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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1969.

ST. JACESON'S DAY.

On the part of the British Empire our war of 1813 was a small side insue. Great Britain had been contending for many years with the colossal Napoleon. Towards the United States Great Britain held a high tone, because she esteemed us in military and naval sense a negligible quantity; and so we were. In single combats our vessels at sea won many victories, but such victories could not decide the fate of a war. On land our achievements reflected no credit upon us. We could not even defend our National Capital.

The victory of Lake Erie was some thing to our credit, and so was the victory on Lake Champlain double and at Plattsburg. But these American successes did not shake the conof the English, who, so soot as freed from the pressure of Napoleon's power, by his fall (in 1814), did not doubt that they would be able to compel the Americans to sue for Hence the invasion of Louis lana by the British forces, under Sir Edward Pakenham, brother-in-law the Duke of Wellington, Events moved rapidly, even in those days. was in banishment nt Napoleon During the first months of his stay there, the English government prepared new efforts against America. Veteran troops, released from the Eu ropean wars, were sent over, to com-plete the conquest. Bellef that it would be easy to wipe out the reverse that had occurred at Plattsburg-for this reverse was attributed to a series blunders-led the commander of the British expedition to Louisiana to make the attack on the American intrenchments at New Orleans. It was a sort of Bunker Hill over again, but to the British arms a greater disaster.

Repulse of the British had nothing. however, to do with the termination of the war. Peace already had been concluded weeks before the battle of New Orleans. Details of the peace had, however, little or nothing to do with the causes of the war, but were so arranged as to settle, or to estab lish a truce, upon a number of matters of dispute that had arisen during Its progress. It was no "Second War of Independence" for us-though h was called such by our politicians England dealt with us as an ally of France and such we were in sent ment, and as far as we could be in action and fact, short of war, al first and then in actual war; and England was struggling for her life against the might of Napoleon. The victory of Europe over Napoleon freed England the rest of the Yosemite Park, the from her disposition to push her colateral enterprise, the American war. pleasure and health resorts of the Hence she was most willing to make people as soon as anybody thinks he peace with the United States. But the idea was long ascandant in the American mind that she "made peace because she was whipped at New Orleans," though in fact peace had been made a considerable time before that event. The battle of New Orleans, therefore, had no effect whatever on the controversy between the two countries, or on the war itself. But it had an immense effect on our political and on our general history. made Jackson a hero, and exalted the rule of the demagogue in our politics It made partisan conditions from which our country has even yet scarcely recovered. It puffed up our Southern people with an idea of their immense military prowess and super-iority, and was one of the inciting causes of the bravado that introduced the Civil War. It led to the system of partisan spolls in politics from which the country has not even yet recov It gives Bourne his Postmaster in Portland, and makes obedience to party in every state the great fact of local politics. The battle of New Orleans achieved nothing at all for us as a Nation, in a conflict with an enemy, but has cursed us as a people ever, since; and commemoration of eighth of January will cease as we grow older and wiser and better as a people

ing the switch, the criminal trespassor on railroad property would hardly have been amenable to arrest. The laws of England, France and Ger-many are so strict on this point that any trespasser on railroad property is promptly arrested.

The extent to which rail fatalities includes trespassers is shown in the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which place nearly three-fourths of the killed on American railroads under the head of trespassors-people for whose safety the rall road could not in any manner be held responsible. The greater proportion of these victims which swelled the American railroad casualty list were tramps, but the list also included a arge number of excellent people who egard the railroad track as a general To romedy this evil, . the dighway. Railroad Commissioners mentioned recommend the passage of a law to event people from trespassing on liroad tracks. They also suggest allroad tracks. hat section foremen and other em loyes of the railroads be given polic for enforcement of the law uch legislation would not only ect careless people against their own folly, but it might be the means of reventing such crimes as that at Bel-

ingham.

GOOD WILL COME OF IT. The response of the House comnittee, and of the members named by the President, to his measage of reply to their protest against his remark that the chief argument in favor of cutting off the appropriation for the Secret Service was that "members of the House did not themselves wish to be investigated," is tame and inconyear. lusive. The President very well suported his statement that this was the chief argument. If "there was not a ember of the House who feared investigation" it certainly was unfortuthat the debate in the House showed a spirit that gave rise to nference that some of them did fear it.

There is scarcely an instance in which it is found that fraud is at-tempted, by appropriation of some of the public resources of the country to private use, where it will not be dis covered that the person making the effort has tried to enlist the support of his member of Congress; and though the member may be guiltless and of any wrongful intent, yet his name may be found, here or there, at som stage of the proceeding, backing the The member would naturcheme. ally wish to avoid exposure of his in connection with the affair. Bosides, he would resent any inquiry by Secret Service men. The incident is unpleasant, yet go

will result from it. Members of Congress will be more cautious and care ful and hesitant about the scheme which enterprising constituents may desire their analsiance. always has been an agency of a great amount of wrongdoing.

MORE ABOUT HETCH-HETCHY. If the San Francisco Call is really as ignorant as it seems to be con cerning the affairs of its home city The Oregonian will count no effort lost which helps to enlighten its blindness. Of course the Call's case may be that of a blind man who will not see, but we cheerfully run the risk of that and gladly resume our missionary labors in behalf of the Heich-Hetchy Valley, which certain parties hiding under the name of the City of San Francisco are seeking to despoil. "California," says the Cali. has some rights in the matter. If the valley can be put to beneficial use other than that of a pleasure resort we claim that right." If the claim be

has to pay the Spring Valley Company for water, while the property of the public can be taken by the inexpensive process of robbery. That seems to be the gist of the matter.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

For the last two or three years the nnual increase in the attendance at the Oregon Agricultural College just about equaled the full eproliment at the State University. We cite this fact not to decry the latter institution. ut to emphasize the importance of the school at Corvailis. Last y had more than 1100 students. Last year H This year its enrollment may run up to 1500. The student body is composed of some of the brightest young women and men in the state. They are pursuing studies which will add directly to their efficiency as producers of wealth and which will fit them to de velop and extend our industries. They are studying engineering, dairying, fruitgrowing, domestic science, sto preeding and similar branches. On the other hand, the state is doing omparatively little to ald their work. Most of the support of the Agricul tural College has thus far come from the United States Government, but it really appears as if it were now time for Oregon to do something substan-

tial for the largest and most directly useful of her educational institutions. The professors are underpaid. Th equipment is by no means what it hould be in a college of such mag liude and rapid growth. The buildngs are not adequate to the needs of the students. Several new ones are ndispensable. The State University. with a much smaller student body now draws from the state \$125,000 a The Agricultural College receives but a fraction of that amount, although it is vastly more expensive to teach engineering and horticulture well than it is to teach Latin and rhetoric. The latter require nothing out textbook and professor. The former demand costly apparatus. We

to not mean to suggest that the State University receives too much, but it i undeniable that the Agricultural Col-Were the lege receives too sittle. wo schools united, as they ought to one outfit of libraries, apparatus and buildings would serve oth, as they do at Madison and Minseapolis; but since this cannot be, it is the worst of folly for the state to be niggardly to the school at Corvallis The reasonable requests of the regents or funds should be granted. The should be encouraged faculty proper salaries. The college should be equipped with buildings and ap It will pay to give the boys ratura and girls of Oregon as good an edu ton at Corvallis as they can obtain anywhere. All that is spent hem will come back in the development of industry and the enlargement

of the higher life of the state. OUR INCOMPARABLE CLIMATE.

It may be hoped that recent arrivals in Oregon, who are in the habit of

speaking deprecatingly of Oregon' limate when the rain is falling, and "Eastern who speak longingly of weather." have enjoyed to the full the unexpected installment of snow, east winds and low temperatures of the present week. It may be feared, how-ever, that they did not find the type weather for which they profess themselves fond so very agreeable after all, since their clamor about the climate of Oregon has increased with this gust from the northeast to which we have been treated.

Oregonians, so thoroughly seasoned to the normal climate of the Willamette Valley that they would not from choice live in any other, freely admit that northeast winds accompanied by snow and low temperature make a masty combination and one that, being sensible people in the main, they do This is what makes them not enjoy. point with pride to the record of Ore gon's climate covering a space of forty or fifty years, which shows but of weather'

tion of the Suez route for the trade of the Far,East; but as a business propo sition there is no opening at the pres Cor ent time for any new lines or an ones to engage in the Oriental trade at a Pacific Coast terminal in the

United States. Since the ruling which diverted this traffic from the Pacific ports to the Suez route went into effect, the Bos-

ton Towboat Company, operating five ummoth steamships out of Seattle and Tacoma, has withdrawn entirely from the field. The Hill lines, after losing the Dakota, made no effort to replace her, and much of the time have been sending the Minnesota out without a full cargo, and even the Japanese line, which enjoys the benefit of a subsidy, cut down the number of steamers engaged and then sent most of them out in ballast trim. For nearly two years there have been steamers in the trans-Pacific more trade than were needed to handle the traffic, and, while there has been a material decrease in the number since obnoxious law regarding this traffic became effective, there are still hough on hand to cause some specu lation as to where the traffic is com from to support another triing monthly service.

On account of the low rates, which was necessary that the railroads should make in order to meet the competition of the Suez, there was never much, if any, profit in the business; but its chief value was in bringing cars west with loads instead empty, to meet the demands of the lumber and fruit shippers on the Pa This feature is undoubtclfic Coast. edly the chief attraction the trade has for the Milwaukee road, but if it can handle the business under the present law, it will have accomplished something that has baffled all of the railroad men now engaged in the business.

After allowing themselves to be shut up for several days by a little snow, like a bunch of sick and be draggled chickens in a coop, the people of Portland are beginning to mov It is astonishing with about again. what a paralysis a little snow will They huddle up strike our people. at home and cuss the milkman and the postman, if they should be little late, and The Oregonian's car-riers, too; and yet they haven't energy enough to shovel the snow off their sidewalks or even off their front steps, for days together. But they are beginning to stir about a little If this weather should last a month or six weeks it would help them mightily. There is stuff in our people, but it takes fire to melt it out. however, will do as Only drawback is that snow doesn't come often enough. The Swedes are

not snowed up-in their own country, nor the Swiss. There are disadvan tages in living in the pine-apple belt. There was snow in Portland, frequently, before it became the rose city.

again.

Snow,

A Teheran dispatch to St. Peters burg says that the Shah of Persia has issued a manifesto revoking the con stitution which he recently conferred on the people, and as a result rioting is again under way. This seems quit natural. The Persian people supposed they were getting a real constitu while the Shah apparently handed them one of the lemon kind that could be revoked, canceled or repudlated without notice. Some one should send the Shah some hewspapers with ac-counts of what has recently happened the Sultan of Turkey, Castro of Venezuela, William of Germany, and a few other rulers who have under gone a shrinking operation for reduc-ing the size of their heads. A new Shah who understands the kind of a constitution that the Persians desire is among the possibilities for that country.

Government ownership, municipal ownership or state ownership of ralland similar utilities se about the same experience in all lands and among all people wherever it is experimented with. Consul Alfred A. Winslow, of Valparalso, makes an interesting report on the state railroads of Chile, showing that for the year 1997 the expenses of the roads were \$19,292,584, while the recelpts were but \$11,807,536. This is an increase of more than \$6,000,000 This is in the deficit, as compared with the previous year, when the roads ran behind a triffe less than \$1,500,000. The increase in expenses is said to be due to higher wages paid employe and to the necessity of replacing the rolling stock, although but twice in the past nine years have the receipts equaled the expenses. Marjorie Gould was introduced to the society world Thursday night at a cost to Papa Gould of \$115,000 for the evening's entertainment. There were, of course, a good many thousand starving people in New York while the festivities were on who could have been relieved by the expenditure of less than half the amount spent on music, roses, orchids, etc., but it has been s. long since a female member of the Gould family has been mentioned as doing anything respecta ble that much of the criticism will be withheld. It should also be remembered that whatever is spent for American flowers and music will not be used in the purchase of a nasty nobleman, who, in the experience the Gould family, is always nastier than noble.

endation From State Press

New Year's Messenger. Woodburn Independent

The Oregonian's New Year edition fills the present bill and is the issue needed for the hour. It will materially assist in bringing many homeseekers to Oregon.

Superb Issue, Oregon's Great Paper.

Albany Herald. The Oregonian's New Year special edition is certainly a superb issue of Ore-gon's great newspaper. It was full of most interesting and valuable informa-tion and will undoubtedly be the means of accomplishing much good for Oregon.

Worth Its Weight in Gold to Oregon.

Eugene Register. Great industrial editions like that issued on New Year's Day by The Oregon-ian, are worth their weight in gold to a state like Oregon. It is such com-prehensive statements of facts concommonwealth, the compiled with care and accuracy that are power ful factors in Oregon's rapid develop

Best Special on the Pacific Const. Grants Pass Observer.

The Oregonian has surpassed itself in New Year number, issued January 1 09. The number contains 52 seven-1909. lumn pages, and is loaded with inform ation of Gregon and the West. The ll-lustrations are elaborate and the whole execution fine. It is the best special wspaper number ever issued on the

Boosters: Oregon and The Oregonian

San Francisco Chronicle. "Boost for Oregon" is the keynote "Boost for Oregon" is the seynois sounded by the Annual number of the Portland Oregonian. The edition has many afinitrable articles telling of the products of the farms, mines and for-ests of the State, and it is well fluxtrated with clear half-tones. In b ing for Oregon, The Oregonian In boosthas boosted Itself.

Great Number Doing Great Work.

Keiso (Wash.) Keisonian. The Oregonian's New Year Annual number is a spiendid paper. It tells of the wealth of the great Northwest, in farm, stream and forest, and although to us of the West it may seem common-place, to those of the East who have for years been searching for such advantages as we possess, it is a great work. The Oregonian Annual has its place in the advancement of the Northwest, and great credit must be given it for the excellent manner in which its work is

Best of Oregon's Journalism.

Roseburg News. The annual number of the Portland Oregonian was undoubtedly one of the very best efforts of journalism ever to be published in Oregon. The general news of the day was handled in a creditable manner as usual, while additional sections contained interesting write-ups of different sections of the State. The Oregonian has made a practice of issuing these editions yearly, but this number far excels all efforts of the past. It is safe to predict that thousands of copies w enroute East, where they with much interest by those ticipating locating in the West

Is a World's Ports' Messenger.

Hood River News-Letter. The "Annual Number" of the Portland Oregonian is demonstrative of modern methods in newspaper work. Twenty years ago the publication of an Illustrat-ed edition of this kind, setting forth by picture and composition information co ering nearly all of Oregon's resource would have taken months of labor and enormous expenditure of money, mg with the great strides in this te's advancement and development State's The Oregonian has nosed ahead and is synonymous of the "Annual's" artistic frontispices which reads, "A Portland Messenger to the Ports of the World."

Send Out the Issue Brondcast.

Portland Commercial Review. The New Year's number of the Port land Oregonian is a credit to that paper. In all its previous efforts none can com pare with the issue of January 1, this The paper is handsomely illusyear. trated with cuts, so clear that no one can fail to see the great growth of this

THE OREGONIAN'S GREAT SPECIAL RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF PRESIDENTS Lack of What We Consider Creeds Marked the Greatest of Them.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. The impropriety of making the re-

ligious beliefs of Mr. Taft the theme of political controversy has been recogniaed by most Americans. Now that the subject has been excluded from po litical consideration, a historical sur vey of the religious creeds of our Presi dents may be made without impropri-ety, and has a certain public interest. George Washington was a regular attendant, when at home, on the services of the Episcopal Church. One contemtendant porary blographer asserts and another denies that he was a communicant. No conclusive 'proof of the assertion has been produced.

John Adams was visibly influenced by the "delstic" movement which played so large a part in British thought of the 18th century. He was all his life a member of a church that would now be described as "Unitarian though the denominational separation had not then formally taken place. Thomas Jefferson was repeatedly charged with being a "free thinker" and even an "atheist." The latter charge is proved by his letters and other writings to have been false, but his religion, which he regarded as nobody's business but his own, was cer-

tainly not an "orthodox" Christian creed Madison and Monroe were both men bers of the Episcopal Church all their lives. John Quincy Adams followed the faith of his father, and was a member Unitarian congregation of the same most of his life.

Andrew Jackson for the greater part Andrew Jacason for the greater part of his life had no religious affiliation. In his fater years he attended and finally joined a Presbyterian church, and built a house of worship for that denomination on his estate.

Van Buren was not a member of any church, though when at home he regularly attended the Dutch Reformed services. William Henry Harrison was a communicant and local officer of the ofscopal Church, of which Tyler was

also a momber. James K. Polk was not until his last

services and during his last illness was received into the Methodist Church. General Taylor regularly attended the Episcopal services, and was probably a member, though this is not certain. Millard Fillmore was a Unitarian Franklin Pierce was a Trinitarian Con-gregationalist. James Buchanan was was

her niece, I heard her say: "In Venice at last! Ah, my dear, half the dream of my youth is now fulfilled! "'Why only half, auntle?" the young girl asked.

"'I counted on going to Ventce,' sighed the spinster, 'on my wedding on my wedding journey." -- Boston Globe.

A clever wittleism was attributed the

other day in Washington to the President. A young man, the story goes, during

a call at the White House, told the President that he had been married 10 months before and was already the father of a boy. "I congratulate you,' said the Presi-

dent. "I am sure you flud it pleasanter to be a loving sire than a sighing lover."-Philadelphia Record.

She-Why don't you say what you mean? I'm no mind-reader. He-No; If you were, you'd never speak to me again .- Boston Transcript.

Mr. Mugwump (grandiloquently)-And now, my dear lady, you must try a glass of my old port. I have so llittle of it left that I only use it at Christ-mas time. There, now. That wine has been 40 years in my cellar!"

"The "Dear Lady" (sipping the wine) -Fancy! And it's quite a nice wine even now. What must it have been when it was new?-Tit-Bits.

NEW YORK CITY IS BANKRUPT Opportunity at Portland to Observe a

Tendency and Example. New York City has been wont to sneet at other American cities, and boast her

where they become unbearable. Corrupt and careless waste of public money is the direct and only cause of this condition of affairs, and there is no relief in sight.

The borrowing limit has been reached.

A special tax lovy of \$350 on every man, woman and child in the city would not pay the enormous dobt. Now York has sown the wind and is reaping the whiri-

wind. Its sad predimament should be a warning to every city that is tempted to waste public funds in uscless enterprises.

\$270 for \$2.50 Gold Piece.

New York Times. Two hundred and seventy dollars, the highest price ever paid for a North Carolina \$2.59 piece, was paid at the Collector's Club, when T. L. Elder dis-posed of a large collection of rare American and foreign colms.

It Is "Quite a Seil."

New York Mali's "Gotham Gazotte." Mr. Cloze, of Mount Vornon, is springing a good one. He asks every-body how you pronounce "shirt," and they say "shirt," and then how do you pronounce "sche-mes" and they say "chemise." but it is not that at all, but

"schemes." It is considered quite a sell out Mount Vernon way.

Theaters Hardly Know Mr. Taft.

American and foreign coins

nunicipal accomplishments as though they had all been matters of National pride and subject for the envy of the rest

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

"I was shorn like a lamb a few years ago," said James R. Keene, the of Wall street, to a group of his infi-mates the other day. The statement

mates ine other day. The statement came in answer to a query whether Keene had ever been "trimmed." "I used to live out in the country," said he, "and rode to and from New York every day on a little jerkwater road. One day the conductor, whom I knew well ensure to call be her first I knew well enough to call by his first name, refused to accept my commuta-tion ticket. I tried to pay my fare, and he wouldn't take the money. He dropped me off the train into six inches of the thickest, sticklest mud in the world. By the time I got to a read where I could hall a wagon, I had clods on my feet as big as the base of the Statue of Liberty.

of the Statue of Liberty. "I was roaring, raving, frantic mad. When I got to New York my first call was on the officials of the road. I wanted that conductor fired. I had to interview every cassed little petty of-ficial of the road before I got to the president. Every one of them insulted me in the most judicial way. When I got to the president I was a howling, ripping maniac. He listened to me for a moment, and told his secretary to 'throw that ruffian downstairs.'

"And the secretary would have done it, too, if I hadn't heat him to it. As AB soon as I could get to my broker I told him to buy the controlling inter-est in that road. It took me a week to get in that road. It took me a week to get it, and I had to climb for some of the stock. Then I threw out every official that had scorned me. I was just beginning to get back into my usual placid state of mind when one day I saw a familiar face at the track. It was the conductor who had throws It was the conductor who had thrown me off. He waved to me blandly. 'Just bought a little place out this way,' he said. 'You know, that stock you hought belonged to us. The X., M. & Z. was

a close corporation, and wa got you mad on purpose. We stung you good." -St. Louis Republic. During a decidedly stormy passage to

New York Israel Zangwill, the play-wright and novellat, said one night in the smoking-room of the steamship: hours a member of any church. He commonly attended the Pressyterian "It is pleasant to cross the Atlantic, but this bad weather is minging a good deal of discomfort with our pleas-ure. Life is usually, though, like that --pleasure and pain---half and half. "It reminds me of an elderly spinster who sat near me at the table d'hote one afternoon in Venice. Turning to

an active Presbyterian. A.raham Lincoln never joined any church, though often attending public

worship, and commonly preferring the Preabyterian form. Andrew Johnson was not a church member, though when at home he generally attended the Methodist services. General Grant was not a church member, but when he at-

not a church memory but wint in the tended public worship at all commonly chose that of the Methodists. Hinyes was an active Methodist, and so was McKinley. Garfield was not only a member of the Disciples Church. but had served in its pulpit. Arthu was a member and local officer of the Episcopal Church, as Benjamin Harri son was of the Presbyterian. Cleveland attended the Presbyterian Church regu-

larly, but it is not certain that he was a member. Mr. Roosevelt is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. What may be assumed to be Mr Taft's religious preferences are not, it will be seen, without precedent. And it worthy of note that several of the

Presidents who have most strongly shaped our history-notably Lincoin-were not, for reasons sufficient to themselves, formally members of any church

Yet who would now may that Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, Abraham, Lincoln or Grover Cleveland were not great and worthy Presidents, or that their abstention from formal adherence to a creed ought to have kept them out of office, or that their being in office made this in any way the reverse of a "Christian" Na-

The un-Americanism of the discrimination urged by certain churchmon dur.

dents.

ing the recent campaign becomes clear when we consider what have been reeds-or lack of them-of our Presi-

GRABBING THE GREAT YOSEMITE

ANTI-TRESPASS LAW NEEDED.

One man killed, two seriously injured and the Hves of seventy-five passengers seriously imperiled, is the result of the detailment of a Great Northern passenger train at Bellingham, Wash., Thursday. The wreck was caused by some field in human form who threw the switch so that the train would plunge into the bay, and then extinguished the switch light so that the engineer could not see the danger. In the circumstances it seems almost miraculous that the loss of life was not very heavy. Despite the murderous nature of this crime, it is not an unusual one, and the results contribute to the terrible showing which is made by the American rallroads each year. Our rallroads have a had reputation at home and abroad for the number of people they annunlly kill.

In comparison with the roads of other countries, this showing is most unfavorable, but there are so many fatalities on American roads in which the railroad company is to a large degree blameless that comparisons lose some of their value. This feature of the annual death roll received considerable attention at a recent meeting of the State Railroad Commissioners of Hilnois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan, held in Chicago, and it was their unanimous opinion that without the co-operation of state, municipal, county and township authorities, control by the milroads over fatalitize is impossible. The Bellingham case is, of course, one in which the authorities would have full jurisdiction, but railroad tracks, yards and rights of way are so generally used by the pubcountry that, until he ac tually committed the crime of threw- a shadow of necessity. San Francisco | south where he can meet the competithin

shall say nothing about the consummate barbarity of this proposition. We prefer to dwell upon its actounding impudence.

conceded in one case, it must in all,

and the way is open to the plunder of

Yellowstone Park and all the

put them "to beneficial use."

It amounts to saying that the American people do not own any of their property. They have merely a temporary right to its use, which will cease the instant somebody wants to take it away from them. To put the matter briefly, California has n particle more right to the Hetch-Hetchy Valley than Oregon or Maine It belongs to the whole Nation The fact that San Francisco happen to be nearer the valley than Portland gives it no greater rights there than we have. The statement that the contemplated water system will not njure the valley is also made by the Call, probably without much expectation that it will be believed. The truth is that the beauty of the valley would be ruined and its use as a re-sort for health and pleasure made forever impossible. To keep the water pure enough for use in the city, the public must be excluded from the entire watershed of the Tuolumne River, which includes about one-half of the Yosemite Park.

If there were any necessity for this outrageous piece of robbery the public might submit to it with some resignation, but there is no necessity. The Call contradicts The Oregonian upon this point, but we are prepared back our statement with authority of the highest excellence. On August 28, 1968, C. E. Grunsky read an article on "The Water Supply of San Francisco" before the Technical So ciety of the Pacific Coast, Mr. Grunsky was recently City Engineer of San Francisco and was made a member of the Panama Canal Commission by Mr. Roosevelt on account of his eminent qualifications. ought to know the truth about the water supply of San Francisco if anybody does, and this is what he says in the paper to which we refer. After stating explicity that the sources of the Spring Valley Company can be made to yield 109,000,000 gallons daily, Mr. Grunsky adds: "It may also be noted that arrangements could be made to draw, in case of emergency, upon the great artesian water supply known to be within reach at the southerly end of San Francisco Bay." Mr. Grunsky favors the cheme to destroy the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, but he does not seem to feel absolved from telling the truth as some of the other conspirators dc. Colonel W. H. Hener, of the United States Army, substantially corrobor-ates this report, as does also Professor George Davidson of the United

States Coast and Geodetic Survey. It thus appears on the best possible authority that San Francisco has available more than 100,000,000 gallons of water daily without infringing upon the Hetch-Hetchy Valley. By a competent estimate the city will not need more than 60,000,000 gallons daily before 1950. Where, then, is the necessity of invading the pleasure resort of the people? There is not even

the present week's. Three times in third of a century the Willamette River has been frozen over at this

city-in 1875, 1884 and 1888. In the first and last-named years the cold snap came in January; in 1884 in December. Portland was not much of a city in those years, but such business as it had was paralyzed while the storm lasted, and its people then, as now, sighed for the coming of the lessed chinook wind, whose advent sets all things right in the Pacific NorthWest. There were growlers here then, as now-not so many then as now, be-

cause there were not so many people; but in the main the people enjoyed what was enjoyable in the situation skated and coasted and went sleigh riding; did such work as was necessary to make themselves, their familles and their stock comfortable; and when the rain came and the embargo of the frost was broken, they took up the work of life again, thankful that the "cold spell" came but seldom, and that it lasted but a few weeks instead of three or four months.

GATHERING DEAD SEA FRUIT.

A Chicago dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian announces that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rallroad will, upon completion of its Pacific Coast line, "make a special effort to secure Oriental traffic." A traffic alitance" between the railroad and the Osaka Shoshen Kalsha is reported, and it is said that "this company is now constructing six modern, fast steamers for trade to the Orient, and the St. Paul hopes to absorb the lion's share of this business, now that all other American roads have gone out of it." So long as the present interstate commerce ruling regardin freight rates on commodities shipped beyond United States territory remains unchanged, the Milwaukee will experience no difficulty in securing not only the "lion's share," but all other "shares" in this trade. In view of the present unsatisfac-

tory condition of the Oriental trade, ft will prove somewhat mystifying to those concerns so recently driven of it to understand the Milwaukee's desire to pluck this Dead Sea fruit until a change in the present absurd law imparts some value to the trade. Unless Senator Fulton's rate bill, carrying an amendment permitting transportation companies, without notice to the Interstate Commerce Commission to make through rates on commodities shipped from any foreign country through the United States to another foreign point, is passed, the new road to the Coast will face the same difficulty that has driven the other trans ontinental roads out of the Oriental trade. Mr. Hill is securing terminals just over the line in Canada, and in the event of Congress failing to give the reflef sought, can at a slight disadvantage still handle a considerable portion of the business. Mr. Harri-

man is improving his Mexican connec tions, and may find a port in the

Heated particles "about the size of No. 5 shot and resembling lead" have been falling at Santa Cruz, California. Why do such things happen where they are not needed?

St, Hagnes Hevel 'Ow werry chill it was The Howl, for all 'is huister, was a-cold The 'Are went limping through the frozen grass, etc., k. t. l.

"Impulsive insanity" was what was the matter with Captain Hains when he shot Annis. Murder has many names.

Everybody should throw a handful of bread crumbs on the snow at the coward side of the house for the birds.

The congregation will please open the exercises this morning by singing: O, for a beaker full of the warm South!

Well, suppose the lights should be shut off. Nobody wants to leave home nowadays.

Nobody has heard a word from Tom Richardson since the first flake fell.

Now we shall see what the Pitchfork can do against the Big Stick.

After the Winter comes the Spring. Feed the birds,

The articles written by well known throughout the great com monwealth are very plain and set forth plainly the advantages of the state. The various organizations should take this issue by the thousands. Send them broadcast, that Portland and the State of Oregon should be known in every amlet of this civilized world.

Eclipses Any Previous Edition

Cottage Grove Western Oregon. Again the Portland Oregonian comes to the front with its annuni New Year's number. Consisting of many pages of finely illustrated matter on the improvements of Portland, and the State in general, it should have wide circulation. No better impression of the State of Oregon could be obtained than by sending copies of this issue to friends in the East. Railroad building in Oregon and the Hill line interests, lines on the north bank of the Columbia, the Rose Carnival building growth, etc., are among the features of this edition. This edition cellpses any previous edition and The Oregonian is licensed to be proud of its This edition product.

A Neighbor's Appreciation.

Tacoma Ledger. "Oregon and Portland in Pictures" aptly describes the Annual number of The Oregonian issued January 1. Many pages are solid with pictures. Others are more than half pictures. The illustrations help the special writers to tell the story of the industries of Oregon and Portland. The illustrations are almost as fine as those found in magazines and ooks using a finer quality of paper. Most of the reading matter is written by men well versed in the special subjects they discuss. These articles are short, yet full of instruction and entertainment. The Annual number is highly creditable to the Northwest.

"Untoward Accident."

Joes County (Ga.) News. That was an untoward accident by which one of our village beaux, last Sunday, was prevented from carrying one of our most charming young ladles to church. We know he was sadly disappointed, but we do not know what penalty he meted out to the festive mule that gnawed the back of his

Harriman Usefully Employed.

New York World. If Mr. Harriman's Southern Pacific Bail-road and the Southern Development Com-pany did emergency work of National im-portance in queiling the Salton Sea they should be paid for it. Mr. Harriman may should be paid for it. Mr. Harriman may be an "undesirable citizen," but when engaged in capturing a runaway river and leading it again in the line of duty he is usefully employed.

Money and Girl Fade Away.

Baltimore News. John W. Krieg, arraigned in Detroit, Mich., on the charge of beating a hotol bill, alleged in defense that he went to Detroit to take a job, expecting a girl in that city to marry him, but she Not getting the changed her mind. Not job, he ran out of money.

Ready Now for the Grand Total.

Springfield Republican. Brother Charles now has an opportunity sold in New York City for \$161. to foot up the bills to a grand total,

of creation, but retribution has More Facts About the Spolintion of Inst. Hetch-Hetchy. The Empire City of the Empire State

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.-(To the Ed-itor.)-Referring to The Oregonian's edihas sold its birthright for a meas of poltage, the public purse is empty, every rial of December 30, on the propose formal of December 30, on the product of "grab" by the City of San Francisco of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, with its con-acquent future exclusion of the public from nearly one-half of the Yosemite National Park, I bog to state, in further National Park, I bog to state, in further department of public service faces a deficit, and the city, with a total bonded debt of \$905,000,000, is virtually bankrupt. The millions, says the Chicago Evening Journal, that have been put into un-necessary drives to provide huge real es-tate profits for politicians, wasted in corconfirmation of the points you make, that the superintendent of the park has reported that the Tuclumme River below rupt and extravagant contracts for pub-lic buildings, bridges, sewers, etc., instead of laid out for actual needs, have given the Hetch-Hetchy has been plastered with all sorts of claims for water and with all sorts of claims for water and water power, which are awaiting future developments in the letting down of the bars for the City of San Francisco. This morning's Call attempts to re-spond to your editorial by beclouding the lissue in stating that the valley will still belong to the people and will so continue, when ar Governor Parker here stated New York a load which is likely to drive thousands of people out of the city. Every family in New York is taxed at the rate of \$145. High rents and general high cost of living have reached a point

when ex-Governor Pardee has stated when ex-Governor Pardee has stated that it would inevitably be necessary to exclude the public from the entire water-shed of the Tuolumne, in case of the granting of these water rights to San Francisco and their utilization as the source of domestic supply for this city. Mr. Pardee has been one of the strong proponents of this scheme and is a gen-tleman of standing and repute, whereas the Call, in its pretense that the valley and the watershed, including two of the

and the watershed, including two of the three great features of the entire park, will still be available to sight-seers, chippers and fishermen, as they are at present is simply setting forth a ficti-tious pretense to ald in once getting a foehold in the valley, when the ultimate purpose of the people backing this scheme will come to light, in accordance with the truthful statement of ex-Gov ernor Fardee. Your editorial of the 30th was a plain.

The rare \$2.50 piece was made at the private mini of Christopher Bechtler, located at Rutherfordton, N. C., in 1880. The obverse inscription read "C. Bech-tler, Assayer, Rutherford," while on the reverse side was inscribed "North Carocold statement of the facts of the case and should be brought home to every member of Congress, so that this inigh-Another variety of \$2.50 gold piece, issued at the same mint, brought \$89. A Mormon \$2.50 piece issued at Sait Lake City in 1849, brought \$72.50. An octagonal \$50 gold piece, struck in Sau lina Gold 250, 20C.7 tous scheme of spollation can be nipped in the bud. It scems to me that any patriotic and enlightened statesman should stand fast for the inviolability of Francisco in 1851, sold for \$145.

choild stand max for the inviting of the few National parks we have and for the placing of other areas of scenic value out of the reach of grasping com-mercialized communities, corporations or local interests. If there is any law on the statute books of the Nation allowing or binder of sanction to such a giving a color of sanction to such a wanton diversion of a National property from its dedicated purposes, such law should be wiped out at the earliest op-

what would the Secretary of the What would the Secretary of the Trensury have done had a set of Super-visors or self-styled leading citizens of San Francisco, or any other city, come to him and said "Give us \$16,000,000 out of the treasury; it would be so much eagler for us than to raise it by taxa-tion"? This in fact is what this city has done in approaching Secretary Gar-field for the donation without compensa-tion or return, and without establishing any existing necessity, of a National property worth untoid millions, for the purposes for which it has been dedi-

urposes for which it has been dedi-Trusting that the foregoing may be as

apparent to all of your readers as it must be to yourselves, I am E. T. PARSONS.

Copper Cent Sold for \$161.

Baltimore News.

A curious copper cent which circu-lated in New York State in 1767 was

Cleveland, O., Dispatch. William Howard Taft says he has been to but one theatrical performance in 20 years, and then saw "Uncle Tom's Cabin." God Bless You.

B. McM. Bell in the Housekeeper. God bless you-'tis a homely phrase. It brings the smiles, it brings the bears, It holds the hopes of other days. The joys of other years.

The pain of parting, and the blies Of happy hearts on homing wing. The warmth of the roturning king. The clasp of arms that clearly cling

God bless you-Ah, the blood runs warm Whon dear Ups broathe the prayer sin-ourc. God keep you safe from hurt or harm! God bless you through the year!