

The Tillamook Headlight

Fred C. Baker, Publisher.

Japan's Monroe Doctrine.

The encroachment of Russia on Japan has been driven back at great cost on land, but now takes the form of a hostile armada of over forty vessels, which has traversed half the world to threaten Japan within a short distance of its coasts. The spectacle shows how necessary it is to make provision against aggressive powers that, though thousands of miles away, use their strength to seize fresh territory for purposes of aggrandizement. An enemy of great resources has been at the doors of Japan for years, and there is no way to draw the line against it except by force of arms. Probably Japan saw the trouble ahead when it fought China and captured Port Arthur years ago. It was deprived of its victory by a coalition of European nations, chief among which was Russia, which then proceeded to appropriate Port Arthur for itself.

It is far better to assert a Monroe doctrine before the enemy is at your gates and its big fleet within striking distance of your coast. Japan's performance in driving back the threat has been little short of wonderful, but the menace returns again and again. Precisely such things would happen in the Western hemisphere if the United States had not taken a firm attitude. There is no telling what future combination may be made against this country, with no more reason than that behind the policy of Russia, and its silent partner or partners, in the East. The lesson is one for the United States to gravely consider in connection with maintaining its navy in a state of constant defensive efficiency.

An Inevitable Failure.

The situation in Chicago is less turbulent, and the country would be glad to hear of a restoration of public order and the complete supremacy of the law. Day after day, for weeks, the dispatches from that city have been occupied with the long story of deeds of violence and defiance of the laws framed to be observed by all for the protection of all. What was originally called a strike became a continued scene of riotous conduct. Comparatively few persons know all the points connected with the strike, or have been able to form a complete opinion of its merits. They have been reading about assaults and destruction of property, and looking over casualty lists. Wonder has been excited by the slowness of the Chicago municipal authorities to act. Claiming to have the situation in hand, they yet insufficiently tried to control it.

Certain failure was ahead for the strike because it became mixed up with ruffianism and other crimes. Perhaps relatively few of the strikers took part in the disorder, or favored its continuance, but the rowdiness occupied the front of the stage, and put the other features of the matter in the background. Even when the authorities of a city fall short in their duty, playing a demagogic part, the sober common sense of the people asserts itself. Business must go on, for it is the life blood of a community. The law-abiding must repress lawbreaking, or chaos is at its door. Chicago's long outbreak, in its results, teaches a lesson that is not new by any means. Strikes with violence are the way to lose. Evil-disposed persons not concerned with them as an opportunity for lawlessness. They are a foolish error that retards the right settlement of labor questions.

No country in recent years has surpassed Germany in business advancement. Its steadfast policy of a protective tariff is one reason for its rapid growth in commerce and manufactures, but there are other underlying causes at work that may well arrest the attention of other countries that hope to cut a large figure in foreign trade. Germany has built up an unequal system of educating young men to push the sale of German goods in distant lands. This training is conducted with great thoroughness. Boards of trade in Germany take an active interest in commercial schools and 145 of the boards encourage the work by offering prizes and assisting in other practical measures. The young men who take the course expect it to lead to a life occupation, with opportunities eventually to become partners in the houses they serve. Lectures are provided for ambitious minor employes in the extensive exporting concerns. A future commercial traveler is put into a factory to master productive details, from the raw material to the finished article. The German idea is to make a business representative familiar with all the conditions with which he must deal.

The Beef trust investigation is still in progress and it is difficult to tell how soon the work of the grand jury will be completed. On several occasions it was thought that the end was at hand, but apparently each time some witness has given information which opened new fields of investigation, and as a result more witnesses were subpoenaed and almost a fresh start taken. It is safe to say that the investigation has become more extensive and has gone more into details and has been more thorough in every way than anyone imagined at the

beginning. With the number of witnesses that have been examined it would seem as though the grand jury must have gone to the very bottom of the packing house business and must have a store of information at hand, which will surprise even the packers themselves. To what extent the public will be benefited to remain to be seen, but there will undoubtedly be enough given out in the near future to afford considerable interesting reading matter. This is a question in which both consumers and producers of meat are interested, which means that everyone in the entire country is vitally concerned in the final results of this investigation.

The imposition of an increased tariff on grain by Germany has aroused the exporters of grain and they will send a protest to the Department of State, setting forth that the new German tariff, in effect, imposes a discriminative duty on exports from this country in favor of European countries, particularly Russia. A protest from the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce states that it has information which leads it to believe that discriminative measures are being contemplated by the German government, which if permitted to be enforced through enactment into law, must seriously restrict and injure our export trade in breadstuffs with that country. It is pointed out that Germany, next to Great Britain, is the largest buyer and consumer of the leading cereals and their manufactured product grown by this country. The State department is urged to take such energetic measures, by the negotiation of a treaty or otherwise, as will place the United States upon a competing basis with Russia and other European countries in the exportation of grain to Germany. What effect such protest will have, if any, it is impossible to say. Of course our government can negotiate a treaty and it is understood that the German government desires this, but there is no assurance that a treaty would be ratified if negotiated. The increased tariff on grain was made at the demand of the German agrarians and they will resist, very likely successfully, any reduction in the duties. If it can be shown that the new tariff imposes a discriminative duty on exports from this country there will be good ground for some form of retaliation. The matter is of interest as well to the grain producers as to the exporters. A large falling off in sales of grain to Germany after the law goes into effect next March is to be expected.

Charles J. Casey, business agent of the Carriage and Wagonworkers' Union, No. 4, at Chicago, made a written confession to Police Inspector Lavin to the effect that Charles J. Carlstrom, who died several weeks ago, was fatally beaten by men employed by the union. Carlstrom was an old man, and one night was so fearfully punished by three men that he died in a few days. Casey declared in his confession that the men were paid \$15 for their work, the money coming from a fund known as "the educational fund." The police have arrested six members of the union connected with the case. According to Casey's confession, Charles Gilhooley, Edward Feeley and Mark Looney are the men who did the killing.

Major Langfitt, United States Engineer, received official approval from the War Department of the project for the expenditure of fund available for The Dulles-Celilo Canal. Plans and specifications will be forwarded at once by Major Langfitt to the War Department, and it is probable that bids will be advertised for within a month. The contract will be let in time to commence work after the June freshet, if satisfactory bids are received. About \$4,000,000 will be expended on the canal, and progress of the work will depend upon how the money is appropriated. It is estimated the canal could be built in about four and a half years, where the whole amount available at once.

Charles B. Bellingier, United States District Judge for the District of Oregon and one of the ablest and most widely-known jurists in the United States, died in Portland on Friday. The end came peacefully at 3:45 o'clock in the presence of members of the family and a few of his nearest friends. The sufferer was unconscious, and the passing of the spirit was to all appearances without pain. Succumbing at last to the ravages of septicemic poisoning, against which his rugged constitution had hopelessly struggled for several days, the life of the great lawyer and judge departed, despite all efforts to sustain it.

Officials of the United States Land Office, at Oregon City, received positive notice of removal of the office to Portland July 1. Copies of the notice will be sent to every Postoffice in the district. A remonstrance against the removal has been circulated throughout the district and several thousand signatures secured. It will be forwarded to Washington in a few days. The matter will be placed in the hands of Senator Fulton, and he will communicate direct with the President.

A free trade paper refers to the Standard oil trust as a sample of the "State of a protected industry." In this connection it might be worthy of notice that petroleum is on the free list.

To Prevent Forest Fires.

SALEM, Or., May 13.—If a "scarehead" warning will call the attention of the people of Oregon to the new forest fire law and secure obedience to its provisions, there will be no smoky days this summer. Secretary of State Dunbar has just caused to be printed a large quantity of large posters, printed on cloth, to be tacked up in conspicuous places all over the state. "Fire Notice! Warning!" are the words in large type at the head of the poster, and then follows a statement of the purpose of the law and a summary of its provisions.

Mr. Dunbar will send a bundle of these posters to each County Clerk, with the request that they be sent to different parts of the several counties to be posted. If tacked up where they will not be too much exposed to the weather, the posters should last two or three seasons. The law becomes effective May 19, but its provisions do not affect the setting of fires until June 1. The most important features of the law are:

It is made unlawful for any person to set a fire to brush, or timber, or near grain fields during the close season, from June 1 to October 1; or for any person at any time to set a fire on land not his own and leave the same without extinguishing it.

It shall be the duty of the County Clerk of each county to issue written or printed permits, during the permit season, to any and all persons named in an application to set out fires. Said application shall state the general description of the land upon which it is desired to set out fire, and the extent of the slashing or burning desired to be burned. Said permit season shall be from June 1 to October 1 of each year. Said permit shall fix the time for setting out fires on any three consecutive days therein named, and not less than 10 days from the date of such permit, and that no time when the wind is blowing to such an extent as to cause danger to same setting beyond the control of the person getting out said fire, or without sufficient help present to control the same, and that same shall be watched by the person setting the fire until the same is out. Upon granting said permit, the clerk shall at once notify at the earliest possible moment some qualified and acting fire ranger in the vicinity of said proposed burning, and upon good cause may revoke or postpone said permit upon notice of said applicant.

Fire rangers may be appointed by the County Court, but they must be paid by the owners of timber or other lands who request their appointment. Heavy fines are provided as punishment for violation of the law.

Killed Neighbor; Burned the Body.

HOOD RIVER, Or., May 13.—That James Foss, whose charred body was found yesterday morning among the ashes of his cabin in the Mount Hood settlement, came to his death from gunshot wounds from the hand of Frank Reis, his neighbor, is the verdict of the Coroner's jury which examined into the circumstances of the case this afternoon. Reis has been arrested and was taken to the county jail at the Dalles tonight.

Some very damaging testimony was brought out at the Coroner's inquest today, and the community in which the tragedy occurred is in the white heat of excitement. The death of James Foss occurred about 9 o'clock Thursday night according to the testimony of Josh Perkins, who resides within a few rods of the scene of the alleged murder. He heard seven distinct rifle shots about 9 o'clock in the evening in the direction of Foss' home. On reaching the cabin, testified Perkins: "The door opened and out walked Frank Reis with a gun on his arm. Reis at once ordered me to keep the matter quiet. I told him I would have to tell the truth, and he said, 'No, that is not necessary. I met Foss with a club and he threatened to kill me. I went home and got this gun and killed the man in there. I want you to keep this quiet; will you do it?'"

Perkins told his story in fear and trembling. He went home he said fearing Reis would follow and kill him at any moment. He and his wife sat up all night with a gun in their reach. Shortly after reaching home a bright blaze was noticed in the direction of Foss' cabin, Reis and Foss quarreled shortly before the tragedy.

J. N. Knight, another rancher, testified that Reis had called at his home that evening, and there had made the statement that Foss would have to take back what he had said or he (Reis) would kill him. A half dozen farmers testified to having heard the shots Thursday evening.

Sheriff Sexton was notified the next morning and in company with Coroner Charles N. Burget reached the scene of the crime Friday morning. After an interview with Perkins the Sheriff organized a posse and went in search of Reis, who was found asleep in the barn at 11 o'clock. Burget was the first man to reach Reis, who offered no resistance and permitted himself to be taken into custody by the Sheriff early this morning.

Coroner Burget empaneled a jury of six farmers, neighbors of the deceased Foss and the man charged with the crime of the murder. The evidence introduced was sufficient in their minds to warrant charging the death of Foss to Frank Reis.

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The movement for pure food is undoubtedly making progress. The most recent evidence of this is furnished by the action of the packers of canned goods, whose national association at its late meeting took a decided stand in favor of omitting the use of any article as a preservative that has been passed unfavorable by the government. All the compounds which enter the preservation of canned goods are not harmful; but some of them unquestionably are. The association of packers has for its object prevention of the use of preservatives in any form, considering this possible, and it especially deprecates the use of chemicals. One of the most important of our industries is the packing of articles of food and is steadily growing. Millions of dollars' worth of canned goods are consumed annually. The packers connected with the national association manifest a most commendable purpose to avoid conflict with the government, analysts and to promote the pure food cause by omitting from their products preservatives that may prove injurious to the health of consumers. They appear to have no doubt that this can be done without impairing the value of the products and the public will certainly be disposed to accept this view without question. Enough has already been accomplished by the food movement to give encouragement to those engaged in it to continue their efforts.

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7:00 p.m.	depot for Astoria	9:40 p.m.

Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
7:45 a.m.	for Portland and	11:30 a.m.
6:10 p.m.	way points.	10:30 p.m.

Leave	ASTORIA	Arrive.
11:35 a.m.	for Seaside Direct	5:20 p.m.

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4:30 p.m.	for Astoria Direct	12:30 p.m.

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