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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1907.

MR. SCHWERIN IN ERROR.

In his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in San Francisco, Mr. Schwerin placed Portland in rather a poor light by declaring that the Harriman Oriental line out of this city had been operated at a heavy loss The natural inference to be drawn from such a statement is that there is in-sufficient business in this port to support an Oriental line. As a matter of fact, the real reason why the Harriman line from Portland has always and evidently relishes are not such as shown a loss is that It has been so poorly managed that the service was, and ie, totally inadequate to the requirements of the port. Until quite re cently there has never been a period since the establishment of an Oriental but for the normal, individual. This steamship line out of Portland when a principle is of the widest application. shipper could book orders more than a could secure the space needed. Within | needs of the deprayed the last year there has been some im rovement, and the local officials use temperance legislation, so-called, their best endeavors to take care of the trade.

But with the Harriman line it is a horse was stolen. The mischief was wrought during the early days of the Schwerin regime. Between Mr. Harriman's San Francisco line to the Orint and his Portland line to the Orient there was about the same kind of com petition as is in effect between his Southern Pacific and his Union Pacific. It was even worse for Portland, for in the case of the steamship line we were from the first given an insufficient num ber of steamers for handling the bustness. Naturally this had a tendency to drive the trade to the Puget Sound lines, and for the past five years we have witnessed shipments aggregating thousands of tons annually diverted to Puget Sound territory, where an efficient steamship service is maintained, regardless of the size of the offerings In other words, a shipper can sell goods in the Orient for shipment on a given month by way of Scattle with positive assurance that he can ship on that month. Recently it has been possible to do this to a degree from Portland. but the reform came too late and large amount of Oregon business has already become settled in the Puget Sound groove and is not easily switched at this late day.

All of this is fully understood by Ore asting aspersions on a port which he losing money because it is not operthe experience of practical steamship ouse, with no rail connection to help him with either inward or outward the case may be argued comfortably freight, has booked his space on the and without unnecessary heat. Portland steamers well into April; but, unlike Mr. Schwerin, he is in readionnage that is needed and will make

ey out of it. Fe'e trans-Pacific line was discontinued principal cause of its failure to pay n Illustration of his incompetence as talcable. It is due to the insufferable water would be a bonanza to the man

who is incidentally responsible for the steamship service we now enjoy on the San Francisco route.

> JONES' HOT AIR AND FREE LOCKS. The Government ought to own and

operate the locks at Oregon City. They of the producer. And every pound 1.50 of freight from the Valley ... 3.50 comes by rail must pay the same toll, for rall rates are regulated and controlled by the water rate. It is axiom-charge by all other routes. The present owners of the locks place upon them the extravagant valuation of \$1,200,000. The Government, in order to control the commerce of the river, must either condemn and purchase the locks or build new ones. New locks, with the necessary purchases of right of way, are estimated to cost approximately \$600,000, and probably more, before the work can be completed. It has seemed to The Oregonian that

purchase of the old locks, or construction of new locks, even at the lesser figure, is too great an undertaking for the state. The Oregonian has not, on that account, and on other accounts been able to give unqualified approva to the so-called Jones bill, or to any other measure that contemplates so large an expenditure. It thinks, however, the House at Salem adopted the proper course on the Jones bill when agreed to make a contingent approided the Government would purchase hem. The Oregonian believes that \$250,000 ought to be a sufficient sum demonstrate to the Government the state's good faith and willingness to do ts share. If that sum should be the meis of an appeal to Congress, Repreentative Hawley ought to have no difculty in persuading the Government o make a sufficient appropriation to

buy the old locks or to build new ones. Representative Jones, at Salem, we car, has informed the other members of the House that The Oregonian is oposed to the free-locks project because t "owns stock in the locks company and does not want to be deprived of its holdings," Not true. Neither The Oregonian nor its proprietors owns a dol lar's worth of stock in the locks company or any company that has any proprietary interest whatever in any enerprise of any kind at the Falls of the Willamette. If it did have such ownership, it would have had adequate rea son to support Mr. Jones' original locks bill, with the euspicious omissions which Mr. Jones says were made "through oversight." No doubt. It is not improper to say that The Oregonian attention to the "oversight." Hence Mr. Jones' anger, false statements and false charges. It will not be amiss to remark that The Oregonian, knowing something of Mr. Jones, auged his bill to be scrutinized, expecting to find omissions "through wersight." It did.

SINFUL ART.

The letter from the person who signs its doubtful morality, because it illustrates the point that was made in the editorial note which he quotes. The incidents which his imagination invents would occur to a healthy mind. They reveal precisely that sort of degenerate depravity which finds wrong in works of art. The world cannot and ought not to be regulated for the abnormal.

The tendency is manifest in our legismonth ahead, with assurance that he lation to adapt society to the tastes and poses needless restrictions upon the formal man for the sake of the abnormal. The same may be said of almost case of locking the stable door after the all laws which seek to punish some differs because the mental imbecile hicks volition. It is especially true of regulations which class works of art with indecent books and pictures These regulations lower the general noral tone of society to the level of the abnormally prurient. They deprive the sane and healthy man of pleasure which is perfectly legitimate in order keep degenerate imaginations within the limits of decency. The pathetic aspect of the matter is that, while such aws are efficient to destroy art and deprave the national taste, they are perectly useless as safeguards for the un wholesome individuals whose welfare they aim at. "Rubens" is an exquisite type of the sort of man we have in

FREE WATER ONCE MORE. The Oregonian will say a word or two in reply to Mr. Wagnon's argument for free water; but before doing so it may be better to clear away some possible isconceptions. While opposing free water, we do not favor unfair or disriminatory rates. It is quite likely that the rates at present charged discriminate against the small consumer; if they do they should be modified and gonfans, and would not be referred to made uniform. It is also likely that ow had Mr. Schwerin refrained from they are higher than necessity or sound policy requires; in that case they should as never treated properly. Mr. be cut down. The advocates of free schwerin's Oriental line out of Portland water compute that the charge to the of lumber there will be a correspondsmall consumer need not exceed some ted on good business principles. This \$4 a year, and we have seen nothing is no idle statement, but is based on which refutes their estimate. Unless they are wrong, the water rates should again to enter the Eastern trade from men who know how to operate a line. be reduced to this figure. The Orego-One of this class, Mr. Frank Water- nian desires justice in this matter quite house, of Seattle, has just established as eagerly as Mr. Wagnon or any of an Oriental line out of Portland to his friends; our only difference concerns North China ports, giving a service the proper way to secure justice. Mr. and that, after a certain level is which the Harriman line should have Wagnen thinks it is best to make given us long ago. And Mr. Water- water free to the householder; we do not. With the issue thus clearly stated

We hold that free water would be donation to the landlords of its full hes to supply shippers with all of the capitalized value. They would add this amount to the selling price of their holdings and raise rents in the same Mr. Schwerin testified that the Santa proportion. A dwelling with free water is worth more than one where water because the service did not pay. The must be paid for. This is a perfectly obvious fact which cannot be evaded. slashing of rates by Mr. We think that landlords are neither Schwerin to \$1 per ton. Here also was better nor worse than other men; but they will take all they can get, just as steamship man, for, at the time he Mr. Wagnon himself would do, and just san fighting the China Commercial as everybody does under our Chris-Steamship Company with a \$1-per-ton tian civilization. Free water would rate, every steamer on the Pacific give them an opportunity to extort an Coast was taxed to her capacity to increase in rent at least equal to the handle the business and with the im- increase in their taxes, and there is no mense offerings it would have been doubt whatever that they would im in easy matter to advance rates to \$6 prove it. To the householder it is perhaps indifferent whether he pays to pay expenses is not due to lack of water rates directly or in the form of ight offerings, or to the rates ob- rent and taxes; but capitalized free pendent upon streetchre in getting to

the selling price. We venture to predict that the free-water ordinance, if it y a rise in the price of suburban lots.

The Oregonian agrees with Mr. Wagon that "the Bull Run water system and not to the property-owners." This the network of wires were not. is, in fact, one of our principal reasons for saying that every person should pay or water in proportion to the quantity he uses. What each individual separates from the common store and devotes to his own use, that he should pay for. If water could be used in common, like the streets or the schoole, ur argument would fail; but it cannot. The distinction is fundamental and per-

Mr. Wagnon wishes to know what ould be done with the extra money ollected for water rates. The answer Since it would be derived from the sale of common property, it should be used for the common good. Portland needs parks, boulevards, playgrounds, fountains and an improved river front. One need not look far or ong to find plenty of uses for surplus funds without donating them to land-

ords. The Oregonian joins with Mr. Wagon in his wish for fair play. It only hopes that in the effort to secure fail play the voters may not through lack of thought defeat their own purpose.

HOW TO WRITE TO THE PAPER. The Oregonian is obliged again to admonish its many correspondents to nake their communications as brief as possible. There is heavy demand on the columns of The Oregonian from all quarters. The news of the day cannot be slighted, and miscellaneous and ediorial articles of timely interest and importance must be printed. The Legis atures of Oregon, Washington and ldaho are now in session, and must have large attention, because of the many questions of public moment they are considering. For that reason more people than usual desire public hearing through the columns of The Oregonia: -a hearing that will be cheerfully given if correspondents will observe reasonable conditions as to space, in telligibility, legibility and topical value The correspondent who makes his ar ticle brief, pointed and pertinent not only commends it to favorable editorial consideration, but he is sure to get nore readers. The writer who sends his letter in with a nom de plume, even when he submits his real name "as a guaranty of good faith," need not be surprised when it does not appear. A genuine signature gives authenticity, authority and character to a communi cation. An anonymous communication while it may have merit, is not often worthy of much attention. It is a good newspaper rule, which The Oregonian follows as faithfully as it can, to reject all communications where the writers request that their names be withheld. There are justifiable exceptions to this rule, but they are not frequent. At inonymous writer gives to the public the unavoidable impression that he fears to be held accountable for what ne says. If his article is accepted and printed, it is an implication at least that the newspaper printing it is will ng to be held accournable. In most cases it is not. When a reputable newspaper has anything to say, the lewspaper says it. So should a reputable correspondent, although, as we have said, there are cases where anonymity is not only desirable, but proper.

A correspondent who insists in exhausting his subject before he concludes it is likely also to exhaust the public before it concludes. He will get few readers unless his letter should be of commanding excellence throughout Cut it short, then; make it readable and relevant, and your letter will very likely appear promptly.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND AGAIN.

For the four days ending January there arrived in San Francisco harbor 83 vessels, carrying 41.863,000 feet of lumber. Since that time more than 50,000,000 feet has been added to the receipts in the Bay City. This is an enormous quantity of lumber even for reconstruction work in a great city like San Francisco, and its effect is noticeable in a decline in prices. With lower prices for lumber must come lower freight rates, and so, after all the old law of supply and demand has again asserted itself. For many months the vessel owners of the Pacific Coast have been enjoying splendid dividends which more than offset some of the lean years of the past.

High freights brought into service a large number of ancient vessels, many of which had been retired to the hone yard, their days of usefulness in ordinary circumstances over. The extraordinary conditions which have existed in the great demand for lumber, and the inability of the railroads to handle it, also resulted in the building of a large number of steam schooners Many of these craft are already in service, and have more than paid for began. Some of the others will be a little late on the market, but the natural growth of the country will be sufficient to supply them with considerable business at living rates, at least, when there is readjustment of rates on a more reasonable basis than that which has existed for many months

Of course with a decline in the price ing reduction in the price of logs unless in the meantime there should be an opportunity for our manufacturers which the car shortage has barred them. The eltuation is remindful of the fact that there are limitations to the prices of any and all commodities reached, reactions are bound to follow. It is extremely doubtful if we shall ever again see lumber as cheap as it has been in the past, or freights as low, but there is leeway for a little

further decline at this time. A great fire and a heavy sleet storr are practical demonstrators of the coming necessity of placing under ground wires carrying electricity about city streets. The great multiplicity of wires demanded by the methods of modern life render them an element of danger that cannot much longer be overlooked. The heavy poles, their many cross-beams and tangled that lie upon many of our thoroughfures emphasize this danger and furnish some excuse for the dethat prevailed in this city and vicin ity Monday and Tuesday were never fore known in this region. As a matter of fact we have had similar storms now and then, but never before were the people of such a wide area dend from their homes, and never be management of Mr. R. P. Schwerin, who holds unimproved real estate, fore, when the sleet king came, did

since he could immediately add it to he find such a maze of wires to coat with his silver mantle, or such a forest of troiley and telephone poles in his arries, will be followed almost at once | path. Trees in parks and orchards, and shrubbery upon lawns have other years-the last time in 1895suffered as they suffered this time belongs to all the people of Portland, They were here; the forest of poles and

The United States has notified the Mexican government that a large number of Assyrians afflicted with trachoma and other diseases are sneaking into this country by the Mexican bor- lation of the United States now owns der, and that we would like to have Mexico keep them on her own side of the line. As a sore-eyed Assyrian would to indebtedness is based upon the cen-not be much more valuable to Mex-sus of 1890, giving our mortgage, bond ico than to the United States, it is and general indebtedness, also be well for the Government to intimate to the Canadians that we have but little room over here for Hindoos. who are so reserved in their manners and customs that it is impossible to determine their sex until they, or some of them, give birth to children. Canada is already remonstrating against the presence of so many of strange people, and is undoubtedly passing them on to this country whenever opportunity offers.

The tariff-reform issue is making progress. In discussing the Berlin tariff conference and the probable acion of the American Government, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says that "it may be that both the Senate and House of Representatives would take the liberal, progressive view of the matter, instead of holding tenaclously to the narrow, technical view, in which event a arge step would be taken toward the solution of the Nation's tariff prob-A little labor on these lines rom other newspapers not wholly committed to the present unfair and outrageous tariff system might bring results and prevent the party in powe from falling head over heels into the pit which the high-tariff men have been digging for the party as well as them-

President Roosevelt's Cabinet has, in his five and one-half years of incumbency of the Presidential office, under gone many changes. The retirement of Secretary Hitchcock leaves but one of the original members of the Presiient's official family-James Wilson. secretary of Agriculture. There has been a total of twenty-six changes in the Cabinet during this period, many of them being the shifting of members from one department to another. has been as if, trying strong men, the President has found out the positions for which they were best fitted and placed them therein. This process of Cabinet construction has much to commend it. It has certainly produced a strong and efficient working body of

National counsellors. What's the matter with that Seattle pirit we have read so much about? The Washington Legislature passed a bill giving the Queen City a cool million for her Alaska exposition. This was a greater sum than was appropriated by any other state that ever held an exposition, and by all rules of precedent the Seattle papers should have spread the glad news all over the front Instead the announcement was tucked away on the inside pages along with other legislative mention, like the assage of a bill correcting the definition of certain legal acts, etc. Seattle missed the greatest opportunity she has yet had for advertising the proportions of her show.

Some misgivings are expressed at prictors of these corporations. Washington over the difficulty in se-curing good men to accept consular ponew rules are much more severe than er the old, and it is feared that of applicants to fill the vacancles. The trouble with Secretary Root's requireents are that they demand a \$200 to \$500 per month man for positions where the salary is only \$150 to \$200. The salaries paid by the Government to its foreign Consuls would have no attraction for the commercial travelers who are carrying the trade of the United States around the world.

Whatever the opinion of the public may be toward Chester Thompson, on othing but pity can be felt for the aged father whose wonderful eloquence s moving judge, jury and audience to tears at the Tacoma trial. None but a torn, but few indeed are the fathers who have been gifted with the power to make such eloquent pleadings for a life which means so much to them and so little to those who demand that the crime be avenged.

Mr. Secretary Shaw carefully exludes the American consumer from any share in the benefits of his "bonded territory." where all kinds of raw material are to be admitted free of luty. The products of this free port should be for export and for export nly," he says. How long will Americans consent to pay trust prices at iome in order to sell cheap goods to

Again the evil forces of the air have roken loose and are riding upon the Dakotas and Montana. Let us hope that the breath of riotous old Boreas will be spent by the time the summit of the Rocky Mountains is reached. Another "cold snap" just now in this region would be unprecedented as well as depleting to patience and purse.

Now the prophets say we are to have another flood and after the flood another freeze. This dread alternative is ecoming wearisome. The Legislature might well pay some little attention to hese unrestrained prophets. not suggest a tax, but something ought to be done to restore the weather to normal equalness.

Pittsburg has another title to immor-Some hundreds of her citizene mustered up courage to pursue one defenseless negro the other day and would have killed him if a policeman had not interfered. This is true glory. Give Pittsburg a harp.

A railroad to the summit of Mount Hood would be a comparatively simple engineering feat in these days. The plan to build it is entirely practicable. claration that the weather conditions and as the country develops the road would probably become a paying piece

Is the reproach that "the House has to head" equivalent to saying that it has no brains? Not always. Very often the more brains a legislative body ossesses the less use it finds for a

WEALTH CONCENTRATION LESSONS Mr. Call's Views on Indebtedness, Bank Deposits, Stocks, Etc.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 21 .- (To the Editor.)-I submit the following corrections of the published reports relating to my paper, entitled "The Concentration of Wealth," read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its recent session in My estimate as to wealth concen-

tration is that 1 per cent of the popu-

practically 90 per cent of the entire

wealth of the Nation. My estimate as

hardly probable that the mild remon-strance will have much effect. It might The census of 1900 is reprehensibly silent upon this important subject; and notwithstanding the excessive bonding of our corporations within this period, I have assumed that our indebtedness has increased only in the same propor-tion as our National wealth has itself increased; bringing the total at date to, approximately, \$30,000,000 I then continue: "But the stocks of our railway, trust and other corpora tions are expected to draw dividends, and constitute as truly an indebtedness upon the part of the public to the own rs of wealth as do mortgages and onds themselves; and these, under their present enormous overcapitaliza-tion, would perhaps double our debt burden; with the power given these corporations to levy a tax upon the in-dustry and property of the nation, as extortionate in extent as were debt burden to exceed, in fact, all the actual, tangible wealth of the nation." It will be seen, at a glance, that this is a vastly different statement from that attributed to me in the reports, to the effect that this indebtedness does in fact exceed all the actual, tangible wealth of the nation.

In disproof of this estimate, as to

wealth concentration, an enumeration is given of farms, homes, savings bank the people. While a distinguished fishare of stock in a corporation is not a debt in the economic sense of the term; but is simply the actiff title to joint ownership in a valuable property;" and therefore concludes hat this estimate is "intrinsically ab that this estimate is intrinsically as surd." But, however, our financiers may settle this question to their own satisfaction, so far as the public is concerned the payment of dividends concerned the payment of dividends upon these stocks differs only in name from the payment of interest upon the bonds; and the public it is that pays both interest and dividends; even as i has already paid for the properties themselves, besides contributing to the enormous fortunes of the finan-

clers in control.

What, indeed, is the preponderating part of the "valuable property," of which these stocks are "a certificate of title to." but the power given these corporations to tax the public upon all its products, supplies, and public services? This it is that has already compelled the public not only to pay for the properties, but also to build up the enormous fortunes of the exploiters of these corporations; and that now enables these financiers to recapitalize the properties at three, or even five times their real worth. The some \$40, 000,000,000 of tilese "securities," thus constitute, in fact, a first lien, or thus "blanket" mortgage, upon all the property of the nation; and not until this incumbrance is "Hfted" can the farmer or other citizen be said, in any true sense, to own his farm or home; nor, until then, can any enumeration of farms or homes, as being "popularly owned," be considered at all conclusive upon this subject, or as substantially affecting my estimate of wealth

concentration. Nor yet can the people be said, to wage earner has invested his hardood men to accept consular po-The requirements under the es are much more severe than he old, and it is feared that poration, into the belief that his in vestment would be safe, as well as available in case of need. And with this well-remembered exception, and corporation stocks will, as a rule, be found very safely included within the 800,000 names, constituting the one per cent of our population designated as the so-called "wealthy class," embraced in my estimate.

Nor yet can the items of saving: bank deposits, and insurance policies extant, be said to argue the possession of wealth in the body of the pec The few dollars deposited in the savings bank, usually constitutes the sole dependence of the toller and his family against sickness, the loss • of employment, or any of the thousand and one vicissitudes of life that beset father can appreciate the emotions with the "hand-to-mouth" existence of the which the worn and feeble old man is great body of our population; and it therefore remains, and is increased, as a precious possession; even though the debts of the depositor may exceed, many times, the small pittance deposited. So also insurance is, again, almost the sole dependence of the toller's family in case of his death; and is, therefore, taken out, and the premiun paid, so long as the holder can beg or borrow a dollar, and regardless o every other obligation.

In order, then, to arrive at any just estimate as to wealth concentration it will be necessary to place against the farm or home and other assets of every citizen, not only his own individual liabilities, but also the proportion his property, labor and liv-ing are compelled to bear of the enorous overcapitalization of our trusts, railways and other corporations pos-sessing monopoly, or taxing, powers. Such overcapitalization is but the capitalization of the power of these cor-porations to compel this contribution, and as well might we omit the mortgage upon farm or nome, as to omit this item from our estimate of the owner's solvency. Upon this, the only correct, basis of computation my esti-mate of 10 per cent of our national wealth as yet remaining with the body of the people would seem to be a gross exaggeration.

By way of personal explanation, I desire to say that I am not a member of the Socialist party, nor in any sense its authorized spokesman. My interest in economic subjects is solely that of a student and writer, and so little de-sirous have I been of enrolling my name with the "would-be famous," or in the archives of "Who's who in America," that practically all of my writ-ings have been under a nom-de-plume. It was because the eminent scientists in charge of the economic section of the association, were familiar with my writings that a communication was writings that a communication was addressed to me requesting me to present a paper before the association, HENRY LAURENS CALL.

Josephine Dodge Daskam.
You hold me for a day, my dear.
I lose you for a life,
And that's the sallor's way, my dear
A love, but not a wife.
'Tis never I will blame you.
'Tis not ny eyes are wet,
But 'tis I that must remember—
'Tis you that will forget.

You kiss me for a night, my dear,
I kiss you for the years.
And that's the sallor's right, my dear.
And life's too short for tears.
The never will I stay with you
When once the moon has set,
But 'lis I that must remember—
'Tis you that will forget.

PORTLAND-ADASKA TRADE. Time Ripe to Secure New Customers in Far North.

PORTLAND, Jan. 31 .- (To the Editor.)-Having been a resident of Alaska for a number of years, being at present Post- Perkins' article on bonding of the city master of Nome, and having lately be- for the purpose of laying water mains come identified with a corporation whose headquarters are at Portland, I am interested in the material progress of this Association. I do not propose at this time city and in the matter of a direct steam ship line to the Far North, by which I believe Portland could be much benefited. In this connection, I wish to call your at-tention to an article taken from a recent number of the Nome Nugget:

"Why is Seattle losing Alaska trade" stances of ill-treatment at the hands of the Seattle merchants are too numerou to mention. Any one merchant can recit enough of them to fill a page. Not only are inferior brands substituted, and goods packed so carelessly that they are damaged en route, but all kinds of extra harges are worked in, and the local merchants feel specifically fortunate if they get anything as ordered. Goods which would be returned if sold outside are sent here, for the Seattle merchants know, once the freight is paid at this end, that the goods will have to be sold. In fact, Alaska is used as a ground by many of the Seattle mer-chants. If the Chamber of Commerce of that town desires direct and conclusive evidence why it is losing trade, let it send a representative here. As long as it is guided by the views of the Scattle erchants it will continue to lose trade. Portland, which is a large jobbing center, has a grand opportunity to 'cut some ice' in Northern trade, should it establish a line of boats to Northern ports."

line of boats to Northern ports."

Now, is there any reason why Portland should not fight for a share of this immense and growing trade? I must confess I can see none. I admit it will require money, energy and determination. But is the trade not worth it? I believe so, Alaska is in its infancy. The people was a lower and a proposite to the trade of the season of the season in t ple, to a large degree, are anxious to trade with Portland, and Portland should, for her own sake, seek their trade. direct and independent steamship line cannot be secured, would it not be posdeposits, insurance policies, and even able to arrange for some steamers, such corporation stocks, in the possession of as those of the Pacific Coast Steamship as those of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, to visit Portland? That com-pany is going to have a large fleet on the

come to this port.

I must confess that being a recent arrival in this city it is to be presumed that I am not familiar with all the facts in the case. But basing my deductions upon the knowledge that I now possess, it is difficult for me to understand why Portage of uld not have her full share of the Alaskan to

FRANK W. SEVANTON.

CHOICE FOR EXPOSITION GRANTS But With Jamestown and Scattle the Latter Should Lend.

HILLSDALE, Or., Jan. 31.—(To the Editor.)—As was to be expected, the Jamestown appropriation was turned down, simply because it called for more money than the results to be ob-tained would warrant. I feel confident that if the amount asked had been a reasonable one, say \$15,000 for exhibits and \$5000 for Literature, no opposition

would have been made, Personally, I believe Oregon should make an exhibit at Jamestown, if only of our fruits and grains, to indu migration and extend our markets.
Comparisons are odlous, but the Jamestown Exposition is not the first one, for we have participated in many others at much less expense, and have achieved magnificent results, as the

maha Juffalo Tharleston Japan All four of these exhibits together

cost less money than either our ex-hibits at Chicago or St. Louis. I feel confident that it considered in the right light and spirit a small ap propriation will be forthcoming. would have to be cut out of the propriation expected for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition it had better not be appropriated. For we need a large appropriation for the latter named exposition, as Oregon owes it to herself and the benefits to be derived from it to be there "with both feet," if you will permit me to use a street phrase. Oregon will derive as of like character, the owners of these corporation stocks will as a rule be tle Exposition than Washington from the Lewis and Clark Exposi HENRY E. DOSCH.

> Possum Nearly Kills a Con Belaire (Ohlo) Dispatch to Cincinnati

> Leo Crow, Harry La Roch, Nick Wag-ner, and Will Phillips, well-known young men, were on the hills back of the city when they saw a large opossum victously

attacking a cow.

The animal was jumping victously a the cow, biting it about the nose and throat, from which blood was streaming freely. The cow was helpless to defend itself from the attacks of the opossum. which would have killed it had it not been disturbed. It was so engrossed in its fight that it did not notice the approach of the quartet. They rushed in, killed it, and brought the body to town, where it was weighed, tipping the beam at 101/2 pounds,

Tennessee's New Governor on Review.

Representative Malcolm R, Patterso of Tennessee, who was last monto elected Governor of his state, has re-signed as a member of the House, in which capacity he gave his state little service. He was absent all of the last session conducting his campaign and has actually served only about two weeks of his present term in the House, of losing his balance

THE ETHICS OF "FREE" WATER Mr. Wagnon Shows a Childlike Trust in Benevolent Landlords.

PORTLAND, Jan. 31 .- (To the Editor.)in your splendid answer to Frank J you take occasion to make a fling at the amendments offered by the Free Water to have anything to say against the folly of Mr. Perkins, but when a paper like The Oregonian says that free water for kitchen, bath and tellet "means a free gift to the landlords of the city and a raise in rent for every tenant," that is a matter that should not pass unnoticed. Does The Oregonian mean to say that the landlords of Portland intend to take at all times every cent that they can get of the sweet and blood of their tenance. of the sweat and blood of their tenas Does it think that the landlords mean to absorb in rent all benefits that may come to humanity? If you place them in that category, are you not making of them a very dangerous class in this com-munity?

One point which those who abuse the

One point which those who house the free water proposition overlook either wilfully or otherwise, is the fact that the Buil Run water system belongs to all the people of Portland and not to the property-owners. Another fact is that all industrious men, wamen and children are taxpayers, as they must pay all charges on any and all property that they are. That being the case, the people of Portland brought the Buil Run water to this land brought the Bull Run water to this city and thereby increased the land value at least \$20,000,000. Now the people Portland see that the water system can be run for about \$40,000 per year and that that sum will cover all operating expenses-Mr. Dodge and the Water Board to the contrary notwithstanding.

All the Free Water Association asks

of the property-owner, and that means the men who own the down-town property which has absorved most of that value, is that they pay the interest, on the bonded debt, which amounts to \$160. 000 per annum. Add to that for the sink-ing fund and this will mean a tax of about 12 cents on the \$100. This will be no more than interest on money that has ictually been taken from the water-payer for water and pald out to lay mains for fire protection and other purposes. be and has been collected about \$75. 000 per year for water for commercial purposes. That will pay all the running expenses and leave a handsome balance and give the city free water for municipal

purposes.
That being the case, why can any honest or right-thinking man want to tax the householder, and what would you do with the extra money collected for water rates? You would have to give it, as has been done in the past, to the landlords with which either to pay water mains or to four it but the mains or to turn it into the general fund for the purpose of helping him pay his taxes. In either case, it would be a gratuity to the landlords of Portland. To the people of Portland who wish fair play, we will give a chance to say whether or not they want free water for household purposes

II. D. WAGNON, Chairman Free Water Association

WHAT MEAT LAW HAS DONE Insured Cleanliness and Saultation in Shoughtering.

PORTLNAD, Jan. 31.—(To the Editor.).
—in today's Oregonian appears the per-trait of ex-Congressman Wadaworth, and also his statement justifying the stand he took on meat inspection when that important question was before Co. cress, to the effect that results accomplished by the inspection law adopted at that time have proven him to be right. Now what are those results, and what benefit does the public at large derive from them?

First, that law makes eleanliness and sanitation an absolute necessity in th handling of meats intended for consumption by the public

Second, it makes it absolutely impos-sible for those complying with the law to put any diseased or impure meat on the market, and protects the public from unknowingly eating that most disgusting of all dishes, a plece of a dis-eased animal. And why was this legis-lation necessary? Simply because men engaged in the meat business became so imbued with the spirit of commercialism that they didn't care anything for the public so long as they made money. Have the people of Portland this protect tion or do they appreciate what it means
If a man engaged in the meat bus iness told you that hogs taken down with the cholera, if killed right away, were all right to eat, would you trust him to furnish meat for your table? If conditions such as are portrayed in The Jungle were possible with a system of meat inspection, what is possible where there is no meat inspection at all? If some one told you there were no land thieves you would say he was a politician. When a butcher tells you meat aspection is unnecessary, he must be

King Oscar a fine Tenor Singer.

E. H. DEERY.

Baltimore News. King Oscar of Sweden is one of the nost remarkable of European monarchs. Besides being a voluminous writer he is a first-class musician, an expert linguist, a good speaker and an allround sportsnan. In his younger days His Majesty sessed of a fine tenor voice and ad hecessity demanded, he could easily have made a substantial income as a vocalist. He is also devoted to the sea having been himself reared a satior,

Cheerfulness Is Sanity,

Cheerfulness is a sign of sanity. It is the person who has no laughter, no fun in his nature, the person who becomes morose and melancholy who is in danger

