

CALLED MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

O. R. & N. Wants Four Extensions of Track.

PART ALREADY CONSTRUCTED

Most Important of the Extensions Is Line From Elgin to Union County to Joseph in Walla Walla County, 63.3 Miles Long.

PORTLAND, Dec. 1.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the O. R. & N. Co. has been called for January 21 for the purpose of amending the articles of incorporation so as to provide for four new extensions of tracks on various parts of the system.

The new track contemplated by these extensions is about 77 miles. One extension has been completed, that from Fairhaven to Waverly. It was for the benefit of the Corbin beet sugar factory. The length of that extension is five miles.

A branch 4.2 miles long between Wardner and the Sierra Nevada mines in the Coeur d'Alene country is well advanced toward completion.

Preparations have been made for an extension down the Willamette river to St. Johns, a distance of five miles, which is promised to be built early next year.

The most important of the extensions likely to be built the coming season is from Elgin in Union county to Joseph in Walla Walla county, a distance of 63.3 miles.

RACE BETWEEN SHAMROCKS.

The New and the Old Will Compete in the International Match on the Clyde.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton recently has been considering the proposal to send the Shamrock I. into American waters for a series of trial races with the Shamrock II. Moreover, while he is anxious to give the new yacht every chance, he feels pledged to the Glasgow exhibition committee to race the older boat in the international match which the committee has arranged to take place on the Clyde. He has decided to leave the decision to George I. Watson, who has designed the new challenger for the America's cup. Therefore it is improbable that both boats will cross the Atlantic, as Mr. Watson only desired to see how the new and old yachts compare and he believes this can be done on the Clyde.

The only alterations yet made in the Shamrock I. are to replace her corroded plates, improve her sheer plates and reduce her draught 15 inches, so improving her chances under the new British rule (preparing) five but which will not be put into execution until the trial races of the Shamrock II. have been sailed.

PORTO RICANS ARE CITIZENS.

Immigration Bureau Decides That They Are Not Subject to Restrictions Placed on Foreigners.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A special to the Tribune from New Orleans says: Under direction from Washington, the Porto Rican immigrants who arrived here on the Arradja, under contract to work on sugar plantations in Hawaii, were allowed to land today and took a special train for San Francisco. No restrictions were placed on them nor were they required to give bond as Chinamen do when passing through the country.

The immigration authorities took the position that Porto Ricans are people of the United States and therefore not subject to the restrictions placed on foreign immigrants by the immigration law, which shuts out all contract labor. It was admitted the Porto Ricans came to this country under contract and the only issue was as to their rights as American citizens. The immigration bureau has decided this in their favor.

NEW COAST DIVISION.

Southern Pacific Will Have It in Operation Before January.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Southern Pacific new coast division will be in operation before the end of this month provided nothing comes up to prevent carrying out the present plans of the construction department. Less than four miles of the gap remain to be closed and all but one of the seven viaducts have been finished.

Vice-President H. E. Huntington, Chief Engineer William Hood and General Manager Kruttschnitt have returned from a trip of inspection of the new line. They stated that all the rails would be laid by December 15 if not earlier.

PRICE OF SALT DOUBLED.

Entire Output of the United States Is Under One Management.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Chronicle says: The price of salt to the trade will jump from 35 cents to \$3 a bag today, the Federal Salt Company has ac-

quired complete control of the salt industry in Alameda county and of the entire output west of the Rocky mountains.

Negotiations have been carried on quietly for several weeks. D. E. Skinner, president, and A. S. White, a director of the National Salt Company that controls the salt output east of the Mississippi river, have been on the coast for some time looking over the field and recently began buying up the small concerns or contracting for their entire output for five years. The larger concerns were taken into the corporation, given stock in the Federal Salt Company as payment and the individual owners were given paying positions. The headquarters of the company will be located in this city and it will today quote new prices to the trade.

Everything will be consolidated and operated by the Federal Salt Company. As the company is subsidiary to the National Salt Company, the salt output of the United States will be controlled practically by one management. It is understood that there will be no change in the operations of the refineries.

CROATE'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

His Reference to Long-Eared Reporters Did Not Please the English Press.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, Thursday evening at the Thanksgiving dinner given at the Hotel Cecil under the auspices of the American society in London, referred jokingly to "long-eared" reporters, which has evidently not been considered by the English press to be as humorous as intended, for the papers dismiss the speech with a few lines. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Mr. Choate was naturally jubilant last night as Americans always are on Thanksgiving day. There is no false modesty about them. They have not written their 'Recessional' yet and if any poet were to oblige them with one unasked they would promptly put it in the fire. A great people, a young people, an expanding people, a people that can lick creation—that's the sort of people to enjoy heartily Thanksgiving day."

CROKER TAXED IN LONDON.

Income Tax Is Levied on Temporary Residents as Well as Citizens.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Richard Croker has been assessed for an income tax at \$100,000 income. This is at the high rate levied in England on account of the Boer war. The tax is levied on temporary residents as well as citizens.

Croker consulted some local people as to what he should do. He was advised to appeal against the assessment for at the present rate it means the payment of \$4000. Accordingly Croker went to Wantage to appeal personally before the local committee. The proceedings were private.

Croker returned to London again on Wednesday night. He is making arrangements for an early visit to Caribbad to undergo a month's cure.

ARMY VS. NAVY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—On Franklin field today the navy won for its defeat of last year by thrashing the army by a score of 11 to 7. It was a fierce contest from beginning to end and was only won by the hard kind of playing on the part of the Annapolis cadets. The West Point boys, in the face of defeat, never for a moment weakened in their play and won the applause of the multitude of spectators for their gameness. Neither team played gilt-edged football but what they lacked in the finer points of the game they made up by the zeal and earnestness with which the players went at each other. Their tackling was marked with a reckless abandon that stirred the army and navy officers in the crowded stands into wild enthusiasm.

PROFITS OF FOOTBALL.

Californians Cleared \$20,000 From Their Thanksgiving Game.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Stanford-California football game on Thanksgiving day will net each of the universities a small fortune. There were about 16,000 persons present and the receipts were close to \$26,250. The expenses of the game were less than \$6000.

SUCCESSOR OF DAVIS.

Democratic Governor Offers Senatorship to Republican Justice.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Lorin Collins, Republican associate justice of the state supreme court was today privately offered by Democratic Governor Lind the United States senatorship made vacant by the death of Cushman K. Davis.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Will Aggregate in the Neighborhood of \$25,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The house committee on rivers and harbors continued work on the river and harbor bill today.

The discussion of various items is proceeding upon the theory that the bill is to aggregate in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000.

DOLE DEFENDED.

ASTORIA, Ore., Nov. 30, 1900.—Editor Astorian: I would like a little space in your columns for a few comments upon the article on your editorial page of today headed "The Hawaiian Situation." I am not acquainted with the standing of the Tacoma News, nor have I any knowledge of the writer of the article quoted by you. The writer, however, is woefully misinformed or else wilfully malicious; I cannot take the space nor time to answer, or even mention all of the misrepresentations and untruths in the article, but will take up a few.

In the first paragraph it is said that "enterprise and capital and competition are not wanted." In the vast development of the sugar interests which has taken place in the last two years, earnest and persistent efforts have been made to interest American capital with considerable success, but more would be welcomed. Within the past few months Mr. B. F. Dillingham placed in this country \$500,000 bonds for the Oia plantation in which H. P. Baldwin and Lorin Thurston are the principal stockholders. All three of these gentlemen are prominent (there are none more prominent) members of the "missionary" party, which, by the way, is the Republican party down here.

Then the writer harps on "contract labor" and "slavery." There is no contract labor in the Hawaiian Islands, and has been none since last June. At that time all contracts binding imported labor became void, and the Japs since then have come and gone as they pleased. Previous to that time the terms of contract were regulated by treaty with Japan, and the Japanese government had its own officers to see that the terms of the contract were not violated. Repeatedly striking Japanese under contract have gone to Honolulu only to be sent back to the plantation by their own consul and minister.

Then the writer states that the "descendants of the missionaries have become enormously wealthy at the expense of the natives." Some of them have become rich it is true. They have done it by hard work, brains and enterprise, and the whole country has shared their prosperity. The native Hawaiian is much better off financially than at any previous time in the history of the islands. Twenty-five years ago it was no uncommon thing for Hawaiians to live in small thatched huts without floors, even in the larger towns. Now it would be difficult to find such an hovel, except perhaps in some remote district. Twenty-five and thirty years ago I do not remember to have seen a Hawaiian, except he were a chief officer, taking cabin passage on their frequent trips between the islands. On the small schooners and one inter-island steamer of those days they would take deck passage, sheltering themselves from spray, rain or beating sun with mats or blankets; often lying so thick that the sailors would have to walk over them or take to the rail. Now few take the deck passage, but pay cabin and travel as luxuriously as any white man. Nearly every profession and position in life is occupied by native Hawaiians, even the one so obnoxious to the Tacoma News, that of capitalist, Samuel Parker, the candidate of the "missionaries" for congressional delegate, is a native Hawaiian, a brown man, and one of the wealthier men of the country.

Then there is the awful influence of the Dole "oligarchy" on business and trade. The export trade of the islands has risen since 1892, the time when the queen was deposed, from \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 to over \$20,000,000 a year; and their imports, most of which come from this country, from \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000. The city of Honolulu has in the same time grown from 25,000 to about 50,000, a large part of which increase is of whites from this country. Only this week I read the statement of a Dole government official that twenty-five or thirty plumbers

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could make good wages if they would come to Honolulu. This condition would probably be evidence to a Bryanite of some baleful influence, but the ordinary citizen of this country would not feel very bad about living under it.

Again the writer tries to show that the results of the recent election in Hawaii evidence indignation against the "missionaries." The facts are these. Every nominee who was a "missionary" descendant or connected by marriage with the missionary descendants was elected, with one exception. Those elected are John D. Paris, a missionary's son; H. P. Baldwin, the same; C. E. Dickey, a missionary's son-in-law; Geo. R. Carter, a missionary's grandson, and S. W. Wilcox, a missionary's son-in-law, was defeated by influences within his own (the Republican) party. The recent election there is no evidence of opposition to "missionary" influence save as that influence is Republican and American. The natives are and always have been strongly monarchical. If they had their wish there is no doubt but they would put the queen on the throne again. The campaign cry of the Independents was for monarchy and against Americans and Americanism. But though Wilcox used the terms "foreigner" and "missionary" as interchangeable every distinctly missionary candidate but one was elected, and none of them were on the Independent ticket. So much for the uprising against the missionaries.

There is without question an opposition to Mr. Dole and his supporters that is exceedingly bitter, and it is largely made up of Americans. They are men who have gone there expecting to find men whom they could use to advance their own interests, men whom they could use as their tools to gain office and emoluments. Instead they found men in control who knew what they were doing and who could not lay aside their plans for the betterment and growth of the territory that a newcomer who knew nothing of existing conditions and cared less might pick a few plums for his personal emolument. Carpet-baggers are not wanted there, and those who have gone down expecting to run things politically and otherwise, have not received an enthusiastic reception. Hawaii, though a recent addition, is not a new country, but has a history of civilized occupation antedating that of Oregon or Washington. The first printing press in the Northwest came from Hawaii. Social conditions there are as settled as in any state of the union. Political conditions were unsettled only because the government lacked physical strength though strong morally. Now that both elements are present there is no fear of revolutions or of outside interference.

As to monopoly in business matters, it is no doubt true that the business men there do not feel inclined to divide up their business and profits with any man who comes along. They have been many years in bringing things into their present state; they have a thorough knowledge of existing conditions, and it is neither just nor reasonable to expect them to sacrifice themselves or their business to newcomers. But that they are not suppressing trade and commerce, but increasing it with most astonishing rapidity is evidenced by official figures. Any man having a little capital can go down there and, if he has intelligence and enterprise, will succeed as readily as in any growing but conservative community in this country. He will be given his chance with the rest and will succeed or not according to his ability and honesty. The sharper is either business or politics will not be likely to prosper.

I have not answered all the errors in your quoted article, but perhaps sufficient to show its untrustworthiness. It speaks of judicial corruption and legally established monopolies, but makes no specifications. If there were nothing else to judge from we might almost fear that the writer of the article in his zeal and anxiety for the poor down-trodden Hawaiians might lose his balance and fall over the line into the condemned missionary claim. For personal knowledge and the observation of a lifetime has evidenced to me that no class or persons have done more for the betterment of Hawaii socially, politically or financially than those now represented by Mr. S. B. Dole and his government.

J. S. BISHOP, M. D.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

University of Oregon Defeated University of Washington by Score of 43 to 9.

EUGENE, Ore., Dec. 1.—The University of Oregon today defeated the University of Washington at football by a score of 43 to 9.

Power to do good is the true and lawful end of aspiring; for good thoughts are little better than good dreams, except they be put in act; and that cannot be without power and place, as the vantage and commanding ground.

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