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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1908.

BORYAN AND TAFT ON RAILROADS.

sion of railroad regula tion Mr. Taft shows a thorough knowlstanding of the practical problems to be solved. And, what is no less important, he deals with the subject candidly, instead of shaping his ideas to suit the popular fancy, as Mr. Bryan has done. Mr. Bryan's vacillation upon this question and his manifest willingness to surrender his own carefully considered opinions have done more than all else to shake confidence in his fitness for the high office of President and have formed foundation for the charge that he is a cha-By adhering to his original position in favor of Government ownership rather than regulation, Mr. Bryan would have secured the respect and support of a large number of voters in this country who earnestly believe in that solution of transportation problems. But Bryan abandoned the Government ownership idea and placed in his platform a plank favor-ing regulation, though he had previously announced that he had reached the conclusion that regulation will be ineffective. This view was expressed in a letter to the Wall-Street Journal, in the course of which he also said:

For some 14 years after my entrance into National politics I hoped for effective rail-road legislation, and was brought refuctantly to the conclusion that Government ownership furnished the only saliefactory remedy for the discriminations, rebates and extortions practiced by the railroads, and for the corruption which they have brought into politics.

By abandoning a policy which, after fourteen years of consideration, he had become convinced was wise, Mr. Bryan has forfelted the respect of all those people who like to see a man stand up for his principles, even if he fails to get office. He has lost the support of a considerable number of voters who believe a man should not be placed in office to carry out policies which he already admits he thinks

Mr. Taft's views are entirely clear and consistent. He believes in regulation, and not ownership. He advo-cates an investigation of actual values of the physical property of the railroads and of their actual value by reason of judicious management and other circumstances, which values will form the basis for fixing rates. This is but one step in the process of providing the machinery by which laws governing railroads shall be made ef-Mr. Taft credits President Roosevelt with having already established a high standard of business morality, the enactment of his rate having effected the voluntary abandonment of the rebate discriminations. But Mr. Taft believes that new provisions are necessary in order to perfect the proceedings by which the rate and anti-trust laws will be enforced. Since the Interstate Commerce Commission is crowded with work, he thinks new bureaus should be created with power to supervise of traffic agreements between railroads should be permitted, but only with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission

In his declarations upon the subject of railroad regulation Mr. Tatt does not try to deceive the shipper or the consumer who "pays the freight" into believing that regulation is to be entirely with a view to reduction of rates. On the contrary, he asserts that a rate too low is as unjust as one too high. Furthermore, he shows that to fix a rate too low is to injure property rights, discourage invest reduce wages and interfere with industrial development. If there are any voters who wish to place in the White House a man who will wage war upon railroads, regardless of consequences and merely for the gratification of those who wish to see wholesale destruction, they should not vote for Mr. Taft. He does not stand for such a policy, and says so. He believes in such regulation as will preunjust discrimination and he would establish such rates as will be reasonable to the shipper and yield a reasonable profit to the transportation His attitude is one that company. can be indersed by any fair-minded man. Those who do not wish to be fair should not vote for Taft.

## WILL LIFE-PRESERVERS SAVE LIFE:

At one of its public bathing places the city of Boston provided life preservers, which were hung where they could be procured quickly and thrown to persons in the water and in need of them. For many years they hung there unused, but at last the emergency was presented, and a large preserver was thrown to a man struggling in the water. As he seized it and brought his weight upon it, it crumbled in his grasp and he was drowned. Though the authorities declared that this was the only defective life preserver, investigation proved that many more were in a similar condition.

more that have happened in various Steamers are frequently provided with life preservers which, when brought into use, prove to be of no assistance and perhaps an encum-It is only by careful inspection, in accordance with strict regulations, that precautions for the preservation of life can be made effective Because no accident has occurred for many years the authorities rest upon the assumption that none will occur depend upon the proper ficials to see that matters of this kind are attended to. Owners of steamers and of bathing resorts operate as cept life-saving devices without sub-

of accident. Life preservers should be put to the test for actual use often emergency.

NEW RECORD FOR PORTLAND.

50x100-foot lot on the southeast corner of Sixth and Washington streets contains nothing comforting for the "tight-money" element that has been hoarding its gold in anticipation of a chase, which incidentally establishes a by C. K. Henry for \$135,000, together with a number of smaller deals, will bring transactions for the past ten days up to fully \$1,000,000, although some of the deeds will not be filed for record until next month. This business has been done during the dullest season of the year, at a time when annual vacations have taken large numbers of people out of the city, and at a season when even the most optimistic do not expect much life in the market.

In such circumstances these heavy transactions are of unusual value and weight in demonstrating the strength of the local situation. They point quite conclusively to great during the coming Fall and Winter. The business now being done is far ahead of that of any previous July in the history of the city, and is warranted by the natural growth of the city under existing conditions. With the coming of the North Bank road to Portland next month, the tarritory tributary to this city will be more than doubled, and the results that will follow will be spectacular in their magnitude.

Mr. Wilcox, who has shown his faith in Portland by the investment within ten days of more than \$400,000 in property, which will call for a sim-llar amount for improvements, has had exceptional opportunities for making an accurate forecast as to terests at Tacoma, Seattle, Everett and a dozen other points throughout the Pacific Northwest, but in Portland alone is he making heavy investments at this time. If there is still any doubt as to what the future holds in store for Portland, the confident manner in which Mr. Wilcox is investing a fortune in this city should go far towards removing it. tide has been reached, and Portland has again struck the gait at which it was moving when the "rich man's panic" last Fall caused a temporary

#### TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE IN PERIL. In the announced withdrawal of

transcontinental railroads from

the trans-Pacific trade two things stand out clear and distinct. One is the delayed protest of the American shippers against the great injustice of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the other is the de lay of the steamship men and the railroads in taking decisive action, many months ago, before such a large por-tion of the business was diverted to the Suez route. The motives of the Interstate Commerce Commission in this grave matter have never been questioned. They are like those of the storied shopkeeper who distributed wares according to the rule that pint's a pound the world around." Like the shopkeeper's rule, the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission has no elasticity. It is unchangeable and unbending, regardless of the widely varied conditions which are encountered in the business which it was intended to regulate.

Had the order been made at any in hilarious pursuit of all railroads, soldier and the sooner he gets out of ly they don't work things in Kansas the military Academy, by hazing or as they do in Oregon. other time than when the public was have been greeted at the outset with a howl of disapproval. This howl, somewhat belated, is now heard, and it will probably be loud enough and long enough to cause the Commission to recede from the stand it has taken There has been no protest against this ruling from the shipping interests of New York and other Atlantic ports. nor will there be such protest. Atlantic Coast interests have never regarded the rise of Pacific commerce with favor, for the reason that every shipload of transcontinental freight sent across the Pacific means one ship less cleared from an Atlantic port. It is thus quite natural that the order of the Commission placing an effectical embargo on the trans-Pacific business should meet with the unqualified approval of the interests which found greater profit in clearing

argoes by way of Suez. The reason given by the Commison for its refusal to permit the transportation companies to accept through business to a foreign country at a lower rate for the railroad end of the haul than is exacted from American shippers to points within the United States is that it is discrimination against the man who is shipping only to points within the United States. Theoretically this is correct; but when it is shown that this practice is in no nanner detrimental to the American shipper, but on the contrary is frequently beneficial to him, there is better reason for revocation of the order than for its continuance. tablishment of this order the railroads were permitted to meet the competition of the Suez Canal, and even of foreign manufacturers who were selling goods in competition with Ameri-

cans throughout the Orient. The Harriman interests on one occasion carried 10,000 tons of wire nails from Cleveland, O., to an interior point in the Orient at \$6.50 per ton, in order to meet the competition of a German line and a German manufacturer. The transaction was productive of a vast amount of benefit in a large field of industry. It enabled the Cleveland mills to keep a force of employes at work during a dull season. It enabled the railroad to bring to the Pacific Coast, with loads, cars which otherwise it would have been obliged to haul west without loads to meet the demands of the Pacific Coast lumber and fruit shippers. It also enabled the steamship company to increase its service, for, with Eastern freight as the base for a cargo, the ships could be filled up with flour, lumber and other Pacific Coast products and dispatched oftener than would be possible if there were nothing but local freight on which to depend.

The order, as it now stands, leaves jecting them to the severe tests neces- the railroads powerless to meet in any | Fusion efforts are a confession of the first skirmish.

way the competition of the Suez route. On that route freight rates can be changed without a moment's notice, enough to prove that they are in while thirty days must be given by the proper condition for service in case of railroads. The order is so monstrously unfair and so detrimental to business. especially on the Pacific Coast, that the present awakening of public interest will hardly fall to result in its The purchase by T. B. Wilcox of the prompt revocation.

ORATORS ON THE PUBLIC STREETS The person who asserts the right of a crowd to hold a meeting in the pubslump that would carry real estate lic streets loses sight of the purpose values down to low ebb. This pur- for which a street was laid out and chuse, which incidentally establishes a is maintained. He also loses sight of new high record for Portland real esfollowing so quickly the pur- Streets were made for locomotion, not chase by the Realty Associates of the for inactivity. They were made to Columbia building for \$210,000, the walk on and drive on; not to stand Seventh and Stark corner by Mr. Wil-cox for \$160,000, and Fourth and Oak | who blockade a street the orator who espoused the cause of the socialist Court Wednesday, in effect denied the right of others to travel on the street—a right which no fairminded man can deny. The right of free speech is not involved in this controversy in the least. The same constitution which declares the righ of free speech also declares the right to bear arms, but statutes have legally enacted making it unlawful to carry arms concealed. Ordinances have also been legally enacted, and unlawful to blockade the streets.

What constitutes a blocking of the streets depends upon circumstances. What would be a blockade in a crowded portion of a downtown street might business house might not be a blockade in front of a vacant lot where no one wished to travel. Property-owners have a right of free and uninterrupted ingress and egress, not only for themselves, but for their customers The fact that a man has a speech which he wishes to deliver to the public does not entitle him to transgress upon the right of the property-owner to have free access to his property over the public highway. The storekeeper who does not like a crowd standing in front of his property, in-Portland's future. He has large in- terfering with his business, has a right to ask that they move on. The police, who are charged with the duty preventing an offense, need not wait until a crowd is large enough to block completely a street, but may give such orders as are necessary to keep the

street open. printer or a peanut vender is imma-terial. His use of the streets must be in harmony with the rights of others to use the streets. If, as is asserted, England allows her streets to be blockaded, then so much the worse for England. It may be true, as alleged, that the founders of our Constitution met in the street, but there are many people who imagine they met in a hall. The organizers of the Revolution may have met in the street, as the anarchistic orator clares, but the impression has been general that they met in Boston Common. But, even if they did meet in the street, they met at a time when automobiles were not filtting about. when Boston and Philadelphia were villages and when people went to bed at dark. Fortunately, time did not stop in its flight. It obeyed the in-junction to "move on."

#### HAZING.

While public sentiment quite generally condemns hazing, there is no need to waste sympathy on young men who will stand for the kind of hazing for which eight cadets were recently dismissed from West Point. The who is taken by force and subjected to indignities is entitled to sympathy and protection, but one who obeys the command of upper classmen to perform ridiculous and senseless acts has not enough grit to make a good

otherwise, the better for all concerned. The hazing practiced recently at West Point was of a particularly idiotic kind. The lower classmen were ordered to go out in the field and capture 100 fat ants, bring them to camp in their hats, count them and report whether any had escaped, and f all were there, fasten the ants up in their lockers for the day. Many the complaints of the victims, that the authorities discovered the violation of the rule against hazing.

No young man with self-respect would have submitted to this indignity. Every one of them should have refused to obey the orders of upper classmen, and if force were offered he should either have defended himself or claimed the protection of the law to which every American citizen is entitled. A young man who goes to West Point goes for the purpose of becoming a fighter, and he cannot show his fitness for the Army in a better manner than by defending his own person. Moreover, he cannot find thrashing than the upper classman who tries to haze him. What's the use of keeping a rifle, sword and bayonet in anticipation of a possible with an enemy who will never be met face to face if one must in the meantime submit to persecutions at the hands of an enemy close by?

## FUSION FOR BRYAN.

Ip Nebraska an effort is being made to have the Democratic candidates for electors at large indorsed on the ticket as People's Independent, in addition to their designation as Democratic This is manifestly a scheme to steal the votes that belong to the People's party and the Independence League. Yet Mr. Bryan does not stand for the principles particularly advocated by these other political organizations. Does not a move of this kind come with poor grace from a man who has ccused the Republican candidates with stealing Democratic principles? If Mr. Bryan wants the support of the Independence League people, why did he not incorporate in his platform the principles which would naturally draw them to his support? so. Mr. Hearst could not have charged him with being a chameleon. As It is, he has no right to expect or ask for the votes of any except those who believe in the doctrines set forth in the Democratic platform and who believe that he is the best man to minister the executive affairs of the There should be no under handed scheme for getting the votes of those not advocating Democratic principles.

weakness and an acknowledgment of the shortcomings of the Democratic If Mr. Bryan is entitled to election at all, he should receive it as a Democrat. If a plurality of the peo ple of the United States are not Democrats, Mr. Bryan has no right to oc cupy the White House. Party princi-ples have been carefully considered and publicly declared. Candidates have been named and their records and qualifications are known. the lines be drawn clearly, so that when the votes are counted we shall know exactly for what the people of the country have voted. If this be a contest of either men or of principles, or of both, the Republican party has nothing to be ashamed of, nothing to make excuse for and nothing to fear. The Republican party has adopted the principles which are best calculated to promote the welfare of the coun-It has nominated the man best qualified by native talents, by temperament and by training for the highest executive office. Fusions which cloud the issue are but schemes of the weak and unfitted to win a victory which they cannot hope to win in a fair fight.

Complaint is made by many Oregon National Guardsmen that they are unable to attend the American Lake joint maneuvers this year without loswith just as much need, making it not place any obstacle in the way of men who are giving their services to this work, thus securing a military training which may one day prove of the greatest possible value to the country. It ought to be remembered not be a blockade out in the suburbs that the United States has a very where traffic is light. What would small regular Army, totally inade constitute a blockade in front of a quate to the needs of any such emergency as war. Dependence has long lain in the patriotism of the America citizen, but under conditions of modern warfare troops must have a course of preliminary training in order to be effective, or even serviceable The National Guard is now recognized as a part of the system of National defense, and is supported chiefly out Government appropriations. doubt the employer who would refuse to let one of his men go away to get the benefit of field training would the first to wall at insufficient protection in case of unexpected invasion or war.

> The Union Pacific has undertaken noble and commendable work in its effort to get rid of the money sharks who, under the legitimate-sounding term, "bankers and brokers," rob the poor employes by usury. Of all the leeches who prey upon labor, none are more despicable than these sharks, who take advantage of their victims' weaknesses or misfortunes and insist on the "pound of flesh." Portland is far from free of these undesirable citizens, but an occasional turning on of the white light of publicity keeps them pretty close to their burrows, and they are not robbing on such an extensive scale as has been in evidence in the past.

> The ways of Providence are difficult to understand. A few days ago a highly cultured, well-beloved and universally respected woman was struck by a streetcar in this city, sustaining injuries from which she died a few hours later. Wednesday a drunken bummer from the North End was struck by a car and dragged several feet, but sustained no injuries of sufficient importance to cause him more than temporary inconvenience.

> Mr. Gompers seems to have in olved himself in a ridiculous inconsistency. First he advised labor union men to vote for Bryan. That would make them Democrats. Then he advised the labor union men of Kansas how they should vote in the Republican primaries. But what right has a man in Republican primaries if he is going to vote for Bryan? Sure-

Mr. Bryan pleads for campaign But if the Republicans are in funds. retreat, what's the need? If the publican platform is so grossly bad, if the Republican record is so unsatis factory to the voters of the country why spend a lot of money proving that If the dinner pall is empty doesn't the laboring man know young men performed this stunt, and without your sending a campaign it was by accident, and not through speaker to tell him so? What's the

> Down in Texas they have been having a red hot prohibition campaignone that would make Oregon look In some of the leading newspa pers the prohis occupy one whole page with their display advertising and th saloon people the opposite page. And the matter they publish shows that some strenuous work has been done

Bryan thinks the independent voter should help the Democratic party. But why? Isn't the Democratic party as partisan as any other party? adversary more in need of a the Democratic candidates win, is it an independent victory or a Democratic victory? Then, too, isn't a man who votes the Democratic ticket a Democrat and not an independent?

German butchers have united in a demand that restrictions upon the importation of meat from America be removed or lessened, so that they can procure cheaper meat. Consumers of meat in America will wonder what the prevailing prices in Germany can be they expect to buy any cheaper here.

The Atlanta Constitution that as a steam roller Taft is too heavy weight to be a high roller. Well, we don't want a man to roll too high Just high enough to smooth the road for the common people is high enough.

Senators Dick and Foraker, of Ohio and Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, have announced their intention of taking the stump for Taft. That disaffection so much desired and expected by the Democrats is beginning to look pretty small.

There ought to have been a goodsized attorney fee for some one after the decision of the Supreme Court reversing the Standard Oll case. But of course John D. hires his lawyers by the year.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis need not change his name to Waterloo for a while yet. This was only

Being an Illuminating Biography of Our Next (Perhaps) Senator.

STORY OF THE "OREGON PEACH" BIG SNAKE ENDS OCEAN TRIP

Saturday Evening Post. They never do things by halves in Ore gon. When they raise strawberries they raise them so big one of them fills a sau cer. When they raise apples each apple is as large as a football. The timber they raise is so tremendous in size you can build a house out of the lumber in a stump. And, likewise, when they tackle politics they raise large and variegated of the Hudson, is 30 feet 3 inches long and weight 12 rounds.

Oregon in an earnest state. It takes its politics seriously. The sanctity of the bal-lot is so sacrosanct nobody knows how to vote without a course of study, but Ore-gonlans seem to be good students. They genians seem to be good students. They have direct nominations by primaries and all the latest up-to-date improvements, and get as much fun and excitement out of their politics as any people in the country.

ountry. Away back in 1876 a genial young perso Away back in 1856 a genial young person blew into Oregon and announced himself as George Earle Chamberlain, born in Mississippi, educated in Virginia, retaining no hard feelings about the late unpleasanteness, but naturally a Democrat and there to grow up with the country. That was the sowing of the seed.

Things grow quickly in Oregon, and George had taken root and sprouted before he had been there a month. In four years he was so far toward bud and blossom they sent him to the Legislature, which is going some for a Mississippi man who hopped across the Rockies and landed

who hopped across the Rockies and landed in the rose-bowered streets of Portland with nothing particularly on him but a happy smile, a beaming eye, a warm and clinging handclasp and a tendency to get along. To get along. Yes, that was the

re Earle Chamberiain had the He was as genial as a Spring mornng. He could hand out the palaver until the man he was talking to thought he was the only species of his kind in the state and walked away whirligigging with joy. Back of this Chamberlain had a lot of ability, a whole lot of it. He was a good lawyer and he stood for good government. He progressed rankly. He became Dis-He progressed rapidly. He became District Attorney for the Third Judicial District, Attorney-General for the state, and District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District. All this time he was gaining reputation as a lawyer and gaining friends as one of the best mixers the coast had ever known.

as one of the best mixers the coast had ever known.

Our Mississippi friend, Mr. Chamberlain, was not unaware of the tendency of the Oregon times. He kept on mixing. In 1896 Oregon had given McKinley a few more than two thousand plurality and in 1909 had increased that plurality to a trifle over thirteen thousand. In 1902 Chamberlain decided he was strong enough, knew enough babies by their first names, had grasped enough horny hands of tol' to get something good, and he ran for Governor, as a Democrat, mark you. Here was the event that proved that Chamberlain had calculated conditions to a hair's breadth. He was just due and no more. He arrived by the skin of those regular teeth. His plurality was two hundred and seventy-six. It was a plurality not so broad as Taft nor so deep as Root, but 'twas enough.

As Governor, Chamberlain instituted an era of good feeling. He was non-partisan, somewhat—not enough to hurt, but a little. He gave some offices to Republilittle. He gave some offices to Republicans and he did other things to the liking of the people in the way of cleaning up. Nineteen hundred and four came along and Roosevelt carried the state that had gone Democratic two years before by more than forty thousand—42,334, to be exact. Chamberlain smiled another of his smiles, and, in 1906, ran again. This time he cleaned up the party that gave Roosevelt his forty thousand by 2494. As a mixologist, he was a success.

veit his forty thousand by 2494. As a mixologist, he was a success.

Reaching out for the good, the beautiful and the true, the Oregon folks had decided the salvation of the state depended on primaries, and shouted for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people. Oregon had been somewhat unfortunate in the matter of Senators. Time came along for the choice of successor to Senator Charles. W. Fulton, one of the Republican bosses of the state. of the Republican bosses of the state.

Senator Fulton wanted to succeed himself.

He made the announcement. Then arose
Henry M. Cake and said he desired to be
the Republican Senator at Washington, and Governor Chamberlain, smiling genthopped in as the Democratic candi-

Now, this is the story told of the su ceeding events. It may or it may not be true. Perhaps, Governor Chamberlain did not put up the job, but he is a real poli-tician. It is alleged by unregenerate peo-pie who chuckle loudly at the outcome of it all that many of the Chamberlain fel-lows, the Democrats, enrolled as Republi-cans for those primaries and pushed along cans for those primaries and pushed along the immortal name of Cake, claiming to like the layers and frosting and all the rest. Anyhow, Cake was nominated and Fulton beaten, and that left Chamberlain the candidate indicated by the first pri-maries on the Democratic side and Cake for the Republicans.

Cake and Chamberlain went to the mat in the second round. And when the back counties were all heard from, when the returns were all heard from, when the returns were all in and tabulated, it was discovered that Cake was beaten, his cake turned to dough, that he had been used merely to defeat Fulton, and that the smiling, shoulder-patting Chamberlain was the choice of the people for Senator. And the beautiful, Oregonilke part of it is that the Legislature which must elect Chamberlain, in the final instance, according to the Constitution, has a large Republican majority. It will be a sight worth going to Oregon to see to observe that Re-Cake and Chamberlain went to the publican majority. It will be a sight works going to Oregon to see to observe that Republican Legislature electing that sunve Democrat, Chamberlain, to the Senate. The grinding of teeth will sound like the steady crunch, crunch of a battery of those machines that punch holes in boilerplate. If the Legislature should renege there will be a row that will make the plate. If the Legislature should renege there will be a row that will make the rest of the United States think Oregon has been blown up and is sinking. This is the tale as it is told. Peevish Oregon politicians may object to some of the details, but the chiaroscuro is about as depicted. Acantime, George Earle Chamberlain is still smiling, still shaking hands, for it might be, you know, the Democrats would need a smiler and a vote-getter in 1912 and reach over into Oregon for him. You never can tell.

#### Oregon for him. You never can tell. Perfumes Used By Royalty.

Kansas City Journal.

Apropos of recent unfavorable contents by a London magistrate on t ments by a London magistrate on the use of perfumes, it may be pointed out that very exalted personages are habitual users of scent. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has daily a pint of eau de colonne in her morning bath; Queen Victoria of Spain affects a mixture of irls and lavender on her handkerchiefs; Queen Helena of Italy prefers irls and heliotrope; the Dowager Queen of Italy and Queen Amelia of Portugal are devotees of sweet violets; but the Empress of Russia leads the way, as she spends no less than \$20.000 a year on perfumery in Paris alone. In respect of violets, she requires that they shall be plucked just at sunset. And when the boxes of violets reach St. Petersburg they are first sent to be examined lest they might conceal a bomb or some deadly poison.

## TO THE HOMESEEKER.

By Sam Downs.

Pilgrim, hie with me:
Sunny Southland's fragrant scented air
rozen North's cold, icy wastes and polar
bear,
ist, go west, then pause a moment now,
and rest with me

Largest Python, 30 Feet Long, E-Brought to This Country.

New York Herald. With the largest snake ever brought to the United States, the Hudson, one of the Angle-American Oil Company's steamships, anchored off Stapleton from

and weighs 312 pounds.

Captain Fenton would Captain Fenton would not say whether the snake, which is a magnificent specimen of the Indian python, was for the Bronx Zoological Gardens, but a story that had told months ago of the snake's coming said that the big fellow was to increase the collection there.

Under the fore peak, which had been turned over for use as a menagerie.

Under the fore peak, which had oeen turned over for use as a menageric, containing other animals, the snake is held fast in a great iron-bound wooden case, with a small netted air space cut in the top of the case. First Officer Kerr said the snake was in small quarters so that it could not possibly use its great strength to force the sides of the case apart. ase apart

"Has he tried to get out?" was asked.
"No," said Mr. Kerr, "and I don't
want to be around when he tries it."
While there have been snakes in
plenty under 20 feet in length landed
here, Captain Fenton carries the paim
for the largest ever brought, and when
the ship berths to land her sugar cargo
the snake will be delivered to the consignees.

cargoes ever brought here.

#### SUPPOSE A 150-STORY BUILDING Experts Say They Can Defy Structural Weakness and Windage.

New York Times. The Scientific American of July 25 de-clares that the limit upon the height of buildings in New York City does not depend upon any structural weakness that can develop, or upon the overturning or racking effects of the wind. Be-cause the building code specifies, how-ever, that the maximum pressure beneath the footings on a rock bottom, if calsson foundations be used, shall not exceed fifteen tons to the square foot, and because the code requires, further, that the steel skeleton shall be 12 inches thick for the last 75 feet of altitude, increasing four inches for each 80 feet below, it would be practically impossible to build higher than 2000 feet. The figures of weights and other calculations for such a tremen-

way up.

The Metropolitan Life tower rises 909 feet above the street level. Though a building of more than twice its height would stand firm beneath the accumulated weight, other considerations than the indirect limits enjoined by the buildthe indirect limits enjoined by the build-ing code, such as the inevitable block-ading of traffic in front and the refuc-tance of tenants and their clients to as-cend the equivalent of ten 15-story buildings placed atop each other, would have to be considered by men with \$60,-000,000 for building purposes to spare.

# Taft's Double in Milwaukee Mnitste

New York Tribune.

William H. Taft's double appeared at the Hotel Astor in the person of Charles Rallenaugh, a malster, of Milwaukee, who is a guest there for a few days, and, strange to relate, with the exception of a straw hat and a Taft smile, he was dressed just like William Jennings Bryan nings Bryan.

garden was impressed, for, as the well-known form and familiar mustache ap-proached, he stepped to the leader of the orchestra, and, after a whispered consultation, "The Star-Spangled Ban-ner" crashed forth. Every one arose, caught sight of the chuckling double and cheered and clapped.

With difficulty Mr. Rallenaugh and

with directly ar. Raisenaugh and his friends made their way through the enthusiastic crowd to a quiet table in the corner. It was hardly a time for explanations, so the maister bowed right and left good naturedly until the tumult died down. Then he told his friends that the same thing had hap-pened to him many times recently. Congressmen, he said, had frequently congratulated him on "his" nomination.

Promises \$1000 Gift if Taft is Elected.

Baltimore News.
Dr. James A. Weisley, pastor of
Third Presbyterian Church in Trenton,
N. J., says last May a Nebraska politiclan promised to give his church \$1000
if William Howard Taft should be
elected President.

## High Society in Kansas.

Atchison Globe.

An Atchison woman wore a dress with a long train to a recent card party, and the rest of the guests spent two-thirds of their time in jumping over it.

BLAMES ROWERS FOR BOAT SPILLS ggests City Fathers Become Ac-

quainted With Willamette River. PORTLAND, July 33.— (To the Editor.)—Referring to Councilman Beiding's intention to introduce an ordinance to regulate the size of rowboats. as quoted in The Oregonian, I am greatly in favor of doing anything that will serve to prevent the loss of life, but am also a lover of pleasure and do

but am also a lover of pleasure and do not think there is a person living who enjoys a good row in a light pleasure boat more than I.

As far as the size of boats is concerned, there is not a boat rented in this city that is too small. Some of the boathouse people have very light boats, but they refuse to rent them to parties who are not able, in their opinion, to handle them; and I have seen several boats of larger proportion. seen several boats of larger proportion recalled before they had been propelled 56 yards. To get boats that won't tip over it will be necessary to build them so large it will be an impossibility to

row them.

The accidents on the Willamette River are not caused by the boats, but by the parties who are handling them. Through experience I am able to say this. In 1905 I did considerable boat-rowing and saw some of the most care-fess oarsmanship shown. I had occa-sion to see a rowbeat run down by the sion to see a rowbeat run down by the White Flyer just south of the Morrison-street bridge. The man who was handling the oars deliberately turned his boat and ran in front of the White Flyer, so that his boat was struck just in front of the outrigging. The passengers on the White Flyer caught the people in the rowboat and saved them from a cold bath.

The "Fox" boat, which ran to the Oaks and was the cause of the death of one or more, was to be feared. I am of the opinion that her captain tried to see how close he could come to any one

signees.

Besides the big snake there are 25 monkeys, a pair of Japanese silk-feathered fowls, three Japanese spaniels and numerous small birds. There were 55 monkeys when the Hudson left Singapore on May 21, but many of them died. A dozen mina birds also died.

Mr. Kerr said that a marine fight between a huge sperm whale and a thrasher was seen in mid-Atlantic ten days ago, and as the steamship passed the whale seemed to be getting beaten. The smaller fish would jump six feet clear of the water and strike the whale with its tail, making a sound like the report of a gun.

The Hudson has a cargo of 5200 tons The Hudson has a cargo of 5

CHERRY TREE CONTEST CONTINUES Lane, Marion and Benton Counties Each Enters Prize-Winner.

PORTLAND, July 30.—(To the Editor)— The Oregonian recently contained a news report from McMinnville stating that a cherry tree in that vicinity measuring six feet ten inches is the largest in the state. This one is quite small in comparison with one in the orchard of W. M. Beals, near Springfield, Lane County, which measures a trife bver nine feet in circumference. This tree was planted by S. D. Edwards in 1857 and produces an enormous quantity of cherries every year. I don't know the quantity. M. LEVINGER.

SALEM, Or., July 29 .- (To the Editor.)-I see in a recent issue of The Oregonian that Yamhill County lays claim to the largest cherry tree in the state, viz, six feet 10 inches in circumference and two feet above the ground. Now, I want to tell Yamhill that Marion County has a tree seven feet 4 inches, two feet above tree seven feet 4 inches, two feet above the ground, and a spread of 40 feet. The cherries are large, tarty and of a fine flavor. The tree is healthy and shows vigorous growth at the present time. Therefore, the hills south of Salem hold the banner so far as I kno C. H. TAYLOR.

MONROE, Or., July 28.—(To the Editor.)—I see by The Oregonian that one Frank Cooper, of Yambill County, has a big cherry tree measuring six feet ten inches. On my farm, one and one-half miles south of Monroe, Benton County, we have a cherry tree that measures eight feet three inches in circumference and is loaded with cherries every year. The fruit is fine, but I do not know the variety. The tree is 52 or 53 years old. We have fine cherries of different kinds, in fact the finest raised in the valley are raised in this county.

T. J. C.

New York Evening Post. The reversal of the decision against the Standard Oil Company which carried Judge Landis' exemplary punitive fine of \$29,240,000 will come as a sur-prise to the public, though apparent known in advance in Wall street. It is apparently fortunate, from a public standpoint, that the Appellate bench is unanimous. A dissenting opinion might have served as dissenting opinion might have served as a political frebrand. Many will argue anew, on the one hand, that the fine was a spectacular play to the gallery; others must regret that gigantic corpora-tions can ever count on the law's delays or technicalities to shield them against the penalty of violating troublesome the penalty of violating troublesome statutes. The reversal, indeed, lets loose a swarm of interesting conjectures. Will Mr. Roosevelt read the judges a lesson in public? What effect will the event have on the pending canvass? There is one thing which needs further expianation, however. The shares of the Standard Oil Company, which fell as low as 390 in the recent panic, made the high record of 650 yesterday, closing at 646. Where was the leak?

An Old Fashloned Receivership.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican, real old-fashioned receivership has A real old-fashioned receivership has just been closed up at Hartford. Conn It began eight years ago with assets which liquidate at \$41,346. The receiver claims a compensation of \$15,000 or nearly one-half; legal expenses eat up \$6000, while \$800 is needed to pay the expenses of distributing the small remainder among the creditors. The first thing which should be done on the assembling of the next Connecticut Legislature is to pass a law modeled after that of the new Empire State statute in relation to bank receiverships. ershipm.



-From the New York World ANOTHER CHAMPION.