# THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

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The Statesman has been established for nearly fifty-two years, and it has some subscribers who have received it nearly that long, and many who have read it for a generation. Some of these objects to having the paper discontinued at the time of expiration of their subscriptions. For the benefit of these, and for other reasons we have concluded to discontinue subscriptions only when notified to do so. All persons paying when subscribing or paying in advance, will have the benefit of the dollar rate. But if they do not pay for six months, the rate will be $1.25 a year. Hereafter we will send the paper to all responsible persons who order it, though they may not send the money, with the understanding that they are to pay $1.25 a year, in case they let the subscription account run over six months. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we will keep this notice standing at this place in the paper.

CIRCULATION (SWORN) OVER 4000.


The favorite quotation of the assessor is found in the 116th Psalm, 11th verse.

Spring is here. The Panama hat is on sale. Linen dusters will be next in order.

April showers to moisten the May flowers already in bloom. That is just like Oregon.

The beef trust officials seem to like the climate of Canada. It is cooler there than at Chicago, especially for them.

Talk about Jeffersonian simplicity. It is not in it for a brief period with the Roosevelt kind when the latter starts for a wild west trip.

Tariff revision will serve for vacation talk, but the nearer congressmen come to their constituents the better satisfied they are to let it alone.

Notwithstanding the reputed success of the Oregon City fish ladder, we have no reports yet of any one being bitten by a dog salmon above the falls.

It may be impossible to touch Castro with a diplomatic pole, but we may be able to reach him with the additional six inches recently ordered put on our bayonets.

Why don't the government try to put Castro under some of his own bonds? He might subside if enough of the Venezuela non-interest-bearing kind were piled on top of him.

The very low rate to be given by all transcontinental railways to those attending the Lewis and Clark fair rather makes we Oregonians feel that railroad corporations may have a soul after all.

While we are glad to get the Boston as a visitor at the Lewis and Clark fair, it would have been more to our liking to have seen the good old ship Oregon lying in the Columbia during that period.

Chas. N. Harvey says "Appomattox carried with it immeasurably greater conquests for the south than it did for the north." Yes, but it has taken the south a long time to find it out, and all these forty years to admit it.

And now the New England Methodists are resolving against Sunday fishing, but that is over three thousand miles away, and when the resolutions get into the hands of Oregon fishermen they have gotten so cold as to have lost their effect.

Secretary Taft is the modern Pooh Bah. The Atlanta Constitution says: "In addition to being president and secretary of state pro tem, secretary of war and secretary of the colonies, Secretary Taft is also secretary of the Panama canal zone. Here is official expansion for you, and of the right sort."

Reports from farmers and agriculturists generally are that both fall and spring grain are high in percentage of condition. The frost is said to have thinned out some of the wheat and oats on the highest points of the hills, but taken all in all the amount of damage is very small. Fruit prospects are excellent, the general feeling being that the late frosts have done comparatively no damage. Hops are beginning to sprout in good shape.



## INSURANCE BY THE STATE.

A writer from Paris in a recent number of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat discusses the proposal of the French government to require a compulsory retention of a certain percentage of the workingmen's wages for an old age indemnity fund or insurance. He says the government, which has already gone a good ways in governmental paternalism, is committed to the principle, but M. Millerand, one of the powerful workingmen's politicians, accused the government of torpor in the face of the increased taxation that the scheme would demand.

It is said the French government holds back 5 per cent of the wages of its employes for an old age annuity which becomes available at the age of 60, but such employes who do not live to reach that age derive no benefit from the annuity fund, nor is any relief given from this fund to the widow or the orphan children of the deceased employe. It is a clear case of having to live till after 60 to beat the game at all.

Now the proposal to require workingmen to deposit 5 per cent of their pay with the government, to be placed at interest together with a like amount to be given by the government for insurance against want in old age, while at the first glance sounded all right, yet after due consideration of the matter does not seem to meet with the general approval of even the workingmen for whose benefit the amount is retained and the investment to be made.

The men easily note that the same amount invested privately would yield better returns, for it is always evident that every time the government goes into business, it is found that private money making enterprises do the thing better. They say that French cigars and cigarettes made by the government are so bad as to be unusable. The government telephone system of France is said to give the worst telephonic service in the world.

Then while the government agrees to pay a part of the fees or amount invested, the question naturally arises, where is the government going to get the money? One of the greatest fallacies of the socialistic idea is that the government can pay for these things without somebody or somebody's industry paying the money to the government. While the government may pay the forty or fifty millons of francs necessary to make up its share of the insurance investment, that money must be collected by the government as a tax on something. If it is on the necessaries of life the workman will have to pay his share of this directly; if real property, the land owner will simply increase his rates of rent to cover the additional tax; if on the output of factories, the wage of the laborer will have to be reduced to meet the added expense.

The rock, therefore, on which the whole fleet of socialistic ideas is sure to come to final wreck is in the risk to the finances of the state. The budget must be made larger every year to meet the state's obligations to the state's pensioners, and the result is taxes must naturally increase to make up this increased demand.

## THE POINT OF VIEW.

To fully understand the differences existing between the radical or Bryan wing and the conservative element of the Democratic party, it is only necessary to read Bryan's speech delivered at Chicago and Judge Parker's speech delivered at New York on Thursday evening. The occasion was the same, and the basis for each speech was identical, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

But how different a man was Jefferson to Parker and to Bryan. Each sees Jefferson in the dead past through his individually colored glasses.

Thus Bryan sees Jefferson working for bi-metalism, presumably at the ratio of 16 to 1; for governmental control, and later governmental ownership of railways and other public franchises. Bryan personally favors national ownership of the trunk lines, and as a sop to the states rights Democrats who don't want the nation to be spelt with too big an "n," he wants the states to control and own branches and feeders. He gets around Jefferson's remark that it were wise to "legislate as little as possible," by saying that this remark of Jefferson's is being used by enemies of Jefferson's principles, hence should not be counted. He also says Jefferson did not mean it when he protested against paternalism. He had something else in mind.

Judge Parker, however, reads the lesson of Jefferson's political career as teaching doctrines diametrically opposed to those Col. Bryan finds in it. He finds grounds, which are really pretty sensible, for opposing governmental paternalism; governmental ownership and control of everything. In fact he calls all these things that Col. Bryan demands as his party's policy "a collection of fads."

Thus it will be seen how easily the two branches of the party of Jefferson and Jackson may be reconciled, the one to the other.



## WILL OUR PETARD HOIST US?

That a small minority will control the selection of a candidate for mayor in Portland is one of the developments of the registration which has just taken place there. Nearly one half of the legal voters have failed to register their party affiliations so they may take part in the nominating primaries.

This while perhaps ten thousand persons registered as Republicans may vote for nominees at the primary election, the nominee of the party will no doubt be named by a number not exceeding one third of the total.

Another thing that is evident is the fact that large numbers of Democrats have registered as Republicans with a view to aiding in the nomination of a certain Republican candidate whose nomination they feel sure will cause a split in the Republican party, bringing out two or three independent candidates thereby making possible the election of the Democratic nominee, whomever he may be.

This move is indicative of good political acumen on the part of the Democrats, but shows Republicans that by adopting this law they have given a club to the Democracy which will no doubt be wielded with telling effect.

The law of evolution is being demonstrated in the development of the British press along lines laid down as "modern" by the American newspapers. However, even in England the merchant has not yet come fully to realize the value of a newspaper as an advertising medium. In Germany this is still further behind, while in Paris the newspapers are small folios or six-page papers, devoted largely to discussion of scientific and political questions, with very little news except of the city of Paris, and a small quantity of what we would call "classified" advertising. The American newspaper is the ne plus ultra of the world. It has become the greatest disseminator of news, the greatest forum for public discussion, and the greatest advertising medium ever imagined.

"What would Christ do if Rockefeller were to offer him $100,000," is the question pronounded to the New York Herald by a correspondent. Rockefeller's offering was to those whom the world recognizes as Christ's agents and the wisest of them accepted the trust, having no doubt in view Christ's injunction to the rich man to sell what he had and give unto the poor. While Rockefeller so far has failed in the main injunction of selling "all," he at least of his riches would make it possible to aid the poor by giving some. To refuse to accept Rockefeller's gift or the gift of any man is to refuse the added power to do those things the missionary society was organized to do.

The city health board need not worry so much about a pest house as about such sanitary measure as will prevent disease. With houses so scattered as they are in Salem local quarantine in most cases is all that is required. A strict compliance with the rule requiring immediate report of all contagious diseases, so that precautionary measures may be taken without delay is what Salem needs most. Then a cleaning up of the garbage piles, a closing of the disease traps in the character of open sewers, and a cessation of the pollution of the small streams running through the city. This is the sanitation required.

According to the Louisville Courier-Journal all our former ideas and all other tales regarding Texas have been wrong. The only true impression of that great state, of which General Phil Sheridan at one time made a famous remark, is the first one received, and the same day expressed by the strenuous president. Thus are the scales torn ruthlessly from our eyes and we all see Texas as it really is, no doubt the only truly great state in the Union. Let's see, did not President Roosevelt have a few first impressions in Oregon when he was here a few years ago?

The Mobile Register says the result of the election in Chicago shows that democracy is "going to the limit." "Radicalism stops with no question, for it means opportunism. That is what the party will stand for, accommodating itself to its opportunities." We all know what the democratic party stands for and what it wants. It wants office. Policies and schemes of government, promises and platforms may all go hang if the democratic party can only get the offices.

Governor Chamberlain struck the keynote of child training when he said that "parent and child should be close together in all things." Aloofness from the child on the part of the parent, an apparent lack of interest in what the child does, leads to carelessness at the child's acts, and later, through loss of sympathy between parent and child, inability to direct when direction is so badly needed.

A lightning calculator has discovered by the rule of three and other rules of addition and multiplication that Texas will exceed Ohio in population in 1920; Illinois by 1930; Pennsylvania by 1940, and will become the empire state of the Union by having a greater population than New York in 1950. Well, there's certainly room for a big growth of population in that state.

# IS NOTHIN' DOIN'

### ONLY ADVICES AT HAND INDICATE GROWERS HAVE BEST OF HOP SITUATION.

**Market Dull Upon Surface, but Strong Current of Interest on Part of Brewers Said to Be Surging Underneath—Coming Up Rapidly but Unevenly.**

Although the local hop market is dull and apparently featureless there appears to be strong undercurrent of interest which is approaching the stage of intensity and is liable to crop out on the surface any day with gratifying results from the growers and bulls' point of view. Rumors of offers of from 23 to 25 cents are being circulated and, in every instance reported, they have been refused. Consequently the situation today is the same as two months ago—"nothin' doin'." The growers are holding out tenaciously and assert they have no intention of receding from their assumed attitude of firmness for at least thirty days yet. Private advices from across the Atlantic state that prices have advanced 4 and 5 cents per pound in England and Germany, with prospects of a still further rise.

Growers from all sections of the valley report the vines coming up splendidly but unevenly in all yards, with prospects of a strong and healthy growth and a prolific crop. Some growers and dealers contend that the unevenness of the growing vines foretell trouble for the future in an uneven quality of crops, with the accompanying difficulty of grading and rating. To avoid this possibly troublesome condition of the future, which has prevailed at some seasons in the past, many of the growers are taking the precaution to cut the sprouts back to the ground in order to give the weaker ones an opportunity to gain strength and an equal show with the earlier and more rank sprouts. This method of treatment, they contend, brings the vines out more evenly and gives them more strength on account of the concentrated vitality of the roots, which are given an opportunity to recuperate from the strain of their forced growth so unusually early in the season.

On the other hand, those who are not cutting back contend that it is an advantage to have the vines come up uneven, as the early sprouts will bear and mature earlier and give the growers a better chance to harvest and take care of the crop by picking the yards over several times as the hops ripen. No one, however, ventures to assume that he is authority for giving advice as to the better method of procedure, but it is a significant fact that the more experienced growers are adopting the cutting back process, if this counts for anything.

In discussing the hop situation generally, and in refutation of a report to the effect that the firm had been forced to unload its holdings of hops on account of financial straits, Conrad Krebs of the firm of Krebs Bros. said to the Statesman last evening:

"We have stated in several of our communications to the hop growers and holders of hops that we would not pay further attention to the malicious statements of some scoundrels who are going through the country and are attempting to scare the growers by representing that we are forced to sell our hops and actually attempting to sell them at any price because the bank refuses to carry us any longer. But since we have received several letters, one of which we will incorporate in this interview, we have concluded to deny positively that we are selling, or expecting to sell, a bale of hops within the next sixty days. In fact, we have no idea of selling any of our holdings until the latter part of June, July or August, as we feel that every bale of hops in existence will be required and actually consumed before the new crop appears.

"We are firmer than ever in our views, due to the information that we have received from the agricultural department, showing 82-100 pound per barrel was consumed during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1904. We think that the market is in a very fine condition, owing to the fact that every seller can find not only one buyer but three or four buyers any day he is ready to sell. It is true that the price is between 24 and 25 cents, regardless of quality. The very fact that they want the hops at any price shows a healthy condition and it is proof conclusive that if the growers refuse to sell the dealers or brewers will ultimately have to pay the price asked.

"Were it not for the fact that George F. Livesley of Portland is so well known, both as to his character and financial standing, we would feel offended at the statements he is making to the growers regarding ourselves. Luckily, the growers know the work he has done in Oregon, as well as among the brewers in the East. Consequently his statement has no weight. We appreciate the seriousness of attacking a man's standing and character and ordinarily we would not resort to such a thing, for we realize that it is a libelous matter and we are absolutely responsible and may be prosecuted for making such statements. In fact, we would delight in having Mr. Livesley bring a suit against us, for it would give us a chance to show him up properly and forever put him out of the hop business. We do not believe it possible to libel such a man as Mr. Livesley, even if the statements are couched in the strongest words that the English language affords.

"We want to say for the benefit of the growers, and to stop all such malicious statements, that we are not only financially sound and able to carry our own hops, but we invite our fellow growers, who are in need of money, to see us and we will help them to carry their hops. We think that ought to be sufficient to satisfy any man that no pressure is being brought to bear on us. Incidentally, we might mention that the market in England and Germany has advanced 5 cents per pound, and that the hop syndicate in England controls over 60 per cent of all the hops remaining unsold. That will have a salutary effect all over the world and, sooner or later, it will reflect or re-echo in Oregon."

The following is the letter to which Mr. Krebs referred:

"Krebs Bros., Salem, Oregon: Dear Sirs—G. F. Livesley and Mr. Wood of Portland were here today, asserted that you (Krebs Bros.) were forced by the bank to sell your 1904 hop crop of 1,800 bales at the present price, and demonstrating the market would come down to 15 cents before the 1905 crop is picked; but have accomplished nothing here.

"Hoping to hear an answer, I remain, Yours respectfully,
—"John Gahler."

R. F. D. No. 2, Aurora, Or., April 14, 1905.

## DEEDS RECORDED.

The following real estate transfers, aggregating the consideration of $20,215, have been filed for record in the office of the Marion county recorder:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sarah Early et al to S. B. Clark, 100 acres in t 7 s, r 2 w; w d. | $4500 |
| S. and I. Farrar et al to T. B. Jones et al, lot 2, block 50, Salem; w d. | 3500 |
| R. and E. Wiggins to J. G. Iddings, lots 9 and 10, block 2, Queen Ann addition to Salem; w d | 3200 |
| E. J. West, guardian, to Julia J. Slaphter, 80 acres in t 5 s, r 1 w; g d | 2750 |
| Orval Ross to Julia J. Slaughter, 80 acres in t 5s, r 1 w; w d | 2750 |
| D. J. Walling et ux to A. and M. Korb, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 45, North Salem; w d. | 1500 |
| J. F. and J. L. Wisner to Elizabeth Hostetler, 13 1-3 acres in t 7 s, r 2 w; w d. | 700 |
| Trustees Willamette University to Fred Hurst, land in Depot addition to Salem; w d. | 600 |
| F. T. and J. Smith to G. W. Speight, s ½ block 50, Salem; w d | 240 |
| M. N. White to N. J. Thomas, lots 31 and 32, Cottle & Cook's addition to Scott's Mils; w d. | 200 |
| R. F. and N. R. Cooley to S. M. Van Cleave, 3 acres in t 5 s, r 1 w; w d. | 150 |
| F. and I. Feller to F. E. Yergen, 112 square rods in t 4 s, r 1 w; w d. | 70 |
| M. and G. W. Hollister to W. Richardson, lot 5, block 3, Hollister's addition to Stayton; w d | 50 |
| A. R. Zeller to R. and S. Catlin, and in Salem; d | 1 |
| R. and S. Catlin to A. R. Zeller, land in Salem; w d. | 1 |
| H. S. and J. Jordan to Squire Farrar, lot 2, block 50, Salem; q c d | 1 |
| A. J. Parkhurst et al to Squire Farrar, lot 2, block 50, Salem, q c d. | 1 |
| A. E. Strang to Squire Farrar, lot 2, block 50, Salem; q c d.. | 1 |
| Total | $20,215 |

# IS A GALA DAY

### CHILDREN AND PATRONS OF NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NEAR TURNER CELEBRATE.

**Important Event Made Doubly Interesting by Presentation of Flag by Patton Bros. of Salem—Exercises Close With Sumptuous Repast.**

TURNER, April 14.—(Special.)—The observation of Arbor Day in school district No. 124, four miles southeast of this city, was made doubly interesting today by the additional exercises attendant upon the presentation of a silk flag to the district by Patton Bros. of Salem.

The exercises of the day consisted mainly of the rendition of a short program composed of appropriate literary and musical selections, and closed with the presentation ceremonies and a dinner given by the ladies of the district. The day's festivities and entertainment were thoroughly enjoyed by a large gathering of people for miles around, including quite a number from Salem. Another pleasing ceremony in connection with the celebration was the planting of fourteen trees, all of which were named in honor of parties present. Those receiving honors during this ceremony were: Alice Little, County Superintendent E. T. Moores, Hal D. Patton, E. C. Ball, Mary Rees, Mrs. Mattie Morris, Mrs. McKenney, Gladys Salisbury, B. E. Robertson, Anna Berdeni, Ordell Ball, Harley Robertson, Earl Mangus and Ada Quimby. The exercises were finally concluded with a box social in the evening.

This district has but recently been created and yesterday marked the close of the first term of school. The ground upon which the school building was located was donated to the district by Mrs. Mattie Morris, who occupied an important part on the program with a brief address, during which she formally presented the site to the district and christened it the Crawford school house, in honor of her son-in-law, at whose home the dinner was served after the exercises. The other important features of the exercises were addresses by County Superintendent Moores, Hal D. Patton, Director B. E. Robertson, E. C. Ball, chairman of the board of directors, and a letter of regret and respects from State Superintendent J. H. Ackerman. A condensed outline of the program follows:

Song, "America," by school; reading of Superintendent Ackerman's letter, by Gladys Salisbury; address of welcome, Director B. E. Robertson; song, "The Flag of Our County," Mrs. McKenney; address, County Superintendent E. T. Moores; song, "Arbor Day," by the school; recitation, Muriel Salisbury; remarks and naming of school, Mrs. Mattie Morris; duet, Mrs. McKenney and Mr. Moore; recitation, Lilian Mangus; recitation, Ordell Ball; remarks, by patrons of district; address and presentation, "The Flag," Hal D. Patton; address and acceptance, Chairman E. C. Ball, board of directors; adjournment; raising of flag; planting of trees.

### New Sugar Factories.

A new sugar company is to be formed in Salt Lake City for the purpose of establishing sugar factories at Payette and Boise, in Western Idaho. The new company will be incorporated about July 1, and it is stated that stock amounting to $1,500,000 already has been subscribed.

# CONTRACTS LET

### F. B. SOUTHWICK WILL PERFORM BULK OF IMPROVEMENT WORK AT FAIR GROUNDS.

**Will Build Addition on Pavilion, Music and Floral Halls, Etc., for Aggregate of $8528—Contract for Building Ninety Horse Stalls Let.**

(From Sunday's Daily.)

President W. H. Downing and Secretary Durbin of the state board of agriculture, acting as the board, yesterday afternoon awarded the contracts for the contemplated improvements as outlined for the fair grounds buildings, up to the present time. The total amount of money involved in the contracts so far awarded is $10,413. F. B. Southwick of this city secured the contract for the building of an addition upon the pavilion, the extension of the music hall, construction of the floral hall and the building of a system of septic sewage, including six septic tanks and the plumbing connected therewith, also the painting of all of the buildings, at an aggregate of $8528. The contract for the building of ninety new stalls for the horses, to replace the old ones which are in an exceedingly bad state of repair, was awarded to Messrs. Anderson & Dunnison, also of this city, for $1985.

There were a number of bids submitted, but Mr. Southwick was cheaper in his price by at least $2000, in the aggregate than all of them, with the exception of the building of the horse stalls, and he lost this contract to Anderson & Dunnison, Mr. Southwick's bid upon this work being $2740. This will leave the board $4587 of the $15,000 appropriation unexpended, but there are enough more minor improvements necessary than this comparatively small balance will cover.

Among these needed improvements not yet provided for, but under contemplation if there is enough funds on hand to allow of making them, is the construction of granite sidewalks to all parts of the grounds where exhibits and attractions are held, extending and improving the water system, fencing, etc. President Downing states that they will not have near enough money to go around where it is badly needed and that double the amount provided could be used to good advantage and not make a very great showing either, as the property is so badly run down.

Among the most important of the improvements provided for in the contracts awarded are the addition to the pavilion, construction of the music and floral halls, and the institution of a septic sewage system. The three former subjects have been thoroughly discussed and described in previous issues of this paper. The adoption of the septic sewage system at the fair grounds is regarded as a step in the right direction and along the line of progress mapped out by practical experience in the matter of sanitation and successful disposition of sewage. No less than six septic tanks will be established and they will be constructed in different parts of the grounds to the best advantage. All of the buildings will be provided with lavatories of a modern type, a convenience which has heretofore been almost entirely lacking, and all waste water and materials will be disposed of scientifically, economically and satisfactorily in the future.

# TO FORM A POOL

### MEETING OF HOP GROWERS OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON CALLED FOR APRIL 25.

**Isaac Pincus & Sons of Tacoma, Wash., Issues an Interesting Circular Letter to the Growers of This State—Will "Discuss the Situation," Etc.**

A meeting of the hop growers of Oregon and Washington has been called to take place at the Portland hotel, Portland, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of April 25, "for the purpose of discussing the situation and submitting a proposition," as stated in a letter which has been sent out to all of the hop growers of the two states, who still have hops in hand, by Isaac Pincus & Sons of Tacoma, Wash. Although it is not so stated, it is believed that the real purpose of the meeting is to either form a pool or to secure an expression from the growers and their promise to hold on to their hops until a certain date or until a certain price is secured. A copy of the circular letter, which is self-explanatory, follows:

"Dear Sir: We present for your consideration extracts from two letters received from New York under date of April 10:

"From the New York Hop Reporting Company: 'The New York Journal of Commerce says, "We shall have a surplus of 55,000 bales of hops at the end of the year." These figures are reached by assuming that our consumption will be 200,000 bales and our net exports 55,000 bales. Without any intention of being alarmists, it strikes us that these totals are not to be depended upon. Our beer output is increasing, as internal revenue statistics will show. The country is everywhere prosperous, and England must import large quantities of hops before the summer ends. Our domestic consumption is likely to be nearer 250,000 than 200,000 bales. Internal revenue barrel tax on beer, September 1, 1903, to March 1, 1904, $20,627,588.41. Internal revenue barrel tax on beer, September 1, 1904, to March 1, 1905, $21,070,187.94. Increase in six coldest months, $443,199.53, or about 450,000 barrels. This gain will be augmented when cold weather gives way to warm weather. The gravest danger to the market under prevailing conditions is that if short-stocked brewers in England and here begin to buy in large quantities, a panic rush may ensue and prices go up like rockets.'

"The above letter was sent to the brewers of the United States.

"The following is from one of the oldest and most reliable brokers in New York city, whose name we are not at liberty to give:

"'If there is not a change for a decidedly better market, I miss my guess. I never experienced such conditions in all my twenty-five years' experience. Brewers, in my idea, have every bale bought on paper that is left unsold in growers' hands. If they (the growers) hold out, you will see I am right. As soon as the weather improves, brewers will demand all hops on contracts. What is 40,000 bales to go around? I may be wrong, but the above is my opinion. Just think, you cannot find a choice bale of hops here of any kind unsold. No surplus of olds, not anything, and eight months to use 1904 hops yet.'

"We believe the above two letters express the exact situation as it exists today. As we have written repeatedly, the situation is entirely in your hands. A meeting has been called to be held at the Hotel Portland, Portland, Or., Tuesday, April 25, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of discussing conditions and submitting a proposition, which in effect will be a notice to the brewers of the world that the hop growers of the Pacific coast will hold their hops until they get what the statistical position warrants. Your presence is earnestly requested. Yours truly,
—"Isaac Pincus & Sons.

"P. S.—Whenever you get ready to sell do not fail to give us an opportunity to make you an offer."