

# The Oregonian

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It would be a satisfaction to the smarting magnates to see him to destroy the Roosevelt group of public men. It they would destroy them, they solve at the same time cuts no figure with them. Perhaps they are blind to the inevitable. Perhaps they realize that their reign is over in any case and that revenge is the only comfort for they are likely to get out of politics during this time for the first time.

But it is also likely that the magnates believe that they stand a better chance to receive equitable treatment from Hughes than from any other man who could be elected. He has shown a disposition to be perfectly fair to what is called "capital." He has also shown the same utter fearlessness of the voters as of the magnates and bosses. His advocacy of the public utilities commission may be balanced by his demand for the excise tax bill as the act of a man to whom fear is out of the question.

Thus we find the noxious New York bosses united with the corporation interests of the country in a growing demand that Mr. Hughes shall have a place upon the Republican ticket. This is a demand for a large body of disinterested citizens; but not all of them together are as yet numerous enough to bring about their purpose.

**PLUCK OUT THE MURDERERS.**  
The dynamite murder at Baker City is another proof on Oregon soil of crime growth throughout the Nation. But recently several murderers have gone to the gallows. Each one of these knew the man accused was guilty. Horror of murder has come to be looked on lightly by many men who carry pistols, trap with dynamite, or sit in juryboxes. Statistics reveal terrible increase of capital crime, but no corresponding increase of capital punishment.

All these are symptoms of anarchy. Unwritten-law murderers are anarchists like dynamite assassins, and the one class of criminals snuffs out life as effectively as the other. But the dynamiters are a shade more monstrous. They are slayers organized in the home, upon their victims in the dark to get revenge and terrorize.

This murder canker will not be endured in the social body. It will be plucked out and destroyed, else men cannot live together in safety. If juries will not send slayers to death, there will be no justice. The social body will then resort to other means to root out assassins, either the committee of safety, the soldiery or the lynch mob, neither of which will harm to assassins, to their lawyers or to timid judges. Mayor Johns, of Baker City, said Sunday, at the memorial service in honor of the dynamite victim in that city:

The American people live in law and order and are slow to anger, but there is a limit, and this anarchistic aspect and method must be stopped, and if they cannot be stopped by due process of law, they will be stopped by other means.

That is the last yet the sovereign cure for terrorism. It was the final and lasting medicine in many a rough frontier community half a century ago and often since in disordered societies. It will be a lesson in Oregon and Idaho, if assassins shall continue their diabolical work and juries fail in their duty.

What shall we say of men and women who breed dynamiters and terrorists? In them lies the cause of this shame. There is too much irresponsibility in the home, too much disregard of character building and respect for law, and for what is yours and his and mine. This country faces a problem growing continuously graver. Heedless parents, neglecting their daily duty, rear children to be violators of law, slayers of their fellowmen and fuel for hell.

**A FAR-REACHING FIGHT.**  
After many months of preparation and preliminary skirmishing, the battle between the lumbermen and the railroads is on. The lumbermen have asked the Federal court for an injunction, and as they have raised a fund of \$250,000, they will make the contest a fight to a finish. The railroads seem equally determined to enforce their demands for an increase of 5 per cent and 10 cents per hundred on lumber rates. If the contentions of both parties to the controversy are well founded, there is about to be a demonstration of the "irresistible force and the impenetrable wall" from a casual glance this contest seems to be almost exclusively an affair of the railroads and the lumbermen, but a closer scrutiny of the causes leading to it and of the probable effect of a protracted struggle in the courts suggests that the contest is really a contest between the entire fabric of the railroads is involved in the controversy.

New conditions have arisen within the past few years, which have made it imperative that there be a general adjustment of railroad rates both east and west. Although the latter, being largely at the mercy of water transportation, are less vulnerable than are the east-bound rates. The railroads operating in the West, have since their construction, practiced discrimination between localities as well as between commodities. Hence goods were transported at rates made without regard to those charged for other commodities, and lumber was hauled east at a rate which bore no relation to the rate charged on wool, wheat, hops, fruit, livestock and other commodities. It is this policy of discrimination, first enforced when the country was new and industrial conditions in a chaotic state, that now rises to plague the railroads and disturb our great lumber industry. The ensuing struggle can end only in general readjustment of all rates and establishment of new schedules based, not on what the traffic will bear, but on the fair and equitable relation which one commodity bears to another.

The fight now on may result in the position of the railroads being maintained, when the lumbermen have reached a time when calm and constructive thought is required. Calmness and the thought that builds enduringly are the leading characteristics of Mr. Hughes. He is remarkably free from anything like impulsive action.

In the second place, the men with corporation affiliations whom Mr. Roosevelt has offended by denouncing their practices and enforcing the laws, are deeply embittered. If they can have their way no man of the Roosevelt type, and certainly not Mr. Roosevelt himself, will be nominated for President by the Republicans next year. They have little, perhaps nothing to hope from Mr. Hughes. He is no friend to unrighteous privilege nor will he connive at lawbreaking. But

been charged on lumber are responsible for the generous proportions of the net surplus.  
Out of this searching inquiry into the Western system of rate-making is almost certain to come a radical change in more than one commodity. There will be reductions in the high rates and increases in the low rates, with quite naturally a few commodities on which there will be no change. The railroads, with a full knowledge of the "card-house" nature of their rate structure, have been postponing the inevitable for a long time, but their open defiance to the lumbermen would indicate that they have fortified themselves for the general readjustment which is almost certain to follow disclosures which will be made when the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts insert the probe.

The lumber industry has been an important factor in the commercial growth of the Pacific Northwest, and, as the visible lumber supply in all portions of the United States is decreasing at an alarming rate, the time is rapidly approaching when our manufacturers will be called on to supply much larger territory than has been reached by our mills. The business is of such great proportions that every fraction of a cent that can be saved in freight rates will materially improve the conditions of a large number of manufacturers. For this reason every effort should be made to prove that the existing rate is not excessive. Incidentally, a fight should be made for a reduction on wool, hops, wheat, barley, fruit, stock and all other commodities which have been bearing a higher rate than was exacted from the lumber manufacturer. It is a matter of course, and exceptionally welcome to the hopmen, who are taxed \$1.38 per hundred to the same points which now take the 40-cent lumber rate or to the apple shippers, who are paying 80 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds. The results of the fight against the railroads are bound to be far-reaching, and can hardly fail to be beneficial to the state as a whole.

**THE BOOM IN WHEAT.**  
May wheat sold well above \$1.10 per bushel in Chicago yesterday and the European markets closed strong at the highest price in many years. The price of the premier cereal has now reached a figure where it is certain that the net value of the crop is far in excess of last year's when one of the largest crops on record was harvested. Kansas offers a good illustration of what these prices mean for the farmers. Last year the crop of that state was \$1,000,000 bushels. This year conservative estimates place it at slightly over 70,000,000 bushels. This year the price has been averaging about 30 cents per bushel above the prices at which the crop was marketed last year. The Government crop report, which appeared yesterday, indicates a final out-turn of the 1907 crop at about \$25,000,000 bushels.

The shortage compared with last year is thus about 110,000,000 bushels. Both the December and May options in Chicago sold yesterday an even 30 cents higher than on the corresponding date last year. It is a good omen for the farmer that it should be an offset for the 110,000,000-bushel shortage, a gain of \$190,000,000 in the value of the 1907 crop. As this ratio of gain in price has been fairly even throughout the season, the American farmers will receive easily \$100,000,000 more for this year's crop than for the crop harvested last year's big crop. This means a still greater gain than is shown by the figures, as there is a great saving in freight.

The figures herewith given are for the country as a whole. In the Pacific Northwest we have a picture that is a good deal more encouraging. The situation again illustrates the workings of the immutable law of supply and demand. Last year, with not one-half the tonnage in sight that is now available for grain loading, the Sattling-owners' Union found it impossible to charter their vessels at 2 1/2¢ 6d, and non-union ships were chartered as low as 2 1/2¢ 3d per ton.

It is related that when Mr. Harriman was hunting bear over in the Des Chutes country, the guide led the party for several hours on the back track while Mr. Bruin was making good headway in the opposite direction. Servus Mr. Harriman right. Maybe he knows now how an Oregon shipper feels when he hunts several days for an empty car and is then informed that the car is in some other state and going in the opposite direction.

Hood River experts say that the apple crop of the Northwest this year will place in circulation about \$4,000,000. Wool, hops and salmon will be the other big items in the column. If the gain continues.

Another reason for welcoming Oklahoma within the family is that we have almost run out of names for battle-ships. When we build one to match the Dreadnought, we can christen her for the new state.

It is announced that the Oregon Savings Bank owns the capital stock of the Golden Eagle. The Golden Eagle borrowed the capital stock of the Oregon Savings Bank. And there you are.

There remains 82 days in this year for candidate makers to devise winning combinations for the National race in 1908. The guessing season, now fairly on, will continue until early Summer.

Portland's building increase for September was 114 per cent over that of September, 1906. Any month showing less than 100 per cent gain is a novelty this year.

Let the universal interest in the Chicago-Detroit games give the lie to the accusation that the United States is only a money-making nation.

A Mexican who died at El Paso this week at the age of 117 was a bachelor. His life so prolonged is desirable, the moral is obvious.

In Chicago, the Chicago National's pitcher in yesterday's game is almost as big a man as Taft or Roosevelt.

**WESTERN WASHINGTON ROADS**  
Lewis County Plans to Use State Aid Money in Improvements.  
CHEHALIS, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Lewis County, is trying to secure some of the State Aid money for road purposes. Under the State Aid Law the road district puts up 15 per cent, the county road and bridge fund 35 per cent, and the state 50 per cent. Lewis County will have \$100 to divide among the three commissioner districts under this plan. With \$100 for each district for the first year's work the board expects to make a start. Commissioner Tilly, of Centralia, will use his district's money to improve the Lewis Creek leading out of Centralia. There is an abundance of gravel about there for road purposes.

In the district Commissioner Young, of Clatsop, will use crushed rock entirely on road work, and a piece of macadamized road work on the road leading east of Chehalis will be put down, starting at a junction two miles east of here. In the third district the first money will go into grading work on the main road leading from Winlock to Cowlitz. Commissioner Rayson has charge of this expenditure and the plan is eventually to secure a splendid road leading from Winlock to the east, something to which the people will make Winlock their trading point are entitled.

**HOQUIAM COUNCIL DISRUPTED**  
J. C. Shaw Suddenly Resigns Because of Numerous Complaints.  
HOQUIAM, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The City Council of Hoquiam is disrupted. The resignation of Councilman J. C. Shaw came like a bombshell and has caused much talk. The absence of Mayor McCreary and Councilmen Richardson, Sawyer and Hoag from the city now leaves the city government short-handed and unless some of the Councilmen return before they had anticipated there will not be a quorum here next meeting night.

Shaw's reason for resigning is that he was tired of his duties and a public matter and that after doing his duty for two years without any remuneration, he thought it best to resign. Many political enemies thought he was resigning in order to give his attention to a fight for Mayor, but this has been killed in the statement from Shaw that he was not and would not be a candidate.

Shaw's hard work has been instrumental in building up the Fire Department to its present state of efficiency. He was the first Councilman to take up the "big stick" against the Hoquiam Water Company, which now stands to lose its franchise owing to its failure to comply with its provisions.

**DEMAND TRIAL OR RELEASE**  
Petitioners' Attorneys Say Ordeal May Cost Prisoner His Life.  
BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 9.—The attorneys being unable to reach an agreement on the matter of the trial of George A. Pettibone, accused of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steuneger, was taken up by the court today in Judge Wood, who presides at the Haywood trial.

The defense continued its tactics of trying to force the state to grant bail to the prisoner, his attorneys declaring that immediate trial or release on bond. Unless bail were granted, they declared, Pettibone would go on trial at that time, and the strain of the ordeal would be his.

Judge Wood said he was informed that Pettibone was unable to leave the hospital and return to jail under such circumstances he could not see how he could be placed on trial Tuesday next, the day set for his hearing to begin. As a matter to be considered separately from the postponement, and after the original matter had been disposed of.

**BOAT CAPSIZES IN RAPIDS**  
Vancouver Man Loses Life at Stevenson on Columbia.  
VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Word was received here today that Albert Bissener was drowned in the Columbia River nearly two weeks ago.

Bissener was a resident of Vancouver, having lived here for several years. Some time ago he went to Stevenson, Wash. At the time of his death his parents, who live here, and his sister, and his wife and child, all of whom live in Vancouver, survive him.

**ROOMING-HOUSE NOT HOTEL**  
Judge Decides Meals Must Be Served to Make Inn.  
TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—A decision made by Judge Armstrong in court is exciting considerable comment among boarding-house men and hotelkeepers, as well as lawyers. The judge ruled that where rooms are rented and meals are not served is not a hotel or inn in the meaning of the law and that such hotelkeeper is not responsible for accidents belonging to the premises.

**JURY IS UNABLE TO AGREE**  
Will Continue Consideration Today in Sawyer Murder Trial.  
PUNDTON, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The jury in the Sawyer murder trial was unable to agree on degree to assign to the killing and will again begin this morning.

As yet as could be gathered at the courthouse tonight it is only a question of the degree of punishment. The case went to the jury at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon. The entire day was taken up with the arguments of the attorneys and the reading of the instructions.

**COSTLY SPOKANE BAZE**  
Two Upper Floors of Fraternal Halls Building Burn.  
SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 9.—Two upper floors of the Fraternal Halls building, a six-story block exactly in the heart of Spokane's business district, and flanked on all sides by five and six-story blocks, burned tonight. The building is located on the northeast corner of MH street and Sprague avenue. The sixth floor is used by secret societies for lodgerooms and the fifth floor as rooms for travelling salesmen. The second and third floors, which are drenched with water, are occupied as offices by professional men, while the ground floor is occupied by the Spokane Tea Supply Company, owned by E. Michel.

The loss on the building, which is insured for \$75,000, is roughly estimated at \$30,000. The loss by water will probably aggregate \$10,000. The entire fire department was called out and 3000 people watched the blaze, which started about 1 o'clock on the fourth floor.

**RACING AT THE DALLES FAIR**  
Local Horses Compete for Purses in Wasco Meeting.  
THE DALLES, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Races at the fair here today were largely attended and were keenly contested. Entries were limited to counties of Wasco, Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler and Crook in Oregon and Kilkittat in Washington. The main event was a half-mile trot, farmers' singles, driven by owners, purse \$75—First, Eno, owned by J. C. Moore, The Dalles; second, Tom D., owned by Frank Hewitt, Eight Mile; third, Valley; fourth, A. J. Watson, Golden Dale; fourth, Baby Ray, owned by Fred Fisher, Madras, Time, 1:18.

Quarter mile, run, purse \$100—First, Quarter Jim, owned by A. A. Mode, Tygh Valley; second, Lady Barnett, owned by R. Moore, Ashwood; third, Rustle Lady, owned by A. D. St. Martin, Carson; fourth, Mrs. Doer, owned by Bert Bagley, The Dalles, Time, 0:25.

**PROMOTER IS IN TROUBLE**  
Reynolds' Bank at Valdez Reported to Be in Bad Shape.  
SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—A cablegram from Juneau tonight says H. D. Reynolds' bank at Valdez is refusing to cash checks drawn against the institution. Efforts to get connected with the bank failed owing to the fact that point has been interrupted. Local bankers have no confirmation of the report, but no bank has been found in Valdez bank or that has been friendly to the institution.

With ex-Governor Brady and Valdez men expected to return to the city by electric road and is now at work in Tacoma attempting to raise \$150,000 to back the railroad and guaranteeing to move the headquarters of the Alaska Coast Company, a steamship corporation, to that city if successful.

According to steamship men, Reynolds has an option on the Alaska Coast Company, a steamship corporation, valued at \$50,000 must be paid on the purchase price to complete the bargain. He failed in Seattle to get financial aid for his Valdez railroad.

**First Constructing Done in Tacoma**  
TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The first construction work on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line inside the city limits was begun today, when contractors began digging out the west side of the Puyallup River for the approach to the bridge. Stakes are being set for the pile trestle from the river to the twenty-fifth street.

The trestle across the reservation will be completed as far as the east bank of the river tonight. The trestle is about 25 feet high at the river bank.

**Chehalis Creamery Sold**  
CHEHALIS, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The Hazelwood Creamery Company, of Portland, and O. D. Cassidy, of Chehalis, have bought the Chehalis Creamery Company's business of O. Brewer and W. O. Newcomb. The new owners will take possession October 15.

**ALTON FINE MUST HOLD**  
Petition for Rehearing Denied by Court of Appeals.  
CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Judges Grosscup, Baker and Seaman in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in an opinion delivered today, overruled a petition of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company for a rehearing on its appeal from the United States District Judge Randall's little more than a year ago for rebating. The railroad company was fined \$40,000, and J. N. Fairthorn, former vice-president, and C. F. Whann, former general freight agent, \$10,000 each on a charge of having granted rebates to the packing firm of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. in violation of the Elkins law.

**BOOMS THE FAIR IN JAPAN.**  
Judge Burke Secures Hearty Support for Seattle Exposition.  
TOKIO, Oct. 9.—Judge Thomas Burke, of Seattle, who is now in this city in the interest of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is receiving much attention on the part of the Japanese officials and a dinner will be given in his honor October 15. The Department of Commerce has promised to labor for the Japanese exhibit at the forthcoming exposition.

The native press urges strong support of the exposition, on the ground that Japan should do everything possible to show her friendliness for American commercial interests and especially those of Seattle.

**MUSIC**  
Two church choirs, Methodist and Baptist, are bitter rivals in a little town in the interior of Nebraska, and so warm has the warfare become that the church members have taken up special collections to help swell the music fund. The Methodists recently announced a recital of music calculated to make their rivals shudder and make the dramatic and the eventful evening came the church building was crowded to the door. Deacon Smith, a wealthy butcher, lost five pounds weight in perspiration, trying to find seats for people who came down the aisle over which he had charge. The deacon believed in the choir, and had given \$1000 to the music fund, although he admitted he did not know much about music.

vocal numbers sung by the large choir best pleased the audience, and among these selections were several from Handel's "Messiah," particularly "Worthy is the Lamb" and "All We Like Sheep." Late that night, Deacon Smith was going home, tired and cross, when he met one of the Methodist choir members.

"Good evening, deacon," remarked the singer, cheerily, "how did you like our programme?"  
"So-so," was the reply. The recital could 've been a lot better."  
"In what way?"  
"I paid \$1000 to the music fund, yet this evening's programme was at fault." Inquired the deacon, his eyes blazing with sudden wrath, "I didn't like you fellows sitting up there warbling 'bout sheep an' lambs an' such like. There was too much references to my business in the bull thing you said to me."

Madame Schumann-Heink, the celebrated contralto, is a born housewife, and when she finishes her singing tours nothing pleases her so much as to go to her German home and cook dust and sweep to her heart's content. One afternoon last week, a young woman called at the Schumann-Heink home, and finding supposed but substantial looking maid sweeping the hall, asked if Madame were at home?

"The spirit of fun took possession of the great contralto, and she answered: "No." "When will she be at home? Will she return soon?" asked the visitor in a dispirited tone.  
"She will not return home until late," was the demure reply, and then the caller, tossing her head, entered her auto and was driven away. The young woman afterwards told of her adventure to a friend, who asked her why she had concluded her inquiry.

"Ach," said Schumann-Heink. "It hurts no one to say 'Good morning' or 'How do you do?' and even if she thought I was the servant, she should not be allowed to offend me. That's why."

Caruso, the great, has a new accomplishment. What is it?  
He can weep.  
Caruso is also the great tenor who like the monkey, Law, weak when he was engaged to appear at Budapest as Rhadames in "Aida," and as he had heard that the greater portion of the boxes would be empty, owing to an enormous price demanded, had an attack of sulks. With reluctance he appeared and sang to the small audience