

PORTLAND BEATS ALL OTHER PORTS

ROSE CITY MAKES GREAT RECORD IN WHEAT SHIPMENTS

Exported More Wheat in February Than New York and Philadelphia Combined—Leads Combined Puget Sound Ports—Total of 2,279,781 Bushels Sent Out—More Than One-Fourth Total Exported by the Entire United States.

Portland exported more wheat during the month of February than any other port in the United States. Even old reliable New York had to take a back seat when the Oregon metropolis sent out 2,279,781 bushels and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston and other prominent wheat shipping ports look insignificant when their records are compared with those of the Rose City, says the Oregon Daily Journal.

Comparative figures of exports from the United States were received this morning by the collector of customs in the monthly report of the department of commerce and labor and they indicate Portland's standing in the field of exports. The report shows that during February the United States exported 3,022,500 bushels of wheat, and of this quantity, Portland shipped more than one-fourth.

Beats Combined Sound Shipments.
The combined shipments from Puget sound are about equal to those from the one city on the Willamette. It appears, however, that the statisticians in the office of the collector of customs on Puget sound have bolstered their wheat figures a little since they show approximately 600,000 bushels more than statistics furnished from other sources.

The statistics of the department of commerce and labor are compiled from reports from the various collectors of customs throughout the land and when the report credits the combined Puget sound ports with having exported 2,626,404 bushels wheat during the month, whereas the Merchants Exchange of this city maintains that the sound ports exported but 2,055,312 bushels, it appears as if a serious blunder has been made by the compilers. The San Francisco Commercial News, an old publication, which among other things makes a specialty of keeping tab on wheat shipments from Pacific coast ports, concurs closely with the Merchants Exchange figures. Half a dozen cargoes would be required to make up the difference in the figures and statisticians here are at a loss to know how the figure jugglers of Puget sound are going to account for them.

Even with the bolstered figures the individual sound cities offer no comparison with Portland in regard to wheat shipments.

Ahead of Eastern Ports.
Portland's wheat exports were 2,040,197 bushels to Europe, 157,239 bushels to the orient and 82,355 bushels to the west coast, on which figures all agree to the single bushel.

New York exported 1,179,516 bushels and Philadelphia set 780,743 bushels afloat during the same period, which goes to show that Portland exported more than New York and Philadelphia combined. Heretofore New York led with Philadelphia a close second and Portland third, fourth or fifth.

The report shows further that during the eight months ending February 29 there has been exported from the United States 23,814,315 bushels of wheat and 9,832,446 barrels of flour. During the corresponding period a year ago the exports were 57,661,164 bushels of wheat and 9,875,914 barrels of flour.

During February of this year New York led in flour shipments with 529,108 barrels. Portland exported 55,845 barrels and the combined Puget sound cities exported 85,598 barrels.

COLLECTED 17,000,000 NICKLES.
Enormous Business Reported by Spokane Street Car Company.

The Washington Water Power company street cars carried close to 17,000,000 passengers in the city of Spokane during the year 1907, says the Spokane Chronicle. This means that the street car lines have earned for the company the sum of \$850,000 a nickel at a time, in the year 1907. Seventeen million passengers on the street cars of the Washington Water Power company means that an average of 46,600 people were given transportation every day of the year. In addition to this many thousands secured transportation on the Medical Lake line during the 12 months.

This statement is made from the New York offices of Moffat & White, eastern representatives of the Washington Water Power company, and tells with force of the activity and prosperity of Spokane. In the New York statement it is announced the company is now operating 98 miles of electric railway, 78 miles of which is in the city of Spokane.

During the last year, says the New York statement, the company has furnished transportation to 17,349,527 people. Counting 248,527 for the Medical Lake line, that would leave fully 17,000,000 for Spokane.

The statement further shows that the company has developed 25,000 electric horsepower, 50 per cent of which is in the heart of Spokane. It also has 277 miles of transportation lines, by which power is sold throughout prosperous territory.

The New York announcement states in part:
"Three Millions Washington Water Power company of Spokane, incorporated 1885, three years 6 per cent

gold notes dated July 1, 1908, due July 1, 1911. Direct obligation subject to \$2,000,000 first mortgage five (\$1,500,000). No further mortgage can be executed until these notes have been paid. Followed by \$5,001,000 stock paying seven per cent dividends.
"Net earnings for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1907, were over four times the present interest charges. It is estimated that for 1908, with this issue of notes outstanding, the same rate of net earnings to fixed charges will be maintained."
"Physical property represents cash outlay of \$9,500,000."

WANT CITY PARK.

Over 1000 Walla Walla Women Sign Monster Petition.

The Walla Walla Union says of the petitions for a city park presented to the council by the women of that city.
"Perhaps the best evidence that has yet appeared of the harmony and unity of purpose of the residents of this city, for a more beautiful Walla Walla, is the petition of the Woman's Park club presented at the meeting of the city council last evening and signed by practically one thousand members of this club, requesting the council to take immediate steps for providing a suitable water system for City park, while the grounds are in a state of formation, and before the flowers, shrubs and trees have been planted, or the driveways and paths have been made.

This petition is perhaps the largest ever presented to the city council on any local improvement and when presented at the council chamber last evening attracted unusual attention. It measures fourteen inches in length, and contains the names of almost without exception, every woman who owns or is interested in any real estate in the city. The council considered such a petition, coming from a body of representative ladies, who have organized for the sole purpose of working as a unit for a more beautiful city, as worthy of immediate attention.

It is understood that the necessary pipe for installing the City park system will be ordered today and the work rushed to an early completion.

FIGHT THE CORPORATIONS.

Walla Walla County Will Show Timber Companies a Few Things About Taxes.

Sheriff Biakely and deputies began Friday to receipt for taxes, \$1385 being received that day. The total would have been swelled over \$5000 if something like \$3700 in gold coin had been accepted, says the Enterprise News-Record. This lovely stack of the yellow metal was offered by A. P. Sprague of the Crossett Timber company and J. H. Minnaugh of the Grand Ronde Timber company for tax receipts in full.

These companies refuse to pay the special road levies made a few months ago in districts 14 and 15. In district 14 a special road tax of 10 mills was voted, and in 15 a tax of 5 mills. These special levies added about \$1000 to the taxes of the Crossett company and \$150 to those of the Grand Ronde company. On advice of the district attorney and county court the \$3700 was refused on the grounds it did not cover the full amount of taxes.

The county being out of debt is in splendid shape to stick out for its rights even against the big corporations. It is said the Palmer Lumber company will make a similar proffer, and then all three companies attack the special levies in the courts.

KILLED AT EVENING MEAL.

Rescue Party Finds Body of Man Buried Under Avalanche of Snow.

The body of John Rector, who was buried in the avalanche of snow in Lowell creek canyon last Wednesday evening, was recovered early Monday morning by the men, who for the past three days have been pushing a tunnel through the mountain of snow to reach the cabin, says the Seward, Alaska, Gateway.

At the time the avalanche struck the cabin Rector was evidently eating his evening meal. The heavy weight of the mass of snow broke in the roof of the cabin as though it had been paper and crushed Rector to the floor, killing him instantly. The body was buried Wednesday in the cemetery north of town.

World Exposition for Italy.

Baron Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Italian ambassador at Washington, furnishes, through the department of state, the following note in relation to an international exposition to be held at Rome and Turin three years hence in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the kingdom of Italy:

Rome and Turin, with the co-operation of all the Italian provinces, are making preparations for a solemn celebration of the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the kingdom of Italy.

As a part thereof, the two cities have announced an international exposition which will be held in 1911 under the auspices of his majesty the king, at Rome in its artistic and historic archaeological part, and at Turin in the part which includes the products of industry and labor in their various manifestations.

The government of Italy invites the participation of the United States in the international competition of industry and labor at Turin and of art and history at Rome.
His excellency the minister of foreign affairs lastly suggests that it would undoubtedly be expedient, in order to facilitate the participation, if it be decided to take part, that steps be taken here to appoint a commissioner general who might, at the proper time, communicate directly with the exposition's committees on organization.

NATIONAL APPLE SHOW FOR SPOKANE

COMMITTEE ENLARGES SCOPE COMING EXHIBITION

Instead of Merely Northwestern Exhibit the Entire World Will Be Asked to Compete for Thousands of Dollars in Prizes—Will Form Big Corporation With \$100,000 Capital Stock—First Apple Show of Kind Ever Attempted.

Instead of being merely a local or even a northwestern affair, the big apple show in this city next December will be an exhibit of national importance, with apples from every part of the United States entered in competition for the highest prizes ever given in such a contest. It will bring here fruitgrowers from all over the country, and may be attended by some of the greatest apple and fruit experts of foreign countries, says the Spokesman-Review.

Such is the plan that will be recommended to the general apple show committee next Wednesday. A special committee appointed to formulate plans for the incorporation of the apple show and its extension to include more territory, met yesterday and concluded that far more benefit would be derived by a national show than by one to cover only the inland empire or the state. It will be the first apple show ever held giving growers from every part of the union a chance to compete, and will draw a great amount of attention to the apple raising industry of this locality and of the state.

To Form Big Corporation.

To carry out the plan, a corporation to be known as the National Apple Show will be formed, with a capitalization of \$100,000, and governed by a board of trustees to include seven or nine men. The personnel of this board has not been definitely decided upon, but it is anticipated that one of the trustees will be Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, who has already been requested by wire to accept a position on the board. Well known local men and a number of men outside of the city, who are interested in fruit raising, will be asked to serve. None of the names of prospective trustees, aside from Mr. Hill, has yet been made public by the committee.

Prizes to be offered, the list of which will be prepared by a committee headed by A. Von Holderbeke, will be a feature of the show, and a wonderful display of fruit is expected as a result of the valuable premiums given. Cash prizes and cups will be given as chief prizes, with ribbons, medals and decorations in the different classes. It is believed that \$8000 or \$10,000 will be awarded in premiums. Although plans as regards details of the exhibition are still indefinite, it is planned to have as the chief prize one for the best apples in America.

Hope to Secure European Experts.

Fruit experts from the great cities of Europe who have charge of purchasing immense quantities of American apples, may be secured to act as judges, and if these can not act the best apple judges in this country will be brought here.

"We intend to develop as a feature of the show the importance of the apple as a national article of food," said David Brown of the general committee yesterday. "The extent to which this fruit is a part of the American daily diet will be a revelation to many. It will open the eyes of the country to the importance of Spokane as a center of the apple growing and shipping industry. This city is the proper home for a national exposition of the apple industry."

On the committee, which will report next week on incorporation and enlargement, are David Brown, Philip T. Becker, Floyd L. Daggett, L. MacLean and W. D. Vincent. L. P. Williams, chairman of the general committee, has supervision of the work.

DIRTY STORES MUST GO.

Washington Club Women Take Up Cudgel for Cleanliness.

Washington club women are starting a movement to cleanse meat shops and grocery stores, says the Spokane Chronicle.

In many of the cities of the state are markets where the fresh meats are hung in such a position that dogs and cats can smell and taste the food. The conditions are so shocking in some of the shops that if the proprietors were in states other than Washington they would be prosecuted, it is reported.

Some grocery stores are so poorly kept that pickle barrels, vegetables and other stuff stand around where animals can reach them.

The National Federation of Women's clubs requested that the state organization bend its efforts toward obtaining pure food. Mrs. O. G. Ellis of Tacoma, is chairman of the pure food committee of the state organization and this matter has been turned over to her.
Mrs. Ellis has written to the members of her committee, who reside in the different cities of the state, relative to this movement. A committee meeting will be held in the near future, it is stated, and plans will be laid for the crusade against dirty stores.
Several years ago the club women of Portland undertook to get the managers of grocery stores and meat shops to conduct cleaner places and their work produced gratifying results. The careless merchants at once began to clean up their places and saw to it that dogs and cats were not rubbing their noses over the food.
As a result the Portland women so-

FERTILE WEST SAVED COUNTRY

MOVEMENT OF CROPS RIGHTED REELING SHIP

Billions of Wealth in Crops Spun Round Circle of Trade and Put on Her Feet—Tremendous Forces Jerking at Uncle Sam's Wonderful Prosperity Had to Be Overcome.

Like a huge, whirling gyroscope the great fertile west, has brought the staggering country nearly upright again. Its billions of new wealth from the crops of 1907 have spun round the circle of trade and their circuits have righted the reeling ship of finance, as the gyroscope, in its recent marvelous development, is found to rival a storm-tossed ocean liner, says a Chicago paper.

Tremendous forces were dragging down Uncle Sam's wonderful prosperity, were jerking furiously at the nation's equilibrium. But the huge gyroscope kept revolving, even increasing its speed. The farmers were paid cash for their wheat, their corn, their oats and their livestock; the cotton planters were paid cash for their cotton. The farmers and the cotton planters paid their merchants; the merchants paid their wholesalers; and the wholesalers' checks went to the manufacturers. The crop had been "moved," and this notwithstanding the fact that only part of the grain had actually left the farms, that the actual shipment of cotton was only a fraction of the total production.

All the crop was not needed simultaneously. In fact, if the whole of it had been distributed at once it would have overwhelmed railroads, elevators and shipping. Think of it; it was valued at \$2,225,000,000, for there were \$34,087,000 bushels of wheat, 2,592,320,000 bushels of corn, 754,443,000 bushels of oats produced in the United States alone, and nowadays the world's supply. More than \$2,200,000,000 has been added to the natural wealth as the result of the season's crop.

Nowadays the telegraph and the telephone have enabled the farmer to keep in touch with the prices made on the great exchanges by the world's supply and demand, and he sells as suits his convenience and pocketbook best, for in those exchanges he has the whole world's bids of buyers and sellers to rely upon. The offerings of a dozen producing nations on the Liverpool and Chicago Boards of Trade meet the tense buying of the world in a ceaseless contest of strength. Thus a market is established that swallows every carload or trainload of grain that the producers of a country or state have to offer. It isn't all for immediate delivery, and causes no plethora nor depression of prices.

Always there is cash for the man with a granary full of wheat or a crib full of corn, and he can deliver as suits him best, for the markets are adjusted for a year-round demand. He is not bound by a hard-and-fast necessity of tossing his crop into the avalanche of the world's grain production if he needs cash for pressing obligations. He probably will not want to assume the risk of holding his grain at once because the roads are bad, or his horses are not "up" for work.

JUSTICE IN THE NORTH.

Alaskan Paper Tells What May Happen to Robbers.

The Seward, Alaska, Gateway, says of the crime of robbing catches in the north:
The lesson taught the five muhurs who were guilty of plundering the Alaska Central Railway company's warehouse, should be taken as a hint, at least, to others who are going over the trail.

Robbing of catches and the unnecessary taking of goods that belong to another is becoming all too common. The result is likely to be, that in places remote from towns where legal recourse can not be had to legal methods to obtain redress, punishment will be summarily administered by the injured party.

The people of Alaska, who have known hardships incident to the frontier, are ever ready to give help when it is needed, and that, too, without the red tape of the eastern charitable association which would let a man starve to death while trying to discover all the antecedents, habit and tendencies of the man in distress.

Help is given to the man in need here and no insulting questions asked. There is no occasion, therefore, for dishonesty, or for one to take what belongs to another with intent to defraud.

If a man makes good in this country and is upright in his dealings with others, and has not allowed the milk of human kindness to sour or utterly dry up, he will always find those who are willing to help, in times of need.

PERRY MILLS RESUME.

Spring Run of Big Plant on Grand Ronde River Was Started.

The Grande Ronde Lumber company's mill resumed operations yesterday in accordance with the schedule announced in this paper a couple of weeks ago, says the La Grande Star. The mill is not yet running to full capacity, but will soon be up to the old output and with an outfit of machinery that has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired during the past few months.

The Grande Ronde company has sustained some damage on account of the high water. The dam at Perry

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was partially wrecked and a section of about 20 feet of the upper portion was swept away. Unless there is a much higher rise in the river, which is not considered likely, there will be no further damage at this point.
The heaviest loss sustained by the company is that of the washing out of the logging railway bridges which cross the Grand Ronde just this side of Hilgard. This would not be such a serious matter, either, if it were not for the fact that both the logging engineer are on this side of the river, while the cars are on the other side and the work of hauling material for a new bridge will be an obstacle to overcome as there are no cars available for this purpose.

All the men who have been at work in the camps which have been supplying the logs for the cars in the Rock creek section have been brought out and they will for the next few days at least be occupied with the work of bringing the logs banked along the river at Hilgard down to the mill at Perry.

OREGON EPIDEMIC.

The Press is informed that a new ailment has broken out in this city. It is called Oregonitis, the person afflicted being none other than our old friend, Charles F. Runkle. This disease takes the form of an hallucination that Oregon knocks the socks off South Dakota as a place of abode, and is accompanied by an unquenchable desire to talk of young onions, new potatoes, asparagus and strawberries right now when here we have our fully matured crop of icicles and snowballs.

Dr. McShoy has diagnosed this case, and says that while it is a pronounced type he believes that there will be a radical abatement of the ailment, and possibly a complete cure "when the summer days are come again," and Charley comes forth arrayed in his white duck suit and his stiff-brimmed straw hat. His many friends, we hope, await patiently for the anticipated change.—Sturges (S. D.) Press.

FRANK DAVEY IS ALL RIGHT.

A political news writer in the Oregonian recently named the editor of the News as one of those republicans who is a mistake to statement No. 1. This is a mistake. This writer stood through the entire legislative session of 1903 for the principle involved in that statement—the rule of the people in voting for United States senator. In 1906 he became a candidate for the legislature again and pledged himself before the primaries and on the stump to the support of that statement, was elected and stood by it. He still stands for it, having full faith in the right of the people to rule and full reliance in the wisdom, intelligence and patriotism of republicans to secure a majority of the polls for the republican candidate for United States senator.—Frank Davey in Harney County News.

BIG BEND HAPPENINGS.

Major Young tore the entire basement out of his Sunday trousers on a barb-wire fence while trying to run down one of Mrs. Hopkins' hens for his Sunday dinner. The major went home in a barrel. An Indian came into the office last Friday and offered us seven ponies and a pair of moccasins for our lady compositor. We hadn't the nerve to cheat even an Indian, consequently we spurned the offer. Last Saturday night Skinny McAllister broke into the Baptist church and cut a slot in the church organ bellows, putting it out of service, but Hank Evans saved the day by accompanying the choir with an accordion. The collection, however, was damaged considerably as almost everybody left the church after the first hymn was sung.—Big Bend Cor. Riverton Republican.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A man by the name of Thryst was arrested the other day in San Francisco upon the charge of being drunk and disorderly. That was all right and in accord with the eternal flow of things. However, a day or so afterwards they pulled a fellow by the name of Cash in Sacramento on the charge of having no visible means of support—a hobo, in short. So after all, there is nothing in a name.—Eugene Guard.

Exploring Unimocha Lands.

Consul Wilbur T. Gray's reports from Tsingtau, that on November 23, a Russian expedition, headed by the traveler, Colonel Kosloff, left Moscow for Central Asia. M. Teheroff, a geologist at the Moscow university, accompanied the expedition, and Colonel Kosloff is accompanied by four privates of the Moscow grenadiers, and will be joined at Klakhta by five Trans-Baikal Cossacks. The equipment of the expedition included at Irkutsk and Klakhta, where camels and horses were bought. At the end of December, the expedition was to leave Klakhta for Urga and the Gobi desert. At the Yellow river the expedition proposes to establish a central point and a station for meteorological observations. The places to be visited are either entirely or almost unknown to European travelers.

Everybody talks well when he talks in the way he likes, the way he can't help, the way he never thinks of; the rest is effort and pretense. The man who says "trousers" because he likes to say it and the man who says "pants" because he likes to say it are both good fellows with whom a frank soul could fraternize, but the man who says "trousers" when he wants to say "pants" is a craven and a truckler, equally hateful to honest culture and wholesome ignorance.—Atlantic Monthly.

Republicans, democrats, prohibitionists, socialists, women and children hastened in raising a beautiful flagpole at Newberg Saturday. The pole is a Hughes pole and is 97 feet high.