

WIRELESS SAVES THE PASSENGERS

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—A wireless message was received early today from an unknown steamer, probably the Baltic, which says four passengers of the Republic were killed in a collision.

The steamer Florida sustained serious damage about the bow. She was proceeding to New York under convoy of the Baltic. In picking her way through the dense fog off Nantucket lightship at dawn today the steamer Florida, of the Lloyd Italian line, bound to New York from Naples, dealt a death blow to the outward-bound steamer Republic of the White Star line, laden with passengers seeking pleasure in Southern Europe and with supplies for the United States battleship fleet.

The Florida, proving to be less seriously injured than the other steamer, took aboard the Republic's passengers almost immediately and 12 hours later all the officers and crew of the Republic, with the exception of Captain Sealby left the vessel. Captain Sealby in his gig refused to leave and was lost sight by the vessel until she had disappeared forever beneath the waves.

The Republic was on her regular course for outward passage, but the Florida was 30 miles off her prescribed course, in-bound. Whether she was seeking to return to that course or was wandering still farther astray in the fog could not be learned from the meager dispatches received up to 10 o'clock tonight.

The transfer of the Republic's passengers to the steamer Baltic was completed shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon and both the Baltic and the Florida started for New York.

The wireless telegraph today played an important part in the accident, for it summoned to the Republic within a few hours three ocean liners, the Lorraine, Baltic and Lucania. It is apparent that the Florida must have been 30 to 40 miles off her course in being anywhere near the Republic, as the east-bound and west-bound steamer lanes are a farther distance apart. As soon as the Republic had struck and the extent of the damage became known, wireless calls for assistance were sent out. All vessels within range of the mysterious pulsations were asked to hasten to the scene.

The first call, which the Republic had been sending which was recorded on land, was caught at the Charleston navy-yard at 8 o'clock this morning. It said:

"To Revenue cutter Gresham, Boston: Steamer Republic in distress and sinking. Latitude 40:17, longitude 70:26, southwest of Nantucket."

The Gresham was not at the navy-yard, but intercepted the appeal in the Provincetown harbor. She started immediately for Nantucket. Other wireless apparatus also caught the message and in a short time the cutter Acushnet was on her way out from Woods Mohawk. Another cutter started from New Bedford and the Seneca has started from New London.

The Mohawk soon ran aground, while the Acushnet did not get outside of Vineyard Haven harbor and later came back to ascertain if the vessel was still in distress. In the meantime the Baltic and the Lorraine, both of which had passed the Republic a few hours earlier and were speeding into New York, heeded the call of assistance and put about.

The Lucania, which was to the eastward of Nantucket light, also catching the message, hit up her speed and pressed to the assistance of the Republic.

The collision being amidships, immediately flooded the engine rooms, rendering her absolutely helpless. Fortunately, however, her equipment was well supplied with storage batteries and these were used for more than six hours until they gradually became exhausted. After that recourse was had to signalling by means of submarine bells.

In the middle of the forenoon the transfer of the passengers to the Florida was made and, although the fog was very dense, the unusually calm weather for this time of the year enabled the transfer to be made without accident.

Only human beings were removed from the Republic, all baggage being left on the boat.

By noon the Baltic and the Lorraine were close to the scene, but, owing to the fog, they were unable to locate the Republic, although they could hear the submarine bells. During the forenoon the fears of those on the shore were somewhat allayed by a message from the captain of the Republic, which read as follows:

"Steamship Republic off Nantucket. When 26 miles off Nantucket light, this morning, was run into by an unknown vessel. The engine rooms are full of water. Can remain afloat. No danger. No lives lost. SEALBY, Captain."

After this came still more assuring news that the Florida had taken off the passengers without an accident. Closing of the compartments was what kept the Republic afloat, but a message from the Baltic late this afternoon stated that the pressure on these was so great that they were likely to give way any moment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Republic, a tourist steamer, left New York Friday afternoon for Mediterranean ports. There were on board 250 first-class passengers and 211 in the steerage and a crew of 300. Captain Sealby, a veteran captain, was in command.

Among those on board were Archbishop Berchard of Montreal, Sig. J. B. Connelly of Seattle, Mrs. P. J. Griggs, wife of the president of the Bank of New York City.

DIMICK OUT FOR GOVERNOR

Clackamas County Judge Aspires to Succeed Benson

OREGON CITY, Jan. 22.—Grant B. Dimick, county judge of Clackamas, this afternoon made a public announcement of his candidacy for governor. Mr. Dimick wants to succeed Benson in 1911.

Judge Dimick is 40 years of age and a native of Marion county, this state. He was educated at the Monmouth normal and at McMinville college. He was admitted to the bar 12 years ago and since then has practiced law at Oregon City, of which city he served several years as mayor. Judge Dimick is getting into the fight early and believes his chances to win are good. He has the united support of the Republicans of Clackamas county.

Gave Jay Gould 70 Cents.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—John Burroughs, the naturalist, who is visiting here, believes that few millionaires are really happy. He is quoted in an interview as follows: "I do not believe in the doctrine attributed to John D. Rockefeller, that if you want to make your wife happy all you have to do is to give her plenty of money. I do not believe the possession of money and happiness are synonymous. If Mr. Rockefeller had been quoted correctly, he is making a declaration that I believe American women and men all over the world will resent. They want love first of all if they are provided with the right instincts."

"I say behind Jay Gould in school and once he wrote a composition on a state for me when I needed ideas. That day he needed 70 cents, and I gave the sum to him for two old school books. I saw him later in life when he was worth \$70,000,000, but I do not think he was happy. The money fire was blazing in his eyes and I am sure it reached his brain and consumed his life, sending him to an untimely grave."

"The great problem of today is the making of money. It is unquestionably the occupation that engages the minds of a vast majority of people. But from what I have seen of life and those leading it, when one has obtained a competency money is superfluous, just like an excess of food is not needed to round out the figure and it give it a handsomer appearance. Piling up wealth then becomes like piling on flesh and greatly hinders the enjoyment of the best things of this life."

"I know millionaires and know very few happy ones. True, Mr. Carnegie seems to be an exception to the rule, because he is different from many other rich men. He is trying to get rid of his money and he takes a keen delight in doing good with it."

Heaviest in Three Years.

Speaking of the rainfall this winter, Polk Hull, who lives west of Medford, declares that not for three years has there been as much water in the ground as there is at the present time. His stock well, he says, is now full and running over, and this has not occurred before for years. He also says that water in Griffin creek has not been so high for three years, and it is still within its banks.

The Novelist in Cactus Center.

We visited in Cactus by a classic featured gent. Who said he was a writer and informed us he was a writer. On securing local color for a novel of real life.

Where the picturesque cowpuncher wins the schoolmarm for a wife. So we took him to the Bar X, where we told the writin' yep.

That he'd find real Western color ever ready and on tap.

And the foreman, Six Gun Roberts, made him slave the livelong day fixin' irrigating ditches and a-feedin' stock with hay.

He hustled wood for fires till his arms were most broke off.

And he hollered at the milch cows till he nearly got a cough.

And when he says, "Beg pardon— but trot out your Western biz."

Old Six Gun says, "Keep working— this is all the West there is."

"Fer it's time to teach you writers," goes on Six Gun, speakin' stern.

"That the lane of Western fiction is most due to take a turn; There ain't no hullabaloo shootin' al-lus goin' on out here."

'Cause the bad men up and vanished when we lost the old frontier.

"So," said Six Gun, "Just keep workin' in and a-workin' nall and tooth till you're sure that when you're writin' you can tell the world the truth."

But that night the writer vanished, and the Bar X was forsook.

And we're wonderin' in Cactus if he'll ever write his book.

CLERK GRAFT IN LEGISLATURE

SALEM, Or., Jan. 22.—Thirteen state senators are standing shoulder to shoulder trying to prevent 17 from creating clerical jobs on any pretext other than absolute necessity. While it is estimated that \$15,000 was saved when these men blocked the appointment of special investigating committees, "the clerical salary item is daily growing to enormous proportions. A single, ordinary clerk draws \$3 a day for 40 days, making \$120 for the session. This is insignificant, but when this \$120 is multiplied many times it runs into thousands of dollars. The majority of clerks are not the \$3 kind, the average is nearer \$4 and there are numerous \$6 a day people."

Clerks are being employed without the action of the senate as a body and several times a day some new excuse is offered for padding the roll with others. Those peddling the patronage are, mainly, senators who have been affiliated with the old political machine of the state. Barred attempts have been made to appoint clerks when there was absolutely no use for them.

Here are the 13 who are voting solidly against the incursions on the state treasury: Abraham, Albee, Caldwell, Hedges, Kay, Kellaher, Miller of Linn, Miller of Linn and Marion, Mult, Oliver, Selling, Sinnott and Smith of Umatilla. Of these, seven are Democrats and six are Republicans. These 13 constitute one of the two "sides" of the senate and they vote to a man together, without ever having come to any other than a tacit understanding. Occasionally they receive a stray vote from among the other 17.

Each senator is provided with a clerk. Senator Parrish asked for an extra clerk for his committee on county and state offices. He complained that there were eight bills. Senator Albee asked Senator Parrish if the latter did not have a clerk already. Senator Parrish said he was busy. At this Senator Miller of Linn and chairman said he had in the past been member of the county and state offices committee, and knew the committee had mighty little to do. Further, Senator Miller said he was at present a member of the committee, and he was willing to have his clerk do the extra work complained of by Parrish, thus saving the state the salary. Parrish declined. Senator Albee likewise offered the services of his clerk.

A senator with the clerk habit approached one of the solid 13 and asked him to stand in on the appointment of a special clerk. The member of the 13 declined, saying the extra clerk was not required. Then came the explanation that the job was for a worthy and deserving woman who needs the work. In answer to this the member of the 13 offered to contribute his share out of his own pocketbook to pay the woman's salary as a clerk, instead of throwing the burden on the state treasury. The suggestion did not meet with favor.

HELLO CONSOLIDATION.

Rural Telephone Companies Form One Organization.

At a meeting of representatives of all the different telephone companies coming into this town from the rural districts held last Friday it was decided to consolidate the different interests and install a mutual telephone service, with a central office and a switchboard for all the companies, says the Central Post Herald. R. C. Washburn of the Table Rock line, was chosen as president of the new organization and W. J. Freeman was elected secretary.

It was decided to install a new switchboard of 30-drop capacity and to repair and improve the lines as rapidly as possible. The plan is to levy assessments to meet the running expenses of the company, which will include the service of an operator in the central station and other current expenses.

I. F. Williams was employed as manager of the central office, he is agreeing to furnish office room, fuel lights and attendance at \$30 per month and to maintain a first-class, 14-hour-a-day service.

There are now some 50 phones connected with this exchange, and a new line just completed from Trail and one from Willow Springs, which will soon be completed, will add a large number of additional phones. The company expects to give first-class service to all patrons at the actual cost of maintenance.

TO RECOVER GRANTS.

Government Files Suits Against Railroad Companies.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23.—The United States government today filed 25 suits against the Oregon & California Railroad company, the Southern Pacific Railroad company, the present owner of the O. & C. railroad, and more than 100 other individuals and private corporations.

The suits are to recover from the railroads and their grantees, who compose the other defendants, an aggregate of 353,288 acres of land within the old O. & C. land grant in the state. The lands are valued at \$15,000,000.

The suits, which were filed by B. D. Townsend, special assistant to the attorney-general, are corollary to, but entirely separate from, the suit recently filed by the federal government against the O. A. R. and Southern Pacific railroads to cancel the patents to the grant on the alleged grounds that the companies had failed to dispose of the lands contained within the grants to bona-fide settlers at a rate of \$2.50 per acre.

The present suits are for the purpose of recovering from the grantees of the railroads the 353,288 acres which the government alleges they had sold to timber companies, lumber speculators and others.

ROOSEVELT ON CONSERVATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In transmitting to congress today the report of the conservation commission, the president's message said in part:

"With the statements and conclusions of this report, I heartily concur, and I commend it to the thoughtful consideration both of the congress and of our people generally. It is one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people. It contains the first inventory of its natural resources ever made by any nation. In condensed form it presents a statement of our available capital in material resources, which are the means of progress, and calls attention to the essential conditions upon which the perpetuity, safety and welfare of this nation now rest and must always continue to rest. It deserves, and should have, the widest possible distribution among the people."

"The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we, neglecting for a time, if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of national existence, progress and prosperity."

"This first inventory of natural resources prepared by the national conservation commission, is undoubtedly the beginning of a series which will be indispensable for dealing intelligently with what we have. It supplies as close an approximation to the actual facts as it was possible to prepare with the knowledge and time available. The progress of our knowledge of this country will continually lead to more accurate information and better use of the sources of national strength. But we can not defer action until complete accuracy in the estimates can be reached, because before that time many of our resources will be practically gone. It is not necessary that this inventory should be exact in every minute detail. It is essential that it should correctly describe the general situation, and that the present inventory does. As it stands it is an irrefutable proof that the conservation of our resources is the fundamental question before this nation, and that our first and greatest task is to set our house in order and begin to live within our means."

"The rights to life and liberty are fundamental, and like other fundamental necessities, when once acquired they are little dwelt upon. The right to the pursuit of happiness is the right whose presence or absence is most likely to be felt in daily life. In whatever it has accomplished, or failed to accomplish, the administration which is just drawing to a close has at least seen clearly the fundamental need of freedom of opportunity for every citizen. We have realized that the right of every man to live his own life, provide for his family, and endeavor, according to his abilities, to secure for himself and for them a fair share of the good things of existence, should be subject to one limitation and to no other. The freedom of the individual should be limited only by the present and future rights, interests and needs of the other individuals who make up the community. We should do all in our power to develop and protect individual liberty, individual initiative, but subject always to the need of preserving and promoting the general good. When necessary, the private right must yield, under due process of law and with proper compensation, to the welfare of the community. The man who serves the community greatly should be greatly rewarded by the community; as there is great inequality of service so there must be great inequality of reward; but no man and no set of men should be allowed to play the game of competition with loaded dice."

"Our public land policy has for its aim the use of the public land so that it will promote local development by the settlement of home-makers; the policy we champion is to serve all the people legitimately and openly, instead of permitting the lands to be converted, illegitimately and under cover, to the private benefit of a few. Our forest policy was established so that we might use the public forests for the permanent public good, instead of merely for temporary private gain. The reclamation act, under which the desert parts of the public domain are converted to higher uses for the general benefit, was passed so that more Americans might have homes on the land."

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