

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. JNO. F. CARROLL

Published every evening (except Sunday) at the Journal Building, Fifth and Yamhill streets, Portland, Oregon.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE JOURNAL'S PLATFORM

Attny 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.

FACTIOUS OPPOSITION to the Panama canal treaty will evoke no sympathy in any part of the country. There was a time when the people were divided over the question of whether Nicaragua presented a better route than Panama and the best informed sentiment seemed decidedly to favor the former.

There is some disposition shown to force political capital 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 refinements of logic or feats of legerdemain.

A STRONG CASE STRONGLY STATED.

IN THE SPEECH which Senator Mitchell delivered yesterday 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 demonstrated the perfect good faith of the people of Oregon who came clean-handed into court, having appropriated \$450,000, the people of Portland \$500,000, with another \$100,000 in reserve, while other states in the West have appropriated the further aggregate sum of \$220,000.

A FAILED OF PRESIDENT.

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 McKinley, a delegate from Illinois to numerous Republican national conventions, confers with Mr. Lincoln in the formation of the emancipation proclamation and commissioner who upheld the credit of the Union at the Hague at the outbreak of the civil war, and former holder of various other confidential posts, has come to Kansas City from Chicago, and in the future will make his winter home at the Midland hotel.

The life of Mr. Schneider has been one of remarkable political activity, dating back to the first German revolution in 1848. He was born in Pirmasens, Bavaria, December 13, 1823, and received a liberal education. He was active in stirring sentiment to unite all the principles of Germany, and when the parliamentary form took the field he was appointed a commissioner in that army.

The defeat of the movement put a price on Mr. Schneider's head and he fled to France. He reached Havre undisturbed, 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.

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 Nebraska bill, on January 29, 1854, which paved the way for making Kansas a free state.

When Mr. Lincoln had completed the original draft of the emancipation proclamation he sent for Mr. Schneider and they went over it together.

"Mr. Lincoln at that time revised it somewhat, only in the verbiage, however," said Mr. Schneider, "but I don't recall that any changes were made at

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 \$5,478,000 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.

Senator Mitchell has made out a powerful case in favor of his appropriation; there is not a point that he has not covered and if the congressional verdict is to be rendered on 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.

PUBLIC 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 powerful seek to placate or hoodwink. Even in Japan it must receive recognition. The people there seem to be unanimously in favor of war with Russia; the government is 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.

But it seems likely that the temper of the people will not admit of long delay. The unusual spectacle of the parliament unanimously criticizing the action of the ministry in this very matter shows clearly enough the state of the public mind. The Japanese instinct is that war with Russia is inevitable sooner or later and the earlier it is the better chance for Japan's success.

So the drift is apparently in the direction of trouble and the Japanese government seems to have not only a very delicate situation abroad but a condition at home that calls for serious attention.

THE CHRISTMAS SONG.

By W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

One night there came a carol from the sky—

A song of songs, at which all hearts beat high;

A melody of wondrous dulceness, Rich in the strains that comfort men, and bless;

It swept its way in waves of harmony Until it thrilled on every land and sea; It echoed where the shades of night were drawn,

And surged against the portals of the dawn.

And by the blessed witchery of time It has been blent into each Christmas chime.

By field and heath, O'er hill and glen, Kings: "Peace on earth, Good will to men!"

Now when the bells awake on Christmas morn

To sing the song that rang when Christ was born,

From out their brazen throats in tones of gold

There peals the glory-song—that song of old;

The song that fell in rapture from the sky;

The song whose lifting strains can never die;

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 apart.

"Peace on the earth, Good will to men!"

This song of worth Comes, glad, again,

And when the mellow chimes again are heard

It seems they bear each comfort-giving word

That men desire, if they be hind or king Or slave or sage; the chimes serenely bring

The very speech their spirits most desire—

The messages of that joyful angel choir Which once bent graciously above the plain

And made the world to wonder, with one strain,

No music ever written, and no song So gracious as this one, that lives so long

"Praise him with mirth; Rejoice again, Peace—peace on earth, Good will to men!"

Good Marksmanship.

From the Boston Herald.

"I 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, and it is a sentiment that applies to preparation for any occupation. Let us all learn to shoot straight at our mark, whatever we do.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION MAY MEET AS LATE AS SEPTEMBER

Raymond's Washington Special in the Chicago Tribune. Yesterday's decisive meeting of the Republican national committee and the Democratic managers 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 interfered with.

The Republicans having fixed upon June 21 for the beginning of their convention, it is admitted that the Democrats would lose prestige if they held their convention with a two weeks from that day. This means a convention along about July 4. This date was tried last time, and it is thought there might be some sentimental advantage in having the convention in session on Independence day, but it was found that a holiday detracted from interest in the convention proceedings.

In order to get around the date fixed by the Republicans a number of Democratic managers have been considering today a scheme which is entirely revolutionary in character. The political procedure goes. It has been the general custom 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. This proposition is now being seriously considered by the Democratic leaders, however, to hold their convention two weeks ahead of the Republican gathering, which would be June 7, which was the time originally set by the Republican leaders themselves.

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 Republicans for their financial policy and other things. In this way it is believed by some Democrats 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 would give the Republican campaign committee, because they would not begin the circulation of literature nor enter upon an active campaign until they knew exactly the issues that had to be met.

Democratic leaders are deeply impressed with the remembrance of the campaign of 1896. It is the opinion of

TO LIFT GALVESTON.

City Will Be Elevated Seventeen Feet by Filling-In Process.

Galveston Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

The contract for filling behind the seawall and raising the grade of the city by 17 feet is being carefully examined by engineers, who will report at a meeting of the grade-raising commission. The bid of Goodhart Bros. is the only one being considered, and it is positively assumed its acceptance, and that the commission will approve the engineers' report and recommend the acceptance of the bid to the city commissioners, who will meet today to consider a contract will be entered into at once for the execution of the work, which means an expenditure on the part of the county and city of several million dollars.

Goodhart Bros. are allied with the Deutsche Bau, and the contract is based on the plans of Lindon W. Bates of 74 Broadway, New York, who has evolved an idea by which the great work can be successfully accomplished.

Acceptance of the contract for raising the grade of Galveston to height will above the level will put a definite limit to the menace which since its foundation has shadowed the second export city of the United States.

For years before the great storm of 1900 the unprotected city of Galveston had been acquainted with the situation, and many plans were considered for assuring its safety. But action, always slow when danger seems remote, was here delayed until the need was brought home to all by one of the most ghastly 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 submerged. More than 1,000 lives were sacrificed to the sea and property to the value of \$40,000,000 was destroyed.

So desperate were the straits that it was seriously proposed to abandon the city. Plan after plan for protecting Galveston was discussed in the state legislature, but the situation was a difficult one. Galveston island, a long, narrow sand spit, with the city on its eastern end, blocks the entrance to Galveston bay, a great sheet of water 17 feet above the present level that section of the city which suffered most in the last flood. For this tremendous work it is estimated that over 11,000,000 cubic yards of filling must be dug, transported and deposited over an area of approximately two square miles.

The bare figures give only a poor idea of the magnitude of the operation. An area as large as that section of Manhattan Island between Washington square and Wall street must be filled in and graded to an average of 10 feet above its present level.

In addition to the great size of the undertaking, many engineering difficulties enter into the situation. Buildings in square and wall street must be raised; public traffic must not be interrupted; material for filling cannot be taken from any point near the seawall; if filling is

most political students that if the election had been held within 30 days after Bryan made his extraordinary speech at Chicago he might have been elected. It is a curious coincidence that the design of education which decided the result. Time was necessary for such educational work, and the plan which is now being considered involves holding the Democratic convention so late that the Republicans will have no time to flood the country with literature disproving the statements made in the Democratic platform. There also is a feeling that the business interests of the country, to which the Democrats are appealing, if they expect to succeed might be impressed with the idea of a short campaign.

Senator Hanna and his associates are not worrying themselves about the Democratic campaign. June 21 was fixed upon for the date for the convention early to accommodate a number of far-western Republicans, whose primaries would have conflicted with an earlier date. Chicago was selected merely on the basis of being the best city in which to hold the convention.

As a matter of practical politics it is admitted that the Democrats would certainly embarrass the Republicans if they postponed holding their convention until September, or later. The opposition naturally makes an attack on the administration, and until the attack is actually delivered it will be impossible to defend it. Democratic advocates of a late convention are arguing that the idea is a good one, and that the convention 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 Republican territory.

The advocates of both an early and late convention represent the extreme views of the party, however, the general sentiment being that the Democratic convention should meet not later than July 6, and probably as early as June 21. It is known that the Coliseum managers are particularly anxious to secure a second convention, and have represented to the Democrats or will represent to them that the hall can be secured at a much lower rate than usual if a big convention is held there within a short time after the Republicans are through with it, because the seating arrangements, committee rooms, and all other convention appliances would do as well for one party as for the other.

So far as regards the result on the Democratic candidate, it is believed that the action of the Republican committee will have little influence. Members of the Democratic national committee, however, are gradually drifting around to the belief that the candidate will be either Judge Parker or Judge Gray.

done hydraulically the surplus water cannot be directed through the streets; railway and street tracks may be washed away. 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 the engineers was where to get the material for the filling. It is necessary to admit of a business proposition, and how to distribute it.

To the engineer whose plan is to be 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 used while 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 machine, 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, where 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.

BASTARD BRAINS IN THE WEST.

Smart Sons and Daughters Who Left Their Native Heath.

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 East? It is easy to guess what Chicago will answer, but has it any proof to offer? Chicago may shout loud: "We provide the reason for our greatness. So that, when the work is done, where 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."

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. Chicago, has done relatively better. It has 94 of these distinguished people among its residents, though it has given birth to only 52. This shows a gain of about 39 per cent.

And except New York and Florida, almost every state east of the Mississippi, counting out Illinois, shows fewer people of talent and eminence than the number born to them. Counting Illinois as belonging to the West, and counting out New York and Florida, the West has 1,507 of the prominent men of the country were born east of the Mississippi, in the same territory today only 5,998 are living. As the gain in New York and Florida of eminent men in these states today over the number born there is only 1,074, it will be seen that the East has lost to the West nearly 1,500 eminent names, in spite of the attractive hold-back of New York. Eliminate this, and we have about 2,500 names to represent the East of the West in the brains of the East. This is wholly among living people, too.

No Assistance Needed.

Mr. Johnson—If Ah should kiss you, Miss Vanilla, would you call for assistance? Ah—(distanced) Do you think Ah need any 'assistance' to receive one stingy little kiss?

STOCKMEN WILL OPPOSE MEASURE

"One of the foremost duties of the National Livestock association," said Secretary Charles F. Martin this morning, "is to prevent legislation inimical to the industry as well as to advocate the enactment of laws favorable to it. One of the former measures is a bill to amend the act of 1901 for the humane societies and organizations for the protection of cruelty to children and animals. This measure, which was before the Fifty-seventh congress, failed of enactment because of the opposition of the association. It has been re-written and re-produced for the present session and will again meet the same opposition. No doubt some very decided action will be taken upon this subject at the annual convention which meets in Portland next month.

The 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 handsome takeoff for a lot of officers through various accounts and per diem when actually in service.

"Among the powers granted this corporation by the proposed law, are to regulate the transportation of animals; make rules for feeding and watering of stock in transit; to inspect livestock, and authority to recover penalties for the violation of the same.

Causes of Opposition.

"Stockmen are opposed to this proposition absolutely. First—Because there are already upon the federal statute laws governing these very matters, which were enacted by request of the Livestock association and are perfectly satisfactory to the various branches of the industry. Second—The passage of the bill championed by this 'corporation' would be duplication and a great and unnecessary expense to the government.

"Second—Through the efforts of the National association, congress at its last session placed the jurisdiction of all interstate shipments of livestock in charge of federal inspectors. Should this important matter be taken from the government and again placed in the hands of philanthropic societies, it would be a short time before the system of robbery and extortion upon shippers would be as unbearable as it was under the old law which we had repealed.

Says "Humane" Law is Cruel.

"Third—This bill was drawn by men who know no more about livestock conditions than a boxer does of Dowdism and is entirely theoretical and impractical. Two of the leading boosters of the measure are Mr. John G. Shortall of the Illinois Humane society and Mr. E. K. Whitehead of the Colorado state board of child and animal protection. Mr. Shortall has probably become better known throughout the country by his advocating one breed of protection of animals and in the next that the country go back to the practices of the inquisition and establish public whipping posts for men and women who commit trivial offenses, principally against the Indians. Congress has strongly advocated the enforcement of a cruel law.

MUST HAVE CLEAR TITLE TO CANAL

MAJOR LANGFITT SERVES NOTICE THAT IF MUST BE HAD—GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES THAT THE PORTAGE RAILWAY MUST BE PROCEEDED WITH.

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

"Hon. George E. Chamberlain, Governor of Oregon: Sir—I have the honor 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, 1902, 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 recommended that no work should be begun until such right of way and release from damages have been conveyed to the United States free of charge."

"Nothing is said as to who should secure and convey this right of way and release from damages, but it is presumed that as the work is located in the territory of Oregon, it would naturally devolve 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 would be glad to co-operate in any manner possible with them in designating the rights of way needed and facilitating their work so far as may be possible."

"I have the honor to be very respectfully, W. C. LANGFITT, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A."

The governor's reply to this letter, sent out last night, is as follows: "Major W. C. Langfitt, Custom House, Portland, 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 harbor act approved June 13, 1902, and constituted by par. 6, S. O. No. 19, 1902, 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."

"You advise me that this board has recommended that no work should be 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 the chief of engineers, and the acting secretary of war under date of November 6, 1902, approved the report subject to the condition that no work should be begun until the right of way and release from damages have been conveyed to the United States free of cost."

"The legislature at its last session passed an act providing for the construction of a right of way and the construction of a portage railroad around the point re-

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 anything in the premises, nor has the board referred to any officers using the act for any other purpose than that specifically mentioned in the act.

"I regret this exceedingly, but until further legislation we are compelled to provide for the means of acquiring a right of way and construction of a portage railroad. In the very nature of things 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 Washington, 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 securing title to a right of way and in the work of construction of a canal."

"I have the honor to remain, (Signed) "Yours respectfully, GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor."

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 captured on a rooftop shortly before midnight by Chief of Police Fackler and a squad of 12 policemen under the most sensational circumstances.

Wilks confessed to eight big burglaries which have taken place in Tacoma during the last three weeks. A search of his room in the private lodging-house where he stopped brought to light an immense store of plunder gathered in the various stores and houses which he has invaded. He said his right name was Stanley Martin.

The robber was caught while attempting to enter through a skylight the store of Heinemann & Posner on Pacific avenue. He was caught red-handed and made no resistance.

IRISH OFFERED JOB TO FIGHT UNIONISM

(Journal Special Service.) San Francisco, Dec. 18.—The Citizens' Alliance, an anti-union merchants' organization of this city, have made John F. Irish, ex-officer of the 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.) Havana, Dec. 18.—When the official news was received of the passing of the reciprocity bill by the senate President Palma had a national 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 anthem. Immense crowds cheered for America wildly.

TENNESSEE EDUCATORS

(Journal Special Service.) Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 18.—A two-days' conference of leading educators of Tennessee began today at the University of Tennessee, the chief object being to agree upon uniform methods and effective measures of promoting the work of education in the eastern section of the state.