# Editorial Page of The Journal

# THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

C. S. JACKSON

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

#### THE JOURNAL'S PLATFORM

ATrinity of Events Which Would Make of Portland the Mightiest City of the Pacific Coast.

First-Deepen the Columbia river bar. Second-Open the Columbia river to unimpeded navigation at and above The Dalles. Third-Dig an Isthmian canal.

#### NO TIME FOR DILLY-DALLYING.

ACTIOUS OPPOSITION to the Panama canal treaty will evoke no sympathy in any part of the country. There was a time when the people were dfcided over the question of whether Nicaragua presented a better route than Panama and the best informed sentiment seemed decidedly to favor the former. But those who believed the Panama route was more available combined with those who believed by voting for that route canal building would be indefinitely delayed and it was given the preference, though Nicaragua was left with what might be called a reversionary interest in the project. The action of Colombia with reference to the too generous offer of the American government utterly disgusted the people and when it was learned that through the revolution in Panama a new republic had been set up which conceded to the reasonable demands of this government, a feeling of unholy glee pervaded the country. There is no difference of opinion that Colombia is entitled to no consideration. The only real question raised is as to our own government's foreknowledge and direct contribution to a result which it was otherwise very desirable to bring about. It is quite likely that the face of the record will show all right and this appearing to be true, no one cares to split hairs over the transaction.

There is some disposition shown to force political cap-Ital out of the affair through main strength and awkwardness. If there are plainly legitimate grounds for criticism, well and good, but this is no time for the refirements of logic or feats of legerdemain. The general public wants the canal built and it wants the work undertaken at the earliest possible moment. The question has long passed its academic stage; it has now become one of living interest and in its ramifications of the vastest consequence not alone to this country, but to the whole world. The work is for this country to do and the sooner it is done the sooner will the world begin to realize its benefits. If there are good substantial grounds for Democratic opposition in the senate, then well and good, but if the party leaders are dealing in technicalities and refinements, then they are playing with fire and the country will speedily make that fact apparent.

#### A STRONG CASE STRONGLY STATED.

IN THE SPEECH which Senator Mitchell delivered yes terday on the Lewis and Clark fair he fully covered the historical, social, patriotic and business grounds which justified the Oregon country in going before the congress of the United States to ask for an appropriation. He made plainly evident the great historical significance of the event which it was proposed to celebrate, an event of distinct national consequence, in some aspects unparalleled in history and of the broadest moment in rounding out and extending our frontier through the trackless wastes beyond the Rockies, making it literally and relatively a country of continental magnificence as Mr. Gladstone once called it.

He demonstrated the perfect good faith of the people of Oregon who came clean-handed finto court, having approhas appropriated the further aggregate sum of \$220,000 calls for serious attention.

A PRIEND OF PRESIDENTS.

George Schneider Was One of Organizers

of Republican Party.

From the Kansas City Star.

George Schneider, confidential friend

of Abraham Lincoln, President Grant.

James A. Garfield and William McKin-

ley, a delegate from Illinois to numerous

Republican national conventions, con-frere with Mr. Lincoln in the formation

of the emancipation proclamation and commissioner to uphold the credit of

of the civil war, and former holder of various other confidential posts, has

ome to Kansas City from Chicago, and

Mr. Schneider's object in making Kan-

liberal education. He was active in stir-

ipalities of Germany, and when the par-

ring sentiment to unite all the prin-

liamentary forces took the field he was appointed a commissioner in that army.

The defeat of the movement put

price on Mr. Schneider's head and he fled

tected, and in 1849 landed in America.

His brother, Henry, soon joined him, and

in the first part of the year 1850, the two established the first anti-slavery

German newspaper in the United States

in St. Louis, Das Unsere Zeit. Henry

Schneider died soon after, and in 1851

Mr. Schneider moved to Chicago and became editor of the Staats Zeitung,

made it a daily paper and the foremost

German publication in the Northwest,

Personally, he called the first meeting

to protest against the Kansas-Nebrasks

bill, on January 29, 1854, which paved the

way for making Kansas a free state

ventions of 1856 and 1860, and was a

tor from an early year in the fifties and

at the outbreak of the civil war when

mar the credit of the United States

successive confederate victories tended

sbroad. President Lincoln sent Mr. Schneider to The Hague, Berlin and

Christiania to work up sentiment for the

North and to bolster up the credit of the nation. He secured pledges from

both countries after short work and was

rewarded on his return to this country

by appointment to the internal revenue collectorship in Chicago, then the largest

revenue district. In addition to these

blankets, etc., for the equipment of union

When Mr. Lincoln had completed the

new duties he found time to become active in the union defense committee which secured over the state of Illinois funds.

strong partisan of Mr. Lincoln's.

was a delegate to the national con-

was intimate with the emancipa-

France. He reached Havre unde-

ris, December 13, 1823, and received a state price.

Wabash avenue.

for state exhibits. He showed that a site of unusual beauty had already been secured, that a very great deal of money had already been spent in the necessary preliminary work which when completed would absorb not less than \$200,000, not a dollar of which will be invested in any of the proposed buildings. He went into the provisions of his bill in elaborate detail and after showing that \$6,478,000 terfered with. had been appropriated for the St. Louis exposition, asked why it was not perfectly reasonable to ask less than a third as much for the celebration of an event which' rounded off and grandly realized the work which the Louisiana purchase so strikingly began. He showed that along about July 4. This date was tried that part of the Oregon country embraced in the three last time, and it is thought there might states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho contributed in less than half a century \$54,869,057.70 to the national revenue in the shape of customs receipts, internal revenue and detracted from interest in the convention the sales of public lands. In addition to all this it had proceedings. contributed to the country's stock of gold and silver the enormous total of \$126,000,000. In return the government has spent less than \$20,000,000 for lighthouses and today a scheme which is entirely revoluother aids to commerce, public buildings and surveys of public lands. The Oregon country with its eighty-five and a half million acres of undisposed public lands was, he said, capable of sustaining a population of 50,000,000 people. As a clincher he showed that never a dollar had been paid by the government in aid of an exposition on ousyl considered by the Democratic leadthe Pacific coast and with the exception of the small appropriation to Omaha never a dollar for such purpose has come west of the Missouri river. Since 1861 over \$21,000,- the time originally set by the Republican 900 has been spent in aid of foreign expositions, the last leaders themselves. in Paris getting a million and three quarters, and for the eleven home expositions.

Senator Mitchell has made out a powerful case in favor of his appropriation; there is not a point that he has not for their Panama policy and other things. covered and if the congressional verdict is to be rendered. In this way it is believed by some Demon the merits of the presentation and the justice of the cause there is little doubt that verdict would be perfectly satisfactory to the people of the Oregon country.

#### PUBLIC OPINION IN JAPAN.

UBLIC OPINION is the most tremendous factor in modern life. It is the one thing before which the most powerful must bow and which the most pow- campaign committee, because they would erful seek to placate or hoodwink. Even in Japan it must receive recognition. The people there seem to be unani- they knew exactly the issues that had to mously in favor of war with Russia; the government is be met. doubtless not less blithe for trouble but it is much more anxious to maneuver itself into such a position as to force a verdict of moral justification from the governments of the world. The people see the end and realize the necessity and gare nothing for the intermediate stages which would strengthen their moral status in the eyes of the City Will Be Elevated Seventeen Feet by world; the government knows that it must keep this aspect constantly in view and is very much concerned over the international view of the case.

But it seems likely that the temper of the people will not admit of long delay. The unusual spectacle of the engineers, who will report at a meeting parliament unanimously criticising the action of the min- of the grade-raising commission. The istry in this very matter shows clearly enough the state of the public mind. The Japanese instinct is that war with nounced that the engineers will recom-Russia is inevitable sooner or later and the earlier it is mend its acceptance, and that the comthe better chance for Japan's success. It fully realizes mission will approve the engineers' re-Russia's vast schemes and knows that Japan is ultimately the bid to the city commissioners, who involved in them quite as much as China. Its experience will meet today to consider the matter. demonstrates that Russian pledges are made of very be entered into at once for the execustrange material and seem to have little binding obligan. Therefore, even should Russia now be ready to make concessions they could not hope for them to be lived up to city of several million dollars. and when they were broken the conditions under which a Deutsche bank, and their bids are based war could be waged might not be nearly so favorable as on the plans of Lindon W. Bates of 74

So the drift is apparently in the direction of trouble and priated \$450,000, the people of Portland \$500,000, with an- the Japanese government seems to have not only a very other \$100,000 in reserve, while other states in the West delicate situation abroad but a condition at home that

# THE CHRISTMAS SONG.

By W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune

A song of songs, at which all hearts beat high: A melody of wondrous dulcetness,

and bless; on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains, between the military and Mc-Kenzle wagon roads, was deeded to a

Minnesota timber firm the other day by the state land board, for \$1.25 an acre. in the future will make his winter home The Eugene Guard wants to know how And by the blessed witchery of time they manage to get such a quantity, when an individual is allowed to pursas City his winter home is to be near chase but 160 acres, and that at \$2,50 an his only child, Mrs. Henry Koch of \$20 acre? Simply by hiring some 60 persons

By field and hearth, O'er hill and glen, "Peace on earth,

EVER BEEN THERE. From Spare Moments.

There peals the glory-song-that song A Glasgow man has a wife who is decidedly nervous, and often in the small song that fell in rapture from the hours of the morning imagines she "hears things." One morning last week she thought she smelt gas. Bravery SKV: The song whose lifting strains can never came to her mysteriously. After smell-

It holds no accent that a measure mars But echoes all the gladness of the stars, And soothingly it folds about the heart Of him who in his grief would stand

> Good will to men"-This song of worth

And when the mellow chimes again are And then he turned over with this heard "Put a bucket under it, and come to word

bring The very speech their spirits most desire-The message of that joyful angel choir The boss in politics is no such thing at | Which

> one strain. No music ever written, and no song gracious as this one, that lives so

out for its mother a woman with a broad | So long Praise him with mirth; If women never wore any hats they would have to have just as many by which to measure their social Import-Rejoice again.

# Pull Down the Shades.

him, and at last roused him and said:

"John, there's a leak in the gas pipe in the kitchen. We'll die if it's not

He had heard that kind of story be-

Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press.

nome any more than any other man,

Cold cash warms thing up mighty fast when a man is out in the evening.

About Christmas time a man keeps

It is very reckless for a child to pick

dreaming he is the brush in a fox hunt.

fore, so he sleeplly asked:

oothing advice:

"Is it leaking much now?"

"Not much," replied the lady.

my suggestion. It was a noble docu-ment as it stood at first draft."

GOBBLING TIMBER LAND.

From the Glendale News. Nearly 16,000 acres of fine pine timber

from active business life.

The life of Mr. Schneider has been one for which the state got but \$2.50 an acre.

From the Atlanta Journal. Charles M. Schwab will have artificial daylight in his new mansion. We should think that Mr. Schwab would be tired of original deaft of the emancipation proc-lamation he sent for Mr. Schneider and daylight about now.

"Mr. Lincoln at that time revised it somewhat, only in the verbiage, how-doors descended in Central park Sunday, ever," said Mr. Schneider, 'but I don't Evidently heard the town was to be recall that any changes were made at wide open.

der minister to Switzerland in 1876, and after serving four years he returned to Chicago and engaged in banking business. A number of years are the control of the control A number of years ago he retired One night there came a carol from the

Rich in the strains that comfort men.

Until it thrilled on every land and sea; It echoed where the shades of night were drawn, And surged against the portals of the

It has been blent into each Christma

of remarkable political activity, dating back to the first German revolution in state land ring could not get an acre of land scrip from the state board at the Now when the bells awake on Christmas To sing the song that rang when Christ From out their brazen throats in tones of gold

ing about for some minutes, she rushed upstairs, called her husband, then shook

> apart. "Peace on the earth,

Comes, glad, again,

It seems they bear each comfort-giving over it, and then the very existence of That men desire, if they be hind or king water, would become in itself an evil. Or slave or sage; the chimes serenely

plain made the world to wonder, with above the present level that section of

Peace—peace on earth, Good wift to men!"

# Good Marksmanship.

From the Boston Herald. know of nothing more important in the way of preparing for war," says Secretary Root in his annual report. "than teaching the young men of the country to shoot straight." That is so. is a sentiment that applies to

#### DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL, CONVENTION MAY MEET AS LATE AS SEPTEMBER

Bryan made his extraordinary sp

Chicago he might have been elected.

was the Republican campaign of edu-tion which decided the result. To

There also is a feeling that the busine

Senator Hanna and his associates are

ocratic campaigns. June 21 was fixed

tirely to accommodate a number of far-

western Republicans, whose primaries

would have conflicted with an earlier

day. Chicago was selected merely on

admitted that the Democrats would cer-

September 1 or thereabouts. The oppo-

administration, and until the attack is actually delivered it will be impossible

to defend it. Democratic advocates of

a late convention are urging that it

would be a good idea to delay their con

vention until it has been developed just how Roosevelt and his running mate

were taking throughout the country. Thereupon it would be policy to make

the nomination in such a way as to take

advantage of the weak spots in Republi-

of the party, however, the general senti-

ment being that the Democratic conven-tion should meet not later than July 5,

and probably at Chicago. At least it is

lower rate than usual if a big convention

the Republicans are through with it, be-

cause the seating arrangements, commit-

tee rooms, and all other convention ap-

So far as regards the result on the

s held there within a short time after

particularly anxious to secure a sec

The advocates of both an early and late

can territory.

dea of a short campaign.

which to hold the convention.

Raymond's Washington Special in the most political students that if the elec-Yesterday's decisive meeting of the Republican national committee and the agreement upon June 21 as the date for the convention has stirred up the Democratic managers to an extraordinary de-gree. They had been counting upon the and the plan which is now being con-Republicans beginning their convention sidered involves holding the Democratic not later than June 10, which would have enabled the Democrats to get their gathering under way before the end of the month. At the outside they did not expect the Republicans would call their convention together later than June 14, and their plans have been seriously in-

The Republicans having fixed upon June 21 for the beginning of their vention, it is admitted that the Demo crats would lose prestige if they held their convention with 1 two weeks from This means a convention be some sentimental advantage in having the convention in session on Independence day, but it was found that a holiday

In order to get around the date fixed by the Republicans a number of Demoeratic managers have been considering tionary, so far as political precedence for the minority to wait until the administration party has made its nomination so as to be able to take advantage of any mistakes made by the party in power. A proposition is now being seritwo weeks ahead of the Republican gathering, which would be June 7, which was It is being urged upon Democratic

managers they might score a point by holding their convention first, adopting a conservative platform on the money question, and attacking the Republicana crats that it would be possible to put the Republicans on the defensive, and in this way the Democrats could secure an advantage which would remain with them all through the campaign.

Another contingent is urging a much more extraordinary idea, which is not to hold the convention until the middle of August, or even as late as the first week in September. This delay, it is urged, would paralyze the Republican not begin the circulation of literature nor enter upon an active campaign un-Many Democratic leaders are deeply ever, are gradually drifting around to

impressed with the remembrance of the the belief that the candidate will be campaign of 1896. It is the opinion of either Judge Parker or Judge Gray.

TO LIFT GALVESTON.

Filling-In Process.

Galveston Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

The contract for filling behind the sea-

wall and raising the grade of the city by

17 feet is being carefully examined by

bid of Goodhart Bros, is the only bid

being considered, and it is positively au-

Broadway, New York, who has evolved

an idea by which the great work can be

the grade of Galveston to a height well above flood level will put a definite limit

to the menace which since its founda-

tion has shadowed the second export city

For years before the great storm of

1900 the unprotected nature of the city

had been apparent to all acquainted with

the situation, and many plans were con-

sidered for assuring its safety. But ac-

tion, always slow when danger seems re-

mote, was here delayed until the need was brought home to all by one of the

most grim tragedies of modern times.

On September 6 a storm from the southeast was signaled. On the 11th

more than half of Galveston was in ruins. To a height of 15.7 feet above

mean low water everything was sub-

merged. More than 5,000 lives were

sacrificed to the sea and property to the

So desperate were the straits that it

was seriously proposed to abandon the

city. Plan after plan for protecting Gal-Texas railled to the support of their

cit. Plan after plan for protecting Gal-

veston was discussed in the state legis-

lature, but the situation was a difficult

sand spit, with the city on its eastern end, blocks the entrance to @Galveston

bay, a great sheet of water shaped very

much like an oak leaf. Exposed to the

full sweep of every southerly storm, standing even in the highest parts only

a few feet above the surface of the

water, Galvestop is placed by its very

situation at the mercy of those terrific

tropical storms that from time to time

spring up and lash the waters of the

A seawall was the first measure of pre-

Work was started early in 1902, and a

concrete wall of the strongest make is

now nearly completed. It is 17 feet

highest flood line, and 31/2 miles long. It was shown, however, that without

For these reasons no less a project

voted by the state to supplement the

ed and deposited over an area of approximately two square miles. The

In addition to the great size of the un-

above its present level.

caution, and more than \$1,000,000 was

promptly voted for its construction.

gulf into a frenzy.

Galveston island, a long, parrow

value of \$40,000,000 was destroyed.

Acceptance of the contract for raising

successfully accomplished.

of the United States.

#### done 'hydraulically the surplus water cannot be directed through the streets; railway and streetcar tracks may not be All these and a host of minor difficulties besides confront the engineer in regard to filling in alone,

But by far the greater problem for he engineers was where to get the material for the filling cheaply enough to admit of a business proposition, and how to distribute it.

To the engineer whose plan is to b adopted belongs the credit of its practical solution, after many other plans had been adopted and dismissed. Making an exhaustive study of the whole situation, he conceived the idea of a distributing canal parallel to the seawall.

By this canal, first of all, material can be conveyed to within discharging distance of the sections to be filled, the stuff excavated from the canal being meanwhile used to back up the seawall. Without disturbing in the slightest degree the commerce of the city, the whole area can be filled by the mixture of sand and water pumped by the great hydraulic machines, and the water will drain back into the canal. Technical difficulties are offset by the fact that the working of the dredges is entirely sheltered and the carry is short. Another point in the plan is to take the material for filling from the channels and navigable waters of the bay, to their great improvement So that, when the work is done, when the great hydraulic dredges back out of the canal, filling it up firm and solid as they go. Galveston will be left well above the highest flood line, her channels clear and her safety assured.

# EASTERN BRAINS IN THE WEST.

#### Smart Sons and Daughters Who Left Their Native Beath. From a New York Special.

Are Chicago and the far West capturing the brains and the culture of the United States at the expense of the will answer, but has it any proof to offer? Chicago may shout loud: can prove it dead easy. Look up 'Who's

The book "Who's Who" contains the biographies of 14,500 Americans who have done something entitling them to have their names enrolled in such a work. These sketches give the birthplace and the residences of the sub-jects, and the statistics of these two facts have been compiled by states. To the chagrin of Boston and Maine, and Philadelphia and Hackensack, the statistics show that, with the exception of New York and Florids, the East is losing its smart sons and daughters, many of whom are following the star of em-pire to the West. Not that the East has lost its supremacy in numbers yet, but the movement westward indicates

New York City, of course, draws business and professional men and artists and experts from the whole country be cause of the financial opportunities offered there. Consequently, while only 2,640 of the "Who's Who" were born in the Empire state, there are 3,675 now above mean low water, well above the living within its borders, a gain of highest flood line, and 3 is miles long. nearly 40 per cent.

some additional security this protection might become itself a menace. The great tidal waves could always wash over it, and then the very existence. has given birth to only 532. This shows

a wall, by preventing the return of the a gain of about 80 per cent. water, would become in itself an evil. And except New York and Florida, al most every state east of the Mississippi, than the raising of a greater part of the city of Galveston has been adopted, and bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 were counting out Illinois, shows fewer people of talent and eminence than the act approved June 13, 1902, and constinumber born to them. Counting Illituted by par. 6, O. S. No. 19, 1902, head nois as belonging to the West once bent graciously above the city funds. It is proposed to fill in counting out New York and Florida, plain with solid earth to a height of 17 feet while 8,507 of the prominent men of the above the present level that section of country were born east of the Missis- foot of The Daile the city which suffered most in the last sippi, in the same territory today only of Celilo falls. flood. For this tremendous work it is 5,996 are living. As the gain in New estimated that over 11,000,000 cubic York and Florida of eminent men in yards of filling must be dug, transportities states today over the number born there is only 1,076, it will be seen that the East has lost to the West nearly bare figures give only a poor idea of 1.500 eminent names, in spite of the the magnitude of the operation. An attractive hold-back of New York, area as large as that section of Man-Eliminate this, and we have about 2,500 Eliminate this, and we have about 2,500 names to represent the draft of the hattan island between Washington square and Wall street must be filled in square and Wall street must be filled in West on the brains of the East. and graded to an average of 10 feet is wholly among living people, too.

#### dertaking, many engineering difficulties Mr. Johnsing—If Ah should kiss yo enter into the situation. Buildings in Miss Vanilla, would yo' call foh assist Mr. Johnsing-If Ah should kiss yo',

the condemned area must be raised; pub- ance? preparation for any occupation. Let us all learn to shoot straight at our mark, terial for filling cannot be taken from the shoot straight at our mark, whatever we do.

Miss Vanilla—'Sistance: Do yo' think' Miss Vanilla—'S

# STOCKMEN WILL OPPOSE MEASURE

mane societies and organizations for the convention so late that the Republicans This measure, which was bewill have no time to flood the country fore the Fifty-seventh congress, failed thereby eliminating this suffering. with literature disproving the state-ments made in the Democratic platform. of enactment because of the opposition of the association. It has been rewritten and re-introduced at the present interests of the country, to which the Democrats must appeal if they expect session and will again meet the same to succeed, might be impressed with the at the annual convention which meets

in Portland next month. "This bill purports to be for the purpose of incorporating a 'national humane federation' with various functions the principal of which so far as we are able to ascertain is to provide a hand-some rakeoff for a lot of officers through expense accounts and per diem when actually in service.

a business basis, being the best city in "Among the powers granted this corporation by the proposed law, are to 'regulate the transportation of animals'; make rules for 'feeding and watering' of As a matter of practical politics it is tainly embarrass the Republicans if they stock in transit; to inspect livestock, postponed holding their convention until and 'authority to recover penalties' for mals; in fact there is no class more parsition naturally makes an attack on the the violation of the same.

#### Cause of Opposition.

"Stockmen are opposed to this proposition absolutely. First—Because there are already upon laws governing these very matters, Cruelty to Children, commonly known which were enacted by request of the as the 'Gerry society,' the largest Livestock association and are perfectly organization of the kind in the United satisfactory to the various branches of States, that they have announced their the industry. Consequently the passage opposition to the measure at a meeting of the bill champloned by this 'corporation' would be duplication and a great the following resolution signifying their and unnecessary expense to the govern-disapproval of it, and withdrawing from ment.

convention represent the extreme views "Second-Through the efforts of the measure: National association, congress at its last session placed the hispection of all interstate shipments of livestock in known that the Coliseum managers are this important matter be taken from the or otherwise; further government and again places in the convention, and have represented to the Democrats or will represent to them that the hall can be secured at a much

Says "Humane" Law Is Cruel. pliances would do as well for one party "Third-This bill was drawn by men who know no more about livestock conditions than a Boxer does of Dowielsm and is entirely theoretical and impracti-Democratic candidate, it is believed that the action of the Republican committee cal. Two of the leading boosters for the measure are Mr. John G. Shortall of the will have little influence. Members of Illinois Humane society and Mr. E. K. the Democratic national committee, how-Whitehead of the Colorado state board of child and animal protection. Mr. own me Shortall has probably become better further known throughout the country by his advocating in one breath protection to animals and in the next that this country go back to the practices of the inquisition and establish public whipping posts for men and women who commit trivial offenses, principally against

"One of the foremost duties of the which compels shippers to unload wild National Livestock association," said cattle every 28 hours. In complying Secretary Charles F. Martin this morn- with this law these animals are punched ing, "is to prevent legislation inimical to the industry as well as to advocate the enactment of laws favorable to it.

One of the former. One of the former measures is a bill drawn by the officers of a coterie of huhowever, is opposed to letting these protection of cruelty to children and animals remain in the cars for a few animals. This measure, which was been hours longer in order to reach market,

"Mr. Whitehead has secured some local notoriety for his association by also Kosher or Jewish method of killing catopposition. No doubt some very decided action will be taken upon this subject the in Colorado, issuing foolish and impossible edicts to range stockmen and possible edicts to range stockmen and having one of his young men kill a poor, half-witted man because the latter ofjected to having a horse confiscated because the society claimed he was being fed on paper. At the same time the police courts had their usual quots of drunken men arrested for beating their wives; young girls who had been taken from winercoms, and hungry women and lower districts by the city and county authorities, in which this society took no "Stockmen are not opposed to the pre-vention of cruelty to children and ani-

> ticular in this respect than they. How-ever, they are opposed to having laws governing the industry drawn by this This bill is so obnoxious to the New the federal statute York society for the Prevention of recently held in New York, and adopted

> > The Gerry Resolution

"Resolved, That this board disapprove the incorporation of the American Should Humane association by act of congress

the organization that is supporting the

Resolved, That in view of the unusual philanthropic societies, it and irregular methods resorted to by the would be but a short time before the members of the said association who system of robbery and impositions upon favor the incorporation plan for the purshippers would be as unbearable as it pose of obtaining apparent support therewas under the old law which we had refor, no good purpose could be served by the attendance of delegates representing this society at the forthcoming annual meeting of the association to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of November, 1903; further

" Resolved, That no delegates from this society attend the said meeting, and that this society shall take no part in the deliberations or action of the said meeting through delegates appointed from its own members by proxy or otherwise.

"Resolved, That the secretary forthwith transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the secretary of the said special committee appointed at the annual meeting in 1900 to formulate a plan to make the work of the association more effective, with a note signithemselves. He has also strongly advo-cated the enforcement of a cruel law from said association."

# MUST HAVE CLEAR TITLE TO CANAL

MAJOR LANGFITT SERVES NOTICE MUST BE PROCEEDED WITE.

(Journal Special Service:) Salem, Dec. 18 .- Governor Chamber lain is in receipt of a letter from Major Langfitt, corps of engineers, regarding provement of the Columbia river at The Dalles, suggesting that the state should provide the required right of way for the government project. Yesterday af-ternoon Governor Chamberlain made the following reply to the letter. Major Langfitt's letter is as follows:

"Hon, George E. Chamberlain, Gover-

por of the State of Oregon-Dear Sir I have to inform you that the board of engineers, authorized by river and harbor act approved June 13, 1902, and constituted by paragraph 6, S. O. No. 19, 1962, headquarters corps of engineers, submitted its report of modification of project for improving the Columbia river between the foot of The Dalles rapids and the head of Celilo falls, Oregon and Washington. This board rec-ommended that no work should be begun night by Chief of Police Fackler and a until such right of way and release from squad of 12 policemen under the most damages have been conveyed to the United States free of cost. "This recommendation was concurred

in by the chief of engineers, and the act- ing the last three weeks. A search of his ing secretary of war, under date of November 6, 1903, approved the report, 'subject to the condition that no work store of plunder gathered in the various shall be begun until the right of way stores and houses which he has invaded. and release from damages have been He said his right name was Stanley conveyed to the United States free of Martin.

state of Oregon this would naturally de-volve upon that state, or at least the officials of that state would be the ones to look after the matter.
"Should this view be correct and any

officials of the state be properly designated to take the matter in hand, I should be glad to co-operate in any man ner possible with them in designating the rights of way needed and facilitating their work so far as may be pos "I have the honor to be very respect

fully. W. C. LANGFITT,
Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.
The governor's reply to this letter,
sent out last night, is as follows:

"Maj. W. C. Langfitt, Custom House, Porgland, Or. Dear Sir-I beg to own the receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., in which you say that the board of engineers authorized by river and harbo act approved June 13, 1902, and constiquarters corps of engineers, submitted its report of modification of project for improving Columbia river between the foot of The Dalles rapids and the head

begun until a right of way and release from damages have been conveyed to the United States free of cost. This recommendation, it seems, was concurred in by anthem.
the chief of engineers, and the acting America secretary of war under date of November 6, 1903, approved the report subject to the condition that no work should be begun until the right of way and release

portage railroad around the point re- state.

ferred to in your letter, and made an appropriation for that specific purpose, and much as I feel interested in seeing the United States take charge of this important work I have no power to do any-thing in the premises, nor has the hoard referred to any authority under the act creating them to appropriate any money for any other purpose than that specific-

"I regret this exceedingly, but until further legislation we are compelled THAT IT MUST BE HAD-GOVER- to proceed in the matter of acquiring a right of way and constructing a portage THAT THE PORTAGE RAILWAY this can only be a temporary expedient. whilst a government canal would be permanent and would do more than it is possible for the state to do to relieve conditions in Eastern Oregon and Wash ington, and I sincerely hope that the general government may yet through its proper authorities see its way to take the initiative both in the matter of se-

work of construction of a canal.
"I have the honor to remain,
(Signed.) "Yours respectfully,
"GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN.

# COLLEGE BRED MAN TURNED TO BURGLAR

(Journal Special Service.) Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 18.-A college man of good family, with regular remittances from a rich uncle in Chicago, C. W. Wilks. 21 years of age, was capsensational circumstances.

Wilks confessed to eight big burgiarles which have taken place in Tacoma durroom in the private lodging-house where he stopped brought to light an imemnse

cure and convey this right of way and release from damages, but it is presumed that as the work is leasted to the latter of the

# IRISH OFFERED JOB TO FIGHT UNIONISM

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, Dec. 18.—The Citizens' Alliance, an anti-union merchants' or-ganization of this city, have made John P. Irish naval officer of this port, an offer of a large salary to manage their fight unionism. The position is the same as that held by D. M. Parry in the East.

# **GUNS BOOM WHEN** TREATY NEWS COMES

(Journal Special Service.)
Hayans, Dec. 18.—When the official fiews was received of the pass-ing of the reciprocity bill by the "You advise me that this board has senate President Palma had a national recommended that no work should be salute fired from the Cuban fortress. salute fired from the Cuban fortress. As the first gun belched, the stars and stripes fluttered over Moro castle, while bands over the city took up the national America wildly.

# TENNESSEE EDUCATORS.

(Journal Special Service.) from damages have been conveyed to the United States free of cost.

"The legislature at its last session passed an act providing for the creation of a board of portage commissioners, agree upon uniform methods and effecand providing for the acquirement of a tive measures of promoting the work of right of way and the construction of a education in the eastern section of the