

# HOST'S SPEECH IS SIGNAL TO LEAVE

## Ephraim P. Rosenthal's Guests at Commercial Club Dinner Walk Out.

## DR. WETHERBEE IN LEAD

### "Better Citizenship" Feast Has Abrupt End—Unauthorized Use of Names on Invitations Cause. Heralded Speakers Absent.

Annexation of several names on an invitation to a dinner at the Commercial Club last night resulted in a clash between Dr. Wetherbee, president of the Commercial Club, and Ephraim P. Rosenthal, who planned the feast. The direct cause of the rowdy conflict, apparently, was the issue of the ignorance of the members of the club over the names of club officers who prohibited use of their names beforehand. Mayor Simon, William McMaster, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and several others were heralded to take part as the principal speakers at the banquet.

In Dr. Wetherbee's absence from the city and the ignorance of the speakers-elect of their connection with the affair, Rosenthal's plans for the dinner progressed admirably. In fact the plans reached such a point that a check for \$2, or \$1 for each plate laid, was demanded of Rosenthal before the festivities began. Dr. Wetherbee returned to the city but an hour before.

Rosenthal, without formal introduction, rose, and in a few brief remarks, outlined the object of the gathering. He read a dozen papers, of more or less length, with epigrams, theories and suggestions for better citizenship. Pointing to a page from a local newspaper devoted to church news he declared, "Here is an object to teach me how to live."

**Dr. Morrison Takes Floor.**

"I must deny the allegation of the speaker," said Dr. A. A. Morrison, of Trinity Episcopal Church, rising to his feet. "From no pulpit in the land does there not go forth a plea to men to live and be good citizens." Continuing, Dr. Morrison spoke of the requirements and essentials of good citizenship. In a short address Dr. Solis Cohen defined Rosenthal's aim by the remark "There is a stomach was one of the bulwarks of good citizenship." Then Rosenthal apologized for his remarks, and in conclusion asked for an open discussion of his theme, "Better Citizenship." The suggestion of a debate brought Dr. Wetherbee, who sat at the festive board, to his feet.

"I want to take this opportunity," he said, "of assuring those present that while I claim to be a loyal American citizen and try to do as good as the best of them, I want to state emphatically that I have nothing whatever to do with this gathering here this evening. But, on the contrary, I forbade the use of my name and of the Commercial Club on the invitations that caused you to be here tonight."

**Dr. Wetherbee Walks Out.**

Dr. Wetherbee then walked briskly from the room, and most of the evening sought to offer an explanation. Presently others followed, until the banquet hall was forsaken except for a group of about a dozen guests. Rosenthal, somewhat abashed, proceeded to inform a committee from among the remaining guests. Despite the unwillingness of many, he appointed A. H. Devers, A. E. Steinbach, Milton W. Smith, W. E. Machay and Dr. A. A. Morrison, as a committee to consider whether an organization of a society for better citizenship would be practical. The affair was brought to an end unceremoniously and Rosenthal, satisfied with the building program Simon and several other prominent speakers failed to put in an appearance.

It was such a delicious dinner, too!

**AWAITING NEWELL'S FATE**  
Engineers in Reclamation Service Disturbed by Uncertainty.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 27.—There is considerable unrest among the engineers of the United States Reclamation Service, who have come to know that Secretary Ballinger contemplates relieving F. H. Newell, the present director, and replacing him with City Engineer Thomson, of Seattle. According to reliable information which has reached Washington, a number of the district and project engineers, the men directly charged with the construction of Government irrigation works, are today looking about for new employment, fearful that they, too, may be let out if there is to be a general reorganization. Some may resign before any action is taken with regard to Mr. Newell.

A gentleman well known throughout the West and whose business brings him into association with many of the engineers of the Reclamation Service, was a Washington visitor about two weeks after it became known that Mr. Newell's head had been placed in jeopardy. Having recently conversed with a number of the reclamation men in the field, he was acquainted with their feelings and therefore able to speak with authority. In discussing the situation he said:

"While personally I am not a great admirer of Mr. Newell, I find that the people of the West, generally, are well satisfied with his conduct of the reclamation service. By the men of the service he is held in high esteem, both as a man and as an engineer. There appears to be the most harmonious relationship between the home office and the field offices.

"On my recent trip through the West I talked with a number of the leading reclamation engineers. Every one of them had heard of the purpose to let out Mr. Newell, and they unanimously deplored such action. Three of the engineers with whom I conversed told me that the dismissal of Mr. Newell or his reduction in the service would mean reorganization, and the extent to which reorganization would go they did not care to predict. However, they did say that they no longer felt secure in their positions, and that they were looking about for employment by some private enterprise engaged in similar work. I believe they will readily find it, and at better salaries than they are receiving from the Government—certainly salaries equally as good.

"But this determination to resign from the reclamation service is not altogether due to fear. One of the men with whom I talked entertained a belief that the retirement of Mr. Newell foreshadowed political control of the reclamation service, particularly in view of the fact that Mr. Thomson, of Seattle, seems to be slated to succeed to the directorship. Mr. Thomson, as is well understood in the North-

# FOREST AREA OF OREGON STATED

## Government Estimates That 27,000,000 Acres Are Still Standing.

## BUT FIGURES ARE GUESSES

### Comparison Shows Glaring Error as to Washington and Idaho—All United States Have Forest of 550,000,000 Acres.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 27.—The present forest area of the State of Oregon, according to an estimate just completed by the United States Forest Service, is 27,000,000 acres.

**JACK LONDON NO INVALID**  
Big and Healthy, but Does Not Resemble His Heroes.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 27.—(Special.)—Jack London, the novelist, is here visiting friends and looks bigger and healthier than ever, in spite of stories of his sickness. A friend who knows him well says that "although London in his stories appears to have had an exciting time on his recent cruise, but is reserving the tale for the magazines, which he affects to despise so cordially."



**HELEN KELLER.**  
NEW YORK, July 27.—(Special.)—Helen Keller has gone to her home, Linden Grove Farm, on Casco Bay, in Maine. She has sought this remote spot three miles from Brunswick, in the hope of obtaining a little quiet and seclusion while she is writing a book on nature-study. So great is the interest in Miss Keller that a large part of her time when in the city is devoted to social duties.

**Blind Girl to Write a Book on Nature-Study.**

States Forest Service, is 27,000,000 acres. The original forest area is estimated to have been 30,500,000 acres. No attempt is made to compute the amount of standing timber remaining in the state, though it is estimated that 97,007,500 feet remain standing on Government land, mostly in forest reserves. Of this amount over 50,000,000 feet are included in forest reserves, nearly 4,000,000,000 in Indian reservations, over 500,000,000 in National parks and 2,500,000,000 stand on unreserved public lands, subject to future entry.

**Glaring Errors Evident.**

The forest service admits that its estimates are rough and far from satisfactory, but some idea of the extent of their inaccuracy may be gathered by comparing the Washington figures with those of Oregon. The bulletin in question shows, as is well known, that the forests of Washington have been cut away much more rapidly than those of Oregon; in some years the lumber cut in Washington is shown to be three times that of Oregon. In face of this fact the forest service produces statistics to show that the original forest area of Washington, 25,670,000 acres, has been reduced only 670,000 acres to the present time, whereas the forest area of Oregon, where the timber cut has been much smaller, has been reduced from 30,500,000 to 27,000,000 acres.

**Figures for Idaho Wrong.**

There is more public timber land available for entry in Idaho than in any Northwestern state; 2,000,000,000 feet, it is estimated. This in spite of the fact that 24,000,000,000 feet are now in forest reserves. The only other remaining timber land in the state, according to estimate, is 2,000,000,000 feet in Indian reservations. But another glaring inaccuracy in the forest service figures is found in the estimate of the timber cut of Idaho. Out of an estimated original forest area of 24,000,000 acres in that state, it is reported that only 20,000,000 acres remain. Yet the total estimated timber cut of Idaho during the past 25 years was only 2,250,000,000 feet. According to these figures, a greater forest area has been cut over in Idaho than in either Oregon or Washington, for the total cut of Oregon for the 25 years is given as 12,125,000,000 feet, and of Washington 36,355,113,000 feet.

**Flames Do Little Damage.**

Sparks from burning coal in the chimney of the house at 2712 1/2 street, occupied by W. E. Robertson, set fire to the roof last night and called out the fire department. The flames arrived before the blaze had developed much headway, and had little difficulty in extinguishing it.

**Taft Will Stop at Salem.**

SALEM, Or., July 27.—(Special.)—In reply to a telegram from Governor Benson inviting him to stop at Salem on his Western trip, President Taft has replied, by his secretary, Frederick W. Carpenter, stating that if the trip West is made, careful consideration will be given to the invitation to stop at Salem.

# BROADMEAD

## BROADMEAD

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To stimulate the sale of 10-acre tracts, we offer a free town lot to any person making a 10 per cent deposit on any tract selected. This offer, however, can not be extended beyond Saturday, July 31, our opening day. This is unquestionably your opportunity.

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Douglas fir of "probably not less than 125,000,000,000 feet. This is mostly in Oregon and Washington. The annual cut of Douglas fir is set down at 4,750,000,000 feet, with indications that the output will materially increase in the near future if market conditions encourage operations in the many large private holdings of virgin timber in Oregon and Washington.

**Area of Spruce and Fir.**

There is estimated to be 60,000,000,000 feet of spruce left in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states. About one-sixth of the present output of spruce in the United States is supplied by this region, the bulk of it coming from Washington.

**A RED-TAPE TRIUMPH**  
Canadian With Fractured Skull Held by Immigration Officials.

New York Sun.

Not since the Chinese commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were held up, examined critically, and insulted grossly while re-entering this country on a railroad train from Canada has the immigration service achieved a triumph so complete and in every detail gratifying as was recorded recently in Buffalo, N. Y., when a Canadian suffering from a fractured skull was detained five hours on the steamboat which brought him for surgical treatment. The Canadian's injury was received at Ridgeway, Ontario, three miles from the lake. The facilities for proper treatment were lacking, and he was put on an excursion boat sailing for Buffalo.

On arriving at Buffalo an ambulance was waiting to carry the man to a hospital, where the necessary operation could be performed. But an alert and

admirable immigration inspector named Sparkling observed him with discerning eye, saw that he was a disabled alien, and immediately refused to permit him to be taken ashore. It was plain that the man with the broken head might become a public charge; obviously he was incapable of self-support.

Unhappily the inspector's superior was not of the stern stuff of which this admirable public servant was formed. After a delay of five hours, this weakling was found, and he gave permission for the landing of the patient, extracting from the physicians at the hospital a guarantee that they would protect the government against his becoming a public charge. This guarantee having been approved, the man was taken to the hospital, and the surgeons began their work promptly, and it is hoped, with a prospect of saving his life.

It is such incidents as this, in which it is entirely probable that the immigration inspector obeyed literally a necessary and wholesome order, that strengthen and cement our belief in the desirability of extending government control and increasing the power of government functionaries.

**St. Louis, Mo., Fur Exchange.**

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

St. Louis now has a fur exchange, the first of the kind ever organized in the world. Ever since John Jacob Astor, had St. Louis as a branch of the extensive fur business he carried on in the West and the Laclede and Chouteau built up the trade here, St. Louis has been the largest primary fur market in the world. As much as \$20,000 worth of furs are frequently sold here in one day. The fur business has been carried on differ-

ently in St. Louis than in other markets in that here it has been customary for the firms engaged in the fur trade to receive sealed bids for furs from all parts of the world. In other fur markets fur is handled like any other raw material.

## WHAT ARE THESE LOWNSDALE ORCHARD BONDS?

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