LEADERS PUZZLED OVER HIS SILENCE

Politicians Worried Because Roosevelt Doesn't Talk Against Third Term.

IS HE PLAYING SLY GAME?

Knowing Field Is Against Taft, President May, by Master Stroke at Convention, Throw His Strength to the Secretary.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 6.—Why does President Roosevelt remain silent when so many Republicans are talking about forcing him to accept a renomination? If that question could be authoritatively answered every Presidential candidate in the field would know how to size up the political situation. But so long as the doubt exists none, unless it be Secretary Taft, knows what to think or what to expect.

So far as the country knows, the President is standing pat on the declaration he made immediately following his election. Never has he varied that declaration in the slightest degree in anything he has said publicly, or in anything he has authorized others to say. Yet the President can not be, and is not, unaware that many Republicans are clamoring for his renomination; some seeking to persuade him to change his position; others, like Senator Bourne of Oregon, demanding that he be renominated regardless of what he himself may wish or desire.

It is admitted, after having been many times demonstrated, that President Roosevelt is as accomplished a politician as any man in either party, but he does not play politics according to old rules. He has rules and methods of his own, and while peculiar to himself they usually lead to success. True friends of the President take him at his word, and sincerely believe that he will not accept another nomination under any circumstances. Why, then, does he not reiterate his declaration and put a stop to the agitation?

Throw His Support to Taft.

That the President has some definite purpose in permitting this sentiment to continue can not be questioned, and from the fact that he is intensely anxious that Secretary Taft shall be nominated, it is reasonable to suppose that the President expects in the end to turn Roosevelt men to Taft. Even Senator Bourne, who will not admit that any other man than Roosevelt is in the running, declares that he stands for policies rather than men. If other Republicans take a similar position it may be that the President will later appeal to them to regard his personal wishes, relieve him of embarrassment, and support the one candidate above all others who stands for the identical policies advocated by President Roosevelt himself.

Republicans who regard the President as a man of his word are much inclined to the opinion that the President does not check the "third term talk" because he believes that later on he can throw his support to Taft. There are others, but they are not friends of Taft, who declare that the President cannot deliver to another the votes that he himself could have if he should declare himself a candidate. Asked why, they always answer that the American people will not be dictated to, even by Roosevelt.

The situation is a remarkable one. Here is a President so popular that he could, by merely saying the word, have a renomination that would be equivalent to an election, for no one will claim that Roosevelt could be defeated next year should he be nominated. Yet Mr. Roosevelt has said most emphatically that he will not accept another nomination. Because of his popularity it is only natural that some men should favor his renomination. Yet, if the President will not take the nomination, and if the people overwhelmingly indorse his administration and his policies, why should they be unwilling to support the candidate most intimately associated with the policies that have made Roosevelt popular, and the one man among all the candidates who, in the opinion of the President, would continue the policies now generally approved? The argument that the people will not be dictated to is hardly adequate; it does not fit the case. The President will not undertake to dictate; the most he is apt to do is to let it be known that he regards Mr. Taft as the most available man for President because Taft, more than any other candidate, will adhere to present policies and continue the reforms now under way.

Taft Close to the Lead.

When the campaign really opens and the various candidates for the nomination are actively engaged in the battle for control of the convention, the charge will be made that Taft is not strong in his own right, but because of the support of the President. Yet Taft's whole career has demonstrated that he is not a follower but a leader. His record will bear comparison with that of any of the so-called independent candidates. Compared to Taft Fairbanks is a mollycoddle. He takes no initiative; he has never been identified with any forward movement by our Government; he is no leader. Cannon has been a leader and a dictator in the House of Representatives, but Cannon has often been compelled to capitulate to the Roosevelt Administration, whereas Taft has been in close harmony and has worked with it. Cannon may be independent, but he is not always victorious in his independence; seldom so when he crosses swords with the man who shaped the policies that make the Administration so popular.

Knox is given much credit for his prosecution of the trusts while he was Attorney-General. Yet Knox performed the service imposed upon him by President Roosevelt, and he succeeded for two reasons; the Roosevelt programme was based on right, and Knox, being at the head of his profession, had the ability to carry through the Roosevelt programme to success. The career of Knox as Attorney-General was no more creditable than, and not as well known as, the career of Taft in the Philippines, in Panama, or in Cuba. Therefore Knox enjoys no advantage over Taft. The only candidate who can claim absolute independence is Governor Hughes of New York, and Hughes is the only candidate likely to step between Taft and the Presidency. Hughes does not have the support of the President because the President believes Taft is better able to fill the Presidency. Taft has had more experience in National affairs; is in closer touch with the Administration, and needs less schooling to carry on the work now under way. Hughes is equally fearless and equally independent. In fact Hughes has never had the appearance of being dependent upon the President, though the President was largely responsible for the selection of Hughes two years ago. But Hughes' success as Governor is in no way attributable to support from the President; his record is entirely of his own making, and it is a matter of common note that he attained success by applying to New York state the same general principles laid down by President Roosevelt in the country at large. He has taken care of the interests of the people, and has undertaken to punish those who have been oppressing the people.

Chance Yet for Hughes.

Conceding that the President will not accept another nomination and admitting for the sake of argument that Taft is really handicapped by reason of the fact that the President wants him nominated, the convention is most likely to turn to Hughes, for, in the opinion of the public, Hughes is the type of man who would generally advocate the identical policies that have made Roosevelt a success, and he would stand by those policies regardless of what anyone else did. There is general confidence in Hughes because of the manner in which he has conducted himself in New York state. He has been tried out and has made good. In a general way, he is a man of the Roosevelt type, though because of differences of opinion on local New York matters, he and the President have not worked in harmony of late. The President, while applauding the success attained by the Governor, does not regard him as favorably as he does Taft, and fair-minded Republicans will admit that the President has had exceptional opportunities to judge of the respective qualifications of the two men. It is therefore difficult to fathom the pretended belief of some Republicans that the Republican convention will never nominate a candidate put forward by President Roosevelt. Even these men admit that Roosevelt could have the nomination for the asking; why then should not a convention so favorable to Roosevelt be willing to accept his judgment as to the various candidates, particularly when everyone knows the President is so deeply interested in seeing the policies of his administration continued throughout the ensuing administration. The President would never have turned to Taft had he believed that Hughes would more faithfully adhere to present day policies.

THE CHURCH LEADER REBELS

SEEKS TO BREAK MORMON COMPACT WITH REPUBLICANS.

George Q. Cannon, ex-Senator From Utah, Wants to Give Democrats a Chance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—Born in polygamy, his father George Q. Cannon having once been the prominent leader in the Mormon Church, Frank J. Cannon, once United States Senator from Utah, has become the head of a determined agitation to break down the political power of Mormonism in the Western states. In a letter to Ellis E. Beebe, one of the organizers of the Silver Republican party and now a New York banker, Mr. Cannon tells of the plans by which he and others expect to destroy what he terms an effective contract between the Republican leaders and the Mormon hierarchy. While present conditions exist in Utah and other states, Mr. Cannon declares there is no chance for Democratic success.

MORMONS SELECT APOSTLE

Anthony W. Ivins Elected to Succeed Teasdale, Deceased.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 6.—After sustaining their authorities this afternoon and electing a new apostle to succeed Apostle Teasdale, deceased, the participants in the 78th Mormon conference adjourned. The apostolic vacancy was filled by the choosing of Anthony W. Ivins, who has been president of Juarez stake in Mexico.

A slight sensation was caused by a man in the congregation who attempted to make a speech against the re-election of President Joseph F. Smith. He was quickly ejected.

WILL FIGHT PROHIBITION

German-Americans Take Fling at Methodists and Cocktail Incident.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A series of resolutions covering widely divergent subjects was adopted at today's session of the German-American Alliance. The report of the committee on personal liberty was accepted. It protested against "the interference of the church in legislation and politics and its meddling with the private affairs of a public officer," criticised J. Frank Hanley, of Indiana, for his appeal for temperance legislation; commended Editor Henry Watterson for "courageous expression of his sentiments" against prohibition; declared in favor of the re-establishment of army canteens, and characterized the failure of his conference to elect Vice-President Fairbanks a delegate to the Methodist General Conference because of the cocktail episode, as a violation of the principle of personal liberty.

The convention appointed a committee to work with committees of other nationalities in opposing more stringent laws against desirable immigrants and declared in favor of postal reforms.

A permanent committee with Dr. Ernest Richard, of Columbia University, as chairman, was appointed to work in the interest of universal peace.

TRIES TO JOB UNCLE SAM

Hartford Company Furnishes Poorer Paper Than It Agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Postmaster-General Meyer has suspended the payment of moneys due from his department to the Hartford Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., and has submitted the matter to the Attorney-General for such further action as may be deemed proper.

The Hartford Manufacturing Company, up to July last, supplied the stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers sold at the postoffices. Chemical analysis of samples have disclosed the fact that the composition of the envelope paper has been below the requirements of the contract and according to the computations of the experts of the Postoffice Department the company has in the last four years wrongfully benefitted to the extent of about $125,000.

One of the manufacturers who supplied paper to the company has admitted to the Postmaster-General's agents that his firm furnished different and cheaper material than specified in the contract and that it was so made at the instance of the Hartford Manufacturing Company.

Wants Wilfley Impeached.

HONOLULU, Oct. 6.—Lorrin Andrews, representing the American merchants of Shanghai, sailed from here on the steamer Manchuria for San Francisco, en route to Washington to urge the impeachment of L. R. Wilfley, Judge of the United States Court of China, on the charge of a violation of his oath of office. Seven grounds for impeachment are alleged.

HONOR MEMORY OF FATHER OF OREGON

(Continued from First Page.)

Republic, Father Charles Springer, of New Era, and other distinguished guests. Rev. A. Hillebrand introduced the speakers with happy remarks, taking occasion to say that the day would be the most memorable in his life. He spoke feelingly of the memorial and the incidents that led to its establishment and the singing of the "Te Deum" by the pupils followed. The first speaker was Mayor Caufield, who eulogized McLoughlin's memory and advocated the formation of a society, embracing the people of the Northwest, having for its purpose the establishment of a second monument to the man, whose loyalty to his employer, the Hudson Bay Company, cannot be called into questions.

Rev. William McGee, who received his early education at St. John's school, compared the old institution with a little child, whose development had been steady, growing up in the beautiful surroundings of Oregon City to be strong. He said the McLoughlin Institute was the Phoenix of St. John's School, and looked forward to a splendid future for the institution.

"This fine building will perpetuate the memory of McLoughlin by education in a way that brass and bronze could never do," said Rev. Joseph Gallagher, president of Columbia University. "Our president is after the greatest intellects of the land for the purpose of answering in a way they should be answered. This awful question of graft would never have sprung up if our people had been properly educated along moral and righteous lines." Rev. Gallagher urged the liberal support of the institute. "You will never regret," said he, "the few dollars you have spent in the education of your children. The system of education that does not carry religion with it is defective, and it does not run far enough for the great public good."

Hon. W. D. Fenton, president of the Oregon Historical Society, said that in the observance of the memory of McLoughlin, Catholics, Protestants and men of no religion should unite. "You show wisdom," he declared, "in building a monument that lives and breathes today and it will live."

State Senator Joseph E. Hedges, as the representative of Governor Chamberlain, said that the greatest menace of this country is the noticeable lack of gaining wealth by honorable pursuits, but there has for several years developed a more wholesome sentiment along these lines which, if it lives, will make the perpetuation of this Nation inevitable. There is no power like that gained in the strife of the soul along with the ignoble.

Archbishop Christie's Remarks.

"It has been my great pleasure," said the venerable Archbishop Christie, "by solemn prayer and sacred ceremony to dedicate this building in memory of the great and illustrious John McLoughlin, especially because he was a Christian man, and the principles of Christianity actuated and governed his every action. My mission is at all times to cause to be erected buildings where our children may be educated to be good citizens. The principles of honesty, virtue and morality are taught in the schools of the Northwest, and wherever our church is erected we must have a temple of science close by to train and educate the soul. I congratulate Father Hillebrand, the good sisters and the people of Oregon City who have contributed toward the erection of this building in which the children of Oregon City can be called together to teach them the everlasting truth and to fit them to be just and upright citizens."

Mr. Holman was referred to by Father Hillebrand as a man to whom the people of Oregon City and the entire Northwest should be grateful for his history of John McLoughlin. Mr. Holman delivered the main address of the afternoon and said in part:

Address of Frederick V. Holman.

We have come here today to witness the dedication of an educational institution named in honor and in kind and affectionate remembrance of Dr. John McLoughlin—the Father of Oregon—one of the best and noblest of men.

Fifty years ago, on the third day of September, 1857, this man—the greatest of Oregon's citizens, the greatest of its benefactors, the greatest of its humanitarians—died in this city, near where this building stands, a martyr to his principles and to his humanity. It is given to comparatively few men to be long remembered, after their deaths, in books and in histories. Still rarer is the man long held in grateful memory, and whose good deeds are treasured in the minds and in the hearts of those who personally knew him and of their descendants; and whose fame is kept alive in the traditions of a people as well as in its histories. Such a man is Dr. John McLoughlin.

It is hardly necessary at this time to give, in more than bare outline, a recital of the life and deeds of this grand and noble man. For lack of time it cannot, in this address, even mention some of his noble acts.

He was born October 19, 1784, in Parish La Riviere du Loup, Canada, about 120 miles below Quebec on the south side of the St. Lawrence River. His parents were of a high class. His father was an Irishman and his mother was the daughter of a Scotchman, a retired officer of the British regular army. His father died while Dr. McLoughlin was a boy. He was brought up in the family of his maternal grandfather. He was educated in Canada and Scotland and partly in France. He became a physician, although he did not long practice his profession. But it gave him a title which became, and will continue forever, a part of his name. In the early pioneer days of Oregon, and until his death and afterwards, he was respectfully and affectionately called "the good doctor" and "the good old doctor" by the Oregon pioneers.

Dr. McLoughlin's Religion.

Dr. McLoughlin was always the friend and supporter of the Christian religion, without regard to sect or denomination, as well as of schools. Out of his land claim in Oregon City he gave lots to the Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Catholics. He gave eight lots to a Catholic Sisterhood, and eight lots to the Clackamas Female Protestant Seminary.

Rev. Francis Norbert Blanchet, afterwards the first archbishop of the diocese of Oregon City, was one of the two first Catholic priests who came to Oregon. In Bancroft's "Historical Sketches of the Catholic Church in Oregon," Archbishop Blanchet says:

"It is but just to make special mention of the important services which Dr. John McLoughlin—though not a Catholic—has rendered to the French Canadians and their families, during the fourteen years he was Governor of Fort Vancouver. He it was who read to them the prayers on Sunday. Besides the English school kept for the children of the Bourgeois, he had a separate one maintained at his own expense, in which prayers and the catechism were taught in French to the Catholic women and children on Sundays and week days, by his orders. He also encouraged the chant of the canticles, in which he was assisted by his wife and daughter, who took much pleasure in this exercise. He visited and examined his school once a week.

* * * He it was who saved the Catholics of the fort and their children from the dangers of perversion, and who, finding the log church the Canadians had built a few miles below Fairfield, in 1836, not properly located, ordered it to be removed, and rebuilt on a large prairie, its present beautiful site.

When He Joined Catholic Church.

Dr. McLoughlin's parents were Catholics and when he was 15 years old he was baptized by a Catholic priest. Afterwards, and up to the year 1841, Dr. McLoughlin was a member of, at least he affiliated with, the Anglican Church. In 1842 he became a member of the Catholic Church and continued a consistent, exemplary and steadfast member of that church until his death. It was truly said by J. Quinn Thornton, one of Oregon's early pioneers, a Protestant, in speaking of Dr. McLoughlin, that "as a Christian he was a devout Roman Catholic, yet, nevertheless, Catholic in the largest sense of that word."

There has been some question as to when Dr. McLoughlin joined the Catholic Church. Commodore Charles Wilkes, of the United States Navy, was at Fort Vancouver in May, 1841. In his narrative he says that at that time Dr. McLoughlin, although treating the Protestant missionaries with great kindness, was then a professed Catholic. This shows that Dr. McLoughlin was then attentive to the usages and tenets of that church. The matter has now been settled, I think, beyond dispute. For this I am indebted to the kindness of Rev. A. Hillebrand, Pastor of St. John's Church at Oregon City. The original "memoranda" of the establishment of the original Catholic mission in Oregon kept by Archbishop F. H. Blanchet are now a part of the archives of St. John's Church. A copy of a part of this memoranda, given to me by Father Hillebrand, is as follows:

"When they—F. N. Blanchet, V. G., of the diocese of Quebec and Rev. Modeste Demers, assistant missionary—arrived at Fort Vancouver (in 1838), Dr. John McLoughlin was chief factor and governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, west of the Rocky Mountains and in charge of said Fort Vancouver. Said Doctor was then a Protestant. About September (1842) he begged to be received in the Holy Catholic Church. On the 18th of November, he made his adjuration of the Protestant Church and his profession of the Catholic faith and his first communion at Fort Vancouver at midnight mass of Christmas of the same year, 1842, and was confirmed afterward."

Highly Honored by the Pope.

In his protection of Smith and his companions, and the recovery and the restoration of the furs; in his welcome to travelers and rival traders; in his kindness to and protection of the missionaries; in his rescue of the humble Japanese sailors; and in his salvation of the early immigrants, Dr. McLoughlin was actuated as a Christian and by the broad spirit of humanity, and without regard to the race or to the rank or station in life of those he helped.

It was a high, but a well-deserved honor, when, in 1846, Pope Gregory XVI made Dr. McLoughlin a Knight of St. Gregory the Great, of civil grade. Yet such was the humility of Dr. McLoughlin, that while he accepted the honor, I do not know of an instance where he used the title, or boasted of it.

Let there be praise and commendation of those who planned the erection of this institute and of those who contributed to its erection; especial credit is due to Father Hillebrand, who originated the idea and has with untiring energy carried it to completion and who gave the institute its name.

It is particularly fitting that this school, and these ceremonies, should be here, in Oregon City. This city was named by Dr. McLoughlin. It was here he lived and suffered. It was here he was aspersed and was despoiled. It was here he died a martyr. It is here his body has lain buried in an honored grave for 50 years in the same block of land on which this institute stands. It is on a part of his land claim. By the dedication to his name and memory, this institute becomes a sacred monument on hallowed ground. This monument will assist in preserving his fame. But it cannot make his memory more dear to true Oregonians. That is treasured in their hearts. It is a heritage which will be transmitted, as a precious thing, to the remotest generations.

In the dedication of this Institute today let us dedicate ourselves to the good and lofty qualities of Dr. McLoughlin. Let us strive to emulate some of his virtues. If we fail, we shall have the benefit of our endeavors even in our failures. Let us cultivate, if we but feebly imitate, his humanity even if it result in nothing better than a more kindly feeling for our fellowmen.

Inspiration of the Monument.

To the pupils and students who attend here there will always be the inspiration of the life and character of Dr. John McLoughlin. The name of this Institute will call to their minds the high ideals of his virtues, of his kindness, of his generosity, of his hospitality, of his philanthropy, of his humanity, of his mastery of himself and of others, of his proper obedience to those in authority over him, and also of his obedience to the higher laws of God and of humanity when his obedience otherwise would have conflicted therewith. There will be before them his example of duty, well and faithfully done under discouraging and distressing circumstances; of doing right because it is right, without regard to the consequences.

Today comes to us, all the stronger, the feeling of what Dr. McLoughlin was and what he did. Today we more fully appreciate what he accomplished in laying the foundation of Oregon; and we feel, that although dead, his spirit still lives, and his example is helping to make a better and a greater Oregon.

In speaking of Dr. McLoughlin it is difficult to refrain from extravagant eulogy. His noble life makes us almost forget that he had any of the weaknesses and imperfections incident to human beings. His virtues stand pre-eminent. Let us not deify him, but give to him and his memory their proper weed, for he had, and freely exercised, the God-like qualities with which he was endowed. He exalted not himself. He did not pose as a model. He was human, but he was a manly man, and his heart was full of loving kindness. He recognized right as it was given him to see it, and he acted accordingly. He saw his duty as a man and he was not afraid, nor did he shirk, but quietly and effectively he performed it for the duty's sake and not for his own glorification.

To this Noble Man, to this Great White Chief, to this Good Old Doctor, to his Savior of the Oregon Pioneers, to this great Humanitarian—the Father of Oregon—be honor and praise for all time.

CONDUCTOR IS ASSAULTED

Hobo Logger Tries to Beat Up Conductor Young and Is Thrashed.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—An unprovoked and cowardly assault was made on Conductor Young, of train 34, from Portland, while the latter was at the depot here at 2 o'clock this morning. A big, roughly dressed fellow, who appeared to be what is called a "hobo" logger, had been on the train bound for this place, and had conducted himself in a very gross manner in the presence of the lady passengers, but on being reprimanded by Conductor Young he subsided. He was heard to make threats, though, against the conductor.

When the train arrived here he and a companion alighted, and when Mr. Young came from the station building he was assailed by a string of abuse and dirty epithets. He paid little attention to the fellow, but went about his business. However, when he partly turned around to signal the engineer to go ahead the thug struck him a powerful blow on the neck, which cut a long, deep gash, but fortunately did not knock his victim down. Young, who is also a large, powerful man, quickly turned on his assailant, and after smashing his lantern over his head, proceeded to thrash him in the most approved style. The tough, however, put up a game fight, and was about holding his own, when the express messenger and others started to Young's assistance. The assailant and his companion took to their heels. The brakeman, it is said, made no move to assist their chief.

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

Mary J. Holmes, Author.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, the author, died today at her home in Brookport.

Smallpox in College Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The University Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania was quarantined tonight because it was discovered that Henry Tankun, a patient, had developed smallpox. About 200 patients and as many employes are shut up in the institution.

"WHERE QUALITY REIGNS" "WHERE PRICES ARE FAIR"

OLDS WORTMAN & KING

FIFTH WASHINGTON & SIXTH STREETS

What's Here for Monday Shoppers

Smallwares Savings

Pen Holders
Fine quality and assorted styles, worth 5c; special for today at, each ..... 3¢

Military Brushes
Ebony Brushes, solid back, all pure bristle; regular $1.75 values; special, pair $1.25

Dressing Combs
Hard Black Rubber Combs, in assorted styles, worth 25c; special for today at, each ..... 15¢

Pearl Buttons
White Pearl Buttons, in all sizes, suitable for waists; special price for today, the card .... 5¢

Dress Shields
Parisian lace edge Evening Shields, regular 30c values; special, the pair ..... 20¢

Darning Cotton
Black Darning Cotton, on spools; special price for today, three spools at ..... 5¢

Sale Plated Silverware

JEWEL BOXES
Regular $3.00 values, special $2.64
Regular $3.40 values, special $3.04
Regular $3.95 values, special $3.45

HATPIN HOLDERS
$1.05 values, sp'l. 89¢ $2.35 values, sp'l. $2.04
$1.15 values, sp'l. 98¢ $2.65 values, sp'l. $2.33

SALTS AND PEPPERS
Worth 45c, special, the pair ..... 38¢
Worth $1.30, special, the pair $1.10
Worth $1.50, special, the pair $1.25

NAPKIN RINGS
45c values, special .. 38¢ 60c values, special .. 50¢
50c values, special .. 42¢ 70c values, special .. 59¢

TOOTHPICK HOLDERS
Regular 75c values, special ..... 63¢
Regular 95c values, special ..... 81¢
Regular $1.15 values, special ..... 98¢

Showing Our New Riding Habits

The women who indulge in this splendid sport will be keenly interested in this news of new garments for horse-back wear. We have several different styles that are all distinctly new: Habits of cravenetted mercerized silk, loose-fitting, single or double-breasted coats. HABITS OF CRAVENETTE in single or double-breasted, loose or tight-fitting coats. VERY SMART HABITS OF BROADCLOTH OR CHEVIOTS in single or double-breasted styles, tight or half-fitting coats.

Wouldn't it be more satisfactory to drop in and select a costume that suits you best while ALL the styles are here in a complete range of sizes?

Paris Hats at 69c Each | Showing of Fall Fabrics
Women's Flannelette Wear | New Line of Fall Shoes

PILOT BUMPS PRESIDENT

SHOWS ROOSEVELT JUST HOW SHALLOW MISSISSIPPI IS.

Executive Gets Practical Knowledge of Navigation Needs on Trip Down River to Memphis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—(Special.)—President Roosevelt has now personal experience regarding the shallowness of the Mississippi River, according to a report which has reached Washington. The pilot who guided the Executive's craft knows every sandbar in the big stream and it is said that he took precautions on the trip down to Memphis to bump a goodly portion of them just to show they were there. The President's safety was not endangered, it is explained, because the good steamer Mississippi is of the flat bottom variety common on the river and could not be turned over by a little gentle rocking. The President when he landed at Memphis, it is stated, was familiar with the location of a large number of the obstructions to navigation between that place and Keokuk, Iowa. His experience is declared to have increased his interest in the needs of navigation and that, of course, was the object sought in giving him a few harmless bumps by a pilot who could do the job without getting stuck fast.

DINES IN CORTEZ PALACE

Secretary Root Spends Delightful Day in Cuernavaca.

CUERNAVACA, Mex., Oct. 6.—Secretary Root dined in the palace of Cortez today, and spent one of the most delightful afternoons that he has yet enjoyed in Mexico. It was at the expressed desire of Secretary Root that the original programme was changed so that he might spend the day in the celebrated garden spot of the republic.

AT THE HOTELS.

The Portland—A. C. Levy, San Francisco; F. R. Whitcomb, Seattle; Theo. L. Lyons, H. V. Ruves, New York; J. E. Duffield, Trenton; A. A. Alexander, Eugene H. Edwards, M. Tillotson, New York; Miss Youman, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Youman, Minneota; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Green, San Francisco; J. M. Landfield, M. E. Rapt, Heum M. Peters, N. S. Gumbiner, New York; R. Kuhn, M. R. King, C. J. Riley, Cleveland; W. A. White, F. Kopt, Theo Topitta, H. T. Tripp, Thos. J. Mitchell, New York; J. W. Hutchison, Chicago; Mrs. C. B. Stone, Miss Emily Stone, P. R. Luny, San Francisco; E. M. Myers, Eureka; Atel Schott, Chicago; Mrs. E. G. Baldwin, San Francisco; Mrs. P. B. Sanborn, Los Gatos; Jas. Harsburgh Jr., San Francisco; S. Goldsmith, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. K. Keutter, Spokane; M. H. Keller, New York; L. Jackson, Tacoma; Lee Eschen, Miss Brown, Mrs. Robertson, Harry Lindley, San Francisco; William Faversham, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. James T. Stanley, New York; Mrs. W. S. Cram, Raymond; C. B. McCoy and wife, Virginia Kline, Cleveland; Mrs. H. W. Lyon, St. Paul; Morris Wollheim, San Francisco; Mrs. A. M. Drake, Bend; J. B. Rhodes and wife, Spokane; W. A. Overbeck, Salt Lake; J. A. Bond and wife, New York; R. A. Graham, San Francisco; Mrs. B. Louis and son, San Francisco; Herman Klaber and wife, Tacoma; Louis Collat, New York; F. A. McDevitt, San Francisco; H. E. Plass, New York; W. W. Amoss and wife, Floydminster; George W. Brooke, Centralia; Charles Hirschfield Jr., Detroit; H. R. Dougherti, Roy Carruthers, Denver; J. H. Herfoot, S. E. Wells, Ottawa; James Nathan, Baltimore; W. E. Webb Jr., New York; George Pettingill, U. S. Navy; J. D. Arnson, Chicago; Frank H. Varney and wife, San Francisco; W. J. Reed, Chicago; J. L. Berry, Miss Eugenia Hammond, M. W. Lillard, City.

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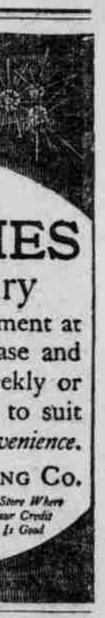

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