SYNDICATE AFTER **BIGH TIDELANDS**

Unknown Persons Planning to File on Lower Columbia River Tract.

MILLIONS PROFIT IN SIGHT

Broad Acres Above Tongue Point Can Be Bought for a Song, the State Land Board Willing, and

Afterward Sold at a Profit.

To purchase for a mere song 10,000 acres of tideland having a prospective value of from \$1,0000 oto \$10,000,000, is the plan being worked out by persons believed to be acting for railroad interests. The land lies along the Oregon shore of the Columbia filver just above Tongue Point, near Astoria. Presumably the land is wanted for railroad terminals, milisites and docks. The purchase must be made before May 25, if at all, for on that date a law goes into effect withdrawing all tidelands from sale for a period of 10 years. If gold at the price usually received, the state would get \$2.50 to \$5 or possibly \$10 an acre. When filled in by sluicing down the hills and dredging the river, the land will be worth \$100 an acre, and, if wanted for terminals or milisites, it would be easily worth \$1000 an acre, or even more. Every one who has been to Astoria on the railroad will remember a long broad bay formed by the circle of hills just this side of Tongue Point. The water in this bay has been growing shallower from year to year until now thousands of acres of tideland has been formed. While it overflows at high tide, it is out of the water enough of the time for grass to grow and to give it the character of tideland. Although narrow channels run through it in every direction, the theory is that it is one body of land and can be sold by the state as such. To get title to this land now, while its real value is unknown and scarcely imagined, is the plan of the unknown parties back of the scheme. of tideland having a prospective value of from \$1.000.00 0to \$10.000.000, is the plan be-

Applications Ready for Filing.

Applications Ready for Filing.

The land has been surveyed as required by law and it is understood that at the next meeting of the State Land Board the plats and notes of the survey will be filed, together with applications for the purchase of the entire tract. As the law limits purchases by one person to 200 acres, it is expected that a large number of applications will be filed. The effort has been to keep the project quiet and avoid public attention until title had been secured. Now that it has been discovered and objection will be made to the sale of the land, there is very little probability that the scheme can be carried through to completion.

Two or three days ago it was an-

o or three days ago it was an-used in public land circles that a ement was on foot to secure a large of tideland near Astoria but the story was not credited became no one knew of vacant tideland in that vicinity. Ex-State Land Agent Oswald West re-turned from the Lower Columbia yester-day and when asked about the matter

day and when asked about the matter gave full confirmation.
"I am watching the matter and intend to watch it until the 50 days are passed." he remarked, by way of indicating that opposition will be made to any sale of opposition will be made to any sale of the land. The State Land Board, under decisions of the courts, is a law unto itself and can arbitrarily refuse to sell the land. This it will very likely do unless it takes the view that the land itself takes the view that the land itself to filtile value or that it is the Board's duty under the law to sell the land. Efforts to compel the Board to sell land under mandanus proceedings have always falled and probably always will, but attorneys who have taken such questions into court assert that the desired end can be accomplished by filing applications, tendering fees and then waiting until the land. tendering fees and then waiting until the Land Board makes a sale. When the title has passed out of the state suitgean be brought against the purchaser to declare him a trustee for the first applicant. It is asserted that this procedure is well as abbless, here the state of the first applicant. is well established by court decisions.

Prospective Value of the Land.

The prospective value of the tidelands in question may easily be understood by anyone familiar with the locality. The city of Astoria is on a hillside, narrow and steep. There is no reem for a city on land, so much of the town is built on pilling over the water. If there is a future for a city near the mouth of the river it must be some place besides the present site of the city. At least that is the belief of a great many people who have studied the situation.

The bay in which this tideland is situated.

The pay in which this tideland is situated could easily be made into solid land above tidewaser. This could be accomplished by first building a wall in front of the tideland and then dredging in front of the wall and pumping the sediment over into the tideflat where it would form bigh land. In this way a channel would be dug in front while the land would be built up behind, making ideal conditions for construction of docks. docks.
If the dredging did not secure material

If the dredging did not secure material enough for the fill, pumps could be put at work shitching down the hills surrounding the tideflat. The filling would not be necessary for immediate use, for if desired terminal grounds and milistless could be provided by driving piling as was done at Astoria. In the Columbia River the teredo does not live, so the piling lasts for many years.

Railread May Be Back of It.

Who the persons are who are back of this project, Mr. West said be does of this project, Mr. West said he does not know. He is of the opinion that some railroad company or mili company is engineering it, for to such a company the land would have greatest value. He does not believe the purchase can be made, notwithstanding the fact that the law withdrawing tide-land from sale has not yet gone into effect.

effect. This land has no value at present for any practical use that has been made of it. To the casual observer it would seem to have no prospect of great value in the near future. For railroad, lumbering or shipping purposes, however, it might easily grow to enormous value in a very few weeks. At \$100) an acre it is estimated that the tide flat would be worth \$10.300,003. flat would be worth \$10,300,000

PRESBYTERIAN MEN MEET

Leading Pastors Discuss Important Church Matters.

At the men's meeting of the First Pres-byterian Church last night, Rev. William H. Foulkes, the new pastor, told of the quiet strength for right which was mani-



olded that \$1500 for repairs would be more of a burden than they could lift. While the Presbyterian Brotherhood has been backward it is now going forward, he

Rev. H. A. Johnson then spoke, stating Rev. H. A. Johnson then spoke, stating that the church in this country is not as strong as it should be, and quoted the words of Henry Drummond, "You don't need more church members such as they are, but you need a better brand." He then gave instances of the deep and farreaching work of Rev. D. L. Moody.

The committee appointed by the Calvary Baptist Church to draft a constitution and nominate officers for the organization of Presbyterian men in Portland submitted its report, and the following officers.

mitted its report, and the following offi-cers were elected: President, Professor J. F. Ewing; vice-president, E. E. Leach; second vice-president, G. E. Vichner; sec-retary, K. K. Baxter; treasurer, O. M. Scott.

Scott.

The "Brotherhood of Presbyterian Men of Portland" was chosen as the name, and the body states in the constitution that its object is to establish closer fraternal relations and more intimate fellowship among the individual men of the various Presbyterian churches and congregations of the city and suburbs of Portland; to unify and encourage the formation of men's organizations in the churches; to foster among the men religious education, spiritual development, missionary and evangelistic zeal, denominational fealty and broad Christian citizenship; to promote a more general personal participations. promote a more general personal partici-pation of the men in the work of the local church, and their activity for the extension and maintenance of the Master's kingdom in the community and the world.

Locks Up Neighbor's Cow and Horse

East Side Man Saves Lawn From Trespass by Stock — Mack Schwartz Pays \$5 For Fast

M RS. KATE CUNNINGHAM'S cow and horse, wandering in search of brought about the trouble that led o L Lambert's arrest. Lambert declined a permit the animals to stroll about his rounds at Garfield and Going streets, and grounds at Garfield and Going streets, and devised a scheme that worked pretty well to keep them off the grass, until Mrs. Cumingham stepped in and objected. Lambert's plan was to tie up the cow and the horse when they appeared on his grounds, which surely was an effective means of savine his grain.

neans of saving his grass.

When the cow and horse failed to reurn, however, Mrs. Cunningham, in herotiage at \$49 Garfield street, became nerv

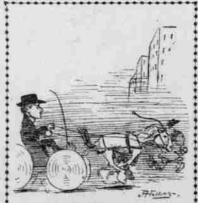


ous and went forth to seek the lost. As to these details there is no dispute. The trouble commenced when Mrs. Cunringham located the beasts on the Lam-bert grounds, securely tied and locked in a barn. She demanded her property, she declared in the Municipal Court yesterday morning, when Lambert became denies the assault.

The case was continued for further hearing until this morning.

MR. MACK SHWARTZ paid \$5 into the City Treasury, through the Munici-

pal Court, yesterday morning to learn a lesson in driving, Shwartz is one of many teamsters in Portland who seemed to think he owned the streets. He was arrested last Satur-day night at Fifth and Washington for



....... "fast driving." He was making a speed fasted at a convention in Indianapolis that was dangerous to life and limb, and waich he attended. He also told of the raising of \$11.000 for a new church building, by three of the leading business men of Clinton, la, none of whom was a member of any church, and this after the

Mr. Schwartz Goes on a Fast Drive.

-HOMAS ROBINSON, who partici- | building in course of erection, but was

man who spurned his own country and ne was welcomed. The man without a country is almost outdone by this streetcar employe, who, after being thrust out by both the streetcar company and the union, cannot find work in the other Coast cities.

Robinson was again set adrift.

Not once, but many times, was this performance repeated. Whenever he secured a footbook

in the other Coast cities.

Robinson was accused by the company of leaving his car the night of the strike and of inducing others to leave. But he returned to work and remained at his controller-for a few days after the first strike trouble, when he was discharged by the company for alding the walkout. Because he went back to work the union leaders read him out of that organization, bag and beggage.

bag and baggage.

Testimony regarding Robinson's case was conflicting. Company officials were disposed to take him back to work on the strength of some of the evidence he produced in his own behalf, but the testimony of others was apparently trefutable that he had helped create riot on the streets and aided the strikers. He was turned away, but clearance letters were given him and the allegation that the street-car company uses its photograph system to blacklist employes was utterly disproved.

Supplied to the streetar union on the blacklist. He could not work the company the union would secure his dismissal.

Robinson drifted about after that, trying first one thing and then another, but with the same remult. Dismissals without causes being assigned or when the reason was given the same old trouble being the cause for it, met him everywhere.

Finally Robinson came back to Portland to secure the readjustment of

disproved.
On the other hand, the blacklisting in Robinson's case came from the unions themselves. The man sought to re-enter the organization after he could not be reinstated in the company's service, but leaders of the union dismissed him.

He then sought work at other in-

strike, is almost a parallel to the days. His presence there was discov-who spurned his own country and ered and union artisans at work noti-

Not once, but many times, was this performance repeated. Whenever he secured a foothold unions drove him from it. He was buffeted from one place to another until he left the city and went to California. He tried to get a position on the Oakland streetcar system, but his unfortunate relations with the Portland union were learned and the streetcar men would not let him work.

He went to San Francisco and to his surprise, found his name posted at the headquarters of the streetcar union on the blacklist. He could not work

Portland to secure the readjustment of his status with the union, but this was refused. "Down and out" is Robinson's confessed standing today and he sees nothing ahead of him but some Clacka-

peasant disorders commenced in several provinces, and apparently are the re-suit of an organised agitation. In ad-dition to 'an outbreak in Vladimir Province, where 500 drunken peasants wrecked the government spirit stores before they were dispersed by volleys fired by the police, resulting in eight peasants being killed, fatal affrays be-tween peasants and police occurred in Saratov and Kley Provinces, where attempts to take possession by violence of private estates were renewed.

Premier Stolypin has sent a circular to the Governors, enjoining them to arrest all agitators. Negligent officials will be held responsible.

the opening of Parliament, March 5,

HORRIBLE DEATH IN MINE

Expert Charles Anderson Is Killed in Montana Coal Shaft.

HELENA, Mont., March 18 .- Charles Anderson, a mining expert, was instantly killed in the mines of the Bridger Coal Company in Carbon County through a singular accident. The handle of the electric mining machine became charged and, in touching it, Anderson received a shock which threw him onto a chain, and he was carried to his death between the vein and the machinery.

Case of Thought Transference.

LA GRANDE, Or., March 17.—(To the Editor)—While I do not wish to be understood as defending Mr. Trill from a charge of plagiarism, yet the circumstance reminds me of something strange Pinally Robinson came back to contribute the contribute of secure the readjustment of this status with the union, but this was refused. "Down and out" is Robinson's confessed standing today and he sees nothing ahead of him but some Clackanas farm.

Peasants Renew Rioting.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—With states of something strange but true that once happened to me. While living in California, I often wrote what my friends were good enough to call poetry. I had no faith in myself, hownome to be published. One day I composed a poem, but I never sent it anywhere. Judge of my astonishment when I opened the Sacramento Union and saw it printed there. My poem, aimost word

for word, but with another name attached, said to myself: "Surely there is noth-I had never seen that poem before, and the newspaper people had never seen someone's thoughts."

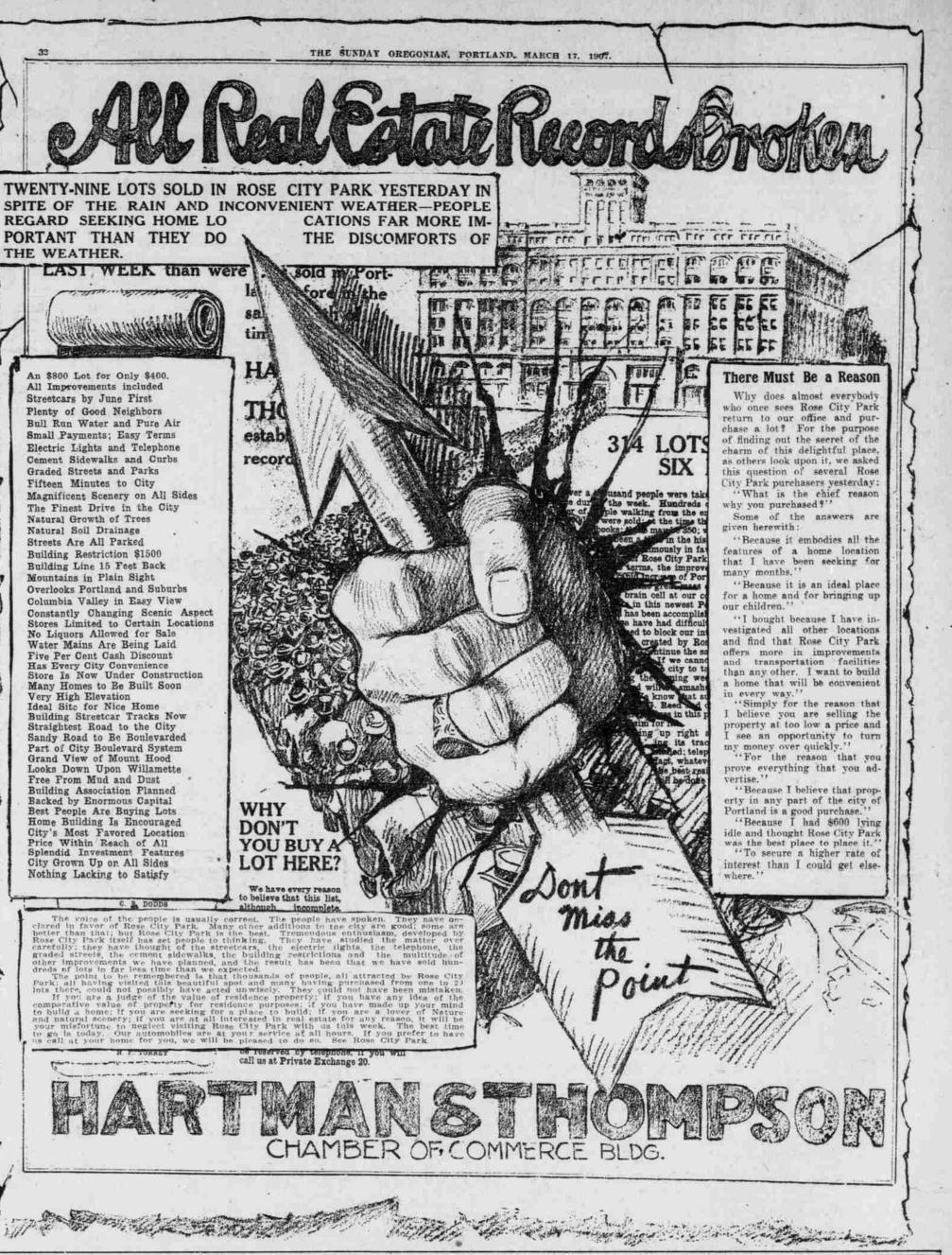


The Cook Knows or should Know

reputation is safe when he prepares a cup of Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate. He may be su e that its delicious fragrance will please the most exacting guest. With his own breakfast, also

> he drinks a cup of

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate



STRIKER-STRIKEBREAKER IS LIKE THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Strange Case of Thomas Robinson, Turned Out by Car Company and Blacklisted by Unions.