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ESTABLISHED 1861

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The complete telegraphic news service printed in these columns is furnished by **SCRIPPS' NEWS ASSOCIATION**, and is by far the best report published in Walla Walla.



NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Copy of change of advertisement must be delivered to the business office by the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. to insure insertion in the issue of even date.

GOVERNOR MEAD A WELCOME VISITOR.

Governor Mead is a welcome visitor to Walla Walla today. Even his political opponents will concede that so far he has made an excellent record as the chief executive of the state. He has kept his word to the people and to his friends. The crucial test of his political career is yet to come when he selects the three men who will make the railroad commission law a success or a failure. The governor has promised that he will appoint only men in thorough sympathy with the spirit and purpose of the law. He has kept his word in every other respect and we have no reason to doubt that he will do so in his selection of railroad commissioners. If he chooses wisely he will win the complete confidence of the people of eastern Washington and will make himself one of the most popular and successful governors the state ever had. Here's to the success of Governor Mead. May he keep faith with the people and may his political shadow never grow less.

THE EVENING PAPER LEADS.

The advantage possessed by the evening paper over its morning competitor in being first to publish important telegraphic and local news is given fresh proof every day. For example, the Statesman was the first paper in Walla Walla to tell of Admiral Togo's great naval victory at Port Arthur, of the fall of that stronghold, of the capture of Mukden, of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius. It was the first paper in Walla Walla to tell of the inauguration of President Roosevelt, of the inauguration of Governor Mead, of the election of Samuel H. Piles to the United States senate, of the passage of the railway commission bill, of the passage by congress of Jones' bill creating a new federal judicial district including eastern Washington, and of the appointment of Edward Waitson by the president to be judge of the new district. These are only a few instances of thousands that might be recalled in which the Evening Statesman has been first to publish important news.

The most important telegraphic news item of yesterday was the factory holocaust at Brockton, Massachusetts. The Statesman gave a detailed account of the catastrophe and its readers were about fourteen hours ahead of the readers of the morning paper in reading the news. The most important local event of yesterday was the safe robbery at Sims' grocery store. The story was told in full in last evening's Statesman and there was nothing new to tell when the morning paper appeared at the homes of its subscribers from twelve to fourteen hours later.

Most of the important events of the world occur during daylight. The evening paper on the Pacific coast has a peculiar advantage in chronicling the news of the eastern states and of the old world because of the difference of time in its favor. When the Statesman goes to press at 4 o'clock p. m. it is 7 o'clock in New York and Washington, midnight in London, early the next morning at St. Petersburg and over twenty-four hours later at the scene of war operations in the far east. The news story of the day is practically complete on the Atlantic coast and in the old world before the Statesman goes to press.

Any reader who will give a few moments' consideration to the question of longitude and time will readily see the immense advantage possessed by the evening paper on the Pacific coast over its morning competitors in giving the telegraphic news, and its superiority as a local news purveyor should be equally apparent to everybody.

The morning paper has more time for amplification of news stories, for brilliant word painting and detailed description, but the essential facts have been told in the evening paper hours before and the busy reader has no time to waste on empty persiflage.

The evening paper is the family paper. It is read after the evening meal as the family sit at the fireside and all the family are eager to hear or to read the news story of the day. The morning paper, on the contrary, is usually read by the busy man on the run. He scans it rather than reads it. The busy housewife seldom has time to look at it until evening when its belated news is still more stale in contrast with the fresh, crisp evening paper with its news hot from the wire or still quivering with life from the pencils of hustling reporters.

The evening paper is best for the subscriber who wishes to read today's news today, and it is the best medium for the advertiser who sees a distinction between a live newspaper and a last year's almanac.

The rapid growth of the circulation of the Evening Statesman and the substantial character of its advertising patronage show conclusively that wide-awake readers and up-to-date advertisers are coming to appreciate more and more the many advantages possessed by the evening paper as a chronicler of live news and as a medium for advertising. Evening papers long ago took the lead in the eastern states, and owing to the peculiar advantage in time pos-

essed by evening papers on the Pacific coast, their success here is sure to be even more marked.

THEODORE AND TIBERIUS.

The land question is the question of all the ages. A magazine has recently instituted comparisons between Theodore Roosevelt and Tiberius Gracchus. Gracchus was the early reformer of Rome; but, early as he was, abuse had preceded him. The land had been taken from the state by the citizens and had gradually accumulated in the hands of a few landlords. The people were unable to gain even a subsistence, and the republic of Rome was close to anarchy because of the greed of the aristocracy.

At this point came forward Tiberius Gracchus, himself a member of the aristocracy, and proposed laws which would return the farming country to the people. His proposals were violently opposed by the landed interests, which had command of the senate. In his controversy with that body the writer finds a parallel with the career of Roosevelt, who, originating in the upper social class, has made himself the champion of the common people. His fight against the trusts he finds analogous to the struggle of Gracchus against the landlords. He draws also a parallel between the senate of Rome and the senate of the United States.

While the trust question is not one of land directly, it is so really, because it is the ownership of the land in which the coal and iron are located that makes the steel trust so powerful. Ownership of the raw materials of manufacture enables it to suffocate competition by shutting off the supplies. Ownership of the highways of commerce is another means of propagating monopoly, and the railroads are directly the offspring of the power with which they are clothed to take land forcibly by the right of eminent domain.

President Roosevelt has entered upon a great struggle. No one supposes for an instant that the trusts are going to yield, nor the railroads surrender, at the demand of one man. The powerful interests which are so rapidly absorbing the visible wealth of the country will fight, and fight hard. One election and the ascendancy of one friend of the people in the presidency will not solve the problem. The president can do much, but he cannot do it all. He especially cannot convert a hostile congress, jealous of its prerogatives. He can, however, instill in the minds of the people an ideal of right and wrong and prepare them to continue their own battle with other men and other measures in other years.

The philosophy of the Roosevelt politics is not that men should be strong just for the sake of fighting, but that they should inure themselves to hard work, hard thinking and hardy deeds of courage, so that they may be trained for the actual battle when it comes. There is no inconsistency between the president's advocacy of the strenuous life and his personal love of the simple life. They go together. The simple life means the rejection of the frills of existence. It means a lightening of the load of social forms and conventional attitudes that the citizen may be stronger for the essentials of life. The strenuous life means, if it means anything, the practical application to our own and others' problems of the strength gained by the use of the simple life.

The president is the prophet of a coming conflict, in which he would like to see the people win by deserving victory.

THE TREATY DOWN AND OUT.

The senate adjourned without confirming the treaty with San Domingo. The more the senators looked at it the less they liked it. The indebtedness of the republic was reported in a document produced by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, and the senators found so many items of debt which represented no value to the people of San Domingo that they were disgusted with the whole business. The total debt is about \$25,000,000 in gold. It has been created in the customary way of the firefly republics south of us, by borrowing at excessive rates of interest and paying enormous bonuses to float the loans.

One item will stand for an illustration of the whole course of Dominican finance. In 1869 the republic desired to borrow \$757,500 for the construction of roads and railroads. One E. H. Hartmont agreed to furnish \$420,000, of which he retained \$100,000 for his services. The contractor issued bonds to the full amount of the loan and disposed of them at about 55 to 60 per cent. of their face. The republic of San Domingo received just \$239,000 out of this immense sum, and is now called upon to pay about \$2,000,000 on account of this piece of financiering. The whole debt bears the earmarks of rank speculation, and the proposition that the United States should use its army and navy to enforce payment will be very reluctantly accepted by this country, if at all.

Now that the treaty is rejected, other nations must do their own collecting in San Domingo, and in so doing, may tread on the toes of the Monroe doctrine. However, that doctrine never was intended to give assurance to foreign speculators in money that they might enter into all sorts of usurious deals with Latin-American republics, assured that Uncle Sam would see that they got back the whole of their contract with interest from prehistoric times. In going into these deals, they took the risk. If they can compound with their debtors, well and good; but if they cannot, they may appeal to their own governments. Their own governments may help them up to the point where it is necessary to quit or take territory; then the Monroe doctrine becomes operative against any hostile move against the sovereignty.

SACRIFICES OF PEACE.

That all of or the best of the heroism of this world is not shown on the battlefield is manifestly evidenced by the self-sacrifice of a band of Philadelphia physicians. Summoned to the bedside of a colleague, who had already condemned himself to death by attending a victim of a peculiar form of cerebro spinal meningitis, six physicians answered the call of duty and of friendship, and when their patient died, calmly secluded themselves from the world to await the period of possible infection.

Each of them knew in advance that if attacked by the disease he would die in agony, yet not one faltered. While now awaiting the outcome of their efforts in behalf of their dead colleague each one is reported as calm and serene. Having done their duty they leave the consequences to be cared for by the laws of nature.

The mind of man alone appears to rise superior to those considerations which represent all the processes of nature as essentially self-defending. It is reserved to the spirit to triumph over fear, self-interest, and self-defense.

Whichever way we look we find heroes even in modern times, but nowhere do we find better examples of heroism than in the medical profession. There, if anywhere one would expect to see the doctrine that a valuable life ought not to be thrown away justified. But it is just there that we meet the most striking denials of such a doctrine. The physician gives his life as freely as he gives his scientific achievements. In no profession is the law of service and sacrifice more triumphant.

LARGEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Weyerhaeusers Buy 3000 Feet of River Frontage On the Willamette.

PORTLAND, OR., March 21.—The Weyerhaeuser Syndicate has purchased additional lands adjoining those secured along the Willamette river at St. Johns, giving a river frontage of 3000 feet. The total consideration is \$73,000. The syndicate yesterday purchased a tract of seventy-nine acres on the Willamette river below St. Johns for \$35,000.

Upon the land purchased the Weyerhaeusers will erect the largest lumber milling plant in the world, which will be their permanent headquarters in the west.

The deal is the culmination of negotiations carried on during the past two years by B. L. McCormick and George S. Long of Tacoma, who have charge of the Weyerfield interests in the Pacific northwest.

The plans include immense saw and planing mills, mills for other and blind factories and sash, for other by-products.

The coming of the Weyerhaeusers to Portland sounds the knell of the saw-mill business between St. Paul and St. Louis, it is believed. Those mills will be closed within a few years, it is thought, and the Pacific northwest will supply the yards of the upper Mississippi valley states.

One of the brokers who made the sale of the property says the Weyerhaeusers were induced to make investments here by the Harriman railroad interests, who have determined on an active campaign to secure new industries for Portland and build up this city as Hill has built up Seattle. This is but the first of a series of mammoth new industries to be brought here, for which negotiations are now under way.

The advent of the Weyerhaeusers is regarded by business men as the greatest thing for Portland that has been accomplished in years, meaning an increase of 5000 population, which, on account of the solidity of the concern, will be provided with work the year round.

Peoples Cash Market, fine Meats, fresh Salmon, Oysters, etc., No. 11 South Third Street. Phone 92. Gus E. Augustavo, Prop.

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Needles, the Horse Shoer, 208 East Main Street. Give us a call.

Pianos for rent. Judge Taylor, No. 9 N. Sixth Street.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

LUZ DE ORO (Fiedler's long cigars) INVINCIBLE and SWEET ERIN are sold by the following dealers:

Bachtold & Ackerman, John Bachtold, H. F. Bowers, R. B. Caswell, James Casey, Joe Charrier, Mrs. N. E. Koontz, The Commercial, Davin & Michelloid, P. Donovan, F. Engelman, The Fountain, L. Grossmiller, Jack Hale, The Crescent, George Retzer, The Idle Hour, J. H. Kelly, J. D. Kelly, John Kremer, Larsen & Smyth, R. Ludwigs, LaFortune & Talabar, Lucher Bros., George McWhirk, Fred Martin, N. R. Norman, A. Niebergall, F. M. Pauly, Fred Post, Joe Patras, The Senate, Smales Bros., E. A. Smyth, N. Schneidisch, H. Van Buren, Veit & Heimeberger, Peter Werner, Burt Walsh, The Walla Walla Stationery Co., The Walla Walla Liquor Co., Yarnell & Rogers. Made and distributed by the Blue Mountain Cigar Factory.

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