory results."

"I have no doubt in regard to the worth of these berries."

"I had no trouble in disposing of those I canned, and have had no complaints whatever from them."

"I believe they can be used for any purpose nearly as well as the cultivated fruit, and there is hardly a limit to the amount that can be handled by the canners, provided they can get them at a reasonable price and in sufficient quantities to undertake the preparation of them for market."

Both Professor Kuisely and Superintendent Holmes, were very kind in this matter and took hold of it with much interest.

The bushes, or canes, are very easy propagated and need little cultivation, no one knows yet how large the roots will become or how long they will last without replanting, they will make good fences and hedges.

I suggest that each neighborhood and each Grange take up the matter of marketing these berries by correspondence with the fruit canneries and that the matter of local canneries be investigated. It looks as if fruit canneries could be operated on the same scale that creameries are now conducted.

George W. Dimmick, of Hubbard, Or., an intelligent and responsible fruit raiser, is operating a fruit canery at his farm and from his statements, it requires but little capital or skill to can acid fruits.

From careful investigation carried on for two years past I believe that the "Evergreen" blackberry can be made as great and valuable an industry in Western Oregon as dairying. It will not require anything like the capital that dairying does. Blackberry ground must be moist.

BENTON KILLEN.

THE SOCIALISTS PLATFORM.

The Socialist party of the First Congressional District of Oregon held its convention in Salem last week and nominated a candidate for Congress. At the same time the following platform was adopted:

"We affirm our unflinching adherence to principle, and the programme of international socialism by the ballot."

"In presenting our candidate for Congress to the working-class voters of the First Congressional District we base our appeal upon the following declarations as our platform of principles:

"1—Labor produces wealth.

"2—Under the present economic and political conditions, labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.

"3—So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalist class will monopolize the machinery of production and will appropriate thereof the working class.

"4—This appropriation of labor's wealth by the capitalist is so complete that it enables them to live in luxury and idleness.

"5—As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists—this expropriation of all property out of the hands of the toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the working class on the one hand and the interests of the capitalist class on the other."

"6—This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues."

"7—In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists, labor is disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.

"8—There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist system—that is the ballot.

"9—This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working-class into a political party that shall be everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist party is organized to meet the demand, and is, therefore the party of the working class."

"10—The Socialist party, when in

office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage-slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist party is absolutely opposed to it.

"11—That we emphatically and forever oppose and condemn the idea of fusion with either of the old parties, or any other party, and believe in standing out independently and fighting our battles on the line of socialism.

"12—In conclusion, we appeal to all workmen to study the principles of socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth based upon this fundamental principle of justice: To every worker the full product of his labor."

The democrats held a mass convention in the court house last Wednesday and elected delegates to attend the district convention which assemblies at Albany, tomorrow. The gentlemen who were selected were Wm. Schulmerich, W. H. Wehrung, L. A. Long, J. W. Hays, Jas. H. Sewell, John M. Wall, Thos. A. Ritchey and H. Taylor Hill. The candidate for congress was not discussed in convention and the delegates have not set their minds on any favorite, but one of the delegates thought A. E. Roams, of Jacksonville, will get the votes of the delegation rather than Jeffreys of Salem. A resolution was introduced instructing the delegation to work and vote for the re-affirmation of the Kansas City platform, but it was defeated because the convention felt that the delegation needed no instructions as to that. Each of the delegates adheres to that platform.

ALL AT SEA.

"The Democrat party is fading away rapidly; about time for it to be thinking of getting its life insured."

"That's impossible."

"Too hazardous a risk, eh?"

"Not only that, but I don't believe there's any one who can make out its policy."—Philadelphia Press.

Little Creatures About Our Homes

By L. E. ROY WELD

Continued from First Page.

rarity. The toad freespouts about in outer skin. When it has nothing to say it sits on the old oak, or falls in a hole and swallows it. Both frogs and toads crawl into holes or crevices when cold weather comes and sleep quietly there until spring, when they come out very hungry and are soon as active as ever.

The tree frog is a small species which lives an arboreal life, but in the spring it takes to the water, where its eggs are deposited and where the young pass through the tadpole stage. Their toes are supplied with little sucking disks, which aid them in clinging to the underside of leaves and stems.

The "horned toads" are not in the least related to the toads, but are true lizards.

There is a large toad, called the Surinam toad, living in the northern part of South America, which ought to be mentioned, though none of the species lives in the United States. The peculiar breeding habits of this toad make it one of the most remarkable of the entire order. With the female deposits her eggs, the male immediately places them on the mother's back, to which they adhere. A cell, which is covered by a little lid, soon forms over each. In this cell the tadpole passes through all its changes, and when it finally bursts from its prison house it is a complete specimen, much larger than the eggs from which it came. This shows that it must have received some nourishment from the mother while in its temporary home.

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To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. W. Grove's signi re is on each box. 25c.

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Will make the stands in this county as follows:

Mondays till Tuesday at 10 a. m., Scholls; Tuesday noon at Farmington post office; Wednesday, Cornelius; Thursday, Glenco; Friday night, Saturday and Sunday, at F. C. Pauli's at the old brick yard south-east part of town. Interested parties should watch this add. next week for several additional stands.

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Season - - - - - \$10.00
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and more carpet is what we are going to have to show our customers this spring, and a number of patterns have already arrived. We now have in stock

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Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned has been, by the County Court of Washington County, Oregon, duly appointed administrator of the Estate of S. A. Danks, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them to me with proper vouchers at the law office of S. B. Huston in Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from this date, this 10th day of Feb. 1903.

F. W. Cary, Administrator of the Estate of S. A. Danks, deceased.

For Sale.

80 ACRES in section 24 T 4 N R 5 E, timbered by early forest fire. Land level and easily cleared. Good, new, for pasture. Stream of water through tract. Price \$1000 per acre. This is a snap. Address D. F. Campbell, 251 Kearney Street, Portland, Oregon.

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