HAVE YOUR NEWSDEALER OR NEWSBOY DELIVER THE SUNDAY JOURNAL AT YOUR ROOMS OR HOUSE TOMORROW, OR ORDER IT FROM THE JOURNAL OFFICE—PHONES MAIN 7173, A 6051. THE PRICE IS FIVE CENTS A COPY. THE DAILY JOURNAL IS ONLY TWO CENTS A COPY.

Wants! Wants! Wants!
Be sure to have your Ads in The Sunday Journal.

The weather—Occasional rain tonight and Sunday; variable winds.

Oregon Daily Journal

JOURNAL CIRCULATION YESTERDAY WAS 29,300

VOL. VI. NO. 267. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1908.—TWO SECTIONS—18 PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS. ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SOUNDS WARNING

WORLD MAY HAVE TO WAR ON JAPANESE AND CHINESE

WAR AGAINST WHITE RACE

Judge John Harlan Creates Stir at Capital—Expert Tells of Work of Fortifying Pacific Coast Ports—Larger Navy Needed.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 11.—"We'll see within the next 10 years an army of 5,000,000 in number in China, drilled and instructed by the Japanese, and when the time comes it will oust the whites from that country."

This note of warning, sounded in an address last night by Associate Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, has created a stir at the capital and is being generally discussed today. The speech was made at the annual dinner of the Navy League, where Justice Harlan was one of the principal speakers.

Justice Harlan predicted a great war between the white and yellow races and earnestly urged the United States to make preparations to meet the issue when it comes. This statement closely followed his remarkable declaration that a tremendous Chinese army will be established to drive the whites out of China.

Referring to the United States navy, the jurist declared:

"I want to see our navy grow to such an extent or be in such condition that no nation on earth could consider for a moment the question of entering into a contest with us."

Justice Harlan prefaced his remarks with the statement that he would speak as a soldier of the civil war and not as a "jingo." He said that an increased army is not so necessary as a larger navy.

"There are 10,000,000 men in this country," he continued, "who would be ready to go to war within 90 days. The average American does not require more than three months' training to become a good soldier. It is my honest opinion that no country would ever send an army to invade our soil. We have enough men right here in this country to overwhelm the greatest army ever in existence."

Justice Harlan declared he did not care to venture an idea as to how big our navy should be, but added that it should be sufficiently big to protect our ports on the Atlantic ocean.

"Whatever may be the outcome of the pending controversies between Japan and the United States over the question of Japanese immigration, the fact remains that the state, war and navy department realize that it is up to this country to put our Pacific coast defenses in the very best possible condition."

The foregoing is part of an interview between a local citizen and a representative of the navy department whose name cannot be used for obvious reasons. Continuing, he said:

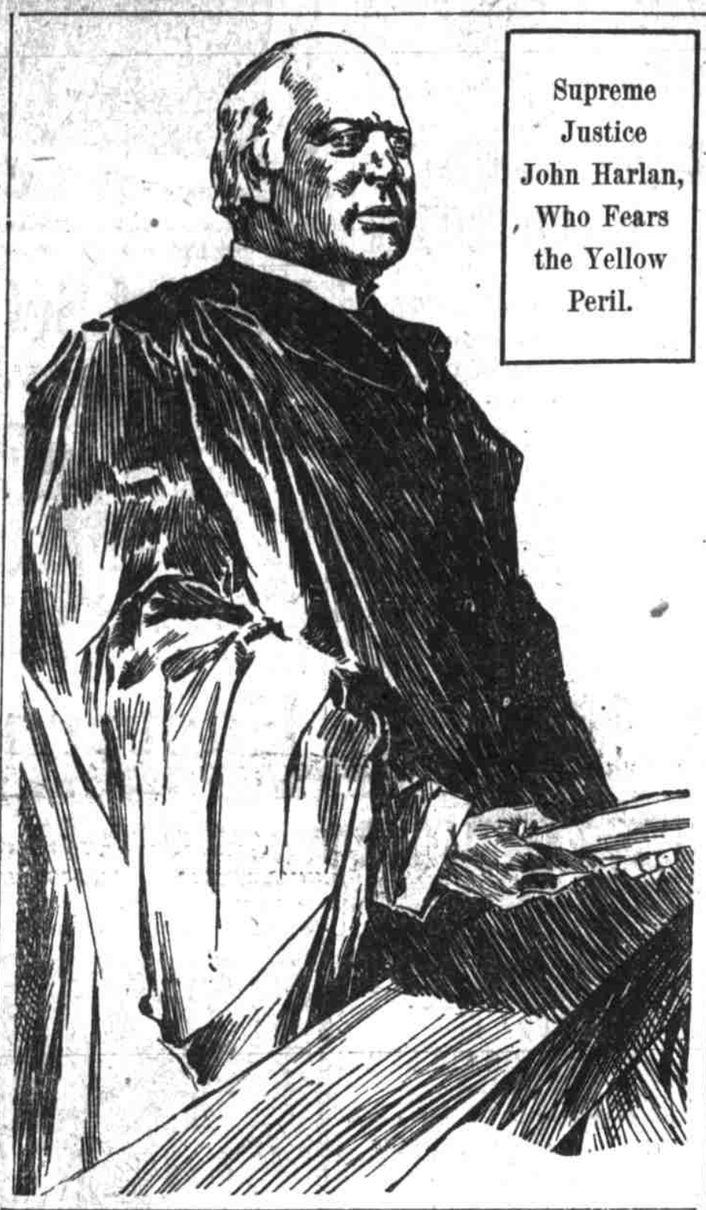
"The several departments of the government have long understood the necessity of strengthening coast fortifications, and it is with much satisfaction that officials learned the president's policy in this matter.

"The United States has not been entirely asleep, as people are wont to conjecture. There is one great weakness in our coast defense preparations and that is a lack of trained artillerists. Every inducement has been set forth to have men join the coast artillery and the National Guards have been urged to assign men to study the art of gunnery that they may act as reserves in an emergency. While I am not at liberty to give an opinion for public expression regarding the assembly of state guards' adjutants at Washington, I personally believe that the visit of General Finzer and others at the capital has, indirectly at least, a bearing of the situation under discussion.

Fortifying Harbors.

"Within the past two years the government has accomplished to the full extent of appropriations, the system of defending Pacific coast harbors against attack. Such harbors at Portland and San Francisco are protected except in

(Continued on Page Two.)



Supreme Justice John Harlan, Who Fears the Yellow Peril.

DISTRICT PAYS FOR LAND CASES

Odd Freak of Legislation Forces Columbia to Stand Half of the Oregon Bill.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—By an old freak of legislation the District of Columbia will have to bear $25,000, or one half the expense of prosecuting alleged land grafters in Oregon.

The district revenues are dug into to the extent of $24,500 to prosecute Hyde, Benson, Dimond and Schneider, because a law was passed several years ago that the court expense in the district should be borne, one half by the United States and one half by the district. Consequently the district treasury is out to the tune of $24,500 through no fault of the district's citizens.

JACKSON HATCH TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 11—According to a story told by Miss Lydia Lindehan, his stenographer, Attorney Jackson Hatch, who is accused of embezzling $5,000 from the Sage estate, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself after he was called a felon.

TO CURE DRUNKS BY CHRISTIANITY

Mental Healer Bishop Fallows Says He Will Open Sanitarium at Chicago.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Jan. 11.—A sanitarium for the treatment of "drunks" and "dope fiends" will be established by Bishop Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal church, who, two weeks ago launched out as a mental healer of diseases in this city. In the new sanitarium "Christian psychology" is to take the place of the "gold cure" and other specifics for the cure of alcoholism.

"There is no doubt that drunkenness and various forms of drug habits can be cured by Christian psychology," says Bishop Fallows. "Drunkenness is a disease just the same as tuberculosis, pneumonia or other dangerous ailments."

PRESIDENT DINES SENATOR BOURNE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—Senator Bourne was entertained at dinner by President Roosevelt last night. It is believed that the Oregon land fraud cases were discussed.

ANOTHER EXPENSIVE DISEASE BROUGHT TO AID OF HARRY THAW

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Jan. 11.—"What do I think of the jury? Why, its 100 per cent better than the first. I am truly delighted with it."

So said Evelyn Thaw today in commenting on the quick work performed in securing a sworn jury to try her husband, Harry Thaw, for the murder of Stanford White.

Both sides seem to be well pleased with the 12 men. "It's one of the cleanest-cut juries I have ever seen in my whole career as a lawyer. There can be no question about the fairness of these men," declared District Attorney Jerome.

"The defense is content," is the comment made by Attorney Littleton, chief counsel for the defense.

"Stuporous melancholia," that is the disease that is troubling Harry Thaw at the present time, and it will be used as a basis for the defense. This announcement was made today after a conference held by the medical experts who will testify in the defendant's behalf. The experts, after deciding that Thaw is a victim of that mental disease, so reported to the Thaw lawyers, who thereupon declared it would be used as a defense.

A report was circulated today to the effect that District Attorney Jerome has his eye on one of the new jurors with a view to having him discharged for cause. Although Jerome declines to discuss the matter, it is said that this man remarked, after reading the testimony taken in the first trial that he could never vote to convict Thaw.

DIPLOMAT IS BUNKOED BY WOMAN

Colonel Kowalsky, Agent for King Leopold of Belgium, Taken Into Camp by Madame Zolo, Healer and Masseuse.

Lone Female Induces Him to Furnish House for Her —Fails to Pay Rent and Officer Fears Furniture Will Be Attached.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Colonel H. I. Kowalsky, diplomatic agent for Belgium, attorney for giant corporations and regarded as one of the cleverest lawyers in New York, and his brother, J. N. Kowalsky, a local stock broker, have been bunkoed by one lone female, Estella Nicholson, commonly known as Mme. Zolo, a masseuse and healer. When Colonel Kowalsky left San Francisco for New York he stored several thousand dollars' worth of furniture, which he owned jointly with his brother, in a local storage house.

Early in December, while in search of a man with whom he had business dealings, J. N. Kowalsky called at the house then occupied by Mme. Zolo. Though a total stranger to him, the madame soon convinced him that it would be to his best interests to withdraw the furniture from the warehouse and use it to furnish a house which she had rented, in exchange for which she would give him room and board free and one half of the profits which she secured from her practice, which she claimed amounted to $30 per day. This proposition looked enticing to him and he readily accepted. On December 20 last he sent the furniture to the woman's house.

In the meanwhile J. N. Kowalsky had informed his brother of his transaction. As soon as the letter reached New York a telegram came to demand a bond. The masseuse soon convinced J. N. Kowalsky that this was unnecessary, but on last Wednesday he discovered that Mme. Zolo had not paid her rent, neither for her former house nor for the present one. Kowalsky then demanded the return of his furniture, stating that it might be attached. This morning he made a second demand, which brought forth threats from the madame that if he dared to make such a demand again she would "blow his head off."

Now J. N. Kowalsky is seeking a new boarding place, and at the same time wondering when he will get the furniture back, if at all.

Kowalsky is a confidential agent of King Leopold of Belgium, and was at Washington to lobby in congress at the time of the alleged atrocities in the Congo. He is known all over the world for his diplomatic ability, and it is said that no other statesman would have been able to have prevented the United States from interfering in the Congo affair.

BABE WITNESSES DOUBLE MURDER

Child Plays in Blood of Dead Parents After Fatal Duel at Oakland.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 11.—Pietro Sorocco and his wife fought to death this morning in their home, 4191 Montgomery, the man armed with a razor and the woman with a huge butcher knife. After each had slashed the other in dozens of places without striking a vital spot, Sorocco succeeded in reaching his wife's throat and almost severed her head from her body. He then slashed his own throat, falling dead beside his wife.

The only witness to the tragedy was the three-year-old child of the couple. Guiseppi Trenctro and his wife, who live in the same building, fled through a window at the sound of the mortal combat and when they returned with the police the baby was found, blood besmeared, crying in its terror.

The house resembled a shambles. The bodies were taken to the morgue.

Sococco and his wife engaged in a drinking bout last night, and the quarrel which led to the fight began when they arose this morning. They had had trouble before, the wife some months ago attempting suicide in Los Angeles. She but recently returned to live with her husband.

Fire at Albion.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Albion, Ida., Jan. 11.—A fire damaging property valued at $200,000 destroyed seven buildings, including two banks. The city is left without cash or telephones. It is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin.

DECISION OPENS DOOR TO THIEVES, SAYS HENEY

Prosecutor Declares Supreme Court Got Off on Wrong Foot in Ruling on Williamson Case—Death Knell of Future Land Fraud Prosecutions Is Heard

"The United States supreme court has got off on the wrong foot. I have not seen the decision it rendered in the Williamson case, but if that decision is as you say it is; if the court has held that there is nothing in the timber and stone act to prevent a man from contracting to sell his claim at any time after the filing papers have been put on record and before the final proof; if a claimant can take money from a prospective purchaser to be used in proving up on his claim, then the timber and stone act might just as well be repealed and the doors thrown wide open to the land thieves." This is the way Francis J. Heney, who arrived in Portland this morning to take up the trial of John H. Hall, looks at the supreme court decision which reversed the Williamson verdict of guilty and remanded the case for another trial.

"If the decision is as it has been reported to be," said Mr. Heney, continuing his argument. "If the supreme court has held in that manner then there is nothing under the law to prevent a timber thief or syndicate of them going into the papers with an advertisement that they will buy a whole township of government land and that they will furnish the money to pay for the final proofs.

"Under that decision, as I see it now, men could read such an advertisement, rush into the township and file upon a claim, then go and contract to sell it to the advertiser, borrow money to bring their claim to final proof and then sell it according to the contract, or, if the deal should fall through, relinquish the claim. It would simply be gambling $5 against $500."

In this manner the noted land fraud and graft prosecutor gives his views of the Williamson decision and its possible effect on the land-stealing industry of the United States. Gleaming through his words is the significant assumption that the knell of all successful land fraud prosecutions has been rung by the decision of the supreme court in that under the ruling is opened an easy way by which to evade the penalties imposed under the timber and stone act. If Mr. Heney's prognostication is right, and it generally is, then the beginning of the end is in sight.

Court Off, Says Heney.

"As regards the Williamson case and the Williamson indictment," continued Mr. Heney, "the court got off on the wrong foot. Judge De Haven ruled out the evidence objected to by the supreme court and it was not used in the first two trials. We did not go out of the indictment in introducing that evidence and when the case came before Judge Hunt we argued the question out before him. He was in doubt and I suggested that he confer with an attorney of the general land office then in Portland, and who helped draw the indictment.

"It was then shown to him that the document did set out allegations both as to the filing papers and the final proofs. The indictment was drawn with the use of technical terms common to the land office and to one familiar with that department is as clear as crystal. I explained the point before the circuit court of appeals in the Gesner and Biggs appeal and had no trouble with it. Therefore I believe the supreme court overlooked the meaning of the indictment.

"The ruling will not affect the next trial of the Williamson case, however, in my belief, as the case of the government is strong enough to convict without the objectionable evidence."

Will Not Discuss Bristol.

Turning from the Williamson case Mr. Heney discussed conditions in general. He told something of his plans for the future as regards the land cases, touched sparingly on the Bristol controversy and promised to take up his quarrel with Senator Fulton before he left the state.

"I do not want to make any statement regarding the Bristol matter," said Mr. Heney. "Mr. Bristol has not discussed it and I do not desire to, especially without discussing it with him. "I will say, however, that the trouble was not over the land cases. Attorney-General Bonaparte denies that he ever stated that Bristol was connected with the land fraud defendants in a professional way. Neither did I make any statement regarding the matter while in Washington. I refused to discuss it and the statement sent out that I considered the action of President Roosevelt in withdrawing the nomination of Mr. Bristol to be the right thing to do was untrue. I never made such a statement.

"A short time before Mr. Bristol's name was withdrawn the attorney-general wired me asking whether, if I could not try the cases, I could suggest some one competent to take my place, and at that time I replied that in my opinion Mr. Bristol was the best qualified man in the United States to go on with the prosecutions." Further than this Mr. Heney would not discuss the Bristol matter.

United on Malarkey.

"I do not know Mr. Schuebel," continued Mr. Heney. "I have never met the man and know nothing of his fitness for the place. When I was in Washington three of the Oregon delegation were united on Dan Malarkey for United States attorney while Senator Bourne was holding out for Schuebel. He asked me what I thought of the matter and I told him I did not know Mr. Schuebel and knew nothing of the matter one way or the other. As far as Mr. Schuebel helping in the trial of the land cases is concerned, I usually try my own cases. I have my theory of the case and want to carry it out. Of course I would not object to having a lawyer look up points of law which might arise in the trial of a case, but I want to try the case in my own way." Then the prosecutor switched to the Hall case.

"I will be ready to begin the Hall case at 10 o'clock Monday morning," he said. "I expect to finish the case in about two weeks."

"Then what?" Mr. Heney was asked.

"Then," he said, "I will go back to San Francisco."

"What will become of the remaining land cases?"

"Judge T. C. Becker, who is now in Los Angeles, will go on with them if I am unable to return to Portland. Whether I return will depend upon the developments in San Francisco. If I can come back I will."

Will Look After Fulton.

"The Hall case then is probably the last of the land cases you will try here?" Mr. Heney was asked.

"Well," he replied slowly, "it is if conditions are such in California that I cannot return in time to try any more of the cases."

"Are you going to bring out your charges against Senator Fulton during the trial of the Hall case?" was the next question.

"I do not wish to make any statement about that," was the response, "but I will say that before I leave Oregon I will take care of Mr. Fulton."

"Don't you think it is a little breach of senatorial courtesy to jump onto a man when he is campaigning for reelection?" Mr. Heney was asked, and the smile that has made him famous spread over his countenance.

"Is he coming back to campaign?" he asked. Then he added while his smile beamed out, "If he does come back

(Continued on Page Two.)

BUILD BIG TANNERY IN PORTLAND

Inventor of Antioak Leather Will Handle Hide Output of New Swift Packing Plant—Secret Process of Manufacture.

Use No Tan Bark—Product Is Waterproof, More Durable and Much Cheaper—Now Being Used for Automobile Tires.

It is proposed by a company organized by F. J. Catterlin to build in Portland a tannery to be operated by the Antioak process, employing upwards of 100 men, and to build a shoe factory, a harness factory, a collar factory and an automobile factory, to use the output of the tannery. The undertaking is the largest of its kind on the Pacific coast with the exception of the Antioak company's plant now operating at Los Angeles.

The cost of the proposed plant is estimated at $200,000. The process of tanning to be used in this plant is something of a mystery in the leather business, having been discovered by a German tanner who has kept it a close secret and now controls the Los Angeles plant.

He has been experimenting for some years with the leather made from his process, to satisfy himself of its durability and to see how many new purposes it can be practically adapted to. It has been found that the leather lasts many times longer than ordinary tanned leather, and is practically indestructible in ordinary wear.

Unaffected by Water.

The process renders the leather impervious to water or oil, and a harness made of it never has to be oiled, but remains soft and pliable under all conditions of weather. The tensile strength of the new leather, says Mr. Catterlin, is its wonderful quality. A type of automobile tire that has been made of it outlasts four rubber tires, and can be manufactured at far less cost than the rubber tire.

The present capacity of the Antioak Leather company is 640 sides a day, employing 100 men. It uses 110,000 feet of floor space in its Los Angeles factory. The intention is to erect a similar factory for tanning in Portland, and also establish the subsidiary industries. The company expects to take the entire hide output of the Swift Packing company plant now being built on East Portland peninsula.

The new process was discovered by accident by the inventor. He had been a tanner from boyhood, and for years had been experimenting to learn a method of tanning that would be less expensive and produce waterproof leather. He had almost given up in despair when, by a mistake in mixing some simple ingredients to eliminate alkali from the water used at Los Angeles, he fell upon the chemical combination that produced the desired results in the tanning process.

Offered Fortune for Secret.

It is said he has been offered $500,000 and a salary of $1,000 per month from the leather trust for his secret if he will turn over the process and devote his services to the trust. His refusal is said to have been justified by the success of his business, which will in another year be yielding him rewards as large as offered by the trust.

Eliminates Enormous Expense.

The process is said to be largely a salt process, but the particular ingredients have baffled the most expert chemists who have gained places in the factory in menial positions and sought to analyze the decoctions used. The secret remains with the inventor and his son, who work in the factory. The leather is produced without the use of bark, and in this fact lies its economy, oak bark having last year cost the country's tanners more than $21,000,000.

The leather produced excels for all uses in wet climates, and in alkali countries, being impervious to water or the destructive alkali.

"Sole leather by this process is said to preserve dryness in shoes," Mr. Catterlin declared, pointing to his feet shod with the Antioak leather. "I can walk all day in water and come in at night with perfectly dry feet."

TERRORISTS ATTACK POST CAR STATION

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Warsaw, Jan. 11.—An attack was made on the post car station at Eskolot, on the Wistula railroad by terrorists. A bomb was thrown at a car, killing two and wounding ten soldiers and railroad employes.

After looting the safe the terrorists made their escape with a large amount of money.

Shoots Hindus.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Marysville, Cal., Jan. 11.—Three of three Hindus possessed by Sikhs, sheep, John Wilson, 73 years old, killed their lungs with bird shot. Wilson fled fire until the Hindus quelle of attempt to assault him.

The Oregon Sunday Journal Tomorrow

Professor Cookes has studied the problem of food supply when nitrogen shall have been exhausted. He writes of his experiments.

Fortunes made by dishonest timber cruisers. Their method of swindling the unwary exposed.

Strange legends of Washington Indians. Work of the medicine man and his followers.

Waters that give life to crops. Land of bounty near Twin Falls, Idaho, and what it offers to settlers.

Well known artists picture what prominent men will look like when they grow old.

Homer Davenport draws for The Sunday Journal picture of famous Arabian horse. A story of the splendid steed accompanies drawings.

Children's page, fashions, drama, music and everything that goes to make up an entertaining newspaper.

Two leased wires—United Press and Hearst Service direct to Sunday Journal office.

ORDER NOW—SUNDAY JOURNAL
Portland's PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER