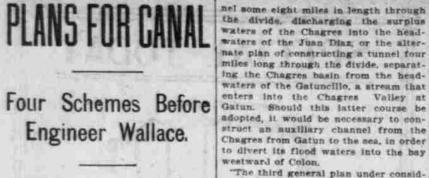
THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1904.



BOOK STORE-One hundred copies of Wagner's famous book "The Simple



We place on sale today THE STEPHEN FOSTER ALBUM, containing a complete collection of this famous composer's songs. "Gentle Annie," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe," "Way Down Upon de Swanee Ribber," "Willie, We Have Missed You," "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Folks at Home," and many others. This morning special, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Reg-



eration would be the construction of a canal with a 30-foot level above the sea with a single lock at Bohio, or in the immediate vicinity; the construction of the Gamboa dam to be required in this instance the same as in the 60foot level plan.

"The fourth plan would be the con-struction of a sea level with a tidal lock at Miraflores. In this connection, it is necessary to explain that why the mean sea level of the Facilic and the Caribbean are the same, high tide in the Bay of Panama rises 10 feet above mean sea level and falls 10 feet below, whereas the fluctuation of the tide of the Caribbean at Colon is less than two feet. The construction of a dam at Gambora, with the necessary spillways, as noted in the previous plan, would be the same under the sea-level plan as under the 50 or 60-foot level.

Provide Water and Power.

power plant."

20 years.

"The construction of the Gambora dam would provide the water supply for the entire line of the canal, including the cities of Panama and Colon. It also would provide a power plant for the generation of electric power sufficient to furnish ample power for the operation of the Panama Railroad and for the operation of any machinery

Able to Work Three Shifts.

Chairman Hepburn's questions developed that the estimate of time to build a canal was based on a 10-hour day. and that with the construction of the Gambon dum and the operation of the power plant, electric light sufficient to

illuminate the whole of the Culebra cut might be had, thus making prac-tical the working of two or more shifts and shortening the time of construc-Mr. Wallace stated that the excavation of this cut was the feature of the construction of the canal that took the He said: time.

"Upon the economical and efficient PHILADFLPHIA, Dec. 15.-Dr. F. Kline Baker said tonight that he knew nothing of the Colorado murder case. He ex-plained the presence of his prescription blanks on Mount Cutler by saying that he spent several days at Colorado Springs inst Sutamer, and that he carried with him a pad of his prescription blanks, for the purpose of making memoranda. He says he may have dropped some of them, and that they may have been blown away by the wind. He remembers having given one to a photographer who took his pho-tograph. handling of material from Culebra depends the cost and time it would take to complete the canal. Every other question and every other problem con-nected with the entire work is subor-dinate and inferior to the problem of excavation and disposal of the ma-terial from the Culebra cut; that is the principal problem of his work."

American Shovels Arriving. Work is now going on in the cut,

one American steam shovel and some of the French machinery being on the operation. Fourteen American steam the Caribbean near Colon to the vicin-ity of Gamboa and extended beyond that point in an easterly direction forming the upper basin of the Chagres River.

tograph. MRS. CHADWICK WILL NOT TALK Attorney Says He Will Decline to Let

Admiral Dewey said the Pilipinos were far more capable of governing themselves than the Cubans and that he was familiar with both. Senator Hoar examined their constitution and state papers and said there were not a dozen men on the globe who could equal them. General King says: "Their capacity for self-government cannot be count equal them, temoral King says: Their capacity for self-government cannot be doubted. Many of them are highly edu-cated. Nice-temble of the people can bena and write. They are industrious, frugal, temperate, and, given a fair start, could ook out for themselves infinitely better than our people imagine. They rank far higher than the Cubans or the uneducated negross to whom we have given the right of suf Her Give Testimony Today. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18.-The exam-CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18.-The exam-



65 were la rars. Mora labor-

orge of the Chagres.

THREE CALL FOR BIG DAM

Water and Light Would Thus

Be Given Entire Isthmus.

WORK COULD GO ON AT NIGHT

Sea-Level Canal, While Costing More

Be Maintained and Enlarged

at Much Less Cost.

FOUR POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS.

First-Ninety-foot dam at Bohlo; cost,

Second-Sixty-foot dam, with two

locks, at Bohlo, or at Gatun, with dam

at Gambos, providing power for electric

plant and water supply for Panama, Colon and the entire canal; cost, \$225,-000,000; open for traffic in 10 years;

Third-Dam at Gumboa, giving 30-foot

level, canal with single lock at Mira-

flores, and single lock at Bohlo; cost.

\$250,000,000; open in 12 years, completed

Fourth-Sea-level canal, with tidal lock

at Miraflores, with dam at Gambos; cost, \$300,000,000; open in 15 years,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- John F.

Wallace, chief engineer of the Isthmian

Canal Commission, has given the House

committee on interstate and foreign

tions so far as made regarding the en-

gineering tasks to be performed in the

construction of the Panama canal. The

testimony was taken aboard the Army

transport Summer in Colon harbor on

the occasion of the recent visit of the

printed for the use of Congress.

mmittee to the canal zone. It is to be

The Associated Press has been given

the benefit of the testimony in advance

of its publication through the courtesy

of Chairman Hepburn and Secretary

Cushman, of the commission, Before

taking up in detail the four distinct

canal propositions which are being considered by him and on which he is to

report to the canal commission, Mr.

Wallace made this explanation of the

The isthmus is traversed by a moun-

tain range, the summit of which is ap-

proximately 12 miles from the Pacific

and 35 miles from the Caribboan. Orig-

inally a gorge evidently existed from

the Caribbean near Colon to the vicin-

general problem

summerce the benefit of his investiga-

ompleted in 12 years.

mpleted in 20 years.

1200.000.000

in 15 years.

Time and Money to Build, Could

"After filling this gorge with an alluvial deposit the Chagres has swung itself from one side of the valley to the other. The result is that the thread of the original gorge cannot be followed or found from surface indications, and it is only by drilling to bedthat exact information of any particular locality can be obtained.

"The presence of boulders in this alluvial deposit also explains the reason why engineers, not taking time to go into the rock far enough to determine its actual character, have been misled into thinking they had struck bedrock. To determine the most feasible plan for the construction of the canal will require a most careful and comprehensive examination, not only of surface conditions but the subsurface must be explored.

Chagres to Gamboa the line of the canal follows a tributary called the tee, which carries the phrase "for the Obispo up the summit of Culbera, and aid of Russian deserters" in its official thence follows down the valley of the Rio Grande into the Bay of Panama. that the phrase was highly objectionable The summit of Culebra was originally about 300 feet above the sea level and last few days to compile statistics relais the lowest point in the divide along tive to the number of deserters who have the entire length of the Isthmus of so far appealed for aid. The effort was Panama. The plan of the former commission provided for a dam of pracmission provided for a dam of prac-bookkeeping nearly impossible, there be-tically 100 feet in height above sea ing a lack of employes willing to work level, at Bohlo, with a water level of 20 fret above sea level.

on either side of the Chagres come comparatively close together, being independently. 1500 feet apart, and from the surface indications it seemed a favorable place for the construction of a dam. But the indications are that this locality would. be an unfavorable and expensive one for the construction of a high dam.

Plan of Former Commissioner.

The first plan to be considered, the one estimated upon by the former commission, is the possibility and probabil-ity of a high dam, or proper foundation ary, accompanied by the Ministers of ity of a high dam, or proper foundation for a high dam, at Bohio, upon which depends the advisability of constructing

"First, the construction of a dam 60 feet above sea level at Bohio, with two locks of 30 feet, there being two locks on the western slope; second, the con-international peace of Spain. on the western slope; second, the construction of a dam 50 feet above sea level at Gatun, eight miles from Colon, with two 20-foot locks in the same vicinity. The adoption of a 60-foot level also will render it necessary to construct a dam at Gamboa in order to pro" vide a reservoir to accumulate water enough during the wet season to furnish water for the summit level of the canal.

Tunnel of Eight Miles.

"The construction of a dam at Gam-boa in this connection would also cea-trol the Chagres River, except that it would be necessary to provide a safety spillway by the construction of a tun-"The construction of a dam at Gam-

ers are to be employed in the immediate future.

Answering a question about the op-eration of a sea-level canal, Mr. Wallace said:

"A sea-level canal would be less expensive to maintain and less expensive to operate, save time in passage through it, and could be widened and deepened when required without interfering with traffic."

AID RUSSIAN DESERTERS.

Christian and Jews Work Together at Cracow.

APETAL CARLE

CRACOW, Dec. 18 -- A combination has been effected between the Christian and Hebrew committee organized for the purpose of aiding Russian deserters. The Poor Site for a Dam. "After following the valley of the hagres to Gamboa the line of the

name, has eliminated these works in response to a hint from the authorities An attempt has been made within the not very successful, owing to the great mass of work, which has made correct eation

A rough estimate places the number at "This place was selected on account if the fact that at that point the hills on either side of the Chuster the hills of their own and cared not to be known as deserters making their way to Vienni

TOUR OF KING ALFONSO. Will Be Accompanied by War and Foreign Ministers.

SPECIAL CABLE.

MADRID. Dec. 19.-In accordance with War and Foreign Affairs. It is said to be the intention of the young King to ap-point Emperor William a Field Marshal depends the advisability of constructing a high-level canal, with the surface of the water 96 feet above sea level. "The second plan under considera-tion is a summit level of 66 feet above sea level. Constructing a canal on this plan admits of two different methods of trasiment. nephew and recently the aged monarch has taken occasion to warn the King that

AMERICANS RULE THE MARKET

Business Very Much Restricted on London Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The Stock Exchange last week was again mainly under the influence of the American market, and, considering the violent fluctuations in the latter, the absence of serious trouble was

rupley proceedings against her is set for tomorrow before Referee Remington, but it is considered certain she will not testipresent at the hearing. Her attor-

F. Dawley, said tonight that he ney, F would request continuance tomorrow, saying he has not yet had time to investigate any phase of the case. He will decline to allow her to give any testimony. The only other persons summoned in the bankruptcy hearing to give any in formation they may have of property owned by Mrs. Chadwick are Emil Hoover, Mrs. Chadwick's son, and Freda Swanstrom, her nurse. Receiver Loeser said tonight that he did not expect any more witnesses would be called for the

present. He has arranged to insure for \$50,000 the Chadwick property in his posseasion. Mrs. Chadwick today spent her first Sunday in jall. She now has a companion

In the jall, a young woman, detained for examination as to her sanity. The wom-an seemed much interested in Mra/ Chadwick, and the two conversed quite freely. Mrs. Chadwick was visited today by Dr. Wall, who said she was still very weak

and nervous, but improving. Eloping Bank President Caught.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 18 .- A man giv ing the name of J. A. Bryan was arrested here today, and a search of his effects dis-closed his suspected identity, which he later admitted, as Bernard B. McGreevy, of O'Nelli, Neb., late president of the Eikhorn Valley Bank, which closed its down the alleback before The best bed doors the night before Thankagiving. McGreevy denies taking any money, and

says he will go back without requisition papers.

Gas Pipe Line Blown Up.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Dec. 18.-Be-tween Laberty and the Verdigrog River, more than a mile of the partially cond-pleted pipeline of the Kansas Natural Gas Company was blown up with dynamite by maaked men some time during the night. The pipe was broken, and great holes torn in the right of way. The per-petrators are unknown. The farmers of this section resent the piping of the gas to Missouri

Girl's Mutilated Body Found.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 18.-The mutilated body of Rose White, the 18year-old daughter of Harlan White, a wealthy planter, has been found in the snow near Chapmansville. A clinching iron found near by was stained with struggle. A prominent young man has disappeared.

DOWIE LOVED HER MONEY.

Son of Prophet is Deserted by Wife He Treated Badly.

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The Dally Mail's Ge

neva correspondent wires that Mrs. Glad-stone Dowie, Miss Ruth Hofer before she married the son of the founder of Zion City, has returned to Lake Constance convinced that the "prophet's son" had fallen in love with her money and not with herself.

"Her married life was unhappy." the correspondent says. "She found herself, instead of being a wife, in reality an upper servant. Neglect and continual hy

n of Mrs. Chadwick in the bank- are all men who would be leaders in an country." John Barrett spoke highly of their government and said their Congress would compare favorably with the Japan-ese Parliament. General Anderson says they have been underrated by us. Albert Son-nicksen, who was held captive by them for ten months, speaks highly of them as brave and generous and law-abiding. He saw no lawlessness during his stay among them. He notes an instance of Spanish prisoners appealing to the courts for redress of grievances against the military, thus showing that the military was subordinate to the civil authority, even in those troublesome times. They had a most admirable constitution and bill of rights.

Lieutenant Sargent, who was sent out by Dewey on a tour of inspection in 1898, after visiting nearly every province in Lurson. sava: "As a tribute to the efficiency of Aguin aldo's government and to the law-abiding character of the people. I offer the fact that Mr. Wilcox and I pursued our journey throughout in perfect security, and returned to Manila with only the most pleasant rec ellections of the quiet and orderly life which we found the natives to be leading under the new regime." Congressman Shafroth says they are to be found behind prescription counters mixing medicines from bottles with Latin labels; behind bank counters and in other institutions of large capital: they are found as merchants, clerks, telegraph oper-

ators, agents, lawyers, doctors, conductors and engineers, and they alone make the in-tricate calculations at the Manila Observaory; that prior to the war they had 2100 ols in the islands and 5000 students at the Manila University. Men like Dewey, General King, General

Anderson, Sargent and Wilcox, Sonnicksen and Lieutenant Bryan, of the Second Ore-gon, who have been among the real Filipinos, and not observed them merely thr carpet-bag glasses from the dregs of Ma-nila, all agree as to the high character of the people.

Against this indisputable testimony is the peculative opinion of some patriotic carpet-baggers, who are drawing large salaries out of these tax-ridden people and must given an opinion justifying the afterure posttions they hold.

We used the Filipincs as ailies and then fused to recognize them as such. We shut the council doors against them at Paris when making a treaty most vital to them. We shut the official doors against them at Weshington when pleading for recognition and justice. They have not a single representative at Washington now; they received better treatment than that at the Court of Spain

We intrusted them with the most sacred duty of caring for prisoners of war-a duty which they faithfully performed-and we then denied them the attributes of a civil-ized people and by implication accused our-selves of turning helpless prisoners over to

savages. We intrusted them with the care of unfortunate prisoners but denied them the ability to care for themselves.

We have made laws in this country to be enforced in the Philippines, by which we have ruined their trade, and our navigation laws will ruin their shipping business. By our unholy and unjust war upon them we have destroyed their towns, iaid waste their farms, inaugurated such a condition as to lead to epidemics, pestilence and famine, have created a wasteful carpet-bag govern-ment for the benefit of carpet-baggers, have set up, a particular set up a partisan judiciary, crowded the prisons and sent to the gallows or driven

from the land the best and most patriott of the native leaders, while making friends only of their tories and traitors. General Bell said three years ago that one-

sight of the people of Luzon had been killed in the war or died of starvation or dingue fever. Since then it was officially per servant. Neglect and continual hy-portsy opened her eyes to the true state of affairs, and Dowie's posing as the re-stored Elijah was the last straw. She determined to quit Zion City at all cost. The Dowies at first refused to let har gu, but she threatened to run away, and finally they gave in. "Her mother sent her money, and, dm-



have established schools; yes, at their expense. We have given jobs to about 900 school teachers, most incompetents at home, at a high salary and charged the expense up to the Filipinos. It is easy to establish schools at the expense of other people. We exhibit them at St. Louis; yes, we have squandered \$1,000,000 of the Filipinos' money to help out the St. Louis Fair; \$400,000 of it to exhibit the naked igorotes, whom we encourage ignorant Americans to believe are fair samples of the Philippine people.

It has been a source of almost universal regret that we were not more liberal with the South at the close of the Civil War and that we did not call men like Lee and John-ston into counsel as to the course of re-construction. Have we not been equally unwise in our treatment of Aguinaido and other natural leaders of the Filipinos? Militarism is at the bottom of the Philip-

A small man might need a pine business. big stick for defense, but a big man ought to be able to care for himself. So, when we were small, with extensive frontier to de-fend, we had an Army of 25,000, but now we are big enough to whip all creation, we don't need any. We have a big stick, an Army of 60,000, with the discretion of a big-snick President to raise it to 100,000,

and a big Navy. The Philippines have given us the excuse for a big stick. There is good reason to suspect the standing Army and marines are more to awe strikers at home than enemies abroad. A gentleman in a civilized community has no need of a revolver, but a bully among toughs and high-waymen desiring to command the respect of his associates will perhaps carry two revolvers, and a bully among nations will want a big stick.

History should admonish us against mill tarism and colonization. It is boasted that England's rule in India has been highly successful, but it is not true. Before the English went there famines were almost unknown; since then there have been more people starved to death in that country than there were killed in all the wars of the world during that time. For the last quar-ter of a century there have died from famine in India more than 25,000,000 people

and famines are continually on the increase. Roman dependencies were the nurseries of the Imperial Legions which finally overthree the republic, after the corruption of the provinces had destroyed the civic virtues of the people. Spain may date the beginning of her ruin from the time of her colonial schemes. Once the proud mistress of the world, now none is so poor as to do her

reverence. The best event of her history was when she turned her burdens over to us. The Romans tried for 400 years to benevo lently assimilate the Britons, but were final-ly compelled to retire. They no doubt often boasted that their policy had been fully vindicated. When they left the people of England, it is said, not being permitted to govern themselves, had forgotten how to fight and were overrun by the barbarist of the North. And not a tracs of Roman rule remained. Holding dependencies has always been a source of great wrong to the do-pendents and of no benefit to the dominant

power. That we are governing these people fo their benefit is hypocritical cant. Russia claims to be governing Finland for the same purpose, and so it is with England in Ire land and South Africa and everywhere. It was Lincoln who said: "No despot ever be-strode the necks of the people because he wanted to do so, but because the people were better of for being ridden."

Cortes and Pizarro went on their marauding arneditions with a henevalent as

tion proclamation from the King of Spain and the benedictions of the pope. We furnish the Filipinos with teachers to Americanize them and teach them our lan-guage, and in precisely the same manner does Russiz proceed to Russianize the Finns. But it is all at the unfortunates' expense. There is peace in the Philippines. and re there was the "peace of death" at Warsaw And also there is pence in the Transvasi, and we are told that "the people are delighted with it

The question of how to govern our dependen The question of how to govern our dependen-cies becomes an issue and overrides more im-portant questions at home. The matter of tariff, money, labor troubles, trusts, monop-olies and others are now overshadowed by "What shall we do with the Fhilippines"" while the vicious weeds are growing, we neglect our grop to hoe our neighbor's corn. We should at come make remarking by re-We should at once make reparation by r

storing to the Filipinos that liberty which should never have been taken from them. We should hasten to avoid the shouls of imperialism and militarism. We should drop th

ism and milliarism. We should drop these questions about foreign affairs and attend strictly to business at home. The \$700,000,000 which we have spent in the Philippiness would have dug the Panama Canal, irrigated our arid land, reclaimed all the swamps in the country, and provided happy homes for 50,000,000 more people. And, besides, have we not enough race troubles at nome, without going abroad for more? Le us give the Filipinos their independence, and H. B. NICHOLAS.

SUPERIOR TO THE GERMANS. Professor Lectures on American Agri

cultural Conditions.

SPECIAL CABLE. BRESLAU, Dec. 18 .- Professor L. Witt-mack, who was in charge of the horticultural department of the German exhibit at St. Louis, has engaged upon a cours of lectures on his American experiences In his first lecture Professor Wittmack said that not a single one of the reports printed in the German newspapers did justice to the grandeur and splendor of

the Exposition. Speaking of American agriculture, which he had made a subject for special study, Professor Wittmack said that while the experimental stations in the United States were far superior to those in Germany, the Germane knew far more about the sci-entific utilization and improvement of the soil than did the Americans. The professor added the American farmer seemed to him the ideal type of the modern agriculturist.

The Name "Oregon" Again. FORTLAND, Dec. 18 .- (To the Editor.)-In a cork issued by Hall J. Kelly in 1852, on page 18, there is a footnote giving what he believed was the origin of the word Oregon. It is as

"Oregon, the Indian name of this river, was traced by me to a large river called Orjon, in Chinese Tartary, whose lalitude corresponds

HOOD'S The Painless PILLS Cathartic Easy to take, easy to operate ; cure bilious-ness, constipation, morning and sick head-ache; break up colds and ward off fevers,

All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

with that of Oregon, in America. The word Killamucks, the name of the tribe, a little south of the mouth of the Oregon, was also traced to a people called Klimucks, who an-ciently lived near the mouth of the Orion in Asia. It is evident that the Oregon Klimucks were among the early settlers of North America, and brought with them many of the proper names used by our Indiana. The word Mexico (Mexaco) is identified with the name of the ancient capital of Japan. identificaions of both proper and common names are sumerous.

As I do not remember ever to have seen the above in print outside the page quoted in Kelley's "Narrative of Events and Difficulties in the Colonization of Oregon and the Settle-ment of California," etc., I herewith submit it, GEORGE H. HIMES.

After serious illness Hood's Saraaparilla imparts the strength and vigor so much needed.

Adulteration goes full length in spices and flavoring extracts-you think it isn't worth while to cheat in such trifles-four-fifths of "vanilla" is tonka; cost's one or two cents for "\$1-worth". Schilling's Best are entirely

pure; at your grocer's.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills. Secret of Beauty

is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act it's part. Doyouknow this? Tutt's Liver Pills are an abso-

lute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness and kindred diseases. **Tutt's Liver Pills**