

COALMAKERS CAN CHANGE RESOLVE

Roosevelt Determined to Send Battleship Fleet to Pacific.

WILL COAL SOMEWHERE

If Americans Refuse Supply Will Buy Abroad—Ignores Objections of Politicians—Voyage Was the President's Own Idea.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 20.—Certain large coal dealers on the Atlantic coast have shown a disinclination to furnish coal for the battleship fleet in large enough quantities to meet the demands of the long cruise to the Pacific; certain Eastern politicians have protested against sending the fleet to the Pacific on various political grounds; certain newspapers in the East have condemned the Pacific cruise on grounds of expense and because of the fact that it will leave but little naval protection along the Atlantic seaboard. But in spite of all these protests and objections, the trip will be made as planned by the President, coal dealers, politicians and newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Roosevelt Proposed Voyage.

According to information gleaned from Cabinet sources, President Roosevelt was the first man to suggest the cruise, and it was he who eventually decided the cruise should be made. There were various reasons why the President thought the cruise should be made, but the main reason was the need of concerted drill which would be afforded by the long voyage around the world. It has always been an ideal of the President that the Navy, like the Army, should be maintained at a high standard of efficiency, and he has indulged in the further idea that constant practice is the best guarantee of efficiency. The Army has its joint maneuvers and its rifle practice; the trip of the battleships will take the place of joint maneuvers, and the individual warships have their practice every season. In case of war with a foreign power the American Navy would very likely be concentrated at the center of activity. Up to the present time there has been no such concentration since the close of the Spanish War. The Navy has been divided into fleets or squadrons, and quite often the respective fleets or squadrons have maneuvered as units. But there has been no such concentration as is now proposed, and no such practice on a large scale. The President felt that the cruise was demanded in the interest of proficiency, and that was the main reason why the cruise has been arranged.

Can't Be Moved by Carpers.

Having made up his mind to send the battleship fleet around to the Pacific, nothing will dissuade the President from his course. If American coal dealers refuse to furnish coal in sufficient quantities, coal will be purchased abroad. If owners of American vessels refuse to transport this coal to desired points along the route, coal of foreign origin will be chartered. There is ample authority for such action, and the President has no anxiety on the coal question.

As for political objection, it is as readily disposed of. Eastern Senators and Representatives, thinking it good politics, have expressed a protest against taking the battleships from the Atlantic seaboard. But there is not the slightest indication of war between the United States and any foreign power; no apparent reason why the Atlantic coast is in need of constant patrol by a battleship fleet; therefore, there is no reason why the battleships cannot be sent to the other ocean for six or eight months.

Work at Navy-Yards.

But the politicians urge upon the Navy Department that, if the battleships are removed from Atlantic waters, there will be a serious shortage of mechanics who find employment there will be thrown out of work. To some extent this is true, but it is equally true that an unusual amount of work will be done in Atlantic yards in getting the ships ready for the cruise, and there will be another rush when the ships return to their station. Moreover, as Secretary Metcalf explained, there are constant fluctuations in work at Government navy-yards, depending upon the amount of repairs needed. When work is heavy, a large force is employed; when work is slack, the force is cut down. In no instance will it be necessary to close the yards, for there are other warships in need of repairs, not to mention Government vessels of other classes that go out of commission through the winter, in order that they may be overhauled and repaired. There will not be any such reduction as the politicians pretend to believe. Therefore their objection is set aside.

The objection of the newspapers is substantially the objection of the politicians; some attacking the cruise on policy; others bemoaning the cost, while still others seem disgruntled because the trip will be disregarded, consulting their own marine experts. The objection amounts to nothing; it does not reflect public sentiment, and will therefore be disregarded. The trip is to be made as planned, and the administration is fully satisfied that none of the dire results predicted by the pessimists will follow.

NORTHWEST LEAGUE.

Seattle 4, Spokane 1.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 20.—(Special).—Frank Allen was in midseason form today and he both pitched ball and fielded like a whirlwind. He knocked down three line drives that would have gotten away from a short pitcher, and got his man at first each time. The only one Spokane got out of his reach was in the ninth inning, when three men hit in a row and one run was chased over the plate. It was as fast game with six double plays and a lot of fast fielding. Emil Frisk played left field today and didn't get a hit though he bobbled his first fielding chance, just as he used to do in the Coast League. Ike Rockendell was back from the East and played a corking good second for Spokane. The score: R.H.E. Seattle.....02020000-4 7 2 Spokane.....00000001-1 8 1 Batteries—Allen and Kreitz; Clavin and Swindells. Umpire—Frary.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 20.—(Special).—

In the fourth inning of today's fierce battle, the Tacoma fielders threw the ball wildly about the diamond and Aberdeen scored one run, winning the game 1 to 0 before and after the disastrous inning, the

Tigers played water tight ball and like Butler pitched in great form. He gave the leaders but four hits in as many innings and issued no passes to first. Higginbotham was hit almost twice as often as Butler. He, too, kept his hits well scattered and the Tigers could not cash them into runs. Tacoma lost a chance to score in the first inning when Martinke drove out a three-baser, but was caught at the plate, owing to poor coaching. A hit by a Tacoma batter in the ninth inning would have won the game. Stovall and Engle singled in succession and Kel-lackey was deliberately passed to first by Higginbotham. Danny Shea drove valiantly to hit in the pinch, but his drive to right field was caught just off the ground by Householder. The score: R.H.E. Tacoma.....00000000-0 8 4 Aberdeen.....00010000-1 4 0 Batteries—Butler and Shea; Higginbotham and Spencer.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The Philadelphia's smothered St. Louis today. Beebe injured his arm in the third inning, giving way to McGlynn, who was batted hard. The score: R.H.E. Philadelphia.....8 3 4 St. Louis.....3 14 2 Batteries—Beebe, McGlynn and Hostetter; Sparks and Doolin.

Other Games.

At Pittsburgh—R.H.E. Pittsburgh.....2 2 2 Brooklyn.....1 0 2 At Cincinnati—R.H.E. Cincinnati.....3 8 2 New York.....5 7 0 At Chicago—Chicago-Boston game postponed; wet grounds.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Scores.

At Washington, first game—R.H.E. Washington.....1 6 2 Chicago.....2 8 9 Second game—R.H.E. Washington.....6 13 4 Chicago.....13 21 2 At New York—R.H.E. Detroit.....1 8 0 New York.....9 2 3 At Boston—Cleveland.....4 11 0 Boston.....1 6 2

THE DAY'S HORSE RACES

At Gravesend.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Gravesend race results: Two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Magazine won, Running Account second, Calhoun third, time, 1:37.1/2. Handicap, one mile and an eighth—Right Royal won, Pacific second, Kercheval third, time, 1:56. Speculation, mile and a sixteenth—Rye won, Tamarac second, Tony Romero third, time, 1:51.1/2. Six furlongs—Don Enrique won, Florio second, Sir Toddington third, time, 1:11. Mile and a half—Smiling Tom won, Killcrankie second, Lord Badge third, time, 2:30. Mile and a sixteenth—Prince Fortunatus won, Bill Woods second, Ramrod third, time, 1:55.

FIGHT OVER WATER RIGHTS

COMPLEX SITUATION ARISES IN HARNEY COUNTY.

River Changes Its Channel and Question of Ownership Must Be Settled in the Courts.

BURNS, Ore., Sept. 20.—(Special).—

Harney County is likely to experience an exciting lawsuit in the near future, one of those cases that will involve the interests of many persons and engender a good deal of bitterness, as it will relate to that always vexatious question of water-rights. The movement liable to precipitate litigation is about to be made by the Pacific Livestock Company, in the damming up of a watercourse known as "Foley's slough," through which a large part of the water of the Silves River is now diverted from the river bed and carried out to land for which nature did not originally intend it.

It appears that several years ago at a point on the Silves River a few miles north of Burns a man settled on a piece of land and obtained a right to appropriate a certain amount of water from the river at the Foley place, where a spring existed and a consequent slough had formed. A small opening was made from the river through this slough and the required water was obtained. Later, the settler aforesaid abandoned his land and his water-right, but at each recurring season of high water in the river the opening at the Foley slough widened and the construction of mill dams farther down the stream kept the water in the river at a high stage, constantly at the point of divergence, so that each year the slough increased in size and its flow increased in volume, and now the Foley slough carries almost as much water as the Silves River. It has become of great value to a number of rice farmers which years ago had no water supply.

Now the Pacific Livestock Company proposes to dam up the opening into "Foley's slough," force the water of the Silves River down its natural channel and the men whose lands have been made productive by the slough are up in protest. The company and settlers along the river for miles below the slough have adjudicated rights to the water of the stream which they claim are jeopardized and ultimately threatened with destruction by the workings of Foley slough, hence the project of closing its mouth. On the other hand, the farmers along the slough claim they are entitled to such benefits as come through natural changes but they assert that the slough is now as much of a recognized stream as the Silves River, so the prospects for bitter contention in the courts and otherwise are decidedly good.

DENIES CAR SHORTAGE REPORT

Superintendent Fields Says Plenty of Cars at Albany.

Superintendent L. R. Fields, of the Southern Pacific lines in Oregon, states emphatically that reports of a car shortage at Albany are entirely untrue. He takes exception to stories of such a shortage that have appeared in the Portland press.

"There is no car shortage at Albany so far as we know," said Superintendent Fields. "Cars are being furnished at Albany as fast as they are ordered and are being taken away as fast as they are loaded. The report is a gross error, there being no cars in a warehouse. There have been no complaints of lack of cars at Albany during the past few months, and our office is at a loss to understand where these false reports come from."

Eight-Hour Law Held Invalid.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., Sept. 20.—The telegraphers' 8-hour law, passed by the Missouri Legislature, was declared unconstitutional by Judge Bradley, of the Circuit Court yesterday. The railroad attorneys argued that the law favored one class of workmen more than other classes.

TORRENS LAW IS FULLY APPROVED

Report on Australian Plan Indorsed at Convention of Pomona Grange.

PROTECTS LAND TITLES

R. C. Wright, Chairman of Special Committee Highly Commends Working of Registration System in Many States.

At the convention of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, held at Rockwood, on the Base Line Road Wednesday, J. J. Johnson, master presiding, over 200 members participated in the important discussions. R. C. Wright, chairman of the special committee on the Torrens law, read a report which was thoroughly discussed. The report gave a concise history of the law. In part the report says: Oregon adopted the Illinois Torrens law in 1901 and since then your chairman of this committee has been an enthusiastic supporter of the law and has had bills passed by the Legislature to correct errors made in copying the Illinois statute. In 1907 he also had included in the correcting bill an amendment providing for making proper defendants in the suit of married persons who fall to sign instruments affecting land owned by their spouses. This has been a source of great trouble with titles heretofore. The law takes away no rights, but compels such persons to come into court and set up their rights if they have any and let them be properly protected. It makes it easier for a man to shadow claims they might appear to have on the old records.

The present law of Oregon is now in good working shape and the forms for making the records, also drawn up by your chairman, have been put in by most of our counties and we believe are now uniform throughout the state. Much land of considerable value has been ready and a great deal more would be if lawyers and business men would get familiar with the law and use it.

The old system makes a burden in the expense of abstracts, which must be made over and over again, and, with their examination, must cost millions throughout the country.

The delay in getting abstracts, their examination, hunting up matters not on record, etc., almost always prevents a sale, hinders it or makes it difficult, or at a sacrifice.

Old System Unsafe.

The old system is unsafe, or we would not have title insurance companies to protect buyers at additional expense, for if a title is bad and the seller bankrupt, no damages can be recovered on his warranty deed. Then there is a chance of forged deeds, mortgages, etc., which can now be recorded without any trouble the same as genuine, for the recorder puts "any old thing" on record if witnessed and acknowledged.

Again, the books and records accumulate so fast it makes big expense to buy them and more to provide rooms to keep them in. The taxes are levied to keep up the old system, and market value of real estate can never be so great where the trouble to make a sale or loan is increasing all the time.

Keeps Original Signatures.

This saves the immense number of books and also keeps original signatures on file, and the registrar has to compare them when new instruments are brought in, thus reducing the chance of error to practically none. Only a memorandum of the instruments filed is noted on the register. The safety, quietness and simplicity of the Torrens system, besides its low cost after the land is once registered, ought to appeal to everybody and make it unnecessary to argue in its favor. It is only ignorance of the advantages of the law or misleading statements by those opposed to it because of self interest, which have so far retarded its use.

Grange Adopts the Report.

The report was adopted with the recommendation that all farmers give it careful study.

Resolutions were adopted declaring it the sense of the convention that the actions of the Railroad Commission should be carefully scrutinized by the farmers. Speakers declared the resolutions were not aimed at the commission, but that a close watch of the body's dealings with railroads could do no harm.

The attack of the telephone company on the initiative and referendum was considered. It was declared to be of great importance that these measures passed by the people should be defended. While expressing confidence in Attorney-General Crawford, the Grange declared that he should be assisted by able counsel. A resolution was adopted calling attention of Granges and farmers to this attack on the people's laws throughout the country. It was declared that the case is National in importance.

The coming county fair at Gresham was

heartily indorsed. October 17 will be Grange day. It will be the day for fraternal organizations and women's clubs.

The report of the committee on taxation appointed by the State Grange, submitted a partial report along the educational lines. The gist of this report was that "the first and most important end to be attained is a proper enforcement of our laws, and the assessing of property at its true cash value." This report was signed by Clara H. Waldo, J. J. Johnson, Thomas Paulsen and Seneca Smith.

It was reported that five Granges, Mount-nornah, Pleasant Valley, Rockwood, Leita and Russellville, are preparing to erect halls. Rockwood Grange entertained the convention. The next meeting will be held at Fairview Wednesday, December 18.

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE

Portland Among Leading Cities for Volume of Growth.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Broadstreet's bank clearings report for the week ending September 13 show an aggregate of \$2,748,872,000, as against \$2,687,811,000 last week. Canadian clearings for the week totaled \$82,737,000, as against \$83,518,000 last week, and \$75,421,000 in the same week last year. The following is a list of the principal cities:

City	Clearings	Inc.
New York	\$1,040,309,000	*23.8
Chicago	240,150,000	15.9
Boston	145,332,000	15.0
Philadelphia	133,370,000	*6.1
St. Louis	63,000,000	18.7
Pittsburg	46,475,000	*2.1
San Francisco	45,528,000	*8.4
Kansas City	32,216,000	*1.1
Los Angeles	11,597,000	2.3
Seattle	10,217,000	28.6
Denver	9,788,000	20.9
Salt Lake	6,250,000	20.9
Portland	6,880,000	14.3
Spokane	6,589,000	41.5
Tacoma	5,584,000	43.3
Topeka	5,270,000	9.8
Lincoln	1,228,000	14.2
Oakland	1,278,000	**
Oklahoma City	1,059,000	**

*Decrease. **No report.

An Old Soldier's Complaint.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 20.—(To the Editor).—I am getting old, was born October 1, 1842, came here in October, 1863, with the Fourth Infantry and served ten years in that regiment on this coast. Re-enlisted twice in Vancouver, Wash. Tonight I applied to the Board of Charities for a new and an ax to cut a tree, for which job I was to receive \$1.50. The lady in the office informed me at 6 o'clock that they had not saw or ax. I produced my credentials, but the lady was helpless.

I want to ask why do they keep an office of that kind in Portland if they cannot help the poor and old who are willing, anxious and ready to work?

JOHN M'INTYRE.

Good Show at Pantages.

Packed audiences have been seeing the Pantages bill at every performance this week, and all have been more than satisfied as judged by the continuous rounds of applause. There is a thoroughly good show on the boards, with not a weak act among the lot. The famous Bell trio, greatest of vaudeville singers; Wells and Gella, celebrated trick cottage athletes; the Wallace Sisters; Moss, the equilibristic juggler, and all the others are of the best. "Are You an Elk?" the biographic comedy, is the season's moving picture hit.

Crushed to Death by Log.

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 20.—(Special).—John Peazlo, an employe at the Steel-man logging camp, near Skamokawa, was almost instantly killed yesterday by a log rolling over him and breaking his neck. The deceased was 38 years of age and left several brothers, two of whom are employed at the Saldren camp on Grays River.

Among persons of social standing generally the law throughout, the average age of marriage is at present, men 31 and women 28.



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A Convincing Experiment

Dr. Sabouraud, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, France, inoculated a rabbit with human dandruff germs, and "in between five and six weeks," says the official report of the Pasteur Institute, "the rabbit was completely denuded, in fact it had become entirely bald."

This experiment proves that dandruff is a contagious disease due to the presence of a microbe growth in the sebaceous glands of the scalp. It also proves that unless the formation of dandruff is stopped—by destroying the dandruff germ—that it will lead to falling hair and incurable baldness.

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