the mouth of the Columbia, one hun-

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1908.

ROOSEVELT ON THE MONROE DOC-TRINE AND THE TRUSTS.

The people who would naturally asspeak at Chautauqua are representalive of the best intelligence of the country. A rural population not renote from great cities, they have neither the prejudices of wage-workers nor the rather scant information upon current topics of those dwelling too formed perhaps an ideal audience yesterday to listen to the President's discussion of the important topics which he had chosen for the occasion. Nor study, for ethical guidance, for patriotic roundings were beautiful, the season

great problems of foreign and domestic policy. They expected no flattery, and ingly, approaching another crisis, they got none. They wished to hear neither the buncombe of the politician

The Santo Domingo difficulties would notorious and pressing. The delay of tiations proceed. the Senate was so contemptuous toward the administration and so disregardful island and of the United States that it is impossible to ascribe it to mere folly and sentle indolence. The President reto believe that some" of the dishonest this treaty it is hard to say; but who old it entitled to the presumption of the occasion his "august approval," forgiven when he speaks of "amend-

Under the present arrangement, hose permanence is at the mercy of e Senate, the 45 per cent of the cus-

of this continent. It is well within the limits of possibility that a naval war with Germany would be forced upon this nation by the final failure of the Senate to ratify the present arrangement with Santo Domingo. The President sets forth this danger in clear, but guarded, language. When he comes to speak of the trusts he is no less clear, but from some cause, perhaps righteous

indignation, he is much less guarded. Dishonest, law-defying wealth is so used in this country to adulation, or at the worst, to timorous, apologetic criticism, that Mr. Roosevelt's plain speaking will excite shricks of horror. He is probably prepared to bear them without apprehension or regret. "Some corporations," he says, "and very wealthy ones at that, exhaust every effort which can be suggested by the highest ability, or secured by the most lavish expenditure of money, to defeat the purpose of the laws on the statute Heaven defend us! If this is not anarchy, socialism and all the other bugaboos, what is it? Well, for one thing, it is the simple truth. For Mr. Roosevelt to repeat the fact makes it no more true, and scarcely better known, than it was before; but the statement comes from his lips with ominous significance. When the President of the United States is forced to appeal to the nation against a class of criminals whose technical expedients "render enforcement of the law impossible," and whose "obstructive tactics and refusal to acquiesce in the policy of the law have taxed to the utmost the machinery of the Department of Justice"-the case is not one that admits of mincing words. If these corporations are not in rebel-

lion against the government, what is their status? Admitting that the present statutes cannot be enforced against these contumacious creatures of the law, Mr. Roosevelt asks for new ones But the new, he will find, will be no more efficacious than the old, so long as he persists in thinking and speaking of "gullty corporations," instead of guilty men. There is no such thing as guilty corporation. The men sheltering themselves under the corporate name are the criminals. The name, the airy abstraction, has neither guilt nor innocence. So long as a thief or a slaughterer of men can stalk abroad with honor and imputed innocence by virtue of his assumption of a corporate name, laws will be vain and the Department of Justice will continue paralyzed. Mr. Roosevelt is too great a man and too clear a thinker to remain always baffled by this perverse and dangerous illusion. When once he sees through it he will possibly find the ancient laws against crime sufficient for his purpose; but, in the meantime, if he wishes more laws let him have them. Anything to back up a brave man in a good fight.

THE JAPANESE TERMS OF PEACE.

The plenipotentiaries have exchanged transmitted the Japanese terms of peace to the Czar. They differ little from what the public had expected, but set out in detail they seem at first sight semble to hear President Roosevelt a little harsh. The Russians dislike most of all the demands for reimbursement of the Japanese war expenditures and for the cession of Sakhaiin.

It has not been the usage of the United States to exact an indemnity from a defeated enemy; but among European nations it is a rule with few far from the centers of life. They exceptions. Japan leaves the amount open to discussion, but insists upon the principle. The cession of Sakhalin would not hurt Russian pride as severely as a money payment; and this was the scene without its inspiration. point could be yielded rather gracefully, There for many years the plain people, since Japan has a well-known equitable as Lincoln loved to call them, have claim to the island. It forms a natural been meeting with serious purpose, for northern extension of the empire and could not be held by Russia against instruction, under the auspices of a Japan's naval power in any case. No simple and rational religion. The sur- breach of the negotiations will happen over Sakhalin, one would think, but the indemnity is a different matter. Rus sand, but by the hundred thousand, to in case the Caar is driven to consent to it by the internal troubles of his of the most popular military men of country. These troubles are now, seem

The evacuation of Manchuria is nothing more than what Russia has always nor the sophistries of a man pleading for some special privilege. Mr. Roosevelt gave them a frank, sincere and courageous discussion of the Monroe Doctrine and the trusts. He spoke for the welfare of the whole nation. He pleaded for "that spirit of sanity and justice" which treats "the big man and the special privilege. Mr. Roosevelt gave them a frank, sincere and courageous discussion of the Monroe Doctrine and the trusts. He spoke for the essential fruits of her victories. Russia might as well agree to tories. Russia might as well agree to tories, Russia might as well agree to tories. justice" which treats "the big man and East, for whatever ships she keeps the little man exactly alike." This is there must be by Japan's consent as what the American people want, and things are. There can be no great dif-they stand behind President Roosevelt ference of opinion about this point; lmost to a man because they believe while to recognize the Japanese prohe is eager and able to secure it for tectorate over Corea is merely to agree to an established fact.

Severe as the terms proposed may seem, they are not unreasonable, ev-Senate's tactics of delay when the erything considered; and undoubtedly treaty negotiated by Mr. Hay was pre- they are offered with the expectation sented. The reasons for action were of abating more or less as the nego-

A FRANKLIN CELEBRATION The Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session appropriated \$20,000 for the proper fers to the incident with admirable ance of the bi-centennial birthday self-restraint, but "he has good reason of Benjamin Franklin, which will occur January 17, 1906. The American ditors of Santo Domingo "who do Philosophical Society, founded by ot dare expose their claims" to the Franklin, will have charge of the celempartial scrutiny the treaty provides bration. It asked for \$30,600, but Gov-"are endeavoring to stir up sedition ernor Pennypacker, who is reputed to not conduce to your happiness in the own a copy of Poor Richard's Almanac, the rejection of the treaty or else its which he consults upon occasions, apmendment in such fashion as to be piled some of its precepts of frugality to the appropriation and it was shorn use dishonest creditors had to do with of \$10,000. Details for a grand cele- in good old-fashioned style with the the Senate's previous inaction upon bration have already been arranged. According to the Philadelphia Pr hat knows the sinister motives which Governor Pennypacker will preside; often prevail in that body would | President Roosevelt is expected to give ocence? The President's irony may Franklin would have said; France has been invited and will send a delegate; ents tantamount to rejection." The foreign scientists, members of societies ation remembers as well as Mr. Rooseto which Franklin belonged will be It the fate of those reciprocity treaties brought over and so will representa tives of Oxford, Edinburgh and other hich should have crowned the lifeork of his great secretary of state universities which gave him degrees. nd which were emasculated and ruined "Our only regret," says the Press, that Franklin himself will be unable ith ingenious malice by the change to be present for reasons over which

This serves to recall the wish expressed by Franklin, on seeing a fly oms of Santo Domingo which goes to come to life that had been drowned to the government, than would be the orray internal expenses exceeds the in Madeira wine some hundred years case if he were obliged to induige "on tire revenue of the island when the before, that he might be thus put to the sly." rited States took charge. The cred- sleep for a future awakening in order rs are satisfied with their 55 per that he might see for himself the promt and the danger of foreign inter- gress that the world has made in one ntion has passed. But should the or two centuries. Needless to say, the ty be rejected Santo Domingo will philosopher was not thus disposed of, sies. They are pupils in the Wind ightway fall into anarchy, "chaos." but died reputably in his bed and was River Indian School in Wyoming, and saty be rejected Santo Domingo will philosopher was not thus disposed of. President says, and the interven- duly and decently interred in a regularly dedicated burying ground. almost certain. The valu-giorious lives, nevertheless, in the manifold the pappoose who was conveyed on his

he has no control.

vading awakening than this, one could scarcely desire or hope for in any clime, country or planet.

HOIST BY ITS OWN PETARD. It is one of the ironles of fate that Spokane will probably be the target for the first broadsides fired by the Washington Railroad Commission. The raffroad commission bill practically owes its existence to the hard fight made for it by Spokane and its chief newspaper and from present appearances, that town presents the most flagrant case of discrimination in rates that has yet been reported. The recently organized commission met at Colfax Thursday and listened to some interesting testimony regarding evils which it is expected to eliminate, or at least alleviate, Mr. Lobaugh, a miller of Pullman, Wash., told the commission that he was charged 44 cents per hundred pounds for shipping mill rolls from Pullman to Spokane, while the rate from Spokane to Pullman on the same commodity was but 25 cents per hundred pounds. He also made the statement that he was charged double the rate on flour from Pullman to Spokane that was exacted from Spokane

to Pullman. The distance from Pullman to Spo kane is of course no greater than the distance from Spokane to Pullman, and owing to the excellent work of the constructing engineers, there is not enough variation in the grades to cause any increase in the expenditure for motive power to move the freight. As a result of this discriminatory rate in favor of Spokane, Mr. Lobaugh not only finds his field for distribution limited to the immediate vicinity of the mill, but he also suffers from the competition of the Spokane millers, who come into his own field on a special rate. This discriminatory rate was given Spokane a long time ago in order that she could build up a jobbing trade with the smaller cities and towns lying west and south-

The fact that Spokane was enjoying this special privilege was known to a number of the Spokane members of the legislature which passed the commission bill, but every protest made by them against the bill was met by such abuse from the Spokane paper that they were easily squelched, and the bill went through without much difficulty. Having launched this boomerang into the political air, Spokane will watch with considerable interest the course of its movements, while en route to the point where it will strike on the return trip. There are such wholesale opportunities for an allaround disturbance of existing rates that it is difficult to predict where the changes, once started, will end. The railroads never experience very much trouble in explaining why they charge more for the short haul to the interior point than is charged for the long haul to the tide-water terminal, but the task is not so easy when they are called their credentials and Count Witte has on to explain why one interior city should be granted better rates than are given to another where the location. considered from a mileage standpoint, is the same.

Pacific Coast jobbers with the ocean route at their command for a considerable amount of the merchandise handled, are in a degree immune from th uncertainty that is hanging over the Snokane tobbers since the railroad commission began listening to complaints. If the railroad commission should decide to offer relief to the Pullman miller the Colfax merchants, it and will be kept pretty busy for an indefinite period, silencing the clamor of other communities which may desire to almost any standy small degree of difficulty in satisfying

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE. A retired army officer who was one

the prejudices of age, has this to say of the girls of today:

change in attitude between the sexes. In these days the young men I know are so run after, so courted, so feted, that they have no opportunity to do anything of their own initiative. They are no longer even expected to call after a social occasion. The natural consequence is that they are espoiled darlings. Girls, on the contrary, receive much less attention than they did. How can young men find time to entertain their young women friends when these same girls are spending all their time in arranging for the amusement of their masculine friends? No! It seems to me that girls are making a social mistake. If they would let the young men feel that they must exert let the young men feel that they must exert themselves to win their smiles, it would be much better for both sides. Man is naturally much better for both sides. Man is naturally a selfet creature, and as long as he has nothing to do but to accept, he will do nothing else. This is not good for him, and to an old-fashioned observer there is something painful in having a charming girl descend from her pedestal and become the adorer instead of being adored?

Society misses not yet out of their 'teens and other young girls clamorous please take notice. Be assured, girls, on the word of this courteous, urbane and kind old army officer, that it does end to reverse the order of nature by courting, feasting and running after young men. Give them a chance at the initiative and content yourselves referendum,

The decision of the United States Supreme Court that an Indian is a citizen of the United States, will inspire nev hope in the mind of the red men, who delight in filling their bronzed and glowing hides with the firewater of white man. By this decision the business of the United States courts will be materially lessened, and the "boot-leggers" and other parasites who in the past have waxed fat in pandering to the appetite of the Indian, will find their occupation gone. As for the Indian with an appetite, he will be enabled to drink himself into the happy hunting-grounds, at much less expens

Two great-grandchildren of Sacata wea have been located, both girls, and from all accounts winsome little lasare respectively 2 and 5 years old. The latter is a granddaughter of Baptiste, on excuse to meddle in the affairs signed. A more brilliant and all-per- village in Dakota to Fort Clatsop, at Bide today.

dred years ago. He shares with the "Bird Woman" the honor of being perpetuated in bronze in the statue cently unveiled on the Lewis and Clark

Fair grounds. Though there is no evidence that either Baptiste or his brother Basil, was more than a worthless halfbreed, their daughters-mothers of these little girls-seem to have inherited the intelligence and comeliness of Sacajawea and to have transmitted these qualities to their daughters. However this may be, the great-grandchil dren of Sacaiawea are objects of in terest at this time-an interest that represents a delayed acknowledgment of the courage, endurance and tact of their great-grandmother as displayed in a great enterprise.

After a few weeks of rest the matrinonial gossips of European courts have found another bride for Alfonso of Spain. The young monarch, who was lately represented as being strongly disinclined to marry any one, is now, it is said, a very eager suitor for the hand of Princess Ena, only daughter of the widowed Princess Henry of Battenberg, who is the youngest sister of King Edward. This Princess is the favorite godchild of Empress Eu genie. She is not averse to the Catholic religion and through her godmother, who is intensely Spanish in sympathy and education, is much interested in Spanish affairs. She is also the principal heiress of Eugenie and is withal a beautiful, accomplished and sprightly young woman, All of this fortune, beauty and womanly worth, the gossips are bestowing upon the dissolute young Spaniard without compunction, and even gladly. The young woman herself is yet to hear from.

All over the Pacific Northwest there is a great demand for harvest hands at from \$3 to \$5 per day. The grain crops are ripening so rapidly that some of the farmers are threatened with serious loss unless help is forthcoming. With so much employment at good wages near at hand, there ought to be a sliencing of the plaint of poverty from the racetrack gamblers and touts who have temporarily been barred the privilege of securing money without working for it. If this racetrack gang. and a few hundred other transients who have drifted into Portland looking for "easy money" could be put to work in the harvest fields, they would be contributing more to the welfare of mankind than they could do in a thousand years on the racetrack.

It is announced from Seattle that J. D. Farrell, who has been succeeded in the Great Northern employ by Louis Hill, will enter the political game in the state of Washington. If the results he scored during his brief whirl as a dictator of the politics of the state are a criterion, his prestige would be fully as great if he remained in the railroad business. His interference did not quite turn the state into the Democratic column, but it cost the Republican ticket about 50,000 votes; Perhaps now that he proposes to enter politics in dead carnest, he will abandon the celebrated private car which was such an issue in Washington's last campaign.

The withdrawal of men from the teaching profession goes steadily on, as evidenced by the fact that a class of 57 applicants for teachers' certificates in Clackamas County contained but four of the sterner sex. The reason assigned for the small proportion of male applicants was that men find more remunerative work in other employestablish jobbing trade in their own ments. Salaries of teachers in the pubimmediate neighborhood. Viewed from lic schools have been steadily advancing that the railroads will experience no prosperous times in the industrial world should throw men out of emall of the demands that are made on ployment, they will not hesitate to seek them by the interested parties in dif- positions as instructors of the young.

Two blg steamers were chartered yesterday to load grain and flour at Portland for the Far East, the Japan grain crop being unusually light. It does not make any difference to Porthis day, and is still at 80 a fascinating land and the rich territory which she man with a kindly nature, devoid of drains, whether the poor crops are in the "east" that is reached by rall, or the "east" that is reached by water. sent a good many million bushels of wheat and much flour last year to that east that lies the other side of the Rocky mountains. This year it is probable that we will send large quantities to the other east that lies across the

Possibly the detective force might be awakened to the real gravity of the police situation if by any mischance they should be burgled, or held up, or film-fiammed. According to reports, one of them has by hard economy in a few years saved up \$30,000 or \$40,000 on a salary of \$75 to \$90 per month, So he has something to lose.

Senator Bailey is in mourning for the traditions of the South, But the South doesn't care much about them. Else why did it send Balley to the Senate? James Hamilton Lewis scorning the

Lewis family. As a scorner, Colonel Lewis deserves all his great fame.

A full-blooded Umatilla Indian suing his wife for divorce in the state courts said: presents, at least, the charm of nov-

Russia may now have to content herself with asking for the open door the same as other powers.

Crown Sheet Blows Out on Northern Pacific Locomotive.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash, Aug. 11.— (Special.)—F. J. Elhart, a Northern Pacific fireman, was burned to death last night at Mabton by the blowing out of a crown-sheet of the locomotive he was firing. Ethart had opened the door of the firebox to throw in some coal when the accident occurred. A sheet of redhot fire shot out the r and set Elhart's clothing on fire. His face was filled with redbot coals from the grate. He was burned hor-ribly and died while being taken to the hospital here. His home was at

Bakers Seek to Settle Strike

Sumner, Wash.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.-Efforts for peaceable settlement of the strike of Hebrew bakers on the East Side were made today by Herman Robinson, inter-national organizer of the American Fed-eration of Labor, and Joseph Barondess, who were appointed by the striking bak-ers a committee to confer with the em-ployers. They held a long conference with the employers without are to be a conference with the employers without arriving at a definite decision. Another meeting of the employers will be held tomorrow. There was no renewal of rioting on the East

OREGON OZONE.

Signs of the Seasons.

When the maiden meandering down by the ocean Her net-walst vells with a filmy And hikes for home with a shivery motion, We know it's Fall.

When the shivering, shuddering fits o'ertake us And pierce our souls with an ley aplinter

And the blasts of Boreas rudely rake

When the young man's fancy fondly lingers And the pesky poet begins to sing And the imps of indolence fret our

We know it's Winter.

fingers, We 'know it's Spring. When the wandering, weariless William

wendeth His wobbly way as a boosy bummer On the railroad route that never endeth, We know it's Summer.

the head of a new electric railroad in Missouri. Mr. Younger is not the first outlaw that has been at the head of a Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, declines to run for Governor again be-

cause he fears that, if elected, it will put him in line for the Presidency, and the people will then elect him President. One never knows, when he consents to serve as Governor, what such acquiescence may lead to, and therefore it behooves all of us to be eareful A scientist has discovered that there are vast "deserts" at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, where no fish food exists

and consequently no fish. It is comforting, however, to know that none of us will ever die of thirst in those des-Says Sir Patrick Manson: "Next to whisky, mosquitoes are the greatest

curse to mankind." Then let the prohibitionists quit chasing the lesser evil and change their platform to bring about the prohibition of mosquitoes.

An Exposition Item. The Igorrote lingers on the brine, Whereat the Exposition people

grieva: But Fido says he's feeling very fine Because he has a thirty-day reprieve,

Reduced to Plain Terms.

Mr. Stark-What do you think will be the amount of the cash indemnity that Japan will insist upon? Mr. Alder--Oh, only a couple of Rocke-

fellers, I guess, Mr. Stark-What do you mean by that? Mr. Alder-Why, a billion dollars, of course.

Queer.

Now, truly, this is funny; We kick when days are wet, And when the days are sunny We all get overhet.

The Call of the Camp.

me, let us quit the city's grime And his ourselves afar Beyond the bounds of brick and lime Aboard the choo-choo car.

Let's shake the dust and smoke and dirt. The starchy duds we wear, And in the negligee-some shirt Be fresh and free as air.

We'll go and dwell within a tent. We'll sleep beneath the moon And have no thought of monthly rent We'll cook our frugal fare and feast

Beneath the evergreens And fill us thrice a day (at least) What matter if the chigger-set

Has fangs within our flesh? We'll scratch and make the beast regret He ever got so fresh. What matter if the nights be chill,

The morning air be damp? There'll be no microbes there to kill-They do not like to camp! We'll sit along the lisping stream

And snare the silly trout; And then we'll seek our cot and dream, While zephyrs sigh without. Then, this suburban outing o'er,

We'll mosey back to town And hear that stale remark once more: "Gee, but you're looking brown!" ROBERTUS LOVE

WHERE ARE THE GREAT MEN? Bailey Applies to North Question

Asked About South. M'GREGOR, Tex., Aug. 11.-United

States Senator Balley was the principal \$190,000 bribe is another laurel for the speaker at the Confederate reunion here yesterday, his subject being a defense of the South. His father was a Confederate, and his grandfather a Federal soldier, they being in one battle against each other. Among other things, Senator Balley

"I have been pained within the past few months to learn that a Southern man called to the presidency of the University of Virginia should speak disparagingly of

He remarked that the University of Virginia, having been founded by Thomas Jefferson and being in a state with such FIREMAN BURNED TO DEATH a history as Virginia, should of all educational institutions be expected to teach the truth about the South. But Dr. Alderman, at a banquet in New York, had made a speech which, Senator Balley de-clared, should have caused the blush of shame to mount to the cheek of every Southern man at the table.

"'Where are the Calhouns and Clays and Davises of the South?" Dr. Alderman inquired," said Senator Bailey. "I mournfully acknowledge that they are gone; but why didn't he ask: 'Where are the Websters and the Choates of the North?" Senstor Balley related an incident of the last session of Congress. A bill had been introduced to appropriate \$25,000 to pay the expenses of a Congressional delegation for the Portland Exposition. He opposed it, and succeeded in cutting it down to \$5000, about \$400 for each of the members of the party; more, he observed, than they weald spend if they helped themselves. One of the Senators who were to make the trip came to him and insisted that \$5000 was not enough, in response to which Senator Balley said: "If I were as rich as you are, I would pay my own ex-

New Oregon Postmasters.

BY UNIQUE METHOD.

Government May Irrigate Columbia Bench Land.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 11.-The Reclamation Service, after reconnoitering along the Upper Columbia River, has discovered the site of what may prove to be an attractive but odd irrigation project near the southern end of Lake Chelse in Okanogan County. Washington. So far, however, only a hurried investigation has been made and it is not known whether the project will

be feasible or practicable. Today the Secretary of the Interior withdrew from entry 115,000 acres, being township 27 north, range Il. 22 and 23 east and township 28, range 21 and 22. This land lies along the Columbia River in the richity of the town of Chelan and imme diately above Chelan Falls,

The Columbia River at this point flows through a deep gorge, bench lands lying some distance above the river. The project as now conceived, proposes to develop power at Chelan Falls to pump water from the Columbia River upon the 115,000 acres that have been withdrawn.

There will have to be much study this project before it can be adopted or rejected. Usually pumping projects are Cole Younger, the former outlaw, is at very expensive and it is not even roughly estimated what this one will cost, though the development of ample water power near at hand will make the cost of pumping comparatively light. But there are other features to be studied and worked out, and it will probably be two years before the fate of this new project is determined.

CUTS LOOSE FROM BUSINESS

Root Resigns as Director of Many Corporations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 .- Secretary of State Ellhu Root, who recently entered President Roosevelt's Cabinet, has, says the Times today, severed all connections with a number of financial institutions of which he was formerly a director. Mr. Root recently resigned, it became known yesterday, from the boards of the Morton Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Continental Fire Insurance Company, the Title Guaranty & Trust company and several other corporations. This action was taken, the Times con tinues, in order that he might assume the Secretaryship of State without being in any way allied with corporate interests. In conversation with his associates, he is said to have expressed the opini that it was better for him to be free of his former connection with these institu tions as a director, and for this reason he

resigned from them all.

Mr. Root had been a director of son these institutions for a number of years, including the period when he was Secretary of War. Inquiry among his for mer fellow-directors falled to reveal Mr. Root's reason for differentiating between positions in the Cabinet so far as they affected his personal business af-

WILL COMPLETE HIS INQUIRY

Hollander Hurrying Back to Santo Domingo on Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- The cruiser Galveston, which arrived in Hamp-ton Roads, Va., last evening, is taking coal under hurry orders, preparatory to making a trip to Santo Domingo. She has been assigned to transport Professor H. J. Hollander and his secretary to Santo Domingo

Professor Hollander is to continue the prosecution of his inquiry into Dominican finances and resources, which, it is expected, will serve as a basis for the report to be laid before the Senate at its next session for its guidance in action upon the pending treaty providing for the administraninican finances by United States agents.

Philadelphia Mint Is Closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.-Orders from Washington have been received at the Mint to cease operations and dispense Mint to cease operations and dispense with the services of the 600 employes, except those necessary to attend to the affairs of the institution when coinage has ben stopped. The 1.00,000 pesos being coined for the Panama government will be finished in a few days, and there is no ere buillion to be coined.

It was expected that the authorities would consent to the coinage of the 106. 000,000 silver dollars which are stored at the mint into subsidiary coins, but this expectation was not realized.

SCALDED IN A BURNING VAT

Firemen's Struggle With a Fire in

NEW YORK, Aug. II.—Twenty firemen were carried, burned and unconscious, from boiling scap, five of them very badly parbolled, from a fire in W. H. Daggett's Sons' soap factory in West One Hundred and Twentieth street today. Tanks containing 70,000 gallons of soap fats exploded after a fire in the three-story building had been brought under control. For five hours thereafter fire-men fought this new danger, crawling on their stomachs on sidewalks outside the building, unable to stand in a poisonous cloud of smoke which exhaled from the fiery soap greases, and continually ex-posed to little rivers of the scorching fluid which flowed out of the building. Water seemed for the first three hours to have no other effect on the burning soap fats than to cause them to flow more freely, with greater peril to the firefighters.

After the vats had taken fire, Actin
Chief Binns was forced to divide his me Acting into two parties, one to enter the black smoke cloud with the hose and the other to stand waiting outside in the air to rush in and rescue fainting comrades whose cries for help came from the fire every few minutes. The black smoke was even more deadly than the hot grease.

was even more deadly than the hot grease, and sometimes even the men lying flat on their faces were forced to inhals it by the constant back drafts.

In no case did the injuries of the fremen come from a single experience in the smoke and grease, but from repeated dashes into the fire zone, after having been dragged out helpless by comrades. A physician was among the rescue brigade, and by first aid treatment succeeded in been dragged out helpless by comrades. A Men in all parts of the hall began shout-physician was among the rescue brigade, ing and shook their fists at one another, and by first aid treatment succeeded in For a moment it looked as if there would reviving some of the firemen.

Several firemen who were taken out unconscious and restored to their senses re-fused to obey orders to go to the hos-pital, but ran back to their posts of duty. For an hour Fred Barry fought the fire misconducting the strike and of incomprom the cellar with the scalding grease petency. His friends came to his rescue trickling over him. As he fell, his and then the delegates charged each strength giving out for the last time, he screamed for help, and Chief Howe, in another part of the building, heard him. Barry was found lying unconscious, drowning in hot water and conscious, drowning in hot water and conscious and then the delegates charged each other with had faith. "Cur" and "liar" were among the epithetic screen and then the delegates charged each other with had faith. "Cur" and "liar" were among the epithetic screen and then the delegates charged each other with had faith. "Cur" and "liar" were among the epithetic screen and then the delegates charged each other with had faith. "Cur" and "liar" were among the epithetic screen and charged each other with had faith. "Cur" and "liar" were among the epithetic screen and charged each other with had faith. "Cur" and "liar" were among the epithetic screen and charged each other with had faith. "Cur" and "liar" were among the epithetic screen and charged each other with had faith. "Cur" and "liar" were among the epithetic screen and charged each other with had faith. "Cur" and "liar" were among the epithetic screen and charged each other with had faith and drowning in hot water, and was carried to

Fireman Andrew O'Neill sustained the Fireman Andrew O'Nelli sustained the most serious injuries. When the explosion of the first vat, containing 10,000 gallons of soap liquor, occurred, several members of Company 15 were so near that the explosion knocked them down. They ran out of the building, not knowing that of soap liquor, occurred, several members of Company 15 were so near that the explosion knocked them down. They ran out of the building, not knowing that O'Neill, who was one of the party, was left behind. He was quickly missed, and searchers found him lying on a stairway in a small case of the soap grease.

DOCTOR SEIZED BY FEVER.

Result of Devotion to Duty-New Orleans Epidemic Continues.

************************ VELLOW PEVER RECORD TO 6 P. M. Total cases to date.... Total deaths to date ...

New subfoci to date.....

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. II.-With Surgeon White, of the Marine Hospital Service, frankly expressing no surprise at the increase in the number of new cases of fever and expecting that for some time to come a large quota will be brought to light daily, the people of New Orleans have mine up their minds to await in patience the results of the Federal campaign, which is fairly in swing. The life of a stegomyla mosquite has been definitely ascertained, but the fever had made so much headway when It was discovered and it has prevailed so generally in the lower sections of the city since then that doubtless many of the insects have escaped the disinfecting crusade launched against them, and the may be expected to transmit the disease for some days longer at least.

Up to noon today a dozen cases of fever had been officially reported, and the fact that none of these was turned up by the official inspectors, but all were submitted by the doctors themselves, was sgain taken as an encouraging sign. Dr. White himself is much pleased with the evidence

of improvement in the situation.

An unexpected blow was struck at the Marine Hospital staff today when one of the men sent here to assist in the fight against the disease was himself stricken. The victim is Surgeon G. M. Berres, Dr. Berre is a Toyan by mattribe. ry. Dr. Berry is a Texan by nativity, but has intery been stationed in New York. He was one of the first to reach New Orleans, and, because he has been through the Cuban campaign and had had the fever in Texas, he was considered immune and was put in charge of the work in the original infected where the fever raged most flercely. has been doing yeoman service in matter of disinfection. He was ill yesterday and today his case He was taken oped into one of yellow fever. He was removed to the Touro Infirmary, where he is expected speedily to recover.

Dr. White has impressed on his sur geons who are to work in the foreign neighborhoods the great virtue of pa-tience. Many of the Italians and other residents are unfamiliar with the methods of the health authorities, and Dr. White is seeking to treat them with the

least possible harshness.

A force of 100 men was engaged in the work of disinfection in the lower section of the city today.

were 83 patients at the Emergency Hospital today. Earlier in the campaign, when the number of cases treated there was considerably smaller, the death rate was high, but it has now been lessened and patients are daily be

need lessened and patients are daily seeing discharged as cured.

At Patterson, where there are now 20 cases, financial and other assistance is said to be needed. There has been considerable spread of the disease there and ome distress exists among the poorer

The Italian societies have completed arrrangements to relieve the distress their countrymen to the extent of fur-nishing them with meals daily. Governor Blanchard today placed \$29,-

000 at the disposal of Chairman Janvier, of the citizens' committee. The Gover-nor, having made arrangements for the loan of \$100,000 from the fiscal agents, will turn the money over to the committee in installments as it is needed. Dr. Tichner and the yellow nurses sent from here are at Hon Amil and confidence is being restored there. Conditions are not as bad as they were expected. The colored population of Franklin, La., the home of Senator Fos-

held a mass meeting and volunteered to clean the whole town, under the supervision of a white foreman. Reports from Texas say that Dr. Ta-bor has no wish to bar freight from here carried by the Southern Pacific, but that passengers are slipping across the line on freight trains, and that if the road does not put a stop to the practice there will be a revival of the embargo against

ter have set a fine example. They have

freight, Among the cases reported are three in the French Asylum, on St. Ann, between Roman and Derbigny.

Record Is an Improvement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. IL.—Today's record is someting of an improvement over that of the day before, both as to the number of new cases and the points of new infection and is taken as an encouraging sign. A large majority of the sub foci are above Canal street, one of them being at Carrollton. The proportion of Italians is much larger than the

The fact that Surgeon G. M. Berry, of the Marine Hospital Service, is now down with the fever has not dampened the arder of his colleagues. Those have never had the fever, while they take every precaution against it, know that, being thrown continually into buildings which may be harboring in-fected mosquitoes, they run a good deal of risk of being bitten at one time or another, so they expect to get it. Dr. Berry, since his arrival here ten days ago, has been working right in the midst of the central focus of infection. He had a high fever tonight, but his physical condition is good and as he

has youth on his side, the chances are all in his favor.

The only news from other points in the state is from Patterson, where four new cases were reported. A hospital has been opened for indigent cases there. The total to date is 36 cases, and no deaths.

TEAMSTERS ALMOST FIGHT.

Debate on Chicago Strike Causes Scene of Wild Disorder.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.-The con wention this afternoon of the international Brotherhood of Teamsters was the stormlest in the history of the union. Physical violence was several times nar-rowly averted. Nothing was accomplished and the convention was adjountil tomorrow in order to let the dele-gates cool down.

The disorder was the result of a tion made by G. W. Briggs to endorse the Chicago strike. As soon as the mo-tion was made, there was an uproar. be a clash, but President Shea, by the vigorous use of his gavel, brought a semblance of sorder.

Mr. Shea became at once the object of the delegates. He was accused of misconducting the strike and of incom-

constitution in calling the strike. Shea took the floor and admitted the Montgomery Ward strike.

tive board, who live in different parts of the country. Dozens of other delegates took the floor and accused one side or the other of bad faith, incompetency, etc., and OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington, Aug. 11.—Oregon postmasters appointed: Mayville, F. J. Parsons vice Ella hospital, and many others who did nor N. Angell, resigned; McKee, Harry L. Shaner vice G. D. Edner, resigned.

In a small case of the soap grease.

Before the fire was under control six of bad, faith, incompetency, etc., and finally Mr. Shea again took the floor ami vigorously defended himself. An adjournment was taken until tomorrow, when the election of officers will take place.