

The Oregonian

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intrenched in power as another great plutocratic interest—slavery—was fifty years ago. Slavery then dictated all politics, as protection latterly has done. Even the effort for silver was a phase of protective policy. Government by the people is no more secure from control by the power of wealth than government by oligarchy or aristocracy is, but has better hope and chance of getting clear of it. But it may prove its great superiority from the mass of attention held to protection by its foundation as it proved to the Democratic party to make slavery its corner-stone. Protection makes privilege, and results in oppression.

BETTER SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Increasing demands of commerce in every large port in the world require continued effort on the part of the people who have interests therein. The more rapid the growth and the larger the port, the greater the needs and expense in connection therewith. In some ports the requirements may be better facilities for transferring freight from rail to ship; in others, deeper and wider channels. In some places good natural harbors cannot be used to the best advantage until vast sums are expended in improving the waterways leading to them. A notable example of the continued effort that is necessary to maintain a port's prestige is shown in New York, the greatest port on the American coast, destined to become the greatest on earth.

The immensity of the traffic that enters New York is reflected in the port statistics for 1907, which show that in 1907 there entered 1176 transatlantic passenger steamers, carrying 1,587,617 passengers. The completion of the harbor channel, on which the Government as well as the port of New York has spent millions, was celebrated late in the year by arrival of the giant Cunarders Lusitania and Mauretania. But while the Government was taking care of one feature of harbor improvement, commerce was growing so fast that it brought with it demands in other directions. A special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce has just reported that it is necessary that the entrance to East River from Long Island Sound be deepened and widened; that long piers be constructed on the north side, north of Twenty-third street; that more open piers for transient freight be provided, and that South Brooklyn terminal facilities be improved.

All this is planned for the immediate future, but it means the approval of the business community is clearly indicated by comment in the New York Journal of Commerce: "There can be no question as to the soundness of the committee's judgment that the municipal policy in regard to the management of the waterfront of Manhattan Island should be guided by a desire for the safeguarding and extension of the foreign and domestic trade of this city." But New York is protecting the interests of its port, not alone from the seaward side, but from the interior as well, and is expending \$100,000,000 in enlarging the harbor channel for the purpose of holding the trade, which between slipping away from rival ports entered the export trade on an increasing scale. The commercial supremacy of New York will never be wrested away because the investment in the harbor is so large, and the such a fabulous sum that it would be sheer folly to place it in jeopardy by a policy of inaction.

There is much similarity in the situation of the Port of Portland and that of New York, and the relative importance of the two ports considered, this city is in much the same position. Our people have spent millions in deepening the channel to the sea. They have met every emergency as it has arisen, and thus far have kept good pace with the increasing demands of commerce. Nature made a mistake in the harbor, but she made a funnel, the traffic of the vast Columbia Basin gravitates to Portland. With two great transcontinental lines following this course of least resistance to tidewater at Portland, this port has no concern about where the traffic is coming from.

There is property with an assessed valuation of more than \$200,000,000 that may be affected by failure to maintain a proper depth of water and efficient pilotage and towage service between this city and the sea. The situation is plain. There has been no doubling by the completion of the North Bank road, must be passed on to the world's markets without the slightest obstruction in the way of port charges, poor channels or bad pilotage and towage service. The situation is clearly defined, and our duty is plain. There has been no flinching in the past and there will be none now. Portland will protect its interests as other ports protect theirs.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

In the heart of Emil Mittag, of Everett, Wash., has been wrought a work of grace marvelous and mighty. Having drawn a pension from the United States Government for almost two years, he now of his own accord writes Mr. Mittag to renounce it. Mr. Mittag will dare after this to repeat the wicked formula that miracles no longer happen? If the renunciation of a pension is not a miracle, we should be glad to know what it is. These are times when moral reform is in a vogue. There is some danger, therefore, that Mr. Mittag's example may be widely imitated with disastrous results to the public. One of the worst menaces to the Treasury is an unwieldy surplus. If all those who are drawing pensions without need or desert should follow Mr. Mittag's example and renounce them, think of the surplus money, but even Congressmen might catch it. We should certainly have another panic, for panics come from too little. It follows that his example, praiseworthy as it is, cannot be imitated without danger. Calamities flow from excessive goodness as well as from excessive evil. Should the renunciation mania spread, as we fear it may, not only would the Treasury be flooded with unclaimed pension money, but even Congressmen might catch it. We should then behold the uncanny spectacle of Senators Platt and Depey giving up their salaries because they are not earned. Indeed, what Senatorial salary is earned in these thrifless years? There the whole vener-

able body sits like a bump on a base-wood log doing nothing while the people toil and mull to raise the money to pay its salaries. We do not really expect them to catch the fever of renunciation, but after all these might. Then there would be more trouble in the Treasury. If the fever spread far enough, a time might come when the Government would have to lower the tariff to get rid of its overwhelming surplus. Such are the evils which sometimes flow from the mass of attention. Better far would it have been had Mr. Mittag hidden his light under a bushel and kept from his left hand what his right has done.

THE TERRIBLE NORTH COAST.

The finding of wreckage from the overdue ship Hartfield is not conclusive evidence that the vessel is lost, but it clearly indicates that the ship is far from being a good insurance risk. If the vessel is lost it will be the fifth large craft wrecked while endeavoring to enter Puget Sound within the past four years. More than 200 lives were lost in the wrecks of the Valencia, Lamorna, King David and Pass of Melfort. During the same period there have been two vessels, the Galena and the Peter Rickmers, wrecked while bound for the Columbia River, but there was no loss of life in either case.

The death roll from the scores of wrecks which have been thrown up on the west coast of Vancouver Island has always been large, and has cost them something. If they determine to oppose tariff reform they can at least give as good a reason as Bangs does for opposing shipping reform.

Paris Temps is complaining because Japan borrowed \$1,000,000 from France and then placed orders for guns and other war material to the extent of nearly \$40,000,000 with Germany and Great Britain. This, of course, is unfortunate for France, but as a plain business transaction Japan would probably have done the same thing had she not been so friendly to the United States. The United States is the only nation on the face of the earth which pays more for commodities than they are worth in order to show friendship for the sellers, who in our case are the trusts.

The discount rate of the Bank of England fell away again Thursday and is now down to the not unreasonable rate of 5 per cent, with some transactions being offered at as low as 4 1/2 per cent. This steady decline in the bank rate is the most satisfactory assurance we have of the resumption of normal conditions throughout the world. The little "old lady of Threadneedle street" is in closer touch with the world's financial pulse than any other institution on earth, and what she has hailed down the storm signals and is resuming her customary placidity, business will proceed under fair-weather conditions.

Farmers on Agency Plains, in Crook County, are raising a million bushels of wheat last season, and have marketed part of it, paying 24 cents a bushel to haul it to Shaniko, forty-five miles, and 11 cents to have it taken by train to Portland. Yet, so it is reported, they made a profit on the crop. With suitable transportation facilities they would produce four times as much wheat. Mr. Hill has observed the opportunity and is going after the business. Mr. Harriman is probably watching for another Alton opportunity.

In view of the fact that Oregon imports millions of eggs every year, it should not have been an out of the way idea for the Horticultural Society, at its recent session, to have devoted an hour or so to the discussion of poultry-raising as an adjunct of fruit-raising. Orchards make splendid nurseries for poultry. Scarcely any other two branches of farming will go so well together as fruit-growing and poultry-raising.

The Corvallis & Eastern, a Harriman road, has refused to pay its taxes for 1907, presumably because of some technicality on the part of the county. It is believed to be excessive. Litigation will result. Very likely Linn County will have an opportunity to make good use of the information the Railroad Commission has gathered recently concerning the actual cost of the road.

Meat-packing plants, more milk condensers and more fruit canneries will afford a market for the products of a larger area of tilled land and a more intensive system of farming. Newcomers from the East need not fear that Oregon markets are already well supplied. The market will grow faster than the supply of raw products.

Mr. William D. Hayward, one of Harry Orchard's associates in the dark days of the Colorado mining troubles, is considering the advisability of running for President on the Socialist ticket. He is now conferring with Eugene V. Debs and the advice he receives from that quarter will hardly enhance his prospects.

Isn't it just a little strange that Governor Chamberlain has not tried to patch up the differences between Oregon's two Republican Senators at Washington? He must be deeply grieved to see so great a controversy going on in the Oregon delegation.

Burglars operating in Portland should be a little careful. Accidents will happen, and first thing they know one of the housebreakers will meet a stray bullet from some policeman's revolver.

A professional swimming teacher in Chicago boasts that he has beaten all stunts by remaining under water three minutes. Jonah overlooked a point when he neglected to furnish the sporting editors with an authentic record.

of their power the sooner the day of their total destruction will come. By attacking the abuses of capitalism, or the private control of industry, Mr. Roosevelt to this old only thing that can possibly save it from abolition. By belauding those abuses and trying to perpetuate them, men like Dr. Day are hurrying on the industrial revolution for which the socialists pray. Of course he speaks wild words against "anarchy, socialism" and all that sort of thing, but the genuine effect of his book must be to help what it purports to condemn. Every socialist in the country will read Dr. Day's book with unmingled joy.

Spelling reform meets no favor with John Kendrick Bangs. He says he will stick to the old style because of what it cost him in larrupings, hickings and whacks, and the consequent tears, while he was learning to spell. While Bangs is the first prominent author who has offered this reason for opposing spelling reform, it is probably going to bring many a moved unconsciously by similar considerations. Very frequently we measure the value of a thing by what it has cost, and not by the real service it renders. Possibly many a Republican take the same view of tariff reform. That Bangs does of spelling reform, in the process of learning all about tariffs the people have been larruped and whacked by overprotected trusts, and if they would stop to count up the amount they have paid into the coffers of millionaire manufacturers they would find the tariff reform a very good thing. If they determine to oppose tariff reform they can at least give as good a reason as Bangs does for opposing spelling reform.

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QUIT SEARCH FOR HARTFIELD

Wreckage Gives No Indication That Ship Has Gone to Pieces. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Seventeen cutter sent out to search for the ship Hartfield, have abandoned it as useless. The wreckage ashore near Estevan Point carries no scraps or rigging and no bodies, and may be only result of rough seas sweeping the Hartfield's decks. The ship, at least, has been blown far overboard, and the wreckage found indicated that though over three weeks overdue, the vessel has been in the vicinity of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The cutters have put into Victoria and will separate, the Perry proceeding to Port Angeles, on the American side of the straits opposite Victoria, the Thetis to Seah Bay near Cape Flattery, and the Rush will return to Seattle.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 17.—Further investigation of the reports from Estevan point to wreckage washed ashore, and while there is occasion for anxiety for the ship Hartfield, due from Valparaiso, is holding certain that the disaster has occurred.

E. Howard, who assisted in installing the wireless telegraph station at Estevan point, says that he saw ashore two weeks ago, and although the shore was patrolled for miles, nothing further was found.

PARRISH FOR STATE SENATOR

Harney County Anxious to Give Him the Nomination. BURNS, Or., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Hon. Charles W. Parrish is a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator from this district, comprising Grant, Harney and Malheur counties. Mr. Parrish is the son of the late John Parrish, one of the ablest lawyers of Eastern Oregon, having practiced at Burns and throughout the interior for several years. Grant County is the district of Malheur, and the District Attorney and Representative, so the general feeling is that Harney will be allowed to name the Senator this year, and while Mr. Parrish has large landed property in Canyon City, in Harney County, he has been so long identified with the life and business of Harney County that this is regarded as his real home.

Mr. Parrish spent his early life at Salem, lived later at Portland, where he was elected County Clerk in 1888, afterward moving to Canyon City, where he is the respected old Methodist missionary, Rev. J. L. Parrish, and a brother of Sam B. Parrish, who was Portland's Chief of Police for many years.

RECEIVER FOR BLAINE BANK

Affairs in Hopeless Tangle, With No Assets in Sight. BELLINGHAM, Wash., Jan. 17.—George Montfort was today appointed temporary receiver for the Exchange State Bank for many years on the Sound and elsewhere. I thought it only proper that we should remember him with expressions of condolence and with prayer. About six of my congregation offered audible prayer for the "unfortunate" family, and we had a most touching time. The women wept.

Rev. Mr. Keenan has been one of the most eloquent preachers in the history of the church on the Sound. How the report of his death started is not known.

"I really thought he was dead," said Lingenfelter, "and as he had been prominently identified with the church for many years on the Sound and elsewhere, I thought it only proper that we should remember him with expressions of condolence and with prayer. About six of my congregation offered audible prayer for the 'unfortunate' family, and we had a most touching time. The women wept."

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VADZO ASHORE OFF CAPE LAZO

Steamer Salvor Goes to Assistance of Stranded Vessel. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 17.—The steamer Vadzo, of the Bowdoin Steamship Company, which left Vancouver last night with cargo and settlers for Graham Island, in the northernmost of the Queen Charlotte group, is expected to arrive at Cape Lazo, near Comox. Captain Johnston sent a boat's crew from the Commodore to assist the steamer. The salvor is expected to leave Esquimalt tonight to assist the Vadzo, which has water in the after-hold, but is not in imminent danger. It is expected to be at the Cape Lazo by the steamer. The Vadzo is a steel screw steamer of 914 tons, built at Gothenburg for the Christiania-Vadzo run, and was bought at Liverpool six months ago by the Victoria Company and registered here.

Clackamas Bar Indorses Schuebel

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—The Clackamas County Bar Association today wired Senators Fulton and Bourne and Congressman Hawley and Ellis an expression of their entire confidence in the integrity and ability of Christian Schuebel, of this city, to fill the office of United States District Attorney for Oregon, in the event that Senator Bourne will naturally show the message to President Roosevelt, who sent the nomination of Mr. Schuebel to the Senate upon the recommendation of Mr. Bourne, well supplied. The following are the members of the membership of the Bar Association, signed the telegram: Gordon E. Hayes, president; C. D. Latourette, secretary; J. L. Latourette, J. W. Dimick, County Judge; John W. Lester, W. H. Eddy, J. D. Latourette, W. S. T. Ben, Thomas F. Ryan, Franklin T. Griffith, J. F. Clark.

Prefers to Serve Out Fine

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—C. C. Case, brought here from Cottage Grove for violating the local option law, and who pleaded guilty to the four charges, was this afternoon fined \$400 and given 60 days in the county jail by Justice Bryson. Case says that he will serve his time out in jail at \$2 per day rather than pay his fine.

Costable Plank went to Cottage Grove this afternoon to bring to Eugene Harry Parker, accused of violating the local option law.

Willamette's Girl Debaters

SALEM, Or., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—In a local rivalry, the following were chosen as girls debating team to represent Willamette University in a debate with McMinnville College. Nora Emmel, of this city; Alice Dimmick, of The Dalles; Mrs. W. N. Gaters, John H. McNary and E. T. Marlott.

Cases in Supreme Court

SALEM, Or., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—The following cases have been set for trial in the Supreme Court: J. C. Mullenbach County vs. De Kump; Ireland vs. Ward; January 20—Wagner vs. Goldschmidt; Watts vs. Spencer; January 26—Crawford vs. Crawford; Winter vs. Union Fishermen's Packing Company.

Oregon People in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Oregon people registered at Chicago hotels today as follows: From Portland—John Dick, at the Grace; F. C. Norris, A. M. Crawford, E. L. Bartholomew, at the Great North, and that is enough.

GET MINING CLAIM BY FRAUD

Sensational Charges Made in Suit Against Idaho Millionaires. BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 17.—(Special.)—A sensational suit has been filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Federal Government against Harry L. Day, one of the owners of the Hercules mine; Edward H. Moffitt, president of the Cour d'Alene Hardware Company, at Wallace; Charles J. Morse, of Chicago, president of the Cour d'Alene Hardware Company, at Wallace; R. K. Neill, of Spokane. The suit is for cancellation of patent for the Leonard mining claim in the placer district, a series of frauds being charged. There was an adverse suit involving title to the ground. In that case it was decided that neither party had perfected title to the claim, and the ground was held in common. In this case filed a petition with the land office at Cour d'Alene to produce with their application for patent to the Leonard claim, in which false statements and representations were made, both that they had established a claim and that there was no adverse claim, and that by the defendants were made the officers of the United States. The complaint states that the land office officials, relying upon these representations, granted a final certificate of entry and that the United States Commissioner, afterward learning of the suit which had decided no claim had been cancelled, required explanation, and that the defendants in this case caused the clerk of the District Court at Wallace to certify that the case mentioned had been dismissed and that no appeal had been taken, and that said action is not now pending, which certificate was false, fraudulent and untrue, and was known to be so by the defendants, and that the defendants for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding the Government, and that the deception resulted in the issuance of a patent to the defendants, and that the one, upon which the defendants have expended considerable money. In obtaining their patent, they testified that they had made no discovery of gold, and that improvements and development work.

DEAD, BUT VERY MUCH ALIVE

Preacher, Whose Death is Announced, Would Know About It. SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Rev. Joseph Keenan, a retired minister of the Christian Church, had the novel experience of having his death announced before the congregation of the Green Lake Christian Church a few weeks ago. He is Lingenfelter, of the city, invited the congregation to pray for the "bereaved" family, and offered a most eloquent eulogy on the "departed" pillar of the church.

One week ago, however, the "dead" minister, in spite of his 84 years, went to the Green Lake pastor's residence and says the wife, as she is an explanation. He wanted to know why Lingenfelter took advantage of his absence in the East to make to his congregation statements that had no foundation in fact.

"I really thought he was dead," said Lingenfelter, "and as he had been prominently identified with the church for many years on the Sound and elsewhere, I thought it only proper that we should remember him with expressions of condolence and with prayer. About six of my congregation offered audible prayer for the 'unfortunate' family, and we had a most touching time. The women wept."