REPUBLICANS PLAN SPRING CAMPAIGN

Party Leaders Speak at the Club's Second Smoker for the Season.

DISCUSS PRIMARY LAW

City Attorney Kavanaugh Suggests New Method of Nominating Candidates—Pours Hot Shot Into the "Interests."

The second smoker of the season was held last night by the Republican Club at the Selling-Hirsch building. The aim of the meeting was to unite the Republicans of Multnomah County, that they may be on a firm footing for the next election. City Attorney John P. Kavanaugh, who was the chief speaker of the evening, paid a glowing tribute to the Roosevelt administration, and said that while he will not probably consent to be reelected, his policy should be followed by his successor, as it had come to be a question in this country whether the corporations shall throttle the people by placing their own men in office, or whether the people shall make the selection of the man best adapted to conserve the public welfare.

"I know," said Mr. Kavanaugh, "there is much criticism of President Roosevelt because he does not obey the beck and call of the 'interests' of the country. But the time has come when we should know whether the combines shall rule us or whether the people shall rule. It is now a question of whether the 'interests' shall obey the law or not. I assume that Mr. Roosevelt will not again be a candidate for the Presidency, but the principles he advocates are of great importance, not only to the success of the Republican party, but to the success of the Nation in time to come.

Hot Shot for the "Interests."

"If it is in the power of the 'interests' to cause the distress we see today, what would be the effect if they were allowed to fix their hold on the Nation for a few more years. The Republican party should see that the corporation has no voice in politics. This question will be hotly contested in the coming conflict. If we adhere to these principles, my friends, I believe there is no such word as fail.

"The Republican party is not one of reaction, but of progress. If we unite our efforts with those of the party throughout the country, we shall stand by those principles enunciated by Lincoln and other great men of the party, and splendidly exemplified under the administration of Roosevelt. This party has no idea that its nominee will be defeated by Mr. Bryan.

"The purpose of our primary law was to conserve the good of the party, to do away with boss rule and with corporation rule, but a united party is the only way we shall accomplish our ends. So long as defeated party candidates for nomination turn against their party and stab it in the back, we cannot be successful.

Discusses Primary Law.

"I am not ready yet to say the direct primary law is a failure, or that it should be repealed, but I do say I believe we should, as Republicans, find some means of carrying out its purpose in harmony with the wishes of the people.

"Boss rule had many defects. It was a great misfortune for the Republican party, for I believe boss rule has planted the seeds for failure which we have been reaping. These bosses nominated men unworthy of the place. The only way we can bring about the nomination of the entire ticket is by union, for combination is stronger than witchcraft. The only way to do is to unite the precinct, unite the ward, throughout the city. Form an organization of the party, of the people and for the people, and let us join together in a strong, honorable membership for the success of the party and the triumph of Republican principles.

"There are 68 precincts in this city. Why cannot 10 men be selected from each precinct to join in the work of choosing candidates, men to be nominated for their honesty, good standing in local communities, and for devotion to the principles of the Republican party."

Dr. Withycombe Speaks.

The other speakers of the evening were Dr. James Withycombe and Mr. Griffin, of the Blaine Republican Club. John Gill acted as chairman. Dr. Withycombe said what is needed by the party is men of principle, men of character, and men who can rise and damn a demagogue without the tremor of a muscle or the twitch of an eye.

Mr. Gill said Republicans, instead of marking the first six names on a ballot, should arise to their opportunities and vote for the men best fitted for the position.

The music of the evening was rendered by a volunteer orchestra under the leadership of W. H. McCorquodale. The other members were as follows: J. H. McCall, E. Van Houten and A. W. Ledbury. The clarionet solo, "Traviata Cavatina," by Verdi, played by Mr. McCall, and a baritone solo rendered by Mr. Yates, were well received.

"COUNTRY JAKE" TURNS

Replies to Innuendo Concerning the Chicken-Auto Episode.

TROUTDALE, Or., Oct. 28.—(To the Editor.)—Considering our newspapers to be far in advance of our schools as popular educators and our principal medium of publicity, we resort to them to educate our citizens to a proper respect for the laws of property and the proper observance of the rights of others, also to give publicity to acts of merit and demerit. To acts of merit, that the public may be cognizant of them and properly reward them. To acts of demerit, that the people may know them and use the proper remedy to prevent their recurrence. And newspaper publicity is about the best remedy for all forms of misdemeanors and crimes that have, up to the present, come to my knowledge.

In the country as in the city, a person's property rights extend as far as his ability to own or lease. In the city, it may be that he owns a lot, a block or a number of blocks. In the country it may be a farm, a section, or several sections. Yet in each case he has rights of property that are recognized and protected by our laws.

A man's domestic animals and fowls may roam at will on his property. If they trespass on his neighbor's land, that neighbor has no right to destroy them, but has a remedy in an action at law for damages. The Constitution of the United States gives all citizens the right "to keep and to bear arms," but it does not give them the right to promiscuously discharge them on the public highway at other people's property or at anything else, unless in protection of life and property. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. Common law is founded on common sense, and as long as we follow a common sense line of action, we may be sure we are within the law.

The writer has lived past the age of personalities and has as much respect for the honest man who drives an automobile as he has for the one who drives a wheelbarrow. I do not see any difference between the man who steals $1,000,000 and the man who steals $1. I have just as much respect for a man who signs his name in five letters as the one who uses 20 letters, provided both are honest men.

If the party who wrote the article in last Sunday's Oregonian, signed John Sterrett Corcoran, needs any more education or publicity along this line, he will certainly get it, as will any one else who gets handy with his gun among our domestic animals and fowls. Mr. Corcoran is not a person to me, but a party who committed an unlawful act, and as this was the sixth of a series, we had decided to put a stop to it. Be it John Sterret Corcoran or Dr. Harry Lane—either will have to observe the law or suffer the consequence. I leave it to witnesses whether I have made a single misrepresentation in this case.

As to being a country jake, I plead guilty, and am proud of the fact. In the country we are taught the proper respect for other people's property. His other allegation, that I live in a tent—I am sorry to say I cannot plead guilty to. I live in a "shack" and am within the city limits of Troutdale and my rent is paid to date. Furthermore, I have resided here for six years and have never been lucky enough so far to live in a tent.

Really, Mr. Corcoran, don't you know that some pretty prominent people have lived in tents? The Israelites lived in tents for 40 years and are proud of it. Coming down to modern times, G. Washington, U. S. Grant and others of their ilk have lived in tents. Please do not make us proud by accusing us of acts like this.

Mr. Corcoran also asks us why we did not keep it quiet and write Dr. Duback. Well, Mr. Corcoran, we are not in the blackmailing line. That may be your idea of a manly act, but it is not ours and we prefer earning our bread by honest toil.

One last word and we are done with J. S. C.—unless he shoots more chickens. Don't get sore when you are caught in the act. The public read between the lines and know who is right and who is wrong, and personal vituperation can't cover up facts. G. I. FUNK.

TO REDUCE MINERS' WAGES

COPPER COMPANIES GO BACK TO OLD SCALE.

Reduction Will Be From $4 to $3.50 a Day and 7000 Men Will Be Affected.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 29.—The Miners' Union and the Smeltermen's Union have received notices from the Amalgamated Copper and other mining companies that the old scale of wages, in force before the agreement on the sliding scale was made, will be restored on November 1, in compliance with the contracts entered into by the companies and the labor unions of Butte, and the notices have been posted in the halls of the organizations.

A meeting of the Miners' Union was held tonight and the matter referred to a committee. The union issued a statement some time ago to the effect that it will abide by the contract made with the mines. The reduction will be from $4 a day to $3.50, the scale before the raise. The mines might have reduced the wages to the old scale a month ago, copper already then being below 18 cents, but the companies preferred to leave the wages untouched until it should be evident that copper would stay below 18 cents for a while.

The reduction to the lower scale will apply to all workmen at the mines save the machinists' Union, whose members have been on strike for months, and which organization never signed the contract for a sliding scale. About 7000 men are involved.

North Yakima, Wash.—Farmers of the valley face a new difficulty; they are short of baling wire. All local stocks have been exhausted and not more than one-third of the hay in the valley is baled.

KILLING THE GOOSE

Packers Only Hurt Themselves by Squeezing Stockmen.

RUINOUS CATTLE PRICES

How They Have Affected the Industry in Western Washington. Cause of the Condensed Milk War.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Oct. 29.—(To the Editor.)—We think it is an established fact that The Oregonian exerts a greater influence over the development of the Northwest than any other paper. And right now the stockmen of the Northwest need its best aid and support. The men that kill the cattle west of the Rocky Mountains are rapidly killing the cattle growing business, a fact I can prove to you by thousands of the best veteran cattle growers of the Northwest.

Right now, Portland or the Sound has an opportunity to locate a big branch house of the richest, best, independent packing-houses of the world, Swartzschild & Sulzberger. I have seen them pay $2143 cash for one live steer without a whimper, and they have paid top prices to the growers for their best cattle, sheep and hogs, and at the same time treated the consumer right. They have untold millions at their command and do not have to skin every one they deal with, but look forward to a great and growing business for their company in future years. They feel that other meat companies now having a strong foothold in Portland are trying to shut them out. Portland business men should at once pave the way for them to enter, or help the Sound people locate them. We need them here.

I enclose a clipping from the Ranch; also a clipping from the Chehalis Bee Nugget, showing how severe pressure is being brought to cripple one of the very best interests of the Pacific Northwest.

The fine condensary here is one of six owned by the Pacific Coast Condensary Company, which is paying out millions promptly in cash each year to the dairy farmers of this state and Oregon for the milk they produce, a product that comes from the grass that grows on the hill and dale and is gathered by the farmer and his family, resulting in a fair home profit that will aid largely in clearing up Western brush and logged off lands and build up our future prosperity.

I know The Oregonian is able and willing to do all in its power to work to that end. The Oregon Stockgrowers Association, our Washington Stockgrowers' Association, and the Northwest Red Polled Cattle Club would all appreciate every effort you make in that line.

L. K. COGSWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer, Northwestern Red Polled Cattle Club.

A late issue of the Ranch, of Seattle, contained the following:

In the last issue of The Ranch there appeared the testimony of one cattlegrower of the Northwest, in answer to the meat-packers' contention that they are paying better prices for beef to the farmers of the Northwest than the packers of the Middle West are paying the growers of that region. The Ranch contends that the farmers of the Pacific Northwest are being imposed upon by the meat-packers of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland; that they are receiving little more than half the price that is being paid by the packers in the Mississippi Valley, and yet, on the other hand, meat is selling in those cities at prices considerably in advance of those prevailing in Middle Western cities. The meat-packers have replied in interviews in the daily papers to the effect that the allegations made by The Ranch are without foundation; that they are paying good prices for beef in California, Montana and even as far East as Omaha, and that the growers nearer home are getting an even greater advantage on account of their proximity to the markets.

The Ranch does not doubt that the packers are paying good prices in Montana and Omaha, where they come in direct competition with the larger packers of Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and St. Joseph, for they are placed in a position where they must do it if they get the beef, and they must have beef from these sources because the production of the Pacific Northwest is not sufficient to supply their demand. But when it comes to buying the beef of the ranchers of the Pacific Northwest it is different. Here there is no competition, and instead of the farmers of this section getting the advantages of a strong market which cannot be supplied without importing from elsewhere, they are receiving prices which makes the business of raising cattle for the market unprofitable, and as a result many of the cattlemen have been forced out of business.

If the packers only knew it, they are doing themselves more harm than good. By killing the cattle industry in this part of the country, they are crippling their own packing industry. If they are always going to be compelled to go to Montana and Nebraska for their cattle, the packing business on the Coast will never obtain to the proportions which it might, if a well supported and perfectly logical cattle raising industry should grow up on the ranges of the Pacific Northwest. The farmers of the Pacific Northwest do not want unreasonable prices for their beef. They only want a price that will enable them to do business profitably. They believe that if the packers can sell their meat in this country at a higher price than the packers of the Middle West can get, then they can afford to at least pay as much to the farmers for the beef on the hoof.

Writing to the Ranch, one of the largest stockgrowers of the Northwest declares the growers here can get barely half the cost of production for their stock. He says:

"Packers claim the Western market is as good as the East, but the facts are the reverse. Early last Winter, when our growers felt lucky in getting $2.50 to $3.75 on account of railway blockades, in Chicago, on the open market, 72 carloads of beef cattle sold in two days early last December, for over $6.50 per 100 pounds live weight for spot cash, and the average on those 72 cars was over $8 per 100 pounds, heifers and all. Steers are now bringing $7 to $7.50 for choice. On August 21, 1907, with a big run of grass and range cattle, Chicago buyers, without grumbling, paid $6.75 for Western range cattle that had never tasted grain; $5 per 100 for fat bulls, fat heifers selling as high as $6, and trainloads of Texas and Dakota cattle selling at $5 to $5.50, with Montana and Wyoming cattle at $5.50 to $6 with the biggest rush of cattle there has been on this year's market, with 253,000 head of cattle sold in the past four weeks in Chicago, and larger proportionate sales at Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha, is it any wonder the Western grower wants to quit or go where he can get a fair deal? Eastern farmers are now paying $5 in Chicago for thrifty steers besides the freight back to their farms to get good cattle to feed, while Montana heifers have sold for $5.25 this month.

One of the largest buyers in this country told me he is contracting choice fat heifers not in calf at $2.75. Another prominent buyer says he gets cows and heifers at $2 to $2.50 and steers at $2.50 to $3, and shrunk weight at that, after cattle come in from long drives and in strange yards.

With present cost of land and taxes, feed and labor, cattle can not be grown and fed at any such prices, and the way the consumer has to pay for his meat he ought not to be asked to do it.

The condensed milk war being waged in Western Washington, according to the Chehalis Bee Nugget, was started by the wholesale and retail grocers of Seattle fixing a higher retail price on Carnation cream, the product of a Chehalis condensary. As this action decreased its sale, the Condensed Milk Company, backed by the farmers who supply it with the raw material, have vigorously protested, and threaten to boycott the Seattle firms. The Bee Nugget says:

The dairy farmers of Lewis County and Southwestern Washington are being soundly rapped over the head of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, a corporation which has done much to build up the dairying interests of the state, by the wholesale and retail grocery men of the city of Seattle who have seemingly entered into a combine to enforce a raise in the retail price of Carnation milk and thereby not only decrease the sale of this commodity, but also increase the output of other evaporated milks which are manufactured in other states and give no revenue to the farmers of this state.

This fact has been established by the action of the jobbers and retailers of Seattle in endeavoring to raise the price of Carnation milk which has heretofore sold at retail for 10 cents a tin can to 15 cents for the same sized package when sold by the single can, or two cans for 25 cents. It is claimed that the reason for the demanded raise comes from an alleged inability of the jobbers and retailers to make a fair profit from the sale of Carnation milk at the present price.

That the demand is unreasonable is evidenced by the fact that the jobbers and retailers are already dividing a fair profit over and above the company's price to the jobbers, and that the retailer is making right along a profit of nearly 20 per cent on every case he sells. If he should be allowed to change the milk from a ten-cent to a 15-cent seller he would then average over 50 per cent profit on each case. The unfairness of the demand lies in the fact that none of this added profit would go to the manufacturer.

The Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company is vigorously fighting the proposed raise and the jobbers and retailers are combined in the threat that unless they are allowed to establish a new scale of prices they will push other and cheaper brands of cream as ten-cent sellers and cut out the Carnation brand. This is the club they are holding over the heads of the manufacturer to whip into line the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company which absolutely refuses to assist the trusts into forcing the consumer to pay an unfair price for an article now in daily use with an established price.

Should the condensers be forced out of business because the manufacturers will not submit to avaricious demands of the jobbers, and retailers' trust, it would mean that the demand for milk from the farmers would so greatly decrease as to practically ruin the dairy business of this state.

Where would the dairy farmer be if the condenser should cease to buy his milk? The Carnation milk condensers are now receiving from the farmers of this state about 300,000 pounds of fresh milk a day, for which they are paying the farmer from $1.50 to $1.65 a hundred, or about $5000 a day.

Yearly the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company is distributing between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 among the farmers of the state. It would be a serious matter should this concern be obliged to curtail its output. It would be a serious loss to the farming interests of Lewis County and the whole state.

But the Seattle jobbers' and retailers' trust is not all mighty and the weapon for opposing its vicious threat lies in the hands of the farmer himself. Let the farmer retaliate by refusing to use the trust's brand of commodities in daily use.

OREGON AND ITS WOOL

Woman Replies to Statements of Rhodes and Cunningham.

Eastern trade papers devoted to the wool industry, are giving much space to the remarks of R. S. Rhodes, a manufacturer of Fall River, Mass., and Charles Cunningham, the well-known sheep-grower, interviews with whom were recently printed in The Oregonian. Their statements have called forth a letter from an Oregon City woman, which is printed in the latest issue of Fibre and Fabric. The letter follows:

OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 27, 1907.—(Editor Fibre and Fabric.)—Dear Sir: I enclose an article printed recently in the Portland Oregonian, our chief paper. I think it a shame that our own paper should publish this from this Mr. Rhodes, who does not quite know all about our mills and products. He never visited US, the largest and oldest mill out here, did he, and looked into our wool-room, and the back-feeds in our card room to see what grades of wool WE use? I am a woman who has worked in the wool-room sorting the scoured wool for the manufacture of our own blankets and who now tends the back-feeds in the card room, so that I handle some considerable wool continually and know a little something about it.

Perhaps this "cheap stuff of poor quality," which Mr. Rhodes found in some "clothing stores" in Portland, was never manufactured in Oregon at all. Myself and my daughter have both bought cloth in our own mill here for making skirts for ourselves, also we have bought blankets produced in this mill; and my son has bought suitings to be made to his measure by a tailor. I have handled flannel clippings from our own tailor room, as also from San Francisco shops (which latter were the product of Stockton and San Jose, both California mills, and of our own Bandon (Or.) new little woolen mill over on the coast). And incidentally let me mention here that my son once had a tailor make him a suit from cloth produced in the San Jose mill, and it was good cloth and reasonable in price.

But to confine ourselves to Oregon. I know something about the wages here, too; my son having worked in this card room more than four years and my daughter for two years in the spooling room. She averaged about $1 per day. My son began as a boy (just from the 9th grade in school) at 75c and worked up to $1.50. Wages were lower then, it is true, and would probably run now from $1 to $1.75—I mean for the boys in our room. Scores of women and girls do not make over $1 (which is also my own wage). The sheep-man speaks of "hobo labor" at $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Does he perhaps refer to our sons and brothers and neighbors who do receive such wages for street improvements and the like, which is much harder work than in the mill, or does he mean our paper mill employes, who get about $2.20 and work in shifts 10 hours daily in one week and 14 hours nightly the next week—14 hours for $2.20 for white men, Americans, potential law-makers?

He calls it "hobo labor." Many of these men own their own homes, some of them serve on our school boards, trustee our churches and officer our lodges. Some of their children work in our woolen mill at least part of the year, the younger ones attending school in the Winter. It is untrue that "labor good enough for mill work costs $3 per day in Oregon." Why, I know a man who has sorted wool for years—graded it, that is—who was working this Spring here for $1.75 and wanted $2 or he was going into the paper mill. As he is still with us, I presume he got the $2, and I know some weavers who make $2 on piece-work. Where, then, will you find any average pay of $2 in Oregon mills? Let no "big Eastern mill-owners" be deterred from establishing plants here by fear of the "prohibitive cost of labor in Oregon."

Now I know my information on these subjects is very limited, which is the reason I have taken pains to tell you how I came to know what little I have observed and learned; but surely neither Mr. Rhodes—who I think betrays superficiality with his assumption of Oregon inferiority—nor Mr. Cunningham, whose sweeping statements in regard to wages here and to our use of shoddy (I suppose they never, no, never, use any shoddy in Eastern mills, oh dear, no!) badly need qualifying, has got to the gist of the matter. Will not someone who is capable of doing so throw some light on the matter?

I think there are reasons for the lack of more numerous woolen mills other than the question of "high wages" or "need of laws about shoddy." Some people have an idea that more legislation is the sovereign remedy for everything under the sun, while I believe that we have a great deal too many laws on our statute books now; but that is another subject and I am digressing. "Revenons a nos moutons," which phrase, while it may seem peculiarly appropriate in this case, was not intended for a pun. Several possible contributory reasons for the scarcity and smallness of Oregon woolen mills occur to me, but I have had enough to say and am quite willing to take a seat and listen to some one else a while. Yours respectfully,

HOMESICK EASTERNER.

who yet does not believe in giving a "black eye" to Oregon industries without proper cause.

An Ex-Soldier's Side of It

One of the "Rank and File" Tells Why So Many of Uncle Sam's Fighters Desert from the United States Army.

"I SEE a lot of stuff in the papers right along about why soldiers desert," said an ex-soldier in the Perkins Hotel yesterday. "The papers are always publishing the officer's side of it. Why does not some paper publish what the men themselves have to say?

"Of course it would be foolish to go ask the men in the service, for the very good reason that they dare not talk. If they tell the truth and it is printed, the officers deny it and defy the paper to give the names of the common soldiers who said it. This the papers, of course, cannot do, if the reporter and the editor are on the square, so the officers then claim that the whole thing is untrue and a 'slander on the noble American soldier.' Said 'noble American soldier' in the ranks keeps his mouth shut and even if asked if the article is true, wisely denies it, because if he does not agree with the powers that be above, they take it out of him later, in the thousand and one ways they can—and do.

"From the standpoint of an enlisted man I want to say that the real reason why so many men desert, and especially over half of them the first year, are because the language of the officers used toward them, and because of the large amount of heavy manual labor required without pay, such as pick and shovel work. You can guess how it is yourself if you were to enlist with high ideas about serving your country, and all that, which is promptly kicked out of a soldier, as a rule, the very first month in the ranks, and when in line you had an officer, either 'non-com.' or shoulder-straps, come up to you and call you every name that is an insult in the English language—and you had to stand there and take it in silence, or else be sent to the penitentiary for from one to ten years.

Horse of Another Color.

"I notice the officers say that most of the men are enlisted from the country. Let any one curse the average American farmer boy and he will, and should, fight them then and there. Call him a liar in civil life, and he can, and usually does, strike you. Now let him enlist, and the very first week some officer walks up to him and, with a string of oaths, applies a name to him that is a deadly insult to his mother. The man in the ranks must endure it—or desert. If he is a man of any self-respect he deserts when under such officers. Do you ever hear of an officer being punished, put out of the army, for instance, or reduced in rank for cursing and insulting his men? I never did.

"If the soldier is fool enough to complain, he gets the worst of it, for the officers must back each other, right or wrong, so when it is a question between the officer and the enlisted man with other officers as the sole judges, what show for justice does the common soldier have? In theory he has certain rights; in practice he is a slave and mighty soon finds it out. This is why good men refuse either to enter or to stay in the army, as a rule. That good men do so refuse is admitted in the very discussions of how to get and to keep good men, is it not?"

Different in War Time.

"I am talking about the Army in the time of peace. In war it is far different. The officers who abuse their men in war are somehow killed in a larger proportion than the good officers, so the men are treated better. When the men are abused in times of peace they can do nothing but desert, but in times of actual war when bullets are flying around pretty thick things are vastly different. Every man in the Army knows this, and of course publicly denies it. It is one of those things that is known but cannot be proven by the very circumstances of the case.

"The second reason is that the men enlist to be soldiers, not common laborers. I can get $2.50 to $4 per day for doing such work in private life, and did not enlist to swing a pick and shovel. When I was in the Army I handled a pick and shovel a good deal more than I did a rifle. I or any other soldier is just as willing to dig not only with a pick and shovel but with a knife or even with my bare hands in war to protect my country, as to use of a rifle; but not in times of peace to improve a military post when I can get good wages for the same work, even in the same post. The United States is rich enough to hire laborers, and to use the soldiers for target practice, drilling, and all that. What has digging a ditch to lay a water main to the commanding officer's bath tub got to do with real soldiering?

"The food is all right. In fact, most of the men re-enlist because they have better food, beds, baths, and shelter in the Army than outside. It is useless to call up the first sergeant and ask him why the men desert. If he did not answer as he thought the officer wants him to he would soon cease to be first sergeant. Let a first sergeant tell the commanding officer, even the general himself, that the men leave because the lieutenant or the captain curses his men to their faces as if they were dogs and it would not be a month before that same first sergeant would lose his stripes and be digging trenches or loading wagons himself. The first sergeant, being a wise man, tells what the officer wants him to and so holds his job. In the service the officers have the men just where they, the officers, want them, and both the officers and the men know it.

No Justice for Soldier.

"Another thing: In times of war the Army is all right, there is some justice then for the common soldier. But in times of peace there should be some appeal, some outside court, where cases between officers and men are tried. As it is now, say Soldier Smith enters a charge against officer Jones; soldier Brown accuses officer Jackson and soldier Thompson complains against officer Doe. Officers Jones and Jackson hear the case of officer Doe, acquit him and make it warm for the soldier. Then officers Doe and Jackson try officer Jones with the same result; and lastly, officers Doe and Jones proceed to try officer Jackson, with a foregone result. It just works right on around the circle among the officers, who try each other, and the common soldier has no friend at court.

"To get a fair report on army conditions by having officers report upon them is just as impossible as to have the enlisted men make the report. One is as one-sided as the other would be. The only way to get at the truth of the matter is to have a mixed commission with the majority from outside life completely free from any influence. And even then it would be impossible to get the enlisted men to talk unless the commission had some way of protecting those who did tell the full truth from the secret punishment that would be handed out to them later in a hundred little ways.

"We hear a whole lot about improving the morals of the enlisted men by taking away the canteen. Why does not the same powers investigate the morals, and especially the manners and the swearing, of the officers. Let each company have one special man, such as the Tribune was in old Roman times, who had no power but to protect the men from the underhanded abuse of their officers, with power to punish the offending officers regardless of Army influence, and there will be not only comparatively few desertions, but no longer any trouble to enlist plenty of good, honest, sober self-respecting men into the ranks. But who pays any attention to the common soldier?"

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WANT TWO MORE BIG SHIPS

Naval Officers Expect Appropriation for 20,000-Ton Battleships.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 29.—It is the opinion of naval officers generally that Congress, at the coming session, should provide for two new 20,000-ton battleships, to be companion ships to those recently placed under contract. Navy men believe it is a good idea to build up the naval force in units of four ships each, each ship to the unit to be identical with the other three. If this policy could be adopted, the Navy could be enlarged more rapidly than if the plans are continually changed. For instance, if the necessary appropriation could be obtained for two ships of this type, contracts could be let for them not later than the first of next August, and they would follow along less than a year behind the ships recently contracted for.

If there should be any radical change in ship-building before the new contracts could be awarded, the officers concede that the Government would be justified in modifying its plans. For the present these officers are content with 20,000-ton battleships, and are not favorable to the immediate construction of ships of 22,500 or 25,000 tons, unless Congress should see fit to appropriate for more than two battleships at the approaching session, and no one looks for any such abnormal appropriations at this time. If Congress authorizes two new battleships in the next naval appropriation bill it will be doing more than many friends of the Navy expect. There is a general feeling that Congress will rather incline to hold down naval appropriations, and authorize one rather than two battleships.

Open Umatilla Lands.

PENDLETON, Or., Oct. 29.—By a special order of United States Land Commissioner R. A. Ballinger, 2640 acres of land under the Umatilla irrigation project will be restored to entry. The opening of the land was made on the advice of the engineers in charge of the project.

January 28, 1908, is the date set for filings, and no rights can be obtained by going upon the land prior to that time. The date for the restoration is December 28, 1907.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Oct. 29.—Maximum temperature, 60 degrees; minimum, 55 degrees. River reading at 8 A. M., 1.6 feet; change in last 24 hours, none. Total rainfall (5 P. M. to 5 P. M.), .32 inch; total rainfall since September 1, 1907, 2.53 inches; normal rainfall since September 1, 1907, 5.23 inches; deficiency, 2.70 inches. Total sunshine, 12 minutes; possible sunshine, 10 hours 17 minutes. Barometer (reduced to sea level) at 5 P. M., 29.88 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The barometer has risen during the last 12 hours over Western Oregon and Western Washington, but the pressure remains comparatively low over British Columbia. Rain was general over Northern California, Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho. The pressure is high over the Southwest and clear skies prevail this evening over Southern Nevada and over Utah. Temperature changes were genrally slight and unimportant.

The indications point to rain Wednesday west of the Cascade Mountains, and to cloudy weather with occasional rain over Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. It will probably be fair over Southern Idaho.

FORECASTS.

For the 28 hours ending midnight, October 30:

Portland and vicinity—Rain; southerly winds.

Western Oregon and Western Washington—Rain; southerly winds.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho—Cloudy with occasional rain.

Southern Idaho—Probably fair.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

Observations taken at 5 P. M. Pacific time, October 29, 1907.

STATIONS.	Maximum Temp	Precipitation past 12 hours	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Direction	State of weather
Baker City	60	T.	6	SE	Cloudy
Boise	64	0.00	6	SE	Cloudy
Eureka	58	0.64	4	NE	Pt. Cloudy
Kamloops	52	0.06	10	NE	Pt. Cloudy
North Head	54	0.24	14	SE	Dense fog
Pocatello	56	T.	4	SW	Clear
Portland	60	0.09	5	S	Pt. Cloudy
Red Bluff	58	0.22	4	S	Rain
Roseburg	56	0.06	4	E	Cloudy
Sacramento	64	0.00	4	S	Cloudy
Salt Lake	62	0.00	4	NW	Clear
San Francisco	64	T.	6	SW	Cloudy
Spokane	60	T.	4	NW	Rain
Seattle	58	0.01	8	SE	Pt. Cloudy
Walla Walla	66	0.06	4	S	Rain

L. LODHOLZ,
Local Forecaster (temporarily in charge.)

Grand Central Station Time Card

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Leaving Portland—	
Shasta Express	8:15 a. m.
Cottage Grove Passenger	4:15 p. m.
California Express	7:45 p. m.
San Francisco Express	11:30 p. m.
West Side—	
Corvallis Passenger	7:00 a. m.
Sheridan Passenger	4:10 p. m.
Forest Grove Passenger	11:00 a. m.
Forest Grove Passenger	5:20 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
Oregon Express	7:25 a. m.
Cottage Grove Passenger	11:30 a. m.
Shasta Express	7:30 p. m.
Portland Express	11:30 p. m.
West Side—	
Corvallis Passenger	5:55 p. m.
Sheridan Passenger	10:20 a. m.
Forest Grove Passenger	8:00 a. m.
Forest Grove Passenger	2:50 p. m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Leaving Portland—	
Tacoma and Seattle Express	8:30 a. m.
North Coast & Chicago Limited	2:00 p. m.
Puget Sound Limited	4:30 p. m.
Oreriand Express	11:45 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
North Coast Limited	7:00 a. m.
Portland Express	4:15 p.m.
Overland Express	8:15 p. m.
Puget Sound Limited	10:55 p. m.

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

Leaving Portland—	
Pendleton Passenger	7:15 a. m.
Chicago-Portland Special	8:30 a. m.
Spokane Flyer	7:00 p. m.
Kansas City & Chicago Express	7:40 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
Spokane Flyer	8:00 a. m.
Chi., Kan. City & Portland Ex.	9:45 a. m.
Chicago-Portland Special	8:20 p. m.
Portland Passenger	5:15 p. m.

ASTORIA & COLUMBIA RIVER.

Leaving Portland—	
Astoria & Seaside Express	8:00 a. m.
Astoria Express	6:00 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
Astoria & Portland Passenger	12:15 p. m.
Portland Express	10:00 p. m.

Jefferson-Street Station
SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Leaving Portland—	
Dallas Passenger	7:40 a. m.
Dallas Passenger	4:15 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
Dallas Passenger	10:15 a. m.
Dallas Passenger	6:25 p. m.

Doctors

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