The Oregonian

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

(By Mall.) Funday, one year Weekly, one year (issued Thursday). Sunday and Weekly, one year. BY CARRIER.

Daily, Sunday included, one year... 9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month... 75
HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice money
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POSTAGE RATES. Entered at Periland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

10 to 14 Pages 2 cents

16 to 28 Pages 3 cents

16 to 44 Pages 3 cents

16 to 80 Pages 4 cents

Foreign postage, double rates.

IMPORTANT-The postal laws are strict. Newspapers on which postage is not fully prepaid are not forwarded to destination. EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency-York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Cago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1907.

ONE OF HARRIMAN'S "BAD" TRUSTS. Evidence of unlawful mergers by Harriman is strongest, say advices from Washington, against the combination of the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific. But before starting action to break up that merger, President Roosevelt will determine whether it is a "bad" trust. For he has de-clared that "good" trusts will not by the big stick. The matter hinges, therefore, on the question whether the union of the two rall lines is beneficent or otherwise in its effect on interstate trade. This question will command the President's attention when he returns to Washington next month.

Oregon can show the President that he is not dealing with a good trust in business. It showed that to Franklin K. Lane, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, conducted a hearing in Portland last January. Abundant evidence to prove The testimony made plain that impairment of traffic has resulted; that shipments are not so prompt us formerly: that Middle Western traffic from Oregon is routed over the O. R. & N. instead of the Southern Pacific, and that the managers of the combined roads apportion the business between the two lines; that Middle Western railroads, competing with the Southern Pacific, are shut out of the traffic originating on the O. R. & N. and that neither the O. R. & N. nor the Southern Pacific has built new lines because there is no competition between them in this territory.

All this was brought out so convincingly by the testimony in Portland, including that of railroad officials themselves, that Commissioner Lane heard less than half the list of summoned witnesses. Finally, after R. B. Miller, general freight agent in Oregon for the O. R. & N. and the Southern Pacific, had testified, C. A. Severance, attorney for the Commission, turned to Commissioner Lane

"In view of the admissions of Mr. Miller, it will not be necessary to call any other witnesses. He has admiteverything we came here to prove.

Whereupon the hearing ended. It had gone far enough to show that the merger made worse the car shortage by barring out Middle West competi-It revealed that even the water traffic up and down the Williamette River and on the ocean between Portland and San Francisco is affected, since those water lines of the O. R. & have ceased to compete with the Southern Pacific rail route. This is the cause of the present high river rates on the Willamette above Portland, against which charges shippers have protested in vain.

Six months later, in July, the Commission rendered its report on the Harriman monopoly. Its findings accorded with the evidence obtained at Portland. "Before the acquisition of its stock by the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific," said the report, with its lines of rail and steamships was engaged in competition with the Union Pacific for traffic going be tween the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific seaboard and between the Paelfic seaboard and Oriental ports. Through their several connections by se lines were also engaged in competition for traffic from practically all points east of the Missouri River, between the Great Lakes and the Gulf

petition between the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific lines.

If the people of Oregon are con-sulted, they will say very promptly gossip. that this merger is not a "good" It is gratifying to them to know that this combination is first strongest of any. It will be remembered that the President has declared himself not hostile toward mergers and pools that benefit the public. his Memorial day speech at Indianapolls he urged amendment of the law ized by the Commission and thus be exempted from the Sherman antitrust act. He said:

Subject to first giving to the Government the power of supervision and control, which I have advocated, the law should be amended so that the railroads may be permitted and encouraged to make traffic agreements when these are in the interest of the general public as well as of the railroad corporations making them. These agreements should, of course, he made public in the minutest defail, and should he subject to securing the precious assent of the Interstate Commerce (commission.

But the Southern Pacific-Union Paelfic merger is not a good trust. The President will not break away from policy announced at Indianapolis. by whacking it with the big stick.

TAFT AND CANNON.

Commenting on Mr. Taft's recent their permanent favor. peech in Portland, the Chicago Inter Ocean makes some very exhilarating remarks. Their object is to prove that the Secretary of War is a wildeyed agitator and to set over against him as a model of serene sapience that beloved son of Illinois, Mr. Joseph

That Mr. Cannon is serene may be admitted. That he is saplent may be believed when it is demonstrated. But to concede the Inter Ocean's protestation that "he is a man who has never rich," is impossible. Mr. Cannon is a wealthy man. Millions to the number which herd under his roof do not accumulate without attention, severe and prolonged attention. He is a banker, a railroad man, and he has extensive holdings which share in the golden fruitfulness of the Dingley tariff. No wonder his most emphatic political principle is to stand pat. He has things fixed about as he wants them: why change?

as Mr. Cannon, doubtless we should And in Wallows County, about 500 all participate in his imperturbable satisfaction with things as they are. Unhappily, however, the Dingley tariff impoverishes most people instead of swelling their bank accounts. Hence it is more difficult for them to stand pat than it is for the Inter Ocean's Presidential favorite. If every voter were a railroad magnate, like Mr. Cannon, and could share in the procoeds of the express and sleeping-car grafts, of course nobody would want those grafts eliminated.

Mr. Cannon expresses great timidity lest Congressional and state regulation of railways touch the interest of the stockholders. He knows perfeetly well that all the dozens of rate laws lately passed do not take from the stockholders cents where the express companies, which are the railway magnates by another name take It provokes an involuntary smile to hear these altruists rave over the rights of the stockholders while they rake in the millions which prop-

erly belong to the stockholders.

The difference between Cannon and Taft is that the Speaker stands for special privilege while the Secretary stands for a square deal. We rather fancy that the American people are aware of the difference, and that, outconfidence to the Hon, Joseph G. Cannon." Those who do bestow their bamboozled.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

The revival of county fairs which is taking place in Oregon this Fall is one of the cheerful signs of the times. The reports which come in seem to indicate that they are everywhere unthat the combination eliminated com- usually interesting. The State Fair at petition in this state was then ad- | Salem will probably be more attractive than ever before. With all its possibilities for good the county fair has not flourished as one could desire of late years in Oregon; perhaps be cause its true method and purpose were overridden by the amusement motive.

Amusement has a place at the county fair, but not quite the most important one. Races, balloon ascensions and vaudeville shows are well enough as subordinate features; but when they become too prominent and crowd everything else into the background they ruin the enterprise. For a fair is not a circus nor can an American rural community be interested for several successive days in circus frivolities, much as such things are enjoyed in their proper place. When the managers of county fairs began to treat the people like a crowd who came there only to be amused and humbugged, their decadence began, Expenses grew, receipts fell off. Debt and insolvency ensued. The reviva of rural fairs now so hopefully under way is coincident with a new recognition of their true opportunity and mission. The fair succeeds better this

Fall because it better deserves success. What is the true mission of the county fair? Not so much amuse-ment, one would think, as recreation. It should afford a restful pause in the year's labors, a few days for leisurely reflection in harmony with the benign September sunshine. There is nothing frivolous about this first month of Autumn. It is mature, gentle, serious, perhaps, rather than gay, and the mood of the fair should be in keeping with the season. In September the rural community turns from manual labor to the concerns of the intellect and social life. The schools open. Dancing clubs are organized. People have time to pay visits. Who wants to go to a circus when the apples are

ripe and the leaves falling? The recreation which the county fair offers should be reflective and social, not boisterous. It is a place to meditate upon lost opportunities and new plans, upon the apple trees which were not sprayed and the scrub cows which were not weeded from the herd, way into positions requiring skill be as well as upon ways to make the brain do more work and the muscles The farmer's brain is his best friend if he only knew it. The fair gives him leisure to make its acquaint- clusion not warranted by the facts. And it gives his wife leisure to renew her girlhood friendships. the great house at the center of the apparently satisfied to rise no higher, fairground there ought to be hundreds and they at once declare that public . For all this traffic of chairs where the women can sit and service destroys ambition, hence young

to be taken up by the President, of angel cake. If there is not money ice did not destroy ambition all those in the Harriman "empire," | enough to erect a grandstand and buy

It will pay better to do it. with recreation. It rebukes mistakes, so that "good" pools might be legal- practical ends all at the same time. A man learns there to avoid futile exhand, to try promising ones. whole atmosphere of the successful

as Governor Hughes has been doing When our statesmen begin this kind of work, when they have ideas and dare to go to the plain people with them, then the doom of corrupt government has sounded. the American people are true-hearted and nothing but the right can win

HIGH MILK PRICES.

milk in Portland, the Woodburn Independent says: Portland must pay more attention to set-ling up the farming sections around that ity instead of devoting so much time to the

policy of holding every one there, else milk will go higher yet. But Portland is doing all it can to "settle up the farming sections" here and all over Oregon. Its citizens are given any attention to becoming giving money freely to advertise the farming resources of the whole state. The truth is, high price of milk comes from big cost of labor, which causes delivery through the city. Workers are just as scarce in Portland as any-

where in Oregon Milk is high priced all over Oregon. The Florence West, printed near the ocean in Lane County, says "butter now brings 75 cents in the local market. The dairymen now receive Were we all as delightfully situated | 32 1/2 cents a pound for butter fat." miles eastward, the Enterprise New-Record says butter is 70 cents. Up in Benton County, the Corvallis Times about ten days ago announced that butter fat was 34 cents a pound, or "ten cents a pound higher than at the same date a year ago."

In Portland yesterday butter fat was 33 1/2 cents a pound and butter 35 cents a pound, wholesale, or 70 cents a roll, This does not show Portland's prices much in advance of those of its neighbors. This city is willing that everybody take to the country who can. And that is just what everybody who can is doing. Potato and apple prices

DOES PRACTICAL POLITICS PAY? men to avoid the public service as a Washington and see there an army of upon the Council. of the civil service. Of the perpetual side of Illinois, there are precious few his time, efforts and money in trying city needs a water tower, and the city of them who will "turn with quiet to be a good fellow, never can make confidence in that quarter belong to led to questionable practices and to the class of citizens who like to be ultimate disgrace. Of the clerk in the Government service it is said that se curity from discharge and little likelihood of promotion saps ambition and makes the young man or woman a mere machine listlessly grinding out a minimum of work each day. who utter warnings see no attractive

politics or the public service. In a measure it is true that a department clerk loses his individuality and becomes a mere cog in the wheel, turning in the same place and the men who have risen from the ranks of of honor and power in the public service. So few are instances of this kind that, after mentioning one or two grown to greatness in the public servwould be complete. But this furnishes no reason why young men and women should be cautioned against entering public employment as clerks. Some one must do the work for the people-for the Government. A man of enterprise and ambition could not stand the sameness of the daily routine. Those persons whose qualifications or inclinations do not fit them for leadership or initiative enterprise very frequently make efficient workers in subordinate positions. There must be not only leaders, but followers-those who are willing to take and obey orders. An army of workers at Washington all determined to rise in the ranks would soon become a crowd of dissatisfied and disorganized rivals working more or less out of harmony Of course we all look down upon the man who has no ambition to rise any such there be, though it is probable that even the most satisfied and contented desire and hope for something better. Yet there must be some who are willing to continue in an em-ployment even if they cannot rise, or army of workers would be fre quently broken. There is no disgrace in doing a clerk's work for a clerk's salary, if the worker feels that to be the limit of his power and the limit of his opportunity. The much-despised department clerk at Washington may be filling exactly the position for which his abilities and his training fit him. He might be a failure in private business; he might be a costly servant of the people if promoted to a supervisory position. The man who knows his own qualifications and is willing to occupy a place which he is competent to fill is much more entitled to credit than the man who tries to force

youd his powers. Those who have voiced the warn ings against entering the public service have quite likely jumped at a con-They go through the departments In and see hundreds of routine workers delight their eyes with the current men and women should beware the all hail!

jelly, the miraculous dahlias and the public service. But is it not more lovely crazy quilts while they tell old probable that the young people who tales to one another and hear new are thus engaged had no desire for gossip. Ruin stares in the face that other employment and no talent that county fair which fails to make ample would warrant them in seeking posiprovision for the women. Better sac- tions requiring initiative and execurifice the irotting than the exhibit of tive ability? If so, then public serv-

The perpetual office-seeker is genand that the evidence against it is rocking chairs for grandma and her erally deserving of condemnation, for cronies also, let the grandstand go. he looks more to the position of power or compensation than to the service The county fair may be the best of he may be able to render in return In schools, since it combines teaching He is willing to spend a large sum in order to get the coveted power or stimulates ambition and directs it to seeks the position because it affords a good salary "with nothing to do." all probability the average department periments; he is inspired, on the other clerk does a reasonable amount of work for the pay that is provided, though the folding and unfolding of "red tape" may occupy much of the time for which the Government pays. visiting the fairs, as they used in plo- Except in the case of incompetent reiatives and proteges of high public officials, the subordinate in the service sually seeks the kind of employment for which he is fitted. The perpetual office-seeker cares nothing for fitness or unfitness. Whether the duties be legislative, executive or judicial, if the place can be had, he wants it. He can draw the salary as well as any

Probably the field of politics has been the scene of more failures in life than has any other in proportion to the number of persons participating. Many a prosperous farmer, merchant and professional man has marked the beginning of his downfall when he en-In explanation of high prices for tered what he called practical politics With his farm neglected or his business gone, he lingers along in the hope that some day the party or the peopl will recognize his claims and give him some position where he can get a lot of pay with little responsibility and ess work. Most frequently the party is unappreciative, and with one and individual enterprise dulled he lingers among his friends, a fit

for sympathy or contempt. For the man who has some partic ular service to render the public, who stands for something new in governmental policies or service, and who can offer some reason why he should be placed in a position of influence and trust, there is no ignominy in office-seeking. To desire either an office of power and emolument or a subordinate position because it affords an opportunity to get something for nothing is as discreditable as to seek undue advantage in any other respect. The man or woman who does a dollar's worth of work for a dollar at Washington is as much entitled to respect as the man who earns a dollar honestly in private employment. He who holds a position and draws a salary for work he does not do, merely ecause he has an uncle or friend who is a Senator or Congressman, is the one who merits contempt.

Of course the Portland Fire Department ought to have a water tower. is an essential part of any metropolitan city's fire-fighting equipment. Probably no other place the size of Portland tries to get along without a water tower. We have had several fires here lately where its need has been imperatively demonstrated. The The occasional downfall of men who Executive Board has several times have devoted their energies to the task recommended purchase of a water of securing public employment is the tower, but it is unable to do anything signal for repeated warnings to young until the Council shall provide funds. The Council has done nothing about it. career. A similar warning is voiced It should. There might have been from time to time by persons who action long ago if some energetic visit the Governmental departments at Councilman had urged the matter men and women holding positions se- of energetic Councilmen, but there are cured by them through political in- very few Councilmen who are enerfluence and held under the protection getic when it comes to taking up recommendation of the Executive office-seeker it is said that he spends Board. However that may be, the cannot have it unless the Council as much in office in a legitimate way makes the appropriation. The Coun-

Of all the vainglorious creatures who pose for the admiration of their fellows through the performance of some useless physical feat, the gastronomic braggart is the cheapest and most disgusting specimen. Now we have one of these human hogs who can eat two or three dozen eggs without stopping; or promising future for the man in again comes one with an appetite who will drink twenty schooners of beer in proof of his porcine pedigree; yet another will eat a peck of peaches or a fifteen-pound watermelon at a sitting, and so on. The latest human same old way year after year. Except hog that has posed for admiration for pure, unadulterated gluttony hails from Albany. His proud claim to clerks and stenographers to positions gluttonous distinction rests upon the record-breaking gastronomic feat of eating a dozen wager, without stopping. Here's hopnames, the list of those who have ing that colic found him and pinched him well before his gluttonous wager was disposed of.

The speculation that is indulged in regard to the soul of Madame Blavatsky-whither it went and its presenwhereabouts-is as idle and vain as such speculations usually are. Mrs. Besant shows commendable reticence in the circumstances, and withal a degree of common sense quite unlooked for, when she declines to locate the soul of her predecessor, albeit with a knowing wink at the credulous. Let Rockefeller and other human representatives of the porcine species be duly thankful. Madame Besant graclously announces that she will not give out any information about the individual incarnations that they represent-though, of course, she knows.

By court order, an Oregon City man lefendant in a divorce suit, is forbidien to speak to his wife pending the What a punishment if she had been defendant and the order re-

The American section of the world's Pheosophical Society wants to be rid of Mrs. Besant's domination. If it isn't strong enough to organize a revolution, it has no right to exist.

Crossing the Atlantic on the Lusi-

tania presents one distinct advantage over the Kaiser Wilhelm. You can suffer seasickness in the English lan-The Standard Oil could prove its ontempt for that big fine by reduc-

or rich man's gasoline, but it won't. Well, Wellman succeeded in reaching the Pole just about like every Though we don't other explorer. know about Andre.

ing the price of poor man's kerosen

If he were alive, what would Robert Fulton say of the Lusitania's per-

Hail, Lusitania, Queen of the Ocean,

HUMAN LIFE IS LONGER NOW. Our Foremost Food Authority Tells

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch to the New York Times. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Buthorities on pure food in the country, asserts that the average span of human life" is increasing.

"Vital statistics show that deaths attack on the President was met with among infants five years old are not so what seemed like grim humor by the numerous as they were 25 years ago," he audience. says. "A baby under five years now has about twice the chance of living that it had then. People have learned that artificial baby foods are not to be compared nourishment of bables to natural Mothers are now nursing their own bables to a greater extent than they did some years ago, and are abolishing artificial baby foods.

life is the check to the ravages of typhold fever. So successfully has this dreaded scourge been checked that in Vienna the deaths from typhoid fever do not exceed one in 1000 annually. In fact, this disease is almost unknown in that city. Since it is known that typhoid fever is principal-iy propagated in water and milk, it is certain that the proper control of these two great supplies will rob typhoid fever ticularly the last one, Mr. Walker waxed

of its principal terrors.

"Another factor adding to the length of human life is the outdoor treatment and segregation of consumptives. Scientific investigation has established the fact hat tuberculosis is an infectious disease. If the tuberculosis germ can be prevented from entering the lungs, consumption will be destroyed. The segregation of consumptives, taking the germs out of the street, and open air life of the segregated camp, will save many an invalid from death.

asepsis and anti-sepsis, is another cause for the prolonging of life. Asepsis, the doctor explained, is the treatment of fresh wounds before germs

collect in them, and anti-sepsis is the treatment of the wounds to destroy the rms after they have collected. Then The deaths from inflammation and

gangrene attending surgical operations are now almost unknown, and thus thousands of patients are saved. "Still another cause for the increasing ngth of human life is in the hygienic lucation manifested not only in the

family, but in the common schools. the

high schools and the universities.

OMITTING "PLEASE" IN PHONING. Philadelphia Asks for Elimination on Plea of Saving Time.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Philadelphia is in a hurry-which is a paradox.

The Philadelphia public and the Philadelphia "hello" girls are se much addicted to politeness that the telephone management has requested that some be log off by both subscribers and girls. girls have been instructed and the publi equested to dispense with the courteous

Perhaps the Quaker city folk will next inaugurate a movement to return to the simplicity of "thee" and "thou" and of

sincerely literal speech.

The elimination is asked for on the plea of saving time. It has been calculated that politeness consumes in the aggregate such a quantity of time that the lion or more "pleases" which are daily exchanged over the telephone wires obstruct the dispatch of messages by some hours altogether. Tis a move in the direction of a fur

ther reduction of life in the great mod-ern city to a thing of mechanics, a cur-tailment at the behest of business of the few amenities which remain. We express the hope that θ ur local telephone management will not see fit o follow the Philadelphia example,

cherish a fond desire that Chicago, rush and roar and turmoll though she be, will in the future experience a larger prac-tice of the small amenities that sweeten intercourse, that constitute a The Philadelphia example is pernicious Let us in Chicago take a pride in still saying to the telephone girl "please."

MORE CARRIERS FOR STATION A. Mr. Myers Points Out Cause of De-

Sept. 13 .- (To Editor.)-Many citizens of the Eighth Ward will be obliged, if The Orego-nian will allow them, through its columns, to call the attention of Postmas. ter Minto to the insufficient mail survice from Station A. carriers personally, or because they are inefficient, but because there are not enough of them to do the work not enough of the required of them.

People in a large part of the dis-trict named get but one delivery a day about two-thirds of the time. The carriers start out so late from the station on their second round, be-cause of the great volume of business in the first round, that they are able only to reach a half-rozen blocks before time recalls them, and they the remainder of the second

Station A needs two more, or perups three more, carriers, and it needs them at once. There was to needs them at once. There was to have been a new carrier July 1, but as yet he has not put in an appearance.
Will our Postmaster give this his attention?

L. W. MYERS

One-Tenth of Panama Canal Done,

Minneapolis Tribune. This is considered rather remarkable n view of the fact that August is the culmination of the rainy season, with a rainfall this year of nearly 12 inches. The labor and health problems seem to have been solved by the long and costly preliminary work.

More than 30,000 people are now at work on the canal and rallway and the strip contains several thousand additional laborers for relief. Slatythree steam shovels are in operation and 34 more are on the way death and sick rate is lower than in large American cities and the men are said to be in high spirits.

These results have not been attained without liberal expenditure of money. 'he total estimated cost of the canal including fifty millions of initial cost, is \$195,000,000. Of this nearly eighty millions have been actually appro priated and expenditures have created a deficit for the present year. dently the total estimates will have

Highmore, S. D., Gets Up-to-Date.

St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch. An ordinance in Highmore, S. D., pro-hibits all persons from loltering on the steps of public buildings and stores, from eating candy or peanuts in the streets, and from flirting anywhere in public

Handleapped Poesy. The poor newspaper poet— Poor in quality and means. How he envies his swell brother

Who supplies the magazines. The latter has fine drawings Of every scene and place. The former has the hell be And the regular printer's

Should be write an ox-yoke poem
Or apostrophize the stars,
A B his yoke must represent,
An 'his Mars;
And if perchance his tragic muse
Desires to have her say.
Tis then he brings the office stock
of !! Into play.

He tries his hand at comedy—
At bowlegs and knock knees—
And does his best to picture both
with plain ()).

This sort of task to magazine
Star poets may seem funny,
But not so to the humbler bard—
He labors for his money.

ATTACK FAILS ON MR. ROOSEVELT. New York Audlence Approves Sending Warships to Pacific.

Brooklyn Eagle. The campaign against sending the United States battleships to the Pacific reau of Chemistry of the Department of got the horse laugh from the public as Agriculture, and one of the foremost authorities on pure food in the country, astion of President Roosevelt the battleships to the Pacific, but the

The speaker of the evening was Editor John Brisben Walker, and when he called for a rising vote condemning President Roosevelt, just 14 persons agreed

As proof of Roosevelt's inconsistency as he called it. Mr. Walker quoted from the famous letter which Mr. Roosevelt sent to H. H. Kohlsast, of the Chicago Times-Herald, from Oyster Bay, August 7, 1899. In this letter, which has been published many times since then, Mr Roosevelt asked for Mr. Kohlsaat's advice on two points; one was as to a con-templated trip to Minnesota, and the other was a broader question, as to what the Chicago editor thought should eloquent.

"No letter ever written by an official of the National Government," said he, "shows any such servility as that one Would Hughes ask such a question What would you think of him if he did?" These questions Mr. Walker fired ex-citedly at his audience, and they were received in sullen silence. With a sudden tack towards popular fayor, the lec-turer then branched into a eulogy of Governor Hughes. "In Hughes, we have a man," said he, "who is one of the only politicians I ever met, who is above all this business of asking advice of an one; he sees his way, and he does it; h is not tainted with any desire for th gallery; he is honest and sincere. These sentiments from Mr. Walker brought forth the first really sincere ap-

plause he received. The people clapp and cheered for several seconds after this appreciation of the Governor. Descending again to personalities con-

cerning President Roosevelt, Mr. Walker said: "He was born without courage, and is continually lauding the quality he had been born without." This statement was greeted with hisses and many people left "Brave men don't speak of courage,"

shouted the lecturer at the retreating backs of many of his sudience. "Cer-tainly he has not moral courage and I don't know about physical. I would to God," said Mr. Walker earnestly, "that Roosevelt had the courage of Thomas Nast, but he hasn t."

"TOO MUCHEE BY AND BY." Mr. Bryan Considered as the Original Great Postponer, New York Mail.

"Taft promises to acquire the title of the Great Postponer," says Bryan. If he does it will be another case of a Republican "stealing" the Nebraskan's garments. That title belongs to Bryan. His is a case where the Chinaman's comment on a Western boon town applies—"too muchee by and by." town applies—"too muches by and by.
In 1896 he postponed the tariff question until "16 to I" became a law. It 1898 he postponed his objections colonial possessions and promoted the ratification of the treaty taking over the Philippines. In 1900 he postpone "16 to 1" in the interest of the amount" issue, "anti-imperialism. 1904 he postponed his radicalism in the interest of a "safe and sane" presi-dential candidate named by Belmont In 1906 he postponed the inevitable fight against Hearst and his pro-gramme of party-wrecking. In 1907 he postponed his new-found Government ownership of railroads in the interest of a policy of Government regulation in which he disbelleves. "Ultimate," the word he used then, is a great word with Bryan. Somehow

he never succeeds in being proximate in the sense of "getting next" to the Nation's purposes. Nation's purposes. That is why the people have twice postponed the gratification of his life's ambition and are heerfully preparing to do it "Not yet, nor soon," is his maxim, and their message to himself,

"Things," Certainly, Are "Working." Springfield (Mass.) Republican A fresh revelation of the South's tendncy to interpret National and even international issues through the distorting medium of the negro question now regard to the cruise of the battleship eet to the Pacific. No one outside of the South would have perceived the

tion between the negro and the warships voyage around South America, but the Baltimore Sun shows that such a connections must give way before it. The pratically solid support of the Southern Senators for the President, in case the cruise is criticised in Congress next Wirter, is assured, according to Senators M. Enery and Foster of Louisiana, and the Baltimore Sun explains that this is cause the Japanese question on the Paelfic Coast is a race question and that the South favors any measure or demon-stration calculated to fortify the position of the white race in America. Sun, in short, sees in the naval demon-stration in the Pacific a virtual threat to Japan, and is prepared to back it up for racial reasons not dissociated from egro question of the South. This is certainly an interesting development.

SEATTLE, Sept. 12,—(To the Editor.)—
Congratulations in last Tuesday's Ores
gonian over that editorial, "A Great Dif-Dean Swift could not have done better. It is so clever that I shall it lingered in a quiet send copies of it to a number of my where tail, fair illies friends in the East. Would that Seattle

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE OREGONIAN TOMORROW



SCALING LOGS AT A PORTLAND SAWMILL

Full-page illustration in colors of one phase of a great industry.

DISPOSING OF A CITY'S GARBAGE

No more timely topic for Portland than this. William H. Adams, himself an engineer, contributes an article in which he maintains that modern methods are strictly an engineering problem, and points out a woeful waste of fuel under the system in use here.

INTO UNKNOWN WILDS OF CLACKAMAS

Hazardous and hard trip to Salmon River Falls by an exploring party from Portland. who made the first photographs ever secured.

SNAPSHOTS OF ODD CIRCUS PEOPLE

Page of pictures taken by Oregonian photographers in that part of the tent the public doesn't see. BOSTONIAN'S STORY OF

ASTORIA REGATTA It is not conventional, but a

very readable letter by a Harvard graduate to his chum, who knows nothing of the Pacific

WHEN DECOLLETTE REAPS ITS DANGER HARVEST

A woman's recital of the fashionable world facing a season right now when low-neek gowns lay the foundation for disease.

GREATEST MOHAMME-DAN UNIVERSITY

Frank G. Carpenter tells of queer studies in a college where teachers work without pay.

HOME FOR BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Pietures and description of Washington where John Barrett will have his offices.

where they raise pretty good apples, the money that a farmer gets for an acre of the fruit comes to about 14 cents, and he has to buy the barrels to put if into A wild graph to Colorade at 1 A wild rush to Colorado will probably occur as soon as the certified check for \$12,000 is exhibited at the county

At 380 Feet Deposit Like Blood.

New York Dispatch. Workmen in making so aqueduct at Peekskill, N. Y., at a depth of 380 feet, found a deposit of dark red, thick liquid, resembling blood, which is being examined by chemists.

The Happy Wind.

A happy little Southern wind
Went wandering away;
It was the dearest little wind
That ever went astray.
It touched the city's outer edge,
Then swiftly turned aside.
For it had heard that little wind.
Caught by the hot streets died.

SEATTLE READER.

Apples.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Here's one acre in Colorado that has yielded \$12,000 worth of apples. That's queer, considering that up in Vermont,

PA'S PANAMA AND ITS VARIOUS USES

