

The Oregonian

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Portland, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1909.

MR. BRYAN'S DISCOVERIES.

Mr. Bryan has at last summed up the causes of his defeat, or his conceptions of them. In a speech on St. Jackson's day at Omaha, he said that the influences most potent in the campaign, that went so unexpectedly against him, were a larger campaign fund, an army of Government employees drawing salaries from the treasury, three-fourths of the newspapers, or more, against him, and the coercive power of concentrated wealth.

First, the larger campaign fund. The statements of the committees of the two parties show that the Republican campaign fund was much larger than the Democratic. But is it right that there should be any campaign fund? What for? Can't the sincere and honest and intelligent and patriotic voter walk up and deposit his ballot without the incitation or spur or help of a campaign fund?

Next, as to the army of Government employees. This, indeed, is a numerous army. All disinterested citizens could wish it smaller. The majority of it, we doubt not, opposed Mr. Bryan. Yet there were some, and not a few, on his side. They are known in every locality. They were for Mr. Bryan because they wished to be and had a right to be on his side. But there was division among Government employees, as among other citizens, and probably in about the same proportion. All kinds of employees of the Government are never wholly on one side or the other.

Finally, Mr. Bryan's diagnosis informs us that "concentrated wealth" was against him. But men who represent wealth in great masses mostly stood aloof. They were not at all active in the contest. A few prodigious wealth of the country was diffused wealth. But the general wealth and property and industry of the country undoubtedly were active against Mr. Bryan. It was the motive of self-preservation. Much more active against him than the concentrated wealth of the country was diffused wealth. And property has a right to exert itself against spoliation. A government organized for a crusade against property is a monstrous thing. This was what was feared, hence the activity of the greater part of the property of the country against Mr. Bryan.

GREAT IS HUMBUNG!

Rather cheap, but sufficiently funny, is the beginning of Governor Chamberlain's message. He consumes long space in repeating what he said two years ago, that the candidate for the Senate, who then had received most votes in the general election, ought to be elected by the Legislature without delay—and, with a chuckle, he tells us that this rule ought to prevail now. The motive of the statement of two years ago is said to be as apparent as that of its present repetition. That is, it is part of "the game."

It was certain, two years ago, that since the Republicans had a great majority in the Legislature, a Republican would be elected. But had the Democratic majority in the Legislature at that time, Mr. Chamberlain's remarks would have been of very different character. Then that there would be a Republican majority in the Legislature, now, can be secured by the Legislature, and playing to secure his own election to the Senate, Mr. Chamberlain then commended the method, of which he expected to be the beneficiary later, and now he repeats the little piece of proke two years ago, as an epilogue to the final act. Great is humbug!

MR. TILLMAN'S DEFENSE.

A brief statement of the facts in the Tillman case will enable the reader to weigh more accurately the validity of the defense which the turbulent senator from South Carolina made for himself in his speech on Monday. It is a fact that Mr. Tillman became interested in Southern Oregon timber land some time in October, 1907, and ordered his agent, W. E. Lee, who lived in Moscow, Idaho, to acquire for him through Reeder & Watkins, a real estate firm of that town. Mr. Tillman's words were: "I want nine quarter sections reserved. Will forward signed application to the State Land Office." A little later the news of Mr. Tillman's purpose in the matter reached Bryan A. Dorr, an indiscreet real estate man of Portland, who sought to utilize it in his business. His line was more than \$2,500 in Southern Oregon timber land and he filed their applications through Reeder & Watkins. Naturally, Senator Tillman's example would be a bright and shining lure, so Mr. Dorr made the most of it in his circulars.

JAPAN AGAIN OBJECTING.

Until oil and water will unite and blend into one compound or mixture, there will never be the same close social and business relations between the people of the United States and the people of Japan that now exist between the white races of the earth. In the war with Russia, Japan received such cordial and enthusiastic moral support from some of these white races that the men of Nippon were misled as to its meaning. They did not analyze the situation closely enough to determine that it was hatred of Russian policy and methods more than love of Japan that incited Americans and other white races whose sympathies were all with Japan in the fight against Russian aggression. The result of that war caused a material change in the Japanese mind, and since that time the victor has been swaggering up and down his brief shore line, declaring himself as good as anyone else on earth, and much better than some of the people with whom he has come in contact. All that he has done since that time is to admit, and still it would be a matter of question with the Americans as to whether or not they desire to admit Japanese to their own country on equal terms with their own citizens. The California Legislature is now considering bills which have been introduced for the purpose of restricting the activities of the Japanese in California, and a protest from Tokio is heard. The Japanese government "for falling into the arms of a Nation which at the first opportunity not only shows its unfriendly spirit, but even denies equal opportunity to the Japanese."

California Legislature's action, and are pointing out that America, while recently endeavoring to create an impression of friendliness toward Japan, in reality was unfriendly. This is a most reprehensible method of making capital at the expense of a rival power, and is also a hazardous proceeding, for the same racial amalgamation which prevents complete amalgamation of Japan and the United States also affects other white nations. On this point The Asahi Asahi News, a Japanese paper printed at Seattle, has the following: "The question of separation between Orientals and Occidentals I believe will be a long and hard one. It is not a matter of race, but of race prejudice. Here are conditions to which we are unwilling to give up. The United States of America, more likely a general world-wide war, something extraordinary changes the situation."

This Japanese paper sees in British treatment of the Hindus in Canada an offense as grievous as California's treatment of the Japanese, and indicates that the ultimate conflict will be between the white and yellow races. This being true, it might be restrained their comment until a more appropriate occasion. Japanese are no more desirable in Germany and England than in the United States, and if either of those countries had been prevailed, and concern has been felt that they would grasp in this country, they would today be facing the same problem that confronts the United States.

WANT OCEAN LINE TO RUN

A committee of prominent New Yorkers has organized for the purpose of securing a fund of \$500,000 to be used as an endowment for the Lincoln Memorial University at Columbia, Ga. An appeal is made to the Nation to aid in this most worthy undertaking. The university, which is non-sectarian and non-sectional, was founded largely through the efforts of General Howard, and has been valued at \$150,000. It has already proved of inestimable value to the white boys and girls of the mountain systems in the settlements in the Appalachian range, and with a wider field made possible by the endowment an appropriate monument to the martyred President. In the language of President Roosevelt to General Howard, "there could be no finer memorial to Lincoln than this university, placed just where you have built it; but, as usual in such cases, the corporation had taken the timber with a thankful grip and disregarded the condition altogether. Mr. Tillman could file an application for nine quarter sections of the land, but he could get forward with the transaction. This matters stood from October, 1907, until the end of January, 1908, a little more than three months, when the Senator from South Carolina seems to have become weary of it. He says in his report that he had lost faith in the deal, but that he was a slip of the tongue, for on February 15 he wrote Reeder & Watkins that he still wanted eight quarter sections. His faith had diminished by one quarter section only, if not more.

Toward the end of January, 1908, the valiant Southern fire-eater resolved to hasten proceedings a little. He therefore introduced a resolution in the Senate authorizing the latter to compel the greedy corporation to sell its timber lands at \$2.50 per acre, as the grant required. This he says, he did of his own initiative and solely for the public good. The fact that it would be for his own gain, and not purely incidental and without influence upon him, a little later his agent, Lee, showed him a letter from Reeder & Watkins urging him to use his influence as a Senator to expedite the release of the land from the grasp of the corporation. He replied, February 15, 1908, that he would cause the Government to institute suit for the recovery of the land if he could; that he still wanted eight quarter sections reserved, and that in the meantime he would press the "in-vestigation and other work here," which would facilitate the purchase. This letter to Reeder & Watkins, which was under the Senator's private business, went under his frank and the public paid the postage on it. Between February 15 and 19 Mr. Tillman got sight of Dorr's circular, which was evidently an unexpected development in the train of events. This circular exploited him as a purchaser of Oregon timber, and since it was Bryan's plan to buy for himself something must be done to save his reputation. A suspicious public would be only too prone to connect it directly with his resolution of January 31, which had been aimed at the corporation. He had said: "Therefore on February 19 the chivalric Southerner arose with fire in his heart and from his place in the Senate denounced Dorr as a falsifier. He went further. He said: 'I have not bought any land in Oregon. I have not undertaken to buy any. I have made some inquiries, as one naturally would in roaming through the West.' This extraordinary statement was made four days after he had written to ask Reeder & Watkins to reserve eight quarter sections for him, in a franked envelope. This is the case against Mr. Tillman. Mr. Roosevelt reported it to the Senate to show how useful the Secret Service agents might be on occasion, for it was through them that the facts came to light, or through the postoffice inspectors, which amounts to the same thing. The gist of it is that Mr. Tillman first employed his official position to feather his own nest and then denied it in the Senate."

Mr. Tillman's defense is exceedingly flimsy. All he has to say to the charge of lying is that he did not really lie, but was "disingenuous." The difference is too slight to be of any consequence, and a comparison of his statement to the Senate on February 15 with his letter of February 15 to Reeder & Watkins will prove to any intelligent person that the short and ugly word is the one to use. To the other charge that he abused his official power Mr. Tillman replies that the President knew the facts long before he announced them. What if he did? Perhaps his reticence was meant kinder to the Senator; but Postmaster-General Meyer says he did not know none of the facts before December 20. In any case it makes no difference. If Mr. Roosevelt had withheld the truth for ten years, Mr. Tillman would still be guilty of using his power as a Senator to get cheap timber land. His denunciations of the issue are evidently made to obscure the issue and draw public attention away from the facts, but the purpose will fail. The case is too clear to be misunderstood. A man with a high sense of honor could not have done what Mr. Tillman did. He has made for previous wrong-doers that the custom was a common one. It is no longer common, thank heaven, though once it may have been. Mr. Tillman is a belated offender; his name is imprinted out of its time, but for that very reason it is all the more regrettable and doubly indelible. Henceforth his pose in the Senate as the one inefably pure man among a host of sinners will look a trifle ludicrous. We must seek some other Abdiel.

ARREST SWINDLER IN EAST

Man Who Bilked Man in Inland Empire Is Now in Toils. PASCO, Wash., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—According to information received here today from the State Bankers' Association, W. H. Meyers, who endeavored to operate a gambling game through the Farmers' Trust & Loan Association of New York, has been apprehended. Meyers, according to dispatches, has operated his game throughout the Inland Empire, and his net winnings are estimated at \$10,000. A message received here today by the First National Bank from the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company brands Meyers a fraud.

ROSEBURG OPENS NEW CLUB

Commercial Club Dedicates New Quarters With Ceremony. ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The Roseburg Commercial Club is dedicating its new quarters tonight with appropriate ceremony. The club is composed of 170 members, and with the advantages of its new quarters, which are situated in the heart of the city, they are better able to carry out their work. Among the outside boosters present at the meeting tonight are Tom Richardson and J. W. Bailey, of Portland.

MT. BAKER BLAMED FOR GAS

Bellingham Decides Smoking Peak Caused Sound Earthquake. BELLINGHAM, Wash., Jan. 12.—The belief is prevalent here that yesterday's earthquake was caused by some volcanic disturbance near Mt. Baker, and that the mountain was smoking yesterday were corroborated today. Further shocks have been reported and the damage in the Skagit County has not as severely as thought yesterday.

Find Cattle in Snow.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Humane Officer Darwin Bradley rounded up two horses and 20 head of cattle on the west side of the river, returning to Oregon City today from a three-day trip, bringing the horses and loading them in a stable, where their feed will be charged to their Inhuman owners. Bradley will return and get the cattle and place them under shelter and make an attempt to find their owners.

Start Fire-Control Work.

PORT STEVENS, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The arrival of a launch about 40 by 8 feet marks the commencement of the quarter-million-dollar fire-control system of Ports Stevens, Columbia and Gearhart. The launch will be utilized to convey men, working material and all other supplies to points hitherto inaccessible because of the greater draught of Government boats now in use at the mouth of the river.

Autos for Stage Route.

VALE, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The 20-hour journey, much dreaded by commercial travelers and others, between Vale and Eugene, the seat of the County, is to be shortened considerably. H. N. Ford, of Seattle, is about to open an automobile line between the two places, and expects to cover the 140-mile trip in less than six hours.

Timmons Case Near End.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—It is expected the fate of Cy Timmons, charged with the murder of his wife, Estella Timmons, will be in the hands of the jury by noon tomorrow. All the facts in the case will be brought out this afternoon and tomorrow morning will be devoted to arguments.

Hearing for Express Company.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The State Railroad Commission has named January 22 at 11 o'clock in the morning, as the time for hearing evidence in the case of B. F. Jones against the Pacific Express Company. Jones alleges the company has charged exorbitant rates in this state.

Seattle's Relief Fund \$10,200.

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—Seattle's relief fund for the earthquake sufferers reached a total of \$10,200 today.

EUGENE WANTS NO DIVISION

Objects to Formation of 'New County' With Seat at Cottage Grove. EUGENE, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Representatives from the Cottage Grove Commercial Club met with the local club last night to discuss the question of the formation of a new county. Their principal argument was that it would be easier and more economical to administer the affairs of the proposed county from Cottage Grove than it is now from either Eugene or Roseburg. The speaker estimated that in the last election it cost Douglas \$18 per vote in the Cottage Grove district. The area of the proposed county is estimated at 1950 square miles, and contains a population of 8000, 6500 being in Lane and 1500 in Douglas. The Cottage Grove delegation asked the Lane County Legislators instructed to sanction the formation of the new county; but the Eugene club went on record as opposed to the division.

SENATOR OLIVER WONT PAY

Declares If He Had His Way No Trouble Would Have Occurred. LA GRANDE, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—State Senator Turner Oliver has refused to pay an assessment levied on him by the Government as a shareholder in the defunct Farmers and Traders National Bank. Oliver holds 40 shares, and the assessment was 100 per cent, making a total of \$4000 which he must pay. On December 19 the first payment was due, and it is affirmed that Oliver refused flatly to pay the assessment, setting forth in a letter to Receiver N. J. Gardner that at the time before the bank failed he attempted to have the directors reorganized, as he thought the management at that time was ruining the bank. He affirms that he was frustrated in his attempt and had he succeeded, the bank would not have failed.

WANT OCEAN LINE TO RUN

Lincoln County Boosters Seek Direct Freight Traffic With Bay City. NEWPORT, Or., Jan. 12.—The Newport and Lincoln County Commercial Club held its annual election last evening, and chose the following officers: President, S. G. Irvine; first vice-president, E. S. Stoker; second vice-president, W. S. Martin; secretary, C. H. Bradshaw; treasurer, L. G. Smith; board of directors—H. J. Mintzberg, J. L. Weller, Thomas Leese. The club has embarked on a good roads campaign from which much benefit to the highways of the county is expected. A committee was appointed to investigate the possibilities of getting ocean communication established between Yaquina Bay and San Francisco.

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HEAVY COURT DOCKET ON

Washington Supreme Court Has Varied Assortment of Cases. OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The January term of the Supreme Court began today. One of the most important cases argued was the appeal from the judgment of the local Superior Court against the Northern Pacific, sustaining the validity of the law passed by the last Legislature, limiting the employment of railway trainmen to 35 consecutive hours. A novel case argued was the action brought by Nat'l Glenn, aged 19 years, to recover possession of his 14-year-old bride from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Hollopeter, of Olympia. Another case heard was the appeal of the Spokane Valley Land & Water Company from the judgment of \$20,000 secured by Arthur D. Jones for the value of property taken by the irrigation enterprise.

Improve Water Service.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The Water Commission has arranged for the purchase and installation of two new Gould pumps, with a capacity of 1,600,000 gallons each. Two 7-inch McCormick water wheels will also be procured. Before next June it is anticipated that water will be moved from the wooden house where it has been located for many years to a new reinforced concrete building that will be fireproof.

Will Boost for County.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—A boosters' mass-meeting of the citizens and business men of Vancouver will be held in Hager's theater Thursday night. It is expected that several business men from Portland will be present and make speeches. All prominent men in the county have been invited to attend the meeting, which is being held to arouse further interest in Vancouver and Clark County developments.

Jury Gives Quick Verdict.

PENDLETON, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Only a few minutes were required by the grand jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the defendant in a \$10,000 damage suit, the trial of which was conducted in Pendleton by the Circuit Court. J. T. Wilson, who was charged by Card with improper relations with his step-daughter.

Electric Plant Contract Let.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The City Council today let the contract for the electrical apparatus for the new municipal power plant to the Portland Machinery Company for \$13,512. The terms of the contract call for machinery capable of generating 1200 horsepower, and a contract for the turbine water wheels was awarded to the Pelton Water Wheel Company for \$23,800.

Salem to Cable Fish.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The committee named by Mayor George F. Rodgers to search for a cable fishery in the Pacific Ocean, has decided to telegraph the sum raised directly to the National Red Cross organization instead of Colonel David M. Dunn, of Portland. The money will be sent tomorrow, when it is expected about \$600 will have been secured.

Accused of \$10,000 Shortage.

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—M. W. Arthur Froemming was arrested at Port Gamble this morning by Sheriff W. Tullock, of Lewis and Clark, on a charge of embezzlement of \$10,000. He is alleged to have left Lewis and Clark a year ago after a shortage of \$10,000 had been found in his accounts. He worked as a bookkeeper for the Power and Light Company.

Ship Fish to China.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The Chinese boss at Meglers' Brookfield Cannery has shipped to Hongkong 25 barrels of salted salmon, 25 cases of canned shad and shad roe. The shipment is made with a ready sale, and it is expected that the market next season.

Gets Damage From Evanglist.

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—Mrs. Millie Fisher, formerly of Red Lodge, Mont., was awarded a verdict of \$900 against O. E. Kenyon, formerly real estate dealer, who recently retired from the city. Mrs. Fisher sued for \$25,000. Kenyon is worth \$300,000.

War on Picture Shows.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The City Council has decided to start a crusade against moving picture shows. J. M. Upton, the retiring mayor, has introduced a resolution to the Council as to the moral nature of the pictures.

School Director Resigns.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Dr. W. E. Carl today tendered his resignation as a member of the board of school directors of Oregon City. He is the present chairman of the board, and has been a member of the board over eight years.

15 Mills in Coos.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The Coos County Board of Commissioners has fixed the county tax levy for the present year at 15 mills, the valuation of the property in the county is \$14,695,329.

New Treasurer Is Appointed.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—T. M. Dimmick, of Marshfield, has been appointed County Treasurer of Coos County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Treasurer John B. Dully.

Chose Extra Teacher.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—Miss Nieta Harding, who will graduate from the University of Oregon next February, has been elected supplementary teacher in the city schools.

Schools Let Out.

OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—The board of school directors have ordered a week's holiday on account of the severe weather conditions and schools will resume work next Monday.

HOUSE WRANGLES ALL DAY

Cannot Reach Agreement on Capital Expenses. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Working with only a small quota of members, the House of Representatives devoted its entire time today to consideration of a little diversion from an otherwise dull day by defending the House rules, and the time for hearing evidence in the case of B. F. Jones against the Pacific Express Company. Jones alleges the company has charged exorbitant rates in this state.

Upholds Primary Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The validity of the Illinois direct primary law was upheld in the Superior Court today by Judge Hall.

NO BOUNTY ON CROWS.

William L. Finley Gives His Views on This Subject. JENNINGS LODGE, Or., Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—In last Sunday's Oregonian is a news item concerning the same legislation proposed by the Oregon Fish and Game Association. Toward the latter part of this is the following statement: "According to William Finley, game-department, the crow and the hawk are, if anything, worse than the destruction wrought by the hunter and his dog. According to this naturalist, thousands of pheasants, quail, and wild geese, as well as other birds, are destroyed by crows alone, and for that reason the Legislature is to be urged to place a bounty on these latter birds." In reporting the different matters discussed before the Oregon Fish and Game Association, the writer of this news item has omitted to state that a little talk with those of some of the other members. These ideas are not entirely in accordance with what the game department has to say. I do not believe on the whole that it amounts to a great deal. I am absolutely certain that crows are not a pest. It will be a mistake if the present Legislature passes such a law. A crow is of some economic importance, although as his coat is black as his coat. Why should the state pay a bounty on crows and not on other birds and animals that are known to do damage? The crow undoubtedly destroys the eggs and young of other birds at times, but the real amount of damage is done in the nest. The crow will eat chicken and turkey eggs when the nests are found away from farmhouses, but where he has been near about the nest, he seldom comes very near about the premises. To determine the economic status of the crow, the Department of Agriculture in Oregon has sent a thousand stomachs of crows killed in every month of the year and throughout the country. Out of the 1000 stomachs examined, only 100 contained eggs, feathers, bones, or other remains which could be identified as those of wild birds, and some of the remains had been found. It is doubtful if more than one crow in twenty ever becomes addicted to stealing eggs and young. It is a fact that he has a tendency to steal, it is only occasionally that the chance is offered, for other birds are generally on the ground and eaten more readily by crows than frogs and toads. Out of these 900 stomachs examined, 157 contained remains of mice and various kinds of flies. Mice form one of the most important articles of the crow's food, and the crow's habit of eating ground food makes him find many mice as he walks along and pecks his nose into bunches of leaves, grasses and weeds. Crows are most active in pastures. Crows are most active in their search during the spring and summer when the hay is cut, and when they are likely to find a great many mice that have been taken in July and August. This is a fact that the agriculturist should credit to the crow's account. This proposition for a bounty on crows has arisen from the fact that some hunters have at some time during their experience seen a crow in the act of stealing eggs or young birds, or that they reported to the game department that they saw nests that were robbed, and took it for granted that crows were the robbers. There is a common error in logic. It is reasoning from a particular instance to a general conclusion. A man sees one crow steal and that all crows should be exterminated. This is a well-known fallacy. If the present Legislature has plenty of money, it might as well put it to some advantage rather than to pass a bounty law of this kind. WILLIAM L. FINLEY.

ARE 250 LIVES WORTH SAVING?

Public Money to Check Tuberculosis. PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—(Special.)—An appeal for an appropriation from the Legislature for the purpose of checking tuberculosis and to save those who are in the first stages of the disease, commends itself. Dr. Pierce's letter, published in the Oregonian Sunday, through the efforts of the Tuberculosis Association, presents two questions that can be answered truthfully only one way. Is it worth while for the state to protect a whole family from the danger of contracted consumption? Is a healthy man or woman worth \$50 to the state? On the answer to these two points hinges legislation that might as well put it to some advantage rather than to pass a bounty law of this kind. WILLIAM L. FINLEY.

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