The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1907.

THE FLEET FOR THE PACIFIC.

Opponents of the Administration, Eastern States, are keeping up a continuous roar over the order to send the war vessels to the Pacific. The ground of the objection is not very clear. Some of the critics do say, however, that the departure of warships will leave the Atlantic Coast practically without protection. But with what European power are we likely to fall into war? Moreover, the objection comes from those who have been opposing the policy of increasing the Navy urged by the President and by his influence and address carried through Congress. These were not afraid: they saw no need of any considerable naval-force it was not necessary for defense, for no nation would attack us. But when a large portion of the naval force is to sent to the Pacific, for exercise, drill and maneuver, with probability that some of the ships will remain or this Coast, there is a cry of alarm; the President is stripping the Atlantic seaboard of its defense and exposing our Atlantic ports to danger.

Some have declared that the President ought to be impeached for this nct, since it is no better than treason. others that the people of the Eastern States ought to hold monster mass meetings to protest against the order; still others that Congress, the very day it assembles, ought to pass a joint resolution, asking the President to recall it. If the order shall be carried out, the "Atlantic Coast," cries the New York World, "will be left unprotected for at least a year." "If there should be a general belief," exclaims the Sun, "that the fleet never would return, should it leave the Atlantic Coast, the fleet will not start, for the American Congress will veto the Ex-

ecutive project. What in the world, and upon a sud den, has made our people there on the Atlantic so timid and fearful? And long to perdition it would have been little oratory and less sentiment. It why should it be feared that the fleet all the same to those bespangled wornever will return to the Atlantic? All of it may not, indeed, but much of it gleaning in the highways and hedges, drink is a handicap in the struggle for undoubtedly will. Besides, there will In the five churches where she was not may order the whole fleet back! leav- spoke to Miss Smith. Three different ing the Pacific Coast "unprotected." We suspect factious opposition to the marks more or less benedictory. This Administration to be the source of this outcry against the movement of the fleet to the Pacific.

President Roosevelt knows, though his critics choose to forget it, that the United States borders on the Pacific try has the same right to float its vulgar to witness. She was admitted the saloon. It works quietly, deterships on one ocean as on the other. And equal cause. It goes mighty hard with provincial New York to recognize any bigness but her own. Really our Eastern cities are all centered in themselves, and never strain their attention to comprehension of the ex tent of the American Republic by land and sea. Perhaps now our people of the Eastern States, forced to recognition of the Pacific Ocean, and of our states lying upon its border, henceforth will offer fewer objections to construction of a Navy decently adequate to the requirements of whole country and suitable to its po sition among the nations of the earth Besides, the Pacific Coast parade, ordered by the President, will be a lesson for instruction of our people on both oceans and in the middle of the continent. Especially it will be of use -in particular those of the great cit-

The financial failure of the James town Fair was almost from the first a foregone conclusion. In the judgment of practical men, the show was planned on a scale out of all proportion to the public interest that it would be possible to arouse in connection with the event cordially welcomed"; and Miss Smith's Does it really prevent the sale of ent lick all creation?

that it was designed to celebrate. The exposition represents a large expenditure of money, great expectations, and assets in the way of patronage that fali far short of its liabilities. The Government) stands to lose the \$1,000,000 "loan" made to help the show along, and from present indications the conversion of this loan into a gift will be the closing entry in the accounts of the Jamestown Fair. The failure of the Fair is a matter of regret, not alone because of this loss to the Government, but chiefly because of the waste in time, energy and materials that it represents. It is one of the enterprises undertaken in good faith and with proper enthusiasm, that in review stand for

Hopes abortive, victories half blown And citadels begun-reduced to dust.

A GARBAGE CREMATORY.

We think those persons are mis aken who insist that a garbage crematory should be erected far from the A new and efficenter of the city. cient crematory for reduction of garbage is becoming an absolute neces and one must be provided soon; possibly two or more. It is a mistake, oo, to suppose that such crematory will be necessarily offensive to the locality where it may be situated. It may be so constructed that the garbage will be hauled directly to it from all quarters and dumped in and consumed quickly, while the fumes are delivered through high chimneys to the upper air, creating no noxious effects whatever. It is done in innumerable cities, and may be done in Portland.

In The Oregonian's opinion the proper site for erection of a garbage rematory would be on the river front, n one side or the other, preferably on the West Side, as near as possible o the middle of the city, where the greater portion of the garbage is pro-Such site might be selected or fircéd. he water front on the West Side any where, say from Yamhill street to Ash The crematory should be built street. at the foot of a street so that the warons could drive in, turn and come out and a portion of a block on either or as much land as might be side. necessary could be bought for the purpose or taken by the city and paid for at an appraised value.

Then the garbage could be hauled through the streets for long distances It would be economical, too; and this is a great matter. To haul to the creare now more concillatory to plutocmatory at the present distance is a racy than those of Bryan, and and is wholly unnecessary. Easy deargument

People should get away from the out every day, have closed doors dur- dent in 1872. ing the daytime, and the smoke carried off through high chimneys would than a guess as to the Republicar give no offense to anybody. Later another crematory could be installed on most promising, but only to superfithe East Side, on or near the river, cial view. In the convention there and also near the central portion of the city. Later still other crematories and some of these candidates will have

might be required. is the only reasonable and efficient Pennsylvania will present Knox; New dealing with the business. Nothing can be done with it in a satis- Hughes. factory way so long as the people of every locality, in error in their supposition that a crematory would be an weakness; for it is the habit of conoffense to their neighborhood, object ventions, when there are many candito every place named as a site. The crematory should be located within the stronger one. Taft's nomination easy reach of the sources of the gar- will be opposed by all the politicians to disclose the world's record in hopbage to be consumed. A distant loca- who wish to take the party away from picking so it is impossible to inform on will make the delivery slow, costly and inefficient; and besides, if there tration, and to prevent the continuis anything in the objection that a crebe just as offensive in any distant locality as upon a site near by

MISS SMITH'S EXPERIENCE.

Under the elegant auspices of the Ladies' Home Journal, Miss Laura A. Smith has been visiting the churches in some of our larger cities to see what sort of a welcome they would give to a lowly stranger. In the September num-ber of that great and good magazine three decades ago. Then the Demon er of that great and good magazine she recounts her adventures in New Rum was assailed with strenuous de York, Brookyln and Boston, Thirtychurches were invaded by Miss Smith in the two former cities. All but five of them received her with chill hauteur. She was permitted to sit down and listen, and when the sermon was over she was permitted to go away Nobody spoke to her. If anybody looked at her it was only to wonder through their lorgnettes how such humbly-clad person had happened to racy of thought and action. Alcohol intrude among her social superiors.

None of the elect took the trouble to nouire whether Miss Smith was a scint | nomic law tends, rather rapidly as it or a sinner. Happily, she is a saint but if her soul had been rushing headshipers. Evidently they do very little be another President ere long, and he ignored thirteen members, altogether, ministers also addressed her with rewas the extent of her welcome in the

precincts of the metropolitan altars. In Boston Laura fared no better Trinity Church, where Phillips Brooks used to preach, locked, her out from the morning service, which is something far too sacred for the miscellaneo in the evening, but there was no rejoicing over her as one would naturally have expected, she being a stray lamb the saloons of a whole county are of the flock. If preacher or people were aware of a weary pilgrim in the midst | the final stroke is delivered; the conof them, they gave no sign of it. She quered areas are united and the liquor visited twenty-four different churches in Boston, and five persons, one of lines. them a minister, took the trouble to speak to her. In twenty churches she was treated like a graven or molten Does this mean that there are only five Christians In Boston? Tolstoi, we suppose, would thus interpret Miss Smith's experience. Or, rather, he would deny that there are five. In his opin- contains are dry.

We are not so narrow. Possibly there were dozens of sincerely devout people in each of those Boston churches. Their in clearing some of our Eastern people failure to welcome Miss Smith does not townships. necessarily stamp them as whited sepilchers. Perhaps they were shy. Pernaps they were deeply meditating on their own sins. Perhaps they thought she was a tourist who came only to see what was to be seen and to write unpleasant things afterwards. Still, most of these churches display an advertise- ble. But the fact is beyond dispute ment which says that "strangers are What is the effect of the movement?

true Christian, and that one is him-

reception throws a certain light upon the sincerity of the statement

That many churches are indifferent unfriendly, must be admitted. tend to confine their benefits strictly to the circle of their own members, exluding the rest of the world, especially that part which does not appeal for recognition through fine clothes and social connections. The great work of befriending the friendless and shielding the helpless in the modern city belongs peculiarly to the churches. The spirit of altruism is the breath of their life, in theory at least. Too often the altruism dissipates itself in foreign missions. and mechanical charity, which require no personal contact with the unfortunate. Can we discern herein an answer to the auxiously debated question why the churches have lost their hold upon the multitude?

POLITICAL INDICATIONS. Many Southern newspapers, opposing Government ownership of the railroads, drag the negro into the discussion. They say that Government ownership will inevitably lead to negro officials here and there throughout the service, and in the South a good many of them. It is one of the reasons of the Southern revolt against Bryan's scheme of Government ownership They notice also that Bryan is warming up towards the colored brother in Northern States where the negro vote is a considerable factor; and this also excites criticism.

The whole country is taking notice of Hearst's "flop" towards conservatism, and is talking about it. really seems some reason to believe that Hearst is posing towards an effort to appear as a "conservative" candidate against Bryan, and by consequence against any "Roosevelt candidate" on the Republican side, also, The new role for Hearst is somewhat startling; as much so, certainly, as such importance as he pos warrant. Nor will it avail to deny that he is a figure of some importance His capture of the Democratic party in the State of New York last year carried no little significance, even though he was not elected. Nobody has attacked organized capital with more virulence; yet there are signs that a great body of "rich malefactors" may now turn in and support in quickly by night from all sides, by him. He seems to be preparing the short courses, without trailing it way through his newspapers, even if he is not making straight the path, for great waste of time, effort and money, groups of trust magnates, rebaters, stock jobbers, wreckers and reorganlivery of fuel, by the river, is another | izers, whom Roosevelt is pursuing and Republican successor, may take up idea that consumption of garbage by with Hearst and throw millions into fire in a crematory properly prepared the effort to make him President. for the purpose will be offensive. It They would expect, of course, to conneed not be so at all. Even those near trol the Democratic party, and bring by would not know what was going on in all descriptions of disgruntled Rewithin the place. It could be and publicans. Things even more strange would be kept clear of fumes of all have happened. Think of Greeley as kinds. It would be washed or sluiced the Democratic candidate for Presi-

No one yet can possibly give more candidate. Taft at present seem will be votes for a half dozen others strong backing. Cannon will have II It seems to The Oregonian that this linois: Fairbanks will have Indiana; probably. very votes than any one of these, that strength very likely would be his dates, to look to combinations agains the influence of the present Adminisance of that influence in another. now in the shade, who are very anxious to emerge from it.

Students of sociology find in the growing hostility to the liquor traffic one of the most interesting of current phenomena. This hostility seems to be something entirely different from nunciation, with tears, prayers and The war was decidedly hysteria. frenzied and its results were not

Today the opposition to strong drink is hygienic and economic. Georgia banishes the saloon because it make the negroes shiftless and increases crime. Railroad hands are forbidden to drink because it lessens their acc is a fee to earning power. It dimin ishes economic efficiency. Hence ecoeems, to eliminate the saloon. the process as it now goes on there is appears almost as if the country had prophecy. simultaneously discovered that strong existence and determined to get rid of it. Or, at least, to get rid of places where it is openly bought and sold.

There are now four states which completely prohibit the liquor traffic They are Maine, North Da kota, Kansas and Georgia. The new constitution of Oklahoma also contains a prohibitory section. But this does not tell the whole story by any manner of means. Local option is striking the most effective blows at minedly and perpetually; conquering here a precinct, there a village, until hemmed in with dry territory. Then traffic is driven beyond the county

It is said that 25,000,000 people in this country live in territory where the sale of liquor is forbidden either by state action or local option. The tailed statistics are startling. In Arkansas, for example, sixty out of the seventy-five which the state ion the world is beautified by but one where the town system prevails, there are 96 dry towns to 72 wet ones. Kentucky, the land of Rare Old Bourbon has 97 out of its 119 counties dry while only four are wholly wet. the population of Indiana lives in dry Maryland prohibits the saloon in fourteen counties out of

twenty-three. These figures, with many of the same sort for other states, are significant of a great National movement. Whether it is permanent or not is un-Its wisdom may be debatácertain,

liquor? Here we tread in the dark; or, if there is any light, it is din Such men as Governors Folk and to the stranger, and a few positively Hoch say emphatically that prohibi tion does prohibit. We read of counties in North Dakota and Kansas where there are no jails and no poorhouses. We learn that sterile Maine has savings bank deposits out of all proportion to her population, and that, under prohibition, these deposits have increased faster than those of Ohio with its rich soil and its minerals. The story runs that a quarter of a million young men in Kansas have never tasted strong drink.

> Whatever these facts may signify they do not indicate an approaching National victory for the Prohibitoin party. Fate never treated an organ ization so ironically. The more its cause flourishes the more the party dwindles. It seems doomed to expir with the saloon which it has fought so long, and, perhaps, so successfully. Its ideas, or some of them, have pased into the life of the Nation and become part of our common heritage. no longer need partisan advocates. If total abstinence gives a man one jot or tittle of advantage in the struggle for existence, that fact alone is sufficient to decide the fate of the saloon. more eloquent than a dozen Goughs, more convincing than Father Murmore persuasive than Frances Willard. Economic law cannot be evaded; it is enforced without policemen or courts; and the slow results of evolution must be accepted whether we like them or not.

HOT SEPTEMBER DAYS.

The return of Summer hot foot upon its traces was as sudden as unexpected. Fortunately, grain and hops are probably beyond injury by the hot winds that prevailed Sunday and Monday, reaching from the great wheat fields of the interior even to the coast line. There have been "others but Sunday and Monday were the hot test September days for many years and people infirm of memory were not wanting who, harking away back ever to early pioneer days, declared it was

the "hottest ever" in this month. There are those, however, who remember a brief period in September. 1868, wherein the heat was intens and its oppressiveness was intensified by heavy smoke from forest fires that literally flanked the Willamette Val-A sky of brass stretched from horizon to horizon, and it became so dark that schools in some places were dismissed at 2 o'clock. The unusual weather passed without evil effects, but the memory of it is still recalled as a period most trying while it lasted. Of course there were enormous quan who can't expect anything from his titles of timber destroyed that year, but timber was relatively valueless then, and the only regret that the great forest fires occasioned was be cause of the general discomfort caused by the smoke. Times have changed, but people are pretty much the same since, now as then, every unusually disagreeable whim of the weather is said to be "the worst ever known in Oregon.

Mr. U'Ren's latest great idea is to nact a law under the initiative to "Instruct" members of the Oregon Legislature to sign Statement No. 1 exactly as it is written in the primary Now suppose they don't and won't sign it, what is Mr. U'Ren going to do about it? Of course his scheme is silly and entirely ineffective, because contrary to the Constitution of Should Taft be stronger in the United States. Mr. U'Ren seems determined to make a joke of the initiative and referendum.

It's about time for reports of the rec ord day's work in picking hops. spection of the various almanaes falls the Oregon picker how high he, or she, must make the report in order to exeed the record. Perhaps one box of matory is necessarily an offense, it will large number of great statesmen are hops for each pound that is registered in the ordinary fish-story would be

President Roosevelt could find no 'ederal authority for regulating the School Board and certain riotous citizens of San Francisco, Perhaps King Edward, face to face with Japanese demands for reparation, may be able to point out a way in the Vancouver B. C., incident to eliminate international complications.

One crowd grooming Hearst as the candidate of "the Interests" and an Governor Chanler, discloses a wofu lack of perception of motives that govern the plain people of the cour try when it comes to voting for Pres-

Mr. Bryan again berates Mr. Taff for "postponing" all really live Issue to a later time; but when asked to de fine what is the most important issue he says it is "too early to predict." Bryan has reached that doubtful poin in his career when he even postpone

To be sure, the West and South can ombine to nominate any man for President, but the trouble, so far as it concerns the Republican party, is that South cuts so much larger figure in June than it does in November.

B. C., we are semi-officially informed from Tokio, caused "no excitement" there. Naturally navy is about six times the size of Japan's.

ional corn exposition for next month The city itself is the world's greates exhibit of the wealth-producing capacity of America's indigenous cereal. About the only residents of Oregon who will regret a continuation of prevailing pleasant weather are the hun

Chicago announces a gigantic Na

dred thousand children who start to Mr. Bryan, when pressed, might have answered that the paramount question of the minority party next will be his availability for a

third race.

Perhaps Mr. Britt, following the ex ample of Secretary Root, had trained under Muldoon, the lightweight contest would have had a more satisfac

When correspondents speak of blast on the North Bank Railroad as the biggest blast ever fired, they overook Concord and Lexington as well as Fort Sumter.

Japan isn't afraid of England, of course. Can't the Yankee of the Ori-

A DISCOURSE OF CANDIDATES. Considerations and Conjectures for

1908. Brooklyn Eagle. There are two personages who almost equally attract political attention in the United States today. These men are President Roosevelt and William J. yan. The first has said he is not a addate for the next Presidency; and the second has refused to say he is not. The belief is that he would like to be such a candidate.

In renouncing further candidacy, Mr. coosevelt has also disavowed any de-ire or intention to prescribe who shall be his successor, as the nominee of his party. He has a preference, or he is believed to have, but he has yet done nothing to prescribe that preference His believed preference is Mr. Taft, but he has not interfered with sentiment in Illinois for Mr. Cannon, or with an organized movement in Indian for Mr. Fairbanks, or with formulated action in Pennsylvania for Mr. Knox He has proscribed nobody, and he prescribed nobody, so far. The The belief is that he will continue the even course which he has maintained up to

A consequence of this masterly inactivity is that Mr. Roosevelt can be quoted neither for nor against anyhody-though an individual preference of his, Mr. Taft is "making hay" for himself en route across the continent on his way, via the Philippines, fround the world.

The Republican situation is thus interesting. The men of that party have state or local favorites, but have shown no hostility to Mr. Roosevelt's purely personal and unofficial preference for Mr. Taft. The President is left free to change or to shift his personal prefer-ence, according to the denouments of coming events. Elections in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maryland this Fall may give to Republicanism a shock that would require the readjust ment of conditions and the recasting of calculations and candidacies. Should that readjustment and recast-

necessary, Republicanism would find its situation changed from which one, among several, it might prefer to elect, to the consideration of whom if any one, it could elect at all. In that ase Charles E. Hughes, while he migh not be a first or a second choice, would become a final necessitiy, with the chances even of his election dependent upon very close conditions. Mr. Hughes is in the thoughts of men, not as first choice or as a second, but as a last regort; not as an enthusiastic preference but as a final necessity; not as an issue--maker and an image-breaker, from the start, but as a resultant of the reflection, the apprehension and the reflection, the apprehension and the extremity, not to say the despair of his party. Should Republicanism tions this Fall, or should the next Congress fail to satisfy the people Republicanism might be forced t Hughes, as, the first time, it was t Lincoln, as in 1876 to Hayes, as in 1883 to Garfield, as in 1888 to Harrison and as in 1896 to McKinley,

So much for Republicanism. Democracy, one may conclude that if it is convinced it can elect nobody, it may feel like nominating Mr. Bryan. One can also conclude that if Repub licanism, losing its confider of a line of regulation candidates, goe to Mr. Hughes for its own salvation then Democracy will look for somebod who can be possibly elected, instead of certainly defeated, and will quickly canvass the long list of able, apparently at present of available men ong its number. We advise political observers to con

sider the list of available men. The contingency is very likely to occur that will make such a list most valuable if Republicanism be unwillingly forced Hughes, Democracy will almost i evitably be freed from Bryan, and then an unhandicapped party would be able to confront affrighted Republicanism with heart and with hope

that, in the contingency suggested, Republicanism would be forced to re-nominate Mr. Roosevelt. It might be, candidate for a third term, whether Mr. Roosevelt or another be endangered by the anti-third term sentiment, and that Mr. Roosevelt self would escape with diff charges of inveracity and of insincer ity, based upon his renunciation of such a nomination long in advance of any necessity for him to speak.

If Republicanism should be

with an apprehension of defeat and forced to an investment in uncostrength, it would almost co have to name Hughes. If it had to name Hughes, Democracy might wel thereby be inspired to renounce Bryan and hopefully to canvass its potencies not its impotencies, in the challenge that would then be addressed to its leaders and to its masses,

All Act Like Millionnires. Utica (N. Y.) Press.

An American who has been spending the summer in Europe declared that his countrymen and countrywomen have spent more money abroad this year than in any season before, and that they are continually discovering new methods by which it can be spent. "Europe has never seen as many American millionaires as she is seeing today," he adds, "and they are all using the lavish hand." This is really an old story. It is repeated year after year. Probably there are today more American millionaires than ever before, and probably more of them have been seen in Europe, but they have not been missed at home. Nobody notices their absence. They are welcome in Europe, where everybody needs their money, and where they have time to devise ways in which they can spend it. All Americans who go to Europe, however, are not millionaires, though Euro-peans are apt to suspect that people who cross the Atlantic just to look around are of the capitalistic class. The American millionaires abroad are really but a small fragment of the great army of American tourists who though having slender purses spend their money with a freedom that foreigners regard as reck-

Watterson After the Fire.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Really one only needs to have disaster o know how good the world is; every-ody rushed to the rescue of the Courier ournal yesterday; the meaning of this is that the old lady at the corner-even in her bombazine skirts and sumbonnet-in trouble has everybody's sympathy.

It is positively bewildering! By a nat-ural process of evolution and reform, the Courier-Journal loves everybody; we love Mayor Bingham for the enemies he has made; we love prospective Mayor Tyler for the friends he thinks he has made; we even love the Evening Post, which has done the square thing—and that means that we love everybody. The Indebtedness of the Courier-Journal

to the Louisville Herald goes without saying; and this means that politics is not war, and party lines are not lines of battle. battle.

Let us all praise God and love one at other; the one blessed thing is that, a though there might have been a holocaust, nobody was hurt or lost his life.

Keep It From Teddy.

Whether Mr. Harriman did or did no catch a 20-pound trout, let us hope, for sake of the peace and tranquillity of the country and the valuable space of the magazines, that the report that he will not reach Sagamore Hill.

WHAT PHILIPPINES HAVE COST "PRIOR USERS" OUT ON THE RANGE, Something Like \$5,000,000 a Year, Not Counting Naval Expenditure.

Washington Herald. In the absence of exact data, one man's guess is as good as another's when it comes to figuring the cost of the Philippines to date. The guesses range from \$290,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. The New York Herald, which has been inquiring into the subject, estimates that it has cost the United States \$400,000,000 to acquire and hold the Philippine Islands. In this huge sum it includes their initial cost, the expense of putting down the Aguinaldo revolt, and the cost of maintaining the islands since that time, which the Herald puts at \$30,000,000 a year. That paper, however, quotes an Army officer as say-ing that the whole Philippine enterprise has cost us about \$200,000,000.

The last-mentioned figures correspond closely to those given by Secretary Taft, who places the cost of the Aguinaldo revolution at \$170,000,000, which, with the price oald for the islands, brings the total up to \$190,000,000. To this must be added the mual expenditure on the Army and Navy in excess of that which would have been expended if we had kept out of the Philippines. No one seems to know just what amount of our naval and military ex-penditure should be apportioned the Philip-pines. Mr. Taft admits that the Philippine military establishment costs \$5,000,-000 more yearly than it would if there were no Philippine scouts and were the army loused at home. The Philippine govern ment, of course, pays its own expenses, exclusive of expenditures for defense.

The islands, then, are costing us \$5,00,000 a year to hold, without counting
the naval expenditure for their defense,
which will be vastly increased by the
proposed transfer of the fleet to the Pacific. But even that is not all, for Congress has authorized a beginning in the gress has authorized a beginning in the ork of fortifying the Islands, to comwhich will require the expenditure f \$11,900,000. The Navy is demanding th equipment of a strong naval base, which will cost yet other millions. So that what our New York contemporary refers to a the "stream of gold that goes pouring in-to the islands" is not yet at its flood.

Comment on Harriman Visit.

Vale Oriano Harriman's report from the interio does not sound much like building through the interior. He stated, one has to travel long distances before coming cultivated district, then travel anther long distance before coming to an-ther. Between these points there is

Grant's Pass Courier Harriman, the great S. P. assed through in his private car, Tueslay, making a tour of the state. He did not tell the Courier that the road to Crescent City from Grant's Pass would soon be constructed, but it is understood that be is seriously considering this very

Pendleton Tribune Hariman saw a long stretch of ountry without any ratiroad in Crook and other inland countles. To be sure ne did. Sometimes we have seen long stretches of track without a train for hours after it was due. Both trains and tracks get woefully behind time in Ore-Big Meadows Corr. Bend Bulletin.

The great little Eddle has come and gone, and, as far as I can learn, left nothing behind him but plain old comnon dust-a whole lot of it-and our are wondering more than ever what his views are on the railroad question. To be sure, The Oregonian ells us of a pleasant interview it had with him, but he makes no promises and his railroad is still a thing of the

Now, if Redmond had not been so busy handing lemons to the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company and had gone in with Bend and had a good, live mind-reader here, we might now know something definite of the great man's real thoughts, for certainly this worof us look old, to say nothing of the jolts and jars we get from reading all sorts of stuff about it. Let Jim Hill come next, for after Jim, Harriman is

Silver Lake Leader.

Harriman has come and gone. He skirted along the Deschutes and has no more idea or conception (from ac tual observation) of the great Inland Empire, lying within the boundaries, of Lake and Harney Countles, than he had before he came into the state this time. We have lived in hopes for years that Harriman would build a road into these counties, but we are beginning to lose all such hopes in him. But mayhap he will yet. We need a road, and that had. Let some one build it, and the people will fur-nish the products to load the cars down to the guards. We are satisfied a road will come sometime, but good-ness, hurry up that time. We are bottled up, with the cork tightly driven in. If Harriman won't pull the cork let Hill or someone else come and twist their corkscrew and give us re-We are like the old maid, "anybody, Lord, anybody!"

Red-Hended Journnlism.

(Gant's Pass Mining Journal) A Portland daily announcolumn red ink scare-head that pro-tion of Oregon land-froud cases is a end; that District Attorney Bristol is to be dropped overboard with a political cob-ble-stone tied to his neck; that Francis J. Heney is to be forced to abandon his work in Oregon through the withdrawal of fin-ancial support from Washington, and the 100 defendants who stand in the shadow of the law will never be brought to the har of justice. As to the authenticity of all these statements, we have no word to utter-only that we would like to be nachusetts, 22; Illinois, 54; Indiana, 30; Wisconsin, 26; Iowa, 26; total, 304. shown.

How Many Central Oregon People Regard Government's Forest Policy.

JOHN DAY, Or., Sept. 8 - (To the Edior.)—In a recent editorial The Oregonian eclares that Department ignorance at Washington is responsible damage to Portland, referring to the Department's unwillingness to un stand Portland's shipping facilities. this is true, as is undoubtedly the case should not The Oregonian concede that ignorance at Washington is respo sible for discrimination here against local stockmen in the control of Na-tional forest grazing? Certainly opportunities for enlightenment are much etter in Portland than here. Washington War and Navy officials choose to consider the metropolis of the Northwest as situated on a little brook which flows into a shallow fish-pond, your citizens might Shanghai them and take them forcibly into port. This would convince them. Besides, you have rail and wire lines that connect directly with the capital, opportunities for enlighteni Hence, the extments are much better there than here in a remote "National Forest." absolutely devoid of your rall, steamship and wire service.

Many high officials from all the de-partments, and even the chief executive himself, often go to and through tland. There is every opportunity "show them." On the other hand, Portland. here only the pretty and often prejudiced officials ever come, and then gen-erally make but a flying visit, and draw their deductions while being driven at break-neck speed along the bush-hung highways through the National forests. Their determining information, or rather misinformation, is gained from non-resi-dents, whose policy and interests it is to misrepresent. If departmental views of Portland are ignorant of these re-serve ranges, they are Irrational and

As a glaring example of that irrational and unjust v'-w, leading to a corresponding treatment, their policy is a case in point. head of sheep on the John Day River between Prairie City and Mount Vernon. Armed camptenders and herders came from the depleted Columbia River ranges and crowded their herds over the valley ranges. In some cases force was met with force and bloody sheep killings followed, in which Grant County stock suffered the most. The more peaceable and valuable citizens withdrew, and when their neighbors objected to closer herding, disposed of the bulk of their sheep. Now, where owners and prior users of the range held 70,000 sheep, a scant 10,000 can be found, belonging to all ocal stockmen. And when the Gorment took over the control of the rough ranges, which it exalted by title of "National Forests," it found the rswhile belligerent sheepmen on the range and conferred the title "Prior Users."

Residents of this section know these o be the facts, and the unjust discriminations. The title to the range precariously held by force, has been legally con-firmed by the Department at Washing-ton. All herds were reduced and a threat of further reduction hangs over the growers. Local stockmen insist that an investigation of these facts be made, and that the reduction should not apply to them, the original settlers and users of the hills and valleys of John Day. Once for all, The Oregonian should un-derstand that the opposition is not applied here to forest land, but to range hat has been taken over by the department under the guise of forests and turned over to roving sheepmen. And if the legitimate claimants to the use of the range could have the sup-port of The Oregonian in making their claims good at Washington, they would consider that they had what was justly due they from The Oregonia. consider that they had consider that they had due them from The Oregonian.

J. McINTOSH.

Want Miss Gould's Ald. Washington Herald.

Few women in the country are assalled with stranger or more requests for ald than Miss Helen Gould, who, it is declared, receives requests for gifts and loans that call for an outlay of nearly \$2,000,000 a week. These requests range from a set of false teeth for \$15 to \$1,000,000 with which to start a colony in Cuba. A recent list of requests received There were 231 requests for money out-right. Of these, 149 left the amount to be donated to her good taste and discre-tion, more than 29 wanted cash loans, and 16 did not specify any exact amount, but just wanted to borrow. Elseven per-sons wanted planes, and 12 people wanted. Miss Gould to buy their inventions. One person offered Miss Gould a chance to buy a ring for \$1200 which was worth four times that amount. Another girl wanted to sell a brooch for \$400, and an-other one had a Sevres vase which Miss Gould, "bein" as 'twas her," might have for \$500. One son wrote, wanting to erect a monument to his father, and suggested that Miss Gould might like to contribute \$500 toward that worthy end

New York Herald. Taft against the field means Taft plus Roosevelt against the field. But it means Cannon against Taft, Hughes against Taft, Foraker against Taft, Cortelyou against Taft, Knox against Taft, La Follette against Taft, Fairbanks against Taft, Crane against Taft, and Cummins and Shaw against Taft.

and Shaw against Taft.

Thus it means a combination of favorite sons against the Secretary of War in seven great states, all of them now with republican governors—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. Back of that it means a fight for every delegate in the southern states, where an anti-Taft propaganda is under way. The strategy of the Taft opposition is to keep him from setting any delegates in the followfrom getting any delegates in the following states: New York, 78; Pennsylvania, 68; Mas-

THERE'S SOME SUBLIME MOUNTAIN SCENERY UP IN THE OREGON COUNTRY

