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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

#### REPORMS IN LIFE INSURANCE.

The committee of the New York Legislature appointed to investigate the life insurance companies, held its first session on September 6. The chairman. pains to assure the public that the work of the committee will be entirely pacific. No sucking dove could be more harmless. "Our object will not be," he benignantly remarks, "to punish anybody for wrongdoing in the past." Their

will make everybody good in the future. We are familiar with programmes of this kind. To sponge off the slate and striking terror to the hearts of evildoers. In the face of continual failure lyating virtue by enforcing what laws too brutal. In the touching hope that ture Hdye or Depew will have the heart to break it, these innocent committeemen go to work. Of course, if some unesthetic malefactor should be so rude as to violate their new statutes, they will be grieved, but not revengeful. They will not wish to see him punished,

In itself the object at which the legislative committee aims is a good one, to make the insurance companies mutual in fact as well as name. At present, as Mr. Armstrong well suggests, most of them violate the principle of mutuality in two ways-the policy-holders are not properly represented in the management, and the profits of the business are by various devices too largely diverted from the policy-holders to the officials. Vast numbers of proxies, real or imaginary, are accumulated in the home offices of the companies and used to perpetuate the holders of them in have regarded the deal as a sort of a control without regard to the wishes or interests of those who pay the premiums. The elections are farcical affairs always, and certain evidence taken by the committee goes to show that they are sometimes held without the ordinary precautions for common honesty. "In all cases," Mr. Cummings, inspector of elections for the Mutual Life, testified, "the inspectors accepted the statements of voters as to their eligibility." This is merely an added touch of absurdity to these ridiculous elections, of course; but it sets a premium on lying.

The theory of mutual insurance is exactly the same as the theory of fraternal insurance. The policy-holders insure one another—that is the gist of the matter. In one case business is secured through agents, in the other through lodges, but that does not affect the principle. In both cases if profits arise, they belong to the policyholders, not to the officials. Hitherto the mutual companies have been safer than many of the lodges because they have obeyed the mathematical laws of insurance better; but heavy commissions to agents, together with extravagance and waste in the home offices, have made their premlum rates excessive. The tactics of loading the rates And yet, when the "porridge" came to accumulate a surplus are also of along in the shape of a \$60-a-menth dublous advantage. The most a surplus can do for the policy-holder is to of the bribe disappeared like mist bereduce his premiums from what it fore the morning sun. Even the people earns; and since the premiums have of Delaware seem to have had combeen previously increased to produce punctions against being bought and the surplus itself, the whole process sold as shough they were shares of forms a vicious etrele. The very plain bank stock, hatracks, horses, etc., and reason why a stock company desires a more diplomatic political highwaylarge surplus necessarily fails for an man than Addicks would certainly honestly managed mutual company. It have achieved greater success with may benefit future policy-holders, but them. hardly those who create it.

The reserve is a very different matter. It lies at the basis of all safe infor the evil days when the same payment will be tees than it is worth: lies in the fact that we must all grow

In the matter of establishing a sufficient reserve there is no reason why the mutual companies and the lodges should not stand precisely alike. In the matter of giving the policy-holders control of the business the lodges are a long way abead; and it is difficult to foresee what device Mr. Armstrong's committee can think of to give the policy-holders that control in the mutual companies which he says they ought to have. They cannot vote by mail very well. They cannot assemble at the home office to vote. The present system of giving their proxies all to one or two interested officers is pure humbug. Perhaps the committee will hit upon some scheme of electing delegates from each large group of policyholders, and as the scheme works out it would not be surprising to see the mutual companies ultimately organizing something like lodges for holding primary elections.

IS IT A PORTLAND SHOW?

Occasionally some newspaper in Oregon breaks out in denunciation of Portland for its "graft" in connection with the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The Independence Enterprise, for example, recites at length the grievances of some citizens, who complain that the country people are coming to Portland and spending their money here.

"In return, what consideration is shown any but Multnomah County?" asks the Enterprise, and it continues: The time is at hand when we wish to announce there are 32 other counties besides Multnomah in Oregon. In these counties live men and women with blood as blus, hearts as loyal, and accomplishments equal to those who are monopolising the Fair management in doing their daily stunts.

Undoubtedly. But "the live men and women" of Oregon who come to the Fair and see it are not the people who are complaining. They get the worth of their money, and more. They find that the \$450,000 appropriation made by the State of Oregon has been employed wisely, beautifully, impartially, to show the world what a great state Oregon is. If the City of Portland is now receiving the major portion of the Fair's direct benefits, the state at large will undoubtedly have its turn later. The Fair will bring many new people to Oregon.

It may not be amiss to say, in connection with the \$450,000 appropriation, that Multnomah County will pay its share; and that it has for many years cheerfully paid its portion-about onethird of the whole-of the state tax for support of all the state institu at Salem, including the State Fair, for the State University at Eugene, for the Agricultural College at Corvallis, and for the Normal Schools. Don't forget the Normal Schools. It has not called upon the state to pay for anything very much at Portland. It has always it has not complained.

If the Enterprise thinks this is a Portland show, let its editor come and learn his error. It is worth going many miles to see President Jefferson Myers, born and reared in the forks of State Senator Armstrong, has taken the Santiam-that's in the country, isn't it?-disporting himself in a Tuxedo and a telescope hat.

### GAS, GALL AND GLOOM.

"When Allee went to Washington to sit in the Senate chamber, he went only purpose is to formulate a law that there with my tag on," is the brutally plain language used by the J. Edward Addicks in his tale of woe over the alleged treachery of his former manager. set out with a new batch of statutes The unspeakable Addicks in this stateafter a debauch of lawbreaking is a ment has conveyed no news to the favorite way our statesmen have of public ear, but the shocking frankness he exhifbts in calling a spade a spade is so pronounced that, even rethey continually try to lead men to virtue by the subtle enticements of ideally dicks. Alice & Co., the public can revised laws. The simple device of cul- hardly read the "swan song" of this we already have never seems to strike at least a mild degree of surprise. them, wise as they are. Probably it is With the Addicks record so prominent in American political history, it would they can devise an insurance law so be useless to state that this corrupter beautiful as a work of art that no fu- and debaucher of a commonwealth was not a shade blacker than he has been painted, but his latest interview reveals such an admirable disregard for equivocation or toning down of rough, jagged peaks of fact that it is more interesting than anything that has yet appeared from the picturesque man of gas, gold and gall.

There was none of that stereotyped giving up "funds necessary for the legitimate expenses of a Senatorial campaign" when Addicks made drafts on the war chest. It was a plain case of bargain and sale, and the transactions were always in cash. But Allee has apparently refused to stay bought. If we are to believe the testimony of Addicks, the transaction was a bona fide purchase of Senator Aliee with bank stock, silver, iniaid hatracks and horses thrown in. Allee now seems to time charter instead of an outright sale, and, in the absence of funds that would warrant him in continuing to sail under the Addicks flag, he has upanchored and borne away on his own account

This political valedictory of J. Edward Addicks discloses to a marked European countries, where big sums are degree the main source of his failure to expended continually in developing that secure a seat in that charmed circle of mode of transit. In those countries it statesmen who are today gracing and disgracing the United States Senate. In politics Addicks recognized only results, and the necessity for securing them by careful diplomatic routes never seems to have occurred to him. The scholarly, able and brilliant Senator Chauncey Depew, armed with a sixshooter and a bludgeon, could not have held up the Equitable for a \$250,000 loan on assets that were worthless, but approaching the Equitable with the guileless, lamb-like manner which has and are but complementary to railways made him famous, the favor sought

"I will not sell my birthright for a mess of 'porridge,'" said the silver Populist during a Senatorial contest at Olympia when he was asked to accept a stipulated sum as payment for a vote for a galvanized gold Democrat. appointment for a relative, the odlum

Addicks as a factor in Delaware politics disappears with the disappearance ter. It lies at the basis of all safe in-surance, whether fraternal or mutual. ful deodorizing for many a year to A young man must pay for his insur- again place that debauched and cormore than it is worth to provide rupted commonwealth on a plane of he evil days when the same pay-political respectability. Addicks and his ex-tool have in a manner demonnce the reserve arises. Its necessity strated that money, tainted or untainted, cannot purchase everything for Saar, the connection of Leipzig old, loss our earning power and die, which its possessor may express a Brisa, on the Eibe, and a canal from Portland will take pains to show him.

longing. A number of similar demonstrations are overdue at other points in the country.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF DELILAR. It may be doubted whether the Rev. Ray Palmer had ever seen the inside of a dancehall before he preached in the one at Aberdeen, and doubtless he had often wondered what sort of a presentment those palaces of sin make to the carnal eye. His curiosity about them was, of course, entirely sanctified. He has never desired to whirl in giddy mases with one of the sylphs who make their haunts in dancehalls; nor has it ever entered into his heart to pant for a sip of beer from a glass bestowed by their seductive fingers. Not he. only wished to see these lithesome Delilahs in order to identify them by an exact description in his prayers. The brethren of his congregation all burned with the same plous desire. Each one ardently longed to be able to tell the Lord just how a real Delliah selling beer to a church member on his knees

actually looked-to paint the scene in all its vivid horrors. If anybody should impute to these devoted men such a motive as unsanctifled curiosity, or love of display and excitement, or a desire for notoriety. let him be anathems. They visited the dancehall out of pure and unadulterated zeal for the Lord's service.

WHO SHOULD CARE FOR INSANE?

It should occasion no surprise that the law requiring relatives of insane patients to pay the cost of their maintenance at the State Insane Asylum has not been productive of much income to | terprise of the country, that institution. Not even the friends of the law expected much from it, but it was passed in the hope that a part of the burden of maintaining the institution might be lifted from the shoulders of the taxpayers in general and placed upon those who are under obligations to support members of their families. The law provides that when a patient shall be committed to the Asylum the committing officer shall inquire concerning the financial condition of those to whom the patient has a right to look for support, and, if they be able to pay, the court shall make an order requiring such relatives to pay the State Treasurer \$10 per month during the time the patient remains in the Asylum.

There are several reasons why few payments are made under this law. In the first place, a large proportion of the persons committed to the Asylum are dissolute, irresponsible strangers who are taken into custody while traveling through the state. Their relatives if they have any, are unknown. From the records of commitments it seems quite probable that many of the pabeen shut out of the state "graft." But | tients are men who have been turned out of asylums in other states with the intention that they should come to this state and find public support. In a few instances it has been proven beyond doubt that the officers of the Asylum in a sister state deliberately sent discharged patients to Oregon in order to relieve their own state from the burden of maintaining them. Oregon has never stooped to this practice, and is now supporting persons in the Asylum who should be cared for in other states.

Again, it must be remembered that County Judges are but human and that they have a desire to be on friendly terms with the influential residents of their several counties. When, therefore, an insane person with well-to-do relatives is sent to the State Insane Asylum, it is not strange that the Creeks. Judge should incline to relieve the famfly of the burden, especially when he can do so by merely remaining silent upon the subject of the financial standing of the persons upon whom the paofficer to let the state bear the burden than to place it upon the shoulders of one whose vote he may need to secure re-election.

Men and women who are so unsound state unless they have relatives who can and should support them. When the insane persons become dangerous to | fatal. be at large, it is the duty of the state to take them into custody. In any event, however, the obligations of near kinship are not dissolved, and the state has a right to call upon a husband. futher or son to pay the cost of keeping his insane relative at the Asylum. If the law upon this subject can be im proved so as to make it more effective. changes should be made. By strict enforcement of its provisions the burdens of general taxation can be lightened. Insanity is a disease, not a crime, and the state is under no more obligation to support a demented person than it is one afflicted with smallpox. In either case the public assumes the duty of caring for the invalid only for its own protection.

CANAL TRANSIT REVIVED.

Economy of canal transport over rail is recognized by the most progressive has been discovered that the capacity of railways is limited in traffic prob lems, and as a result, attention has been directed again to canals, as before railroads were invented. The canal systems already are very elaborate and their extensions are continuous.

The United States has not yet come back to the canal stage, owing to the wide expanse of the country and the lesser density of its activities. Here cannis do not compete with railways There, the railways carry the lighter and more valuable materials, which need rapid transit, while canals carry the heavier and less valuable goods, which do not require rapid transit.

Revival of canal transport began after the Franco-Prussian War, when France turned in to revive its flagging industries and to restore its unused canals. Germany turned its attention in the same direction, stimulated to do so by need of low freights and dissatis-

faction with high rall rates. Within the last few weeks a most extensive canal programme has been sanctioned by the Prussian government involving an expenditure of \$83,860,860 The greater portion of this money is allocated to the building of a canal from the Rhine to the Weser, including the canalization of the Lippe. The waterway from Stettin to Berlin is to be rendered navigable for large vessels, at a cost of \$10,000,000, and smaller sums are to be spent on improving the waterway between the Oder and the Vistula. and on the canalization of part of the Oder. This does not mark the end of the canal development. At some future date the canalization of the Moselle

Schwerin to the Baltic are to be taken in hand. For some years past the Wurtemburg government has been studying a scheme to construct a canal from the Rhine, starting at Mainz, utilixing the Neckar, and joining the Danube at Lauingen. By this, goods from the near and Far East will be carried

at cheap freights from the Black Sea to the North Sea. In France, practically the whole of the waterway system is the property of the state, which maintains it out of the public funds free of all tolls, thus following the suggestion of the commission of 1872. Since that date the total expenditure on canals amounts to about \$500,000,000. In 1901 the details of an exhaustive scheme were published, and in 1903 part of it, involving an expenditure of over \$50,000,000, was authorized. Most of the money is being spent on improving the navigation of the Garonne, the Orleans, and other canals intended to link Cimbleux to Orleans and Cette and Marsellie with the Rhone. The length of canals in France is 3045 miles, and that of the rivers and streams so used, 4665 miles,

Throughout Europe the same active policy is being pursued to develop the ose of waterways and canals. Austria-Hungary, in the recent enthusiasm for nomic development, voted a credit of \$10.500,000 in 1901 for the construction of canals between the Danube and the Oder, and thence to the Elbe and the Vistula. The work is to be accomplished by the year 1914, and then further schemes are to be authorized. Belgium the splendid system of waterways and canals plays an active part in the commercial and industrial en-

For centuries Holland has been threaded with artificial waterways, yet since 1862 nearly \$85,000,000 has been expended on improvements and extensions. The most important canal constructed has been that connecting the port of Amsterdam with the Rhine. Though the total tonnage using the canal has increased from 1,240,257 tons in 1892 to 4.433.257 tons in 1899, it has not been carried out at the expense of the competing railways, which have considerably increased their traffic. Even in conservative Russia a survey has recently been started for the longtaiked-of Baltic-to-Black-Sea Canal.

A pair of two-legged brutes are scheduled to hammer each other to a finish at San Francisco this afternoon for one of the largest purses that has been hung up in many years. There are the usual predictions that crooked work may be expected, and unless there is more money to be made by playing fair, the rumors will probably be confirmed. Several centuries of civilization have not served to eradicate from the mind of man the desire to witness the infliction of physical pain on his fellow-man. Men who are lacking the advantages of education and breeding feel this desire much stronger than those who have lived in a higher civilization. For this reason the slugging match today will attract as se lect an audience of pluguglies and allround bad men as has ever gathered around a ringside. Sandwiched in with them, cheek by jowl, will be found a number of prominent men who stand so high in the affairs of commerce and state that their names will be carefully withheld from the list of those present. It is but fair to the Bat Mastersons and others of their ilk to state that their high-toned friends will enjoy the "mill" equally with the bad men from the country's numerous Bitter

At a trial of a new aeroplane at Sacramento yesterday the spectators protested because the machine did not fly high enough or remain in the air long enough. So many of the curious crowds much more pleasant for the committing that gather round the suicidal balloonists this season have witnessed the spectacle of seeing a man killed that an ascension without a tragedy is hardly considered a good return on the money invested. Professor Baldwin, of mind that they cannot take care of who went up and out with dynamite a themselves are properly charges of the few days ago, at least escaped the criticism of the crowd and gave them a spectacle new and novel as well as

The Chinese government is paying off the American stockholders of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, and will in th future manage its affairs without assistance from the foreign devils who were so useful in getting it started. The Great Joss has apparently been placated, for it is stated that the native capitalists of the Flowery Kingdom will extend the road several hundred Superstition and ignorance seem to take to the woods whenever the iron horse invades the territory where they dwell.

The Seattle police department will abandon all efforts to secure convic tions of gamblers under the felony act and will satisfy outraged law by treating the culprits merely as vagrants. This is about all that was expected of the law when it was passed, but the penalty, provided was so severe that the Washington gamblers have been or fairly good behavior ever since its passage. While it has failed to fulfill the hopes of the most optimistic of its promoters, it has resulted in much good. .==

The Opp mine, located one mile from Grant's Pass, has been sold by a firm of Seattle brokers to Eastern parties for \$150,000. The mine was purchased from the discoverer by Spokane parties and has proved one of the most promising strikes in Southern Oregon. Spokane, Seattle, Denver and other outside capital seems quick to recognize the merit of the mines in Southern Oregon, but a Portlander in that rich field for exploitation is a rare bird.

M. Witte was at least half-way right when he stated that America and Russla were the two great nations of the earth. The Slamese twins simile, however, was a little far-fetched-so much so, in fact, that it almost points to the presence of a bottle of vodka.

The Lucky Boy mine, in the Blue River district, for the second time within a month is tied up by a strike If these affairs are to be periodical, it would seem appropriate to change the name of the property.

The feature of the defense in the land-fraud cases from the beginning has been abatement, postponement, delay. Anything to shut out the testimony, anything to prevent disclosure of the facts.

When Governor Polk comes here next

week to help celebrate Missouri day.

OREGON OZONE The Hoo-Hoo "Yell."

Scatt! What's that? It's the old black cat! Whosa? She mews For the great Hoo-Hoos! Wow! Me-ouw!

Lumber!

Slumber!

Well, not now! Daniel J. Healey has been a dining-car onductor for 28 years without taking a racation, and in all that time, so it i said, he never has made a single enemy. A diamond monolith should be erected in ionor of Mr. Healey. Any man who can submit to having half his coffee slopped eserves the best that gods or men can offer

An Eastern enthusiast, worried as to what shall be done with Theodore Roosevelt after he becomes an ex-President. suggests that he be chosen as universal peace arbitrator at a salary of \$500,000 a year. While we never did believe in "scab" labor, we think this salary is excessive, and we shall be pleased to accept this job for \$459,000 if traveling expenses are thrown in.

Divorce.

There was a man and he prayed a prayer, Even as you and I; And he prayed he would mate with malden fair,

Even as you and I: He prayed and he prayed, but he did not know That the fairest maidens are not so slow But they set a pace that is fledged with Woe.

Even as you and I. And he wedded a maiden fair to see, Even as you would do; And they couldn't accord and they didn't agree,

Even as you might do: And they went the pace to the Circu Court.

And the papers said in their long report That she was a peach and you were a sport-Even though you ain't!

Kaiser Wilhelm, it is said, wants to take a dive to the bottom of Kiel Bay in a submarine boat. Ordinary persons always like to imitate great men.

My! those Japs are curious chaps. For since they cannot fight the Russes Like imps and elves they fight themselves! Who ever saw such strenuous cusses:

oman was created first, and man was fashioned from a piece of chewing gum. From the very nature of things, this theory is altogether untenable. If the first man had been made of chewing gum, the first woman would have chewed him up and stuck him on the under side of the kitchen table or the plano stool before he could have taken his proper place in the economy of mankind.

A young lady from Brooklyn is celbrated in the New York Times as having made the swiftest descent of Mount Hood on record. 'Descending the mountain,' says the Times, "she made the journey from the top to the foot in one hour and fifty minutes, distancing all the other members of the party, including the guide." Since Greater New York annexed its environs, Brooklyn girls have been noted for their swiftness.

The Auto on the Farm.

Turn out old Billy to graze in the clover And let old Dobbin rest, For the days of the farm-horse druds His sun gone down in the West.

Old Time in a manner that's quite re-

Has turned the animal down, And the Reuben is running the mobile horseless,

Same as the swell in town. Oh, the scurrying scoot of the startled gopher

As he 'scapes the hurry-up plow That is manned by Hayseed Hi, the chauffeur-It saddens me even now!

For the auto plow and the auto harrow Are here with their honk and hiss; And it cuts our sentiment clean to the marrow

That we've got to come to this. farmer to town in his auto carriage Is hauling his garden sass; And I hate to arise with a word to dis-

parage. But I'm fain to remark, Alas!

For now will the farmer's buxom daugh-And the hand who works for hire in a way that they hadn't oughter In the auto of her sire!

ROBERTUS LOVE.

Heart Qualifications. North American.

Professor F. J. Miller, examiner at the University of Chicago, recently created a stir before the junior class chapel when he presented a that questions which he declared ought to be asked of every man before he received his bachelor degree. The professor argued that university education developed the mind and not the heart. In order to test the finer feelings of candidates for collegiate honors, he suggested a number questions, including the following: Do you see anything to love in little child? Can you look straight in the eye of

an honest man or pure woman? Will a ionely dog follow you? Do you believe in taking advantage of the law when you can do so? Can you see as much beauty in wash ing dishes and hooing corn as in play-ing golf and the plano?

Can you see sunshine in a mud pud-die? Do you see anything in life besides dollars and cents?

## Red Thread in Navy Rope.

Every rope used in the British naval service from heaving line to hawser and wherever it may be used, on ship-board or in dockyard, has woven into one of its strands, for purposes of identification, a red thread. The pre-sumption is that any rope with the red thread found outside of such uses is in improper hands. This custom in the British navy has prevailed since the days of Nelson. Some large concerns, such as railways, sometimes use an interwoven colored thread.

A Riddle Answered.

"What is the scarcest thing on She pondered: "I declare, I think that it must be a lock Of Rockefeller's hair."

SENATOR ALLEE ON ADDICKS

(An interview with Senator Alies of Delaware, in the Philadelphia Press, September 3, led to the response by Addicks which appeared in The Oregonian yesterday. The press interview was in part as follows:)

"Bo far as Mr. Addicks is concerned, said Senator Alies, "he has no warmer and no more faithful friend in Delaware than myself. For ten years I have devoted myself to his political interests, and in making this assertion I am not and in making this assertion I am not guilty of any egotism, but simply state what is known to every voter in this state. I am still devoted to Mr. Addicks' interests, but I cannot blind myself to self-evident facts.

"For six years the National leaders of the party have decried the situation in Delaware. They have insisted and be-seeched, but we who were devoted to Mr. Addicks refused to yield an inch. We assumed that position in justice to the man for no matter how persistently his political opponents have arraigned him, o over and lost three times a day for 28 may arraign him, the fact remains that years without once losing his patience. It was J. Edward Addicks who wrested deserves the best that gods or men can Delaware from the grasp of a tyrannical and unscrupulous Democratic

Under such circumstances, we felt that the reward of a seat in the Se his due, and so for ten years we have fought for his recognition, believing that we were right and justified in what were doing.

"But all wars must have an end, for civilization demands it, as in the case of the Russian-Japanese conflict: so all political conflicts within the Republican party must have an end, for party interests and party integrity demand it. The impression, not only in this state, but throughout the United States, is that the struggle of Mr. Addicks' friends promises to be an endless one, and that

therefore, it has reached a stage where it must terminate, \* \* \*
"We who have followed the banner of Mr. Addicks through good and evil report, and through contests the like of which were never known before in our history, have nothing with which to re-proach ourselves," said Senator Allee, with great emphasis and earnestness. "We have fought a good fight, but we have reached a point where we must face the crucial question, shall this contest go on interminably with nothing but defeat as the ultimate result? Does personal ad-miration and partisan fealty demand that we sacrifice the interests of the state?

"And I say unhesitatingly, and with a full knowledge of the facts, that the in-terests of Delaware and of the Republican party in Delaware will inevitably suffer as they have not suffered in the past unless some definite, final and harmonlous conclusion is reached in this

From your standpoint, Senator Allee, what do you regard as the chief obstacle in the adjustment of these difficulties? asked. "The refusal of Mr. Addicks to view

the situation from any standpoint but his own. It has taken me ten years to reach this point of view, but I would be doing violence to my experience and common sense if I refused longer to recognize existing and self-evident facts." "And what are those facts as you rec gnize them?

"Just what I have stated; that the per ple of Delaware, with few exceptions, and the Republicans of the Nation, demand a definite ending of conditions which have existed in our party in this state for ten years, and the question that faces the friends of Mr. Addicks, of whom I count myself not among the least, as ten years of ceaseless strife and devotion to his cause bear witness, is, shall we end it?" "Mr. Addicks can end the situation to day, tomorrow, if he sees fit. The ques-

tion is, will be do it?" "Of course, you are, doubtless, aware the claim will be made, now that Mr. Addicks has fallen on evil days, his friends are deserting him and advocati peace within the party?" I suggested. Such a ciaim could only be accepted right-thinking men as a selfish plea. by right-thinking men as a selfish plea, for it would be entirely false, misleading and unjustifiable," was the intant repl

of the Senator.

Continuing, he said: "At no time in the past eight years, at least, has there been a day when the political opponents and personal enemies of Mr. Addicks have not assailed him. These attacks were persistent and relentless, and all sorts were piled up agains him. Yet his friends stood by him tarough it all, defended him, rallied to his support and replied gun for gun. If anything the attacks on him have ished in the past year, if we exclude one

author and one publication "To claim that his friends are deserting him now because of any misfortune is an issue that cannot stand for an instant cause it is unqualifiedly false. Nothing in the history of American politics has equaled the devotion of Mr. Addicks friends to his cause through ten years of recurring disappointment, of defeats innumerable; of hopes blasted; and no one knows this, or should know it, better than Mr. Addicks," said Senator Alleimpressively.

"What solution for existing conditions can you suggest?" I asked. Senator Allee did not reply to my question for a moment. He was evidently carefully framing a reply. After a little

while, he answered: "If Mr. Addicks would view the situs tion in Delaware squarely and unselfish ly, as his friends view it, the mattte

"Mr. Addicks is a gentleman of broad experience of the world and of men. He has tested the fidelity of his political friends and followers for ten years, and should have faith enough in them now to know, when they speak as they do that they are loyal in their utterances.

'I would be false to myself and doubly false to Mr. Addicks were I, in the face of undeniable and, as I now believe,

alterable conditions, lead him on in the

belief, or even in the hope, that he car ultimately be elected a United States Sen AND DRAMATIC ator from Delaware. That hope is dead. Taft's Fame Abroad-"See Taft."

G. W. Smalley in the London Times. The fact that Mr. Taft may be next President of the United States would of itself make him, I suppose, interesting to you. But he really is just as interesting without that. In the official life of Washington his position is unique. I can think of no man before him who has been so many men in one. By rights, he is Secretary of War, in succession to Mr. Root, who was reckoned the greatest Secretary of War since Stanton, known in America as the Carnot of the Civil War, an organas the Carnot of the Civil War; an organ-izing force and a natural master of men. When Mr. Hay went abroad for his health the President made Mr. Taft de facto Secretary of State. When the President went on his recent tour to see his old companions in arms, the Rough Riders of companions in arms, the Rough Riders of Texas, and to shoot bears (he shot 10) in Colorado, he left Mr. Taft as his vice-gerent-acting head of the state. To the embassadors who, as they took leave of him, asked to whom they should carry their affairs in his absence, the President answered, "See Taft." The phrase became at once current and historic. It may well enough be that Mr. Roosevell in those two words designated, wittingly or those two words designated, wittingly or unwittingly, his successor. They have passed into the speech of the people, and if, being in perplexity, you ask an ac-quaintance what you shall do, the chances are he will answer, "See Taft."

Up Against the Impossible.

Chicago Tribune The swarthy customer with the fierce mustache and broad sombrero laid a huge revolver by the side of his plate.
"I want a good cantaloupe, suh," he said in the soft, musical voice that sometimes goes with an exterior of this sort.

Did he get it?

No santia reader. To did

No, gentle reader. He did not, wasn't to be had. But the waiter who took the order ade a hasty exit by way of the rear IN THE

## **SUNDAY OREGONIAN** TOMORROW

LIGHT-WEIGHT FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP Fullest telegraphic report by The Oregonian's special correspondent, the Associated Press and the Pub-llahers' Press of the Britt-Nelson contest at Colma,

WHERE MOTHERS CHECK THEIR BABIES

Portland's first day nursery. A wide-awake young woman tells in sprightly tone how infants are cared for while their mothers are at work. Life for these youngsters is mostly comedy. Illustrated with photographs by Shogren.

THROUGH A DESERT IN A MOTOR CAR

Between Goldfield and Bullfrog. Nevada, there has been established a regular transportation by auto mobile through the dreariest secis described by a special correspondent, who tells also of the world's newest gold discovery.

ING LIFE OF LIGHTHOUSE KEFPERS

In two weeks the stormy season on salt water and the long vigil of aid to mariners begins. Paul Danby writes a human story of men and women who keep the lights burn-

BIRDS OF THE OREGON WOODS

William Lovell Finley, as the third contribution to this series, presents some studies in color, together with a human story of parental care by grosbeaks, in which the duties were equally divided be-tween the father and mother; filus-trated by Henry T. Bohlman.

MUSINGS FOR THREE MINUTES

Marcus W. Robbins holds that life is only a poker game, in which the bluff you put up, not always the cards, wins the pot. IMPROVING THE PHILIPPINES Frederic J. Haskin writes of the various works done and under con-

struction by the Government, including one big mistake in trying

to build a railroad. Readers who follow Mr. Haskin are sure of honest, unprejudiced views. **QUAINT SAYINGS** FROM CHILDREN A reporter of The Sunday Orego-nian has collected a batch of orig-

inal remarks by Portland young-sters, each one provocative of

"RUSHING" THE COLLEGE FRESHMAN Now is the very height of the season of showering attention on daughter or other relative entering

laughter; Illustrated by Chap

college this month, you will be in-terested in reading the manner of their reception and its spirit.

SHERLOCK HOLMES' **DETECTIVE STORY** Its title is "The Adventure of the Beryl Coronet." Readers who have followed the new series (each story complete in itself) marvel at the inventive genius of Sir A. Conan Doyle. His capacity for entertain-

ing and mystifying is unlimited. REV. J. W. BROUGHER

AS A BASEBALL CRITIC At the invitation of The Orego-nian, Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, D. D., attended the Labor Day baseball game. He contributes an interesting article for the sporting ection on his impressions of the

National game.

HOW THE FAIR LOOKS FROM A BALLOON An Oregonian reporter makes an ascent at the Exposition and de-scribes "The Dream City" as seen

from the clouds. ONLY COUNTY BUILDING

AT THE FAIR The only county in the United States to erect a building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition is Coos. Its exhibit shows the re-sources of the Coos Bay district, one of the richest sections of Ore gon not yet tapped by a railroad.

The article is illustrated.

ENTERTAINS ITS GUESTS Oregon is entertaining visitors from every part of the world this year. The state has important duties as a host. The Oregon build-ing at the Exposition is the clubhouse at which its guests are re-ceived. What the state is doing to maintain Oregon's reputation for hospitality is described in an

illustrated article. BEST WORK OF NORTH

WEST PHOTOGRAPHERS At the sessions of the Photographers' Association of the Pacific Northwest and California first closed, the best work of the members was on view. From the asso-ciation's 1906 official exhibit, a representative number of photographs have been selected for reproduction in The Oregonian.

MUSIC, SOCIETY

Events of the week will be re-viewed in society, drama and music. Two pages are devoted to the society news, weddings, engage-ments, coming events; two pages are given to dramatic and one page to music; all three departments are Illustrated. NEWS AND GOSSIP

IN WORLD OF SPORT

Two pages are devoted to sporting news and gossip. Besides a full account of the Britt-Nelson fight, The Oregonian's telegraphic service will cover all sporting events of the world at large, while local happenings in athletics will be fully reviewed and illustrated. THE FULLEST TELE-GRAPHIC NEWS OF ANY PA-PER ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Chaperon Speaks.

Theodosia Garrison in Life. limp and damp my gown, and the sun is beating down. And my hat's askew above my blistered face; But at least it's consolation and a bit of compensation To know my lambs are gathered in one

place.
For Doily, Amaryllis and the most imprudent Phyllis
Are seidem found together in one spot,
And the only relaxation in a chaperon's

Is to get them all together on a yacht. Hence I sit here glad, though pallug, for I hever cared for sailing.

And I always had a horror of the sea;
But at least the satisfaction of a little forced inaction
Is a thing to be accepted thankfully.

And Dolly Amaryllia and the most imprudent Phyllis
For once they bear my glance and murmur not.

mur not,
And content is o'er me stealing (though
I'm sure my nose is pessing).
For I know they can't escape me on a