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Alas! in truth the man but...

WHO OWNS ALASKA?

SOME of the secrets of Alaska stand revealed. In the hands of the authorities at Washington is evidence which shows how workmen of a local Alaska company, building a railroad from Valdez to Fairbanks were fired on and two of them killed; how the shooting was traced to a man named Hasey employed by the Guggenheim interests; how the slayer was finally sentenced on a minor charge to serve only 18 months in prison, after agents of the Guggenheims had made every effort to save him from punishment and how political influence was subsequently brought to bear in Washington to have the United States district attorney and United States marshal who figured in the prosecution removed from office.

There is also documentary evidence, both letters and accounts of Guggenheim representatives in Alaska, showing how money was used to "take care of" and "entertain" jurymen and witnesses in the Hasey case. The voucher of one Morrissey appears, showing how the sums were expended in influencing jurors and witnesses, which voucher was approved by a Guggenheim attorney and paid by the treasurer of a Guggenheim syndicate.

In approving the voucher, the attorney wrote the treasurer: "I have not the least doubt that Mr. Morrissey cared for the government witnesses in the manner shown in his account. In addition I wish to express my appreciation of the service rendered by Mr. Morrissey, not only in Juneau, but also in Valdez during the session of the grand jury there. I found him very efficient and competent, and his acquaintance with the government witnesses and control over them placed him in position to be of the greatest possible service in defending this action."

This was the war for seizing the coal deposits of Alaska is being waged with a brute ferocity. Money and hired men are the working tools, a hidden wealth of fabulous value the stakes, and success, by any means, the game. Courts, juries, officials, grand juries and witnesses are to be corrupted if syndicate money and syndicate agents can do it, and all bent to the great task of giving the Guggenheims a warranty deed to Alaska.

These latest revelations are an impressive exposure of the whole scheme of anti-conservation in the north. It is a plan to make the United States government a mere tool for turning the wealth of Alaska into the Morganheim treasury. It recalls the late Guggenheim fake coal party at Cordova in which Guggenheim hired men, threw Guggenheim coal from a Guggenheim steamer into a Guggenheim seaport, after which Guggenheim agents hastened to wire the news to the country as a popular protest against buying foreign coal.

Among all the statesmen and near statesmen at Washington, there ought to be some who will realize that it is better for the Pacific coast to buy foreign coal for a year or a decade than to buy coal from the Guggenheims forever.

DOCKS AT PANAMA

THE PLANS of the Balboa and Colon docks have now been approved. As the moneys required for their construction will come from the canal funds no further legislation will be needed, and the docks are expected to be ready by the time the canal is opened.

Few have any idea of the magnitude of these works. The Balboa harbor, on the Pacific side, will be by far the largest artificial harbor in the world. The basin for shipping will contain 271 acres, with a width of 3000 feet from pier end to pier end. The available wharf frontage for shipping will reach nearly eight miles. The harborage at Colon, on the Atlantic side, is to consist of four slips and an anchorage basin a mile long and three quarters of a mile wide.

It is also intended to construct immense warehouses at these ports, not only for storage of a great volume of transfer cargo, but also for cold storage facilities, such as fresh meats and fruits, can be handled. How is it that these great expenditures are not only to be justified, but are absolutely demanded? These are the means to develop markets on each coast of the South American continent for the benefit of the United States commerce by means of United States shipping. Within a radius of 700 miles

from the canal zone there is a population of 14,000,000, in Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Colombia, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Venezuela and Ecuador. The foreign commerce of these countries in 1909 amounted to \$135,000,000, of which \$60,000,000 were imports and \$75,000,000 exports. Of this, less than \$9,000,000 was brought from and less than \$13,000,000 shipped to the United States.

The Latin American has a far greater purchasing power than the Chinaman or the Filipino. His wants are many and he is not a manufacturer. Mr. Baker of Baltimore, a practical steamship man, has had great influence with President Taft and the officials of his administration. He proposes a fleet of twin screw, oil burning, steel barges, of about 2000 tons burden, to operate in conjunction with lines from Atlantic and Pacific ports, making all ports and entering all navigable rivers within the 700 mile radius from the canal.

Valparaiso will be reached by the canal on practically a straight line from New York, making the voyage 4840 miles, and a saving of 10,000 miles over the route around the horn.

The most important benefit to us will be the extension of our own transcontinental commerce by the quick route through the canal. San Francisco to New York will take 12 days in a 10,000 ton, 16 knot ship. Present time by the isthmus is 21 days. That one ship will carry cargo equivalent to 500 trains of 33 26-ton cars each.

Lumber from Oregon and Washington will remunerate ships while it starves trains. The Pacific coast will get many eastern goods which now do not pay freight charges.

The problem of how to put this \$375,000,000 investment to earning dividends is hard to solve. A writer in the June "World Today" suggests we may have been spending a big sum to cut a hole through our garden fence for the use of our neighbors' chickens.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

WHILE so many eyes are turned towards Woodrow Wilson, another man is fighting his way on in the United States senate, and that is La Follette of Wisconsin. The correspondents in Washington mark his importance by the space they give him and his doings.

He is a worse bugbear to the Republican standpatters than any Democrat, although he warmly refuses to be read out of the Republican party. The snubs and disdain with which he was received on his entrance into the senate on January 4, 1906, have long since given place to an uneasy watchfulness of all he says and does. The contemptuous emptying of the chamber which at first greeted him when he rose to speak has been quite abandoned. On the other hand, seats are filled as soon as it is noted around that La Follette is up.

A vivid account was given a few days ago by the well known correspondent of the New York Evening Post of the scene when La Follette was fighting the election of Senator Gallinger as president of the senate pro tem. Senator Root was trying to break down the pairs which forbade the action of a majority. La Follette was pacing restlessly up and down the rear of the chamber behind the desks. He stopped in the center aisle and asked the attention of the chair. Instantly, says the correspondent, the chamber was absolutely still; and La Follette made, in few words, the most effective speech made in congress this session. "I deny the right," he said, "of any secret caucus held outside of the senate chamber behind closed doors, with no reporters present, to dispose of the public business." He closed thus: "I do not propose to be read out of the Republican party because I cannot conscientiously support some man whom a number of my party associates have agreed upon in a secret meeting as their choice for president pro tempore of the senate." And the election of Senator Gallinger was killed then and there.

All know that it is La Follette who has raised and fought the question of the reinvestigation of Lorimer. He is a very hard man to beat, as this five years' history of the senate proves. He is one who has made good and has to be reckoned with by friend and foe.

THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

THERE is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed." And even the United States Steel corporation is being dragged from the hidden places of J. P. Morgan's library where it was concealed, and the other dark caves in Wall street where it saw as much light as has been thought good for it, from that day to this.

John W. Gates never showed to better advantage than when, in cynical good humor and unblinking audacity, he told the full tale, long rehearsed we may be sure. It is good advice, always, to remember that there are two sides to any story, and that the last must be told before the court sits up by evidence. We shall hear plenty of that talk for the next few days, for J. P. Morgan is as much a past master in the treatment of public opinion as in solidifying water in a stock purchase. But all the talk in the world cannot obliterate the hard facts of property, schedules and valuations, and then of stock ledgers and bond accounts. Putting fancy

prices on property for the purpose of disguising the transactions under which it changed hands is so ancient a method that it has lost its glamor. The old dictum of courts of equity holds good to the end of time—that what cannot be done directly will not hold when it is attempted to be done indirectly.

When Mississippi lands go in 32,000-acre lots her substructure is being undermined. The best factor in her citizenship is being destroyed. The best asset for her wealth and strength is being dissipated.

Mr. Stimson, recently named for secretary of war, like Mr. Fisher, the secretary of the interior, is a member of the board of directors of the National Conservation commission. President Taft seems to have seen recently a great light. It is a long cry from Ballinger to Fisher and Stimson.

Letters From the People

Waterfront Question. Portland, May 27.—To the Editor of The Journal.—In last Tuesday's Journal you published an article on the proposed charter amendment (No. 118 on the ballot) prohibiting the mayor and council from disposing of any lands for easements held by the city within 3000 feet of the river.

You quote opponents as claiming the provisions of the act too stringent, inasmuch as it would "take the hands of the city in dealing with property which may be of little value to occupancy by the city, but might be turned to beneficial use in private ownership."

I would reply that the city has no such property. The waterfront is owned and controlled entirely by private owners. The city's property and easements, what is left of them, are so occupied. Sites for public docks for local use are not available, and it is said, such docks must go down to Swan Island. The objection is made that the water front is ever in peril that it may be improved and devoted to public use. Constantly efforts are being made by those occupying such city property to have it vacated or ceded to the private holders.

Going but a few miles from Portland, he bought ten acres for \$3500. He paid \$2000 down and had \$2000 for working capital. Of course he decided on poultry farming as a main stay, but put an acre of choice land in celery. Cherries and small fruits he also planted. The first year his acre of celery brought him only \$50 for he knew not the art of bleaching. The second year the celery brought him nearly \$400, for he had, by experience, learned his business. His cash profit at the end of the second year reached over \$600.

At the end of five years, when the mortgage fell due, he had more than enough to pay it off. And his cash income since has never fallen below \$2000. The personal fight also was his. When he took up the open air life he was a weak city man who weighed 145 pounds. Now he weighs 180 pounds and has a healthy life ahead.

NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBOURS CONGRESS

THE National Rivers and Harbors congress as an organization has always received the hearty support of this state. While the results of the past five years in increased appropriations for waterways are not all attributable to its influence, yet it is a fact that the increase has come during the five years of its active work. The figures are of interest. Rivers and harbors bills enacted since 1907 have carried appropriations for river and harbor improvements in the three Pacific coast states as follows:

Oregon ..... \$ 8,838,444  
Washington ..... 6,288,690  
California ..... 9,258,581

Total ..... \$14,385,715. The increase in appropriations for the whole country during the past five years over the preceding seven years amounts to \$81,877,753. These figures indicate that the National Rivers and Harbors congress is doing very effective work, and that its platform, "A policy, not a project," is a safe one to stand on. It is to be hoped that each community in this state is giving not only its moral but is financial support to this great organization.

Origin of "Bock"

"Bock beer. Why is it called that? is a question often heard, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is the name of one of the largest producing centers of beer in the country, and it has a very heavy German population; yet, as strange as it may seem, few people know where the name "bock" beer came from. Neither the public nor with a number of great when bock beer was "invented," for it first originated back in the middle ages.

Bock beer runs back to a time when there was no artificial refrigeration, and when the brewers brewed their beer today "make their own ice" literally and figuratively, but no so centuries ago. The only method of keeping this beer in summer time was in caves and caverns in which the temperature was considerably below normal. The old-time brewers knew, too, that they must produce a beer for summer storage which contained about 1 per cent more alcohol than the standard beer. This was diluted with a very light brew to bring it down to standard strength. It was the custom, however, to sell for three or four days at the beginning of the summer the undiluted dark and heavier winter brewed beer for summer storage. The date on which this winter brew was brewed varied in different parts of the country, according to climate. In the northern states bock is on sale immediately after Easter. The custom comes down directly from past centuries.

COMMENT AND NEWS-IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE. Needs Mr. Weatherman, a week of warm bright weather.

All are for the commission form of government—before election.

The troubles in Mexico are by no means over. Suffragettes are active there.

The roses will be bigger and more beautiful, if that is possible, than ever before.

One thing that adds to the safety of life is the near approach of the Oregon state lottery.

A chicken dinner killed two people in Kansas. Usually it does no worse than leave the participants weedy.

Colonel Blithen of the Seattle Times has been indicted, but this is only water on the journalists' wheels.

Man who has traveled extensively, says Roseburg has the most pleasant climate in the world. It's surely hard to beat.

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Diab might have saved many lives and much property by quitting months ago, but better late than later.

"Portland is the best city on the coast," says a newcomer who has investigated all of them. Nearly all well informed people will agree with him.

It only takes a moderate amount of intelligence and a modicum of moral courage to make a preacher guilty of the vilest of crimes, in some other preacher's opinion.

While it remains Lorimer, the senate cannot be as much respected as it ought to be. But there are Guggenheims and some others, perhaps, no better than the blond boss of Chicago.

A Pennsylvania man who had five aces in a poker game killed four men in the fight that ensued when the quintet of one ace was discovered. He was surely an unreasonable fellow.

The woman ran down by King George's automobile, and who was lifted up by the king himself, may not feel that she is a great success. She would if she had been hurt by some plebeian's machine.

Farm products for 1910 in the United States amounted to \$9,000,000,000, or \$200,000,000 more than in 1909, says Secretary Wilson. Even J. P. Morgan could not get more than a few billions of money, if not for the individual producers.

Truth walked forth upon a day, blithe and bold and clean and fair; wondered why folk ran away, turned with startled gaze to stare.

SEVEN FAMOUS INDIAN CHIEFS

Massasoit. Just about the time of the death of Powhatan in Virginia, the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth and began plans for a settlement in that section. It was in the dead of winter, and recognizing the treachery of the Indians they took all precautions to shield themselves from harm from such a source. They found the Indians friendly, and the savages would be the foremost barrier in the way of their colony's prosperity and permanent life.

Consequently we can imagine their surprise when one day an Indian advanced to them, and said in perfect English: "Welcome, Englishmen!"

The native, Massasoit by name, had picked up the words from certain Peabody fishermen. He had come, he said, as a messenger from the Narragansett king, Massasoit, and had brought with him his royal master's assurance of peace and friendship.

At the time there were 30 tribes of Indians in New England. The most powerful of these tribes, the Narragansetts, were enemies of Massasoit and he was glad to make friends with the new settlers for that reason.

It was Captain Miles Standish, and six others of the colonists who went to meet him. One of gratitude the king, Massasoit in the name of Massasoit, as representing Governor Carver. This agreement was unbroken for 60 years.

A short time afterwards, on March 16, 1621, Massasoit himself, with 60 Indians, dined with the colony. Both were prepared for hostility should there be any treachery displayed at this meeting. Fortunately there was none, and Edward Winslow was delegated to present Massasoit with a number of presents. Winslow consented to remain behind as hostage for Massasoit's safety, while the king, and 20 of his men, went with Standish to a hut where Governor Carver waited to receive him.

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Still a Criminal Statute

From the New York World. Section 1. Every contract, combination or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Section 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

These are the sections of the Sherman anti-trust law upon which the Supreme court of the United States based its decision sustaining the decree of the United States circuit court of appeal in the government's case to dissolve the Standard Oil company.

This act is a criminal statute which provides penalties and punishments for violations. There can be no further excuse for the government's failure to enforce it in criminal proceedings. It is only as the statute against counterfeiting and other federal crimes are enforced.

With a long line of decisions to guide the United States circuit court in the Sherman law as an experimental statute, necessitating a new interpretation whenever a case arises involving an alleged violation of the act? Why should it not be evidence before a grand jury as it does in the case of other crimes and follow the same procedure as in the case of John Doe, who is accused of making moonshine whiskey? No restraining orders are issued against John Doe in restraint of trade, and in the only way to carry on trade is to restrain trade. Business that is dependent on such practices ought not to be conducted and in the long run the country will be better off without it.

Humant Typhoid Carrier. In a report sent to the New York milk committee Dr. Charles E. North, bacteriologist for that organization, furnishes a remarkable account of how he tracked down a typhoid epidemic which had spread over a period of five years, and which last fall resulted in closing a fashionable summer colony in the Adirondacks.

Years ago members of this "camp" composed of New Yorkers had been puzzled by the frequent outbreaks of typhoid. Last September eleven golf caddies, a laundress, and two maids were stricken with the fever. Those who were able to travel were sent to New York and placed in hospitals and the camp closed, the rich owners declaring they would never return until the mysterious source of the disease was absolutely traced and disposed of.

North, after two months of detective work, finally traced the epidemic to a former well known Adirondack guide, who was then employed as night watchman at the clubhouse, and whose duties included handling the milk supply of the camp. He was found to be a "typhoid carrier." Dr. North, as the instance of the New York milk committee, brought the man to New York for observation and treatment, as the milk committee is interested in stamping out all contaminating elements in distribution.

The doctor says that when the man returned to his home a few weeks ago blood examinations showed him to be far less infected than he was a few months before.

The proper disposition of such a typhoid carrier is not yet determined," says Dr. North in his report. "The state department of health was appealed to, but the commissioner declared he was without authority to restrict the movements of such persons. Therefore, the removal of this individual, under conditions regarding personal care, he is unable to obtain work and has, of course, lost the position he formerly held. The members of the club, however, are all disposed toward him, and probably will give him a pension on pension."

Stingless Bees

From New York Herald. To produce a bee that will not sting and that at the same time will be twice or three times as industrious as the bee today, is one of the most important problems to be met by the new beekeeping bureau of the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst. Professor Burton N. Gates, state inspector of aparies, is in charge of the work.

"We find on the island of Cyprus an excellent form of irritable and stingless bumble bees," says Professor Gates today. "In Russian Caucasus there is a bee that is very gentle. As to the possibility of finding the ideal in the Russian bee I cannot say, because this is a purely hypothetical question. Still I think some day we will breed bees that will be gentle honey or wax producers and at the same time be gentle and stingless."

Lover and Husband

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansas poet. His prose pieces are a regular feature of this column in The Daily Journal). The youth before the maiden bowed; he was like to a cherub; he was a catalogue of vows—for her he'd gladly perish. Most lovers deal in vow and sigh, and all kinds of emotion, and tell how cheerfully they'd die to show their deep devotion. Ah, love, my fellowmen, has wings, and soars