ALLIES STRIVING TO PLACATE TAFT

Men Who Most Bitterly Opposed Him at Chicago Will Work for Ticket.

BUT MOTIVES ARE SELFISH

Foraker Fears for Seat in Senate and Cannon Dreads Loss of Speakership — Knox and Fairbanks Look Ahead.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 4.—The "allies" who, at the Chicago convention, were opposed to Taft, but acquiesced in his nomination rather than force a Roosevelt stampede, will give the Republican ticket hearty support in the Fall campaign. Some will support Taft out of party loyalty; others will take an active part in the campaign in the hope that by so doing they will win the good graces of the Republican candidate.

The first of the allies to announce his support of Taft was Senator Foraker, of Ohio, Taft's bitterest enemy. No sooner had the news of Taft's nomination reached Washington than the Ohio Senator gave out an interview pledging himself to faithfully support the ticket. Foraker was moved to make this expression from various motives. First and foremost, he wanted to placate Taft in the hope that Taft would not undertake to prevent his re-election to the Senate. Secondly, Foraker has hopes that some time in the future he may be chosen by a Republican National convention to lead the party in a Presidential campaign, and therefore he must remain loyal. Thirdly, Foraker is usually found with the party organization on party questions, and in times when the party line is clearly drawn.

But the main reason why he was so prompt in announcing his intention was to give forth the impression that he was through making war upon Taft, and that he expected Taft to reciprocate.

Knows When to Be Good.

No one who knows Foraker believes that he will remain in a peaceful turn of mind if he is re-elected to the Senate, and Taft is elected to the Presidency. In such event Foraker would be as much of a thorn in the side of the incoming administration as he has been in the side of the Roosevelt administration. But Foraker knows when he must be good, and he realizes that now is one of the times. He would have the utmost difficulty being re-elected if Taft should openly oppose him in Ohio; therefore he courts the good graces of the Republican nominee, and for the time being is willing to eat out of his hands.

Whether Taft will make peace with Foraker or whether he will undertake to prevent his renomination has not yet been announced. Taft has not committed himself on this interesting question.

Speaker Cannon, in declaring his loyalty to the Taft ticket, is prompted by much the same motives that stirred Foraker into declaring himself. Cannon has not been close to the Roosevelt administration; in fact has been getting farther and farther away from year to year. When the Chicago convention met there was a vast chasm between Cannon and the Roosevelt-Taft forces. Now that the Taft people have shown their strength, Cannon thinks it is high time to make peace, for he is to be a candidate for re-election as Speaker, and the friendship of the President would be of great assistance, just as the opposition of the administration would be a serious obstacle.

Cannon Rank Partisan.

Cannon, nevertheless, is a rank partisan. He has always been a Republican; always voted the Republican ticket, and would do so this year, no matter who was nominated. But he promises to do more than vote, and the extent of his enthusiasm can be safely taken as a measure of his concern over his own campaign for re-election as Speaker of the House. If Cannon takes off his coat and "whoops it up" for Taft it will be a safe guess that "Uncle Joe" is pretty badly scared.

None among the "allies" will give Taft more enthusiastic support than Senator Knox. The little man from Pennsylvania had the good sense to know that his Presidential boom was never worth anything, unless the convention should become deadlocked, and he did not look for a deadlock. From the first he did nothing to force himself to the front; his boom was entirely in the hands of his friends. Being a comparatively young man, Knox knows that the reform wave, rampant for the past few years, will not continue forever, and when a reaction sets in there may be less antipathy to a man of his type than exists in the public mind today. Moreover, he hopes, by his course in the Senate, to disabuse the public mind of its present idea that he is a "corporation" man. When these changes come, Knox may loom up as a formidable candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Knox Admirer of Taft.

Entertaining such views, it is very natural that Knox should give hearty support to the Taft ticket. But aside from this, Knox is a great admirer of Taft, and is one of his personal friends; not as close as many, but yet on intimate terms with the nominee. It will give him great pleasure to see Taft in the White House, and he is going to do his utmost to bring about a Republican victory in November. In time to come Taft will remember and reciprocate, if the opportunity presents. That is the Knox theory.

As for Fairbanks, he would support any candidate who might be put up. He still regards himself as a Presidential possibility, and he wants to have his record regular. He has always been an active campaigner, and if he should let up in his enthusiasm this year, it would be charged against him that he was disloyal to his party ticket, and that ghost would rise to plague him four years hence. Fairbanks is what is known as a practical politician, and a practical politician is always looking to his own future political welfare. Fairbanks, of all the "allies," has no excuse for keeping out of the campaign. When the fight opens up in earnest "Buttermilk Charlie" will be one of the first men to take the stump, and he will be one of the last to come in in November.

Hughes Looking Ahead.

It is understood that Governor Hughes, of New York, is looking ahead four years, thinking that he may then stand a real chance of being nominated. That is a very important reason why he will be prominent in his support of the Taft-Sherman ticket this Fall. In New York State Hughes is not regarded as a good party man; as Governor he has shown a partiality for Democratic appointees in many instances. Nevertheless, if he is ever to be nominated for the Presidency it must be at the hands of the Republican party. And that is sufficient incentive to the Governor to get in and help out the ticket this year. He will be on hand when the time comes.

Senator La Follette, notwithstanding his Republican colleagues in the Senate have listed him as a Populist, wants to show the country that he is a Republican at heart, though he believes himself far ahead of his party. So he has announced his purpose to support the ticket, reserving to himself the right to denounce the platform. La Follette's support will not make many votes; in fact, he may lose more than he makes. But nobody would undertake to tell La Follette what to do, so the Taft managers will let him pursue his way, without interruption or suggestion. La Follette thinks the reform wave is going to continue to increase in volume, the people become more and more radical in their demands, and he has figured it out that by 1912 there will be a healthy demand for a demagogue of about his dimensions. That may account for his attitude this year.

United After Convention.

But regardless of the motives that actuate various leaders of the late "allies," it is a fact, well recognized by politicians of both parties, that Republicans do their fighting before and in the convention; after the ticket is named it is the ticket of all factions. Seldom is this rule broken, and to its faithful observance is due much of the success of the Republican party in recent years. It would have been the same had the convention nominated one of the "allies." Even the most cantankerous opponents of Taft do not want Bryan elected; so they all join hands to bring about his defeat.

Right after the convention it was said that Governor Cummins, of Iowa, because he was not named as Taft's running mate, was going to raise all kinds of trouble. Cummins, after a week's deliberation, announces his intention to give the ticket his heartiest support. And Jonathan Bourne, who did his utmost to offend Taft, in the hope of promoting the Roosevelt stampede, has announced that he, too, is going to help elect Taft. When Bourne joins the Taft movement, the way is open to any man.

Noted English Woman Pharmacist.

Boston Transcript.

Miss Gertrude Holland Wren has just received the Pereira medal from the Pharmaceutical Society of England. This medal is looked upon as the blue ribbon of pharmacy and has never before been won by a woman. Miss Wren also won the silver medal for practical chemistry and was bracketed first for the silver medal in chemistry and physics. She is reported to be an indefatiguable worker and to be devoted to her profession. There are now many more women pharmacists in England than in America, and the number is steadily increasing.

The Office Boy Whistles.

New York Press.

The passionate rhythms of "The Merry Widow" waltz floated through the office, and the boss looked up from his desk impatiently. "Frederic," he said, "I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work." "I aint workin', sir," the office boy replied calmly. "I'm only just whistlin'."

SENILITY IN ARMY

Major Woodruff Says Promotion Is Too Slow.

PLACES AGE LIMIT AT 60

Says No Man Should Be in Service Beyond That Age — Points Lessons from the Late War. Raps the General Staff.

PINE CAMP, June 29.—Senility in the United States Army is a topic of conversation in Pine Camp today. The cause of it all is an address delivered to the Regular and National Guard officers by Major Charles E. Woodruff, Medical Corps, U. S. A., in which Major Woodruff said that an application of the Osler age-limit theory would be a great thing for the American Army. Major Woodruff said an infusion of young blood would benefit even the General Staff, and said that a First Lieutenant at 25 who was not a Captain at 30 years ought to be retired as too senile for active duty. The history of the Spanish War, he said, was blotted all over with senility.

Major Woodruff is known among medical men as the author of the work on the effects of tropical sunlight on white men, while among military men he is admitted to be one of the greatest living authorities on sanitation. His lecture to the Pine Camp officers was part of a work that has been in preparation 14 years. It will appear complete in the September issue of the Journal of the Military Service Institution. The speaker said in part:

"In time of war the defective officers eliminate themselves through the survival of the fittest. Like the pugilists, they are replaced by younger men. In times of peace, however, when there is no occasion to use the brain in those war problems which require such quick, accurate thinking, and when it is easy to sink into a quiet routine, dangerous senility is not noticed.

Ideas Come Before 40 Years of Age.

"All discussions of the subject are remarkable in that they fail to distinguish youthfulness from what might be called originality. It would be a sad privation to lose the work accomplished by men over 40—indeed an irreparable loss—but civilization would not be set back, for their youthful thoughts or discoveries would remain. Others would continue the work on the lines laid down.

"About everything in use in the Army, from guns to methods of drill, is the invention of a man who was less than 40 when he conceived the idea. Yet through the slowness of promotion in times of peace an officer does not reach a place of authority until he has passed his creative period. A young Lieutenant or Captain conceives his idea before 40, and carries it into effect, if ever, some time before 60.

"Ericsson's Monitor met with more opposition in Washington than it did in Hampton Roads. Electric lighting was kept out of the Army for years on the senile plea that it was still in the experimental stage. Every improvement in sanitation has met the same kind of opposition.

"It is said that a long course of training in obedience fits a man to commond. It is one of those popular delusions which are the opposite of truth. An enlisted man at 40 is helpless as an officer, and similarly an officer, too long a subordinate, is unfitted for higher command. The necessity is therefore urgent for the more rapid promotion of men into the upper grades before they are ruined in the lower.

"As 25 is the age at which real usefulness begins, it is the age at which the captaincy should be reached, and if a Lieutenant is not promoted by 30 he should be retired as too senile for his place. From 25 on, for 15 years it should be the place to obtain and utilize all an officer's ideas, and for 20 more work him to his limit and pile up his responsibilities while he has the power to support them. Every year of the subordination of a lieutenancy after 30 destroys efficiency as a commander of men.

No Man Should Be Over 60.

"Captains failing to be promoted at 35, Majors at 40, Lieutenant-Colonels at 45, Colonels at 50, and Brigadier-Generals at 55 should be retired, and no one in the Army should be over 60. Retirement at 60 years would no doubt deprive us of the service of many an active, valuable officer, but it would be of incalculable benefit in eliminating some dreadful material and making us as progressive as the Japanese, when it is customary for the father to retire in favor of the son as soon as the latter is able to carry on the business.

"Such rigid rules would no doubt be unjust to a few, but not one-thousandth part so unjust as to have them jumped by the favoritism, inevitable in selection, no matter how many the restrictions placed around it. If we older men are the judges, how can we possibly help favoring those seniors who agree with us and frowning upon those who have new ideals? Selection by a board of seniors would have thrust Von Moltke, Grant and Napoleon into civil life as young men, even though the boards were under triple oaths. In other words, 'selection' selects the orthodox unless the aged selectors are more than human.

"If the third and fourth decades are storehouses of ideas, however, the fifth and sixth are dynamos of energy, and we should pile up their responsibilities and work them to a frazzle—knowing full well that it is work and not revolutionary ideas that is to be got out of them. But it should never again be boasted, as it was in 1898, that a future war is to be fought by old men. It is too early to analyze that struggle, with its dreadful record of senility. But no one in war should be over 45, and that is the ideal to which we should strive, though it can never be reached in peace.

"The facts prove that the age at which the President should be authorized to retire officers peremptorily and against their will should be 55, and not 62, years."

Irish Saint in India.

Chicago Record Herald.

John Nicholson was an Irishman bearing a Scotch name who became a saint in India in the days preceding the mutiny. He led the assault at Delhi, in which he was mortally wounded. As administrator of the Punjab he so impressed the natives that they regarded him as a demigod, and a brotherhood of fakers adopted him as their saint under the name of "Nikhul Seyn." On meeting Nicholson the members of the sect would fall at his feet and worship him, although he tried by imprisonment and whipping to stop the practice. The last of the original disciples of Nikhul Seyn died soon after the mutiny, but the sect still survives in the Junjab.

New York's Skyscrapers.

National Magazine.

The list of great buildings in New York now numbers over 100 office buildings more than 10 stories high, of which 18 are over 20 stories in height. The roofs of 55 of those buildings are more than 200 feet above the street, 15 reach the elevation of 300 feet, while the remainder carry the elevation all the way up to 700 feet.

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GRAIN TONNAGE EN ROUTE AND LISTED FOR PORTLAND—COMPLETE TO JULY 6

Name, Flag and Rig—	Tons.	From.	Sailed.
Aberfoyle, British ship	1897	Antwerp	Feb. 25
Agnes Oswald, British ship	1380	Newcastle, N. S. W.	June 25
Boussiet, French bark	1951	Newcastle, N. S. W.	
Brablock, British bark	2006	Antwerp	June 1
Carmanian, British bark	1773	Hamburg	
Clan Graham, British ship	2500	St. Rosalia	
David d'Angiers, French bark	1579	Antwerp	June 2
Eugenie Fautrel, French bark	1705	Antwerp	Feb 3
Falklandbank, British	1781	Valparaiso	
Fifeshire, British bark	1718	Newcastle, N. S. W.	
Gael, French bark	1707	London	
Gen. Faidherbe, Fr. bark	1728	Antwerp	April 19
Gulf Stream, British bark	1378	Antwerp	
Henriette, German ship	1808	Callao	
Hanseward Bound, American bark	1987	Vancouver, B. C.	
Nordsee, German ship	1601	Callao	
Jolnville, French bark	1943	Antwerp	June 11
Killoran, British bark	1509	Antwerp	April 9
Knight Templar, British steamer	4602	Valparaiso	May 1
Lasmoor, French ship	2011	Honolulu	
La Rochejacquelein, French bark	1594	Newcastle	June 12
Marechal Noailles, French bark	2166	Talcahuano	
Nestfield, British ship	1820	Hamburg	May 1
Oregon, German ship	1775	Callao	
Port Crawford, British ship	1593	Callao	
Rechambeau, French bark	1832	Lorient	
Turgot, French bark	1949	Hamburg	
Vincennes, French bark	1759	Antwerp	April 8
Alice, French ship	2102	London	
Arneen, French bark	2016	London	
Andorinha, British bark	2187	Inquique	
Eugene Schneider, French bark	2069	Antwerp	
Crilion, French ship	1979	Antwerp	
Corine Bart, French bark	1721	New Caledonia	
Dagbild, Norwegian bark	2148	Caldera	
Desaix, French ship	1785	Antwerp	
Desdemona, British ship	1406	Callao	
Le Pilier, French bark	1739	Hobart	
Lydgate, British bark	2330	Santa Rosalia	
Leon Blum, French ship	1879	San Francisco	
Neuilly, French bark	1741	Hobart	
Sully, French bark	1993	Antwerp	
Saint Anne, French bark	1282	Newcastle, A	
Vigo, Norwegian ship	1296	Mejillones	
Torrisdale, British ship	2184	Newcastle, A	
			In Port.
Total tonnage en route and listed		56,992	13,354
Same date in 1907		73,498	11,229
Same date in 1906		49,897	7,850

GRAIN VESSELS IN PORT.

Name, Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Berth.	Arrived.
Brodick Castle, British ship	1770	Drydock	Feb. 27
Crown of India, British bark	1865	Drydock	March 2
Donna Francesca, British bark	2162	Astoria	March 26
Emanuel Accame, Italian bark	2163	Columbia No 2	May 19
Largiemore, British ship	1788	O. W. P.	March 1
Leyland Bros., British	2288	O. W. P.	March 6
Albert Rickmers, German ship	1880	Greenwich, No 1	June 21
Lagerd, Norwegian ship	1589	Madison	June 10

SCHOONER'S FAST TRIP

OLIVER J. OLSON REACHES SAN PEDRO IN SIX DAYS.

Craft Maintained Average Speed of More Than Seven Knots During Entire Voyage.

The schooner Oliver J. Olson, which sailed from the Columbia River June 28, with a full cargo of wheat, reached the Southern California port Saturday afternoon, just 6 days after leaving Astoria. The run is one of the fastest reported for a number of years and sets a mark for schooners and sailing craft for the Coast. The Olson was favored with a steady northwest wind and she crowded on all sail.

From the mouth of the Columbia River to San Pedro is a little over 1000 miles, straight course. Sailing vessels are compelled to make approximately 500 miles additional. Allowing that the Oliver J. Olson made a straight run to the South she rolled off better than seven knots for the entire distance. Considering departures and the sailing distance she maintained an average speed of nearly nine knots. This is a remarkable performance for a coasting schooner.

The Oliver J. Olson is owned and operated by the firm of Olson & Mahoney, of San Francisco. She loaded a full cargo of wheat for San Pedro and had the distinction of being the first sailing craft to carry a full cargo of grain to a California port for a number of years.

STEAMER INTELLIGENCE.

Due to Arrive.

Name.	From.	Date.
Alliance	Coos Bay	In port
State of Cal.	San Francisco	July 7
Geo. W. Elder	San Pedro	July 7
Rose City	San Francisco	July 14
Nicomedia	Hongkong	July 14
Roanoke	Los Angeles	July 14
Arabia	Hongkong	July 24
Alesia	Hongkong	Aug. 20
Numantia	Hongkong	Sept. 10
Breakwater	Coos Bay	Indef.

Scheduled to Depart.

Name.	For.	Date.
Geo. W. Elder	San Pedro	July 9
State of Cal.	San Francisco	July 11
Nome City	Coos Bay	July 11
Roanoke	Los Angeles	July 16
Rose City	San Francisco	July 18
Nicomedia	Hongkong	Aug. 1
Arabia	Hongkong	Aug. 14
Alesia	Hongkong	Aug. 27
Numantia	Hongkong	Sept. 20
Breakwater	Coos Bay	Indeft.

DEEPER WATER IN COQUILLE

Bandon Business Men Raise Fund for River Improvements.

BANDON, Or., July 5.—(Special.)—The business men of Bandon are raising a fund for river and harbor improvement work, independent of Congress. A lagoon near the mouth of the Coquille River deflects a considerable volume of water from the channel, lessening its scouring efficiency and causing the formation from time to time of a sand bar. The money, of which a considerable amount has been already subscribed by public spirited citizens, business men and mill and ship owners, will be used to build a breakwater across the lagoon. It is the opinion of engineers in the Government service that this will confine the water to the main channel and keep the sand washed away.

The regular Government appropriation of $60,000, which is being expended on the North Jetty, is making a wonderful improvement in the entrance to the River and no vessels have been barbound for a period of nearly a year. An attempt will be made to have the Coquille River mentioned for a $500,000 appropriation at the next session of Congress.

City of Panama Due Today.

The steamship City of Panama, which has been secured to take the run of the steamship Breakwater, on the Coos Bay route, will arrive up at an early hour this morning. The Panama is in command of Captain T. J. Macgann, formerly master of the Breakwater, and all the officers of that ship accompany the captain. She will maintain the regular schedule on the Breakwater until repairs to the latter vessel are completed.

Marine Notes.

Harry Blanchard, purser of the steamer T. J. Potter, has resigned from that craft and his place has been taken by Joe Pratt.

The gasoline sloop Condor is due to arrive from Alsea Bay tomorrow evening.

The steamship State of California is due tonight from San Francisco.

The steamer Daniel Kern will go into commission the latter part of this week.

Arrivals and Departures.

Astoria, July 5.—Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, northwest; weather, clear. Sailed at 8 A. M.—Steamer Nome City, for Coos Bay. Arrived down at 1:15 P. M. and sailed at 2:30 P. M.—Steamer Argyll, for San Francisco. Arrived at 5 P. M. and left up at 6:30 P. M.—Steamer City of Panama, from San Francisco, by way of Coos Bay.

San Francisco, July 5.—Arrived—Steamer Shoshone, from Portland.

San Pedro, July 5.—Arrived yesterday—Schooner Oliver J. Olsen, from Portland.

Port San Luis, July 5.—Arrived—Steamer Col. E. L. Drake, from Portland.

San Francisco, July 5.—Arrived—British steamer Falls of Nith, from Newport News; steamer Shoshone, from Astoria; steamer Jim Butler, from Grays Harbor; steamer Cascade, from Willapa. Sailed—Steamer Saginaw, for Grays Harbor; steamer Olympic, for Bellingham.

Tides at Astoria Monday.

High.	Low.
5:36 A. M. ....6.2 feet	11:40 A. M. ....1.9 feet
6:20 P. M. ....7.8 feet	

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., July 5.—Maximum temperature 75 degrees; minimum 51 degrees. River reading at 8 A. M., 17.0 feet. Change in last 24 hours, fall of 0.2 foot. Total rainfall (5 P. M. to 5 P. M.) none. Total rainfall since September 1, 1907, 38.98 inches. Normal rainfall since September 1, 1907, 44.69 inches. Deficiency 5.71 inches. Total sunshine July 4, 14 hours 7 minutes; possible sunshine July 4, 15 hours 29 minutes. Barometer (reduced to sea level) at 5 P. M., 30.18 inches.

PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

STATIONS.	Maximum temp.	Precipitation past 12 hours	Wind. Velocity	Wind. Direction	State of weather
Baker City	78	0.00	16	NW	Clear
Bismarck	74	T.	8	NW	Cloudy
Boise	78	0.00	14	N	Clear
Eureka	60	0.00	18	NW	Clear
Helena	64	T.	4	N	Clear
Kamloops	82	0.00	Calm		Clear
North Head	58	0.00	32	NW	Pt. Cloudy
Pocatello	78	0.00	12	SW	Clear
Portland	78	0.00	9	NW	Clear
Red Bluff	100	0.00	4	NW	Clear
Roseburg	80	0.00	12	NE	Clear
Sacramento	96	0.00	12	S	Clear
Salt Lake	90	0.00	10	NW	Pt. Cloudy
San Francisco	62	0.00	16	W	Clear
Spokane	78	0.00	4	N	Clear
Tacoma	79	0.00	8	N	Clear
Tatoosh Island	62	0.00	4	W	Clear
Walla Walla	82	0.00	4	N	Clear

T—Trace.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The barometer is relatively high over the North Pacific states and relatively low over California. This distribution of pressure has caused fair weather everywhere on the Pacific Slope, with a slight rise in temperature, except in the Great Salt Lake Basin, where it is cooler than usual.

The indications are for fair and warmer weather in this district Monday.

THE RIVER.

The river at Portland at 8 P. M. was 16.9 feet. It will fall slowly during the entire week and probably reach a stage of 15 feet by the first of next week.

Men's Diseases
CURED TO STAY CURED

$10 Is MY FEE in Any Uncomplicated Disorder

DR. TAYLOR, The Leading Specialist

No other physician employs a like method and so thorough is my work that there need not be the slightest fear of a relapse into the old condition. It is not a question of whether you can be cured, but whether you will be cured. Don't wait until it is too late. My method is perfect and quick. The cure is absolutely certain. I use NO KNIFE, cause no pain and you need not be detained from your work for one day. I especially solicit those cases where money has been wasted on electric belts and other appliances.

The Scientific Treatment of Weakness

Dosing the system with powerful stimulants and tonics in an effort to restore functional vigor can have but one final result: The condition is rendered worse than before. "Weakness" is merely an indication of a low form of inflammation in the prostate gland, and this inflammation is but aggravated by stimulating remedies that excite temporary activity. I employ the only scientific and fully effective treatment for "weakness," which effects a permanent cure by restoring the prostate gland to a sound and healthy state. I obtain complete results in every case I treat.

Those in any trouble suffering from SPERMATORRHOEA, LOSSES AND DRAINS, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, BLOOD POISON or any other disease tending to destroy and disfigure and to render happiness impossible are urged to call upon me without delay.

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