

REGULARS SEEM TO HAVE BEST CHANCE

Only One Insurgent Candidate Likely to Win in Wisconsin.

LA FOLLETTE HAS HOPES

County Option Question Brings Out Three Republican Candidates for Governor — Democrats Have No Opposition.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5.—Political managers of the candidates seeking nomination at tomorrow's primary election spent today in giving final instructions to the workers throughout the state.

Charles W. Crownhart, who has been managing Senator LaFollette's campaign, says that his candidate will sweep the state 2 to 1, while W. C. Cowling, who has been directing the affairs of Samuel Cook, the candidate of the regulars, says he is satisfied with the outlook.

The manager of E. T. Fairchild, the anti-county option Republican candidate for Governor, who is looked upon as a candidate of the anti-LaFollette wing of the party, also the manager of Francis E. McGovern, anti-county option, and William Mitchell Lewis, county option, claim that their candidate will win.

The heads of the Democratic, Social-Democratic and Prohibition tickets have no opposition.

The Congressional contests would seem to favor the nomination of nearly all the present Republican Congressmen, with the possible exception of Stafford, in the fifth district, against whom the insurgents have put up a hard fight.

The nomination for Congress in place of Wetzel, Democrat, is a three-cornered fight and promises to be closely contested. The other Democratic tickets, with the exception of the fifth district, have but one nominee.

Yale's Dean to Attend Convention. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—Dean Henry Wade Rogers, of the Yale law school, has sent a message that he will attend the Democratic state convention on Thursday and place the name of Judge Simon W. Baldwin before the delegates as a candidate for Governor.

Patterson May Be Knifed. NASHVILLE, Sept. 5.—County conventions were held throughout the state today to select delegates to the state convention of Independent Democrats to be held here on September 14.

Tour of Courts Finished. Woodford Returns From Visit to Sovereigns of Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—General S. L. Woodford, the veteran diplomat, is back from a nine months' trip to Europe, during which he, as president of the Hudson-Fulton celebration committee, presented Hudson-Fulton medals to numerous royalties.

General Woodford is an stranger to the courts of Europe, as a result, the ceremony of presentation was in most cases strikingly informal.

General Woodford celebrated his 75th birthday on the steamer, Saturday. His fellow passengers marked the occasion with a birthday dinner.

POST DENIED INJUNCTION. Court Holds That Not Sufficient Notice Was Given Defendants.

RED OAK, Ia., Sept. 5.—Judge Smith McPherson, of the United States District Court, today denied the request of C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., for an injunction to restrain the American Federation of Labor and its officers and the Buck Stove & Range Company of St. Louis from entering into a closed shop agreement.

The court said sufficient notice had not been given to the defendants. Attorneys for Mr. Post and the stove company were in court, but there was no extended argument on the case.

TRAIN WRECK HURTS MANY. Illinois Central Cars Are Derailed and Crash Into Rocks.

SCALEBROUN, Ill., Sept. 5.—Passenger train No. 5, westbound on the Illinois Central Railway, left the track a half mile east of Council Hill station today and crashed into the rock-bound side of the track, smashing the engine, throwing four coaches from the track, demolishing the mail and baggage cars.

Engineer Frank Tucker was killed and many passengers received severe injuries. The cause of the accident was a broken brake shoe dropping on the rail and throwing the tender from the track, derailing the balance of the train.

ACCUSED BANKER RETIRES. Alleged Sale of Stolen Stamps May Be Cause of Selling Out.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 5.—L. S. Nafziger, president of the Fourth National Bank, has sold his interests to a syndicate headed by R. F. McLean, of this city, and John M. Moore, of Kansas City. Mr. McLean will become president.

KANSAS EXECUTIVE WHO ASSAILS BALLINGER, AND WASHINGTON EXECUTIVE WHO DEFENDS HIM.



GOVERNOR WALTER R. STUBBS.

CRANK REBUKES T. R.

Colonel Says Outlook Pays for Trip and Man Says, "Liar."

PHILISTINES SEE COLONEL

Ex-President Indorses Cause of Labor Rightly Presented and Urges Many Reforms for Protection of Toilers for Wages.



GOVERNOR M. E. HAY.

(Continued From First Page.)

either the employer or the employee, and fixing a definite amount to which the employer should be entitled.

When Colonel Roosevelt reached that part of his speech in which he advocated a workman's compensation act, he turned to Judge Ambleton and said:

"I cannot help saying just one word as to how I have been delighted this afternoon to hear utterances from a Federal judge who looks ahead, from a Federal judge who not only stands for honesty and righteousness in the conventional forms in which judges have been accustomed to see them for generations, but who stands facing the changing conditions and realizing that the Constitution of the United States must be administered, if it is to be administered wisely, by men who know the needs of the wage-earners, just as they sympathize with and understand the needs of all other American citizens."

Roosevelt day brought thousands of persons into Fargo in spite of the rain. When Colonel Roosevelt reached the park he found waiting for him a throng which filled the platform and crowded the rising ground on every side behind him there fluttered an old tattered flag under which he had delivered an oration on the Fourth of July 29 years ago at Medina, N. D.

He began to rain. The Colonel looked out over the crowd at the summer hats and dresses which were being soaked and left the stand. He went out among the crowd and told the women to go up there under cover.

When he had filled the stand with women he snatched through the crowd, headless of the shaking hands and talking with the people.

After the shower the exercises of the day were resumed. Only a small part of the crowd was driven away by the rain. Women with bedraggled hats and dripping dresses sat out the afternoon.

In his speech the Colonel made it clear that he did not wish to give blanket indorsement to everything done by labor unions, although he said he believed them to be a necessary and thoroughly approved of them.

Colonel Roosevelt outlined his ideas of what should be done to improve the condition of workmen.

Scope of Wage-Earners Shown. Mr. Roosevelt said in part: "Our basic problem is to see that the marvellously augmented powers of production bequeathed to us by the 19th century shall in the 20th be administered to the needs of the many rather than be exploited for the profit of the few."

"The wage-earners must act jointly, through the process of collective bargaining, in great industrial enterprises. Only thus can they set upon a plane of economic equality with their corporate employers. Only thus is freedom of contract made a real thing and not a mere legal fiction. There are occasional occasions where it is not necessary, but speaking broadly, it is necessary throughout the great world of organized industry. I believe this practice of collective bargaining, effective only through such organizations as the trade unions, to have been one of the most potent forces in the past century in promoting the progress of the wage-earners, and in securing larger social progress for humanity, wherever there is organized capital on a considerable scale. I believe in the principle of organized labor and in the practice of collective bargaining, not merely as a desirable thing for the wage-earners, but as every well-run business has been demonstrated to be essential in the long run to their permanent progress."

Organizations Are Defended. "This does not mean that I unequivocally indorse any or all practices that labor organizations may happen to adopt, or any or all principles that they may happen to enunciate. Labor organizations have the weaknesses and defects common to all other forms of human organizations. Sometimes they are very weak, and sometimes they are very badly; and I am for them when they act well, and I am against them when they act badly."

"It is becoming more than ever important that the labor movement should combine steady, far-seeing leadership with discipline and control in its ranks. Dishonest leadership is a curse anywhere in American life, and nowhere is it a greater curse than in the labor movement. If there is one lesson which I would rather see every well-run business demonstrate to be essential in the long run to their permanent progress, it is to brush aside with impatient contempt

the creature who only denounces dishonesty when it is found in some special social stratum.

"There are still in the United States great masses of skilled and unorganized labor, whose conditions of work and living are harsh and pitiable.

"This opens a vitally important field of legislation to the National Government and to the state alike. It is humiliating to think how far we of this country are behind most of the other countries in such matters. Practically all civilized countries have, for more than a decade, prohibited by the strictest regulations the poisonous match industry; yet we had not done anything at all until very recently to protect the laborers against this horrible danger.

Planks Are Indorsed. "Among the planks in the platform of the American Federation of Labor there are some to which I very strongly subscribe. They are:

- 1. Free schools, free textbooks, and compulsory education.
2. A work-day of not more than eight hours.
3. Release from employment one day in seven.
4. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
5. Sanitary inspection of factory, work-shop, mine and home.
6. Liability of employers for injury to body and loss of life.
7. Fixed compensation for all injuries resulting from the employment of any person, this being infinitely better for the employe and more just to the employer.
8. The abolition of the convict lease system, a desirable class which exists chiefly by carrying on leases of this nature.
9. The passage and enforcement of rigid anti-trust laws which will cover every portion of the country, with similar laws limiting women's labor, should be enacted in all the cities.

"I regard the demand in this form as inadvisable. What we need is an automatic, suitable and practical playground for children in all the cities.

"At the laying of the cornerstone of Fargo College, ex-President Roosevelt spoke at some length on educational and economic questions and on the events of his own life.

"I never would have been President if it had not been for my experience in North Dakota," he said, referring to the remarks of President Cressler. "I do not care a rap for holding an office. What I care for is what the man does while he is in office. When I met in this city some of my fellow citizens from the Dakota ranch, they remarked they did not object to working with me because I did my share of the work."

"While I was Police Commissioner, New York became for a time rigidly virtuous," continued Colonel Roosevelt. "There are many of my fellow citizens of New York who ever since that time have had most ardent desires to elect me to some office that would take me a good distance from New York. There were moments during my career as Police Commissioner when the majority of the daily papers of that city were able to unite in their disapprobation of me. They have kept up the habit at intervals ever since."

Referring to a remark by Dr. Cressler that if he grew tired of Wall street he might return to North Dakota and resume the business of the cattle-raiser, Colonel Roosevelt replied: "There seems to be more likelihood at this time that Wall street may first grow weary of me."

Colonel Roosevelt left today for St. Paul to address the Conservation Congress there tomorrow.

MISS ELKINS TO RETURN. Family, Now at Vichy, Sails for United States October 1.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—David Elkins arrived here from Carlsbad today en route to Vichy, where he will join his mother and sister, Miss Katherine Elkins.

He said that they would return here next Monday and sail for the United States about October 1.

One Dead, One Hurt, in Gun Fight. GILA BEND, Ariz., Sept. 5.—In a gun fight last night with J. R. Dubose, a Southern Pacific watchman, Thad McClane, a miner, was killed and Dubose so badly wounded by a bullet in the abdomen that he died in a hospital at Tucson today. The trouble was started by the watchman trying to prevent some men boarding a train.

GOVERNORS CASH OVER BALLINGER

Conservation Session Grows Lively When Stubbs and Hay Have Words.

FIERY KANSAS STARTS IT

When Stubbs Says He Would Kick Ballinger Out of Office if He Could, Hay Jumps to Defense of the Secretary.

(Continued From First Page.)

Deneen Gets Laugh. Governor Deneen came out for National control and in doing so briefly referred to the scandals that have arisen concerning legislation.

"We have a Legislature in Illinois," he said, "that has held both regular and irregular sessions. At present it is somewhat below par."

This snarl was greeted by laughter. "Governor Norris says that the Montana Legislature can be trusted," added Governor Deneen. "I'm sorry I cannot say that about ours."

Resolutions Are Read. He said that the Legislature had failed to enact legislation to give the state the benefit of the waterpower developed by the drainage canal.

Governor Brooks read the following resolutions which he said were adopted at the meeting of the Western Governors at Salt Lake City, and which he said express their conservation views:

"First—That in legislatively solving the problems of conservation the National Congress adhere to the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln, that the public lands are an impermanent National possession held in trust for the maturing states.

State Control Advocated. "Second—That state government, no less beneficent than National government, is capable of devising and administering laws for the conservation of public property and that the National and state governments should legislatively coordinate to the end that within a reasonable period of time the state governments be conceded the full and complete administration of such conservation laws as may be found necessary, trying conditions of the several states.

"Third. That the experience of the conservation states demonstrates that disposition of public property as made under existing National conservation laws and regulations has tended to trench monopolies and interests menacing the national welfare; and that modification of such laws and regulations should be promoted by the Conservation Congress.

Waterpower Inheres to State. "Fourth. That the elimination from the National forest reserve of all homesteaded and untimbered grazing lands is immediately expedient.

"Fifth. That the use and control of all water-power inheres of right in the states, with perpetual freedom from monopoly.

"Sixth. That the privilege of American citizens to seek and develop mineral wealth wherever it may be found should be amplified by laws, which will Federal revenue from the physical resources of the states is repugnant to that adjustment of the Union.

Hay Pleads for States. Governor Hay pleaded for state control of the mineral resources as much reason for Secretary Wilson to come out to Washington and harvest the crops as to expect the Federal Government to attend to the state's natural resources.

"If the states are not able to control the corporations," said he, "they might as well have territorial days and be done with it."

"President Taft in his address this forenoon expressed his ideas better than I can. I do not think that the states which are strongest for National control are those states whose resources have been disposed of long ago."

"A tree is like a human being. It should be utilized at its maturity rather than be allowed to die and become a fire-trap—a source of danger to the mature timber about it."

Taft Is Cheerful. Address of welcome by Governor Eberhardt and Mayor Keller and the invocation by Archbishop Ireland marked the beginning of the Congress.

President Taft, whose portrait monopolized the scheme of decorations to the exclusion of all others, reached the platform from a rear door. As he climbed the steps to the platform the crowd broke into cheers as his head became visible.

"I feel that the day brought forth no development affecting control of the congress. The fight is not expected to reach the floor until tomorrow night or Wednesday. James J. Hill, who will speak later, attended both sessions and listened attentively to all that was said. Tomorrow's programme is headed by an address by Theodore Roosevelt, and includes addresses by Miss Mabel Boardman, Francis J. Heney, of California; Herbert Knox Smith, United States Commissioner of Corporations; Governor Hadley of Missouri; President Fowler of the National Irrigation Congress, and ex-Governor Pardee, of California.

Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, prefaced a careful review of public land acts by the statement that the natural resources of the country should be conserved by the individual, the state and the Nation—the farmer his soil, the state his timber, forests and its waters, and the Federal Government the resources of its mines, its forests and its lands, with their appurtenances.

He then sketched the situation at the close of the Revolution when the money-poor, land-rich Government sought to dispose of its lands. The well-meant laws enacted, however, resulted in small gain to the country and big profit to speculators, who did not hesitate at shady methods to increase their holdings. He said:

"In 1878 Congress passed the so-called timber and stone act, which applied to our Western states, but by the year of 1892 extended to all the public land states. Much valuable timber for agricultural purposes has been entered under the law, and enormous quantities of our most valuable timber lands have been secured by fraudulent methods, by the great timber speculators under its provisions. These speculators have, directly or indirectly, employed scores and hundreds of men and women to locate valuable timber lands, worth from \$10 to \$100 per acre, at \$2.50 per acre and immediately after entry, for a limited compensation, secured transfer of the land to themselves pursuant to a prior understanding and agreement."

"Three years ago the Senate passed a bill repealing the act, but it failed to pass in the House of Representatives. Since then

BEST GRADE OF LUMP COAL \$5.50 PER TON DELIVERED

You may wish to know how we can sell this coal so cheaply. In the first place, The Pacific Coal & Gas Company are offering a limited amount of their Best Grade Coal at \$5.50 per ton for advertising purposes only.

In the second place, The Pacific Coal & Gas Company have their own mines and do not have to buy their coal. We mine our own coal and ship direct from the mine to the consumer. Of course, we do not make a cent on this coal at \$5.50 per ton. We positively will not accept any orders unless accompanied by the cash or check. We will not send any coal out C. O. D. for the reason that we cannot afford to haul it out to your address, and failing to find anyone at home, haul it back again. We will sell only a very limited amount at this price. The first come, the first served. Only two tons to each customer.

If you cannot call at our office, fill out the attached coupon and mail it today:

PACIFIC COAL & GAS COMPANY, 218-219 Commercial Club Bldg., Portland, Oregon. Gentlemen: Inclosed please find check for Eleven Dollars for two tons your best grade lump coal, to be delivered to my address in Portland, Or. Name..... Address.....

PACIFIC COAL & GAS COMPANY Rooms 218-219 Commercial Club Bldg., Portland, Oregon. Phone Marshall 2581.

The Interior Department has come to our relief in this matter. The law fixed the minimum price at \$2.50 per acre, but did not prohibit the Government from charging more. In November, 1908, the Interior Department adopted the rule and policy of appraising the land, subject to entry under the act, and selling the same at the appraised value, which is much higher in most instances than the minimum price of the statute.

Fraud is Checked. This new policy, which is still adhered to, has checked the fraudulent speculation in these lands and has given the Government a much higher price for the land entered. Over 500,000 acres have been so entered. Notwithstanding this valuable asset the land should be repealed, to the end that the timber and stone may be disposed of at fairer and more reasonable prices and methods.

Alluding to forest reserves, Senator Nelson referred in words of praise to Gifford Pinchot. He said there was no systematic effort to preserve the forests until 1891, and again in 1897. He said:

Under this legislation, nearly 200,000,000 acres of public lands in various states, including Alaska, have been withdrawn and set apart for forestry purposes and are now embraced in our National forests and their administration and care have been placed on a sound, workable and safe basis through the initiation, prudence and wisdom of our great forester, Mr. Pinchot, who has laid the foundation and is the factor of our great forest system. Has there been more to lay our timber lands would, long before this, have passed into private ownership and there would have been nothing left for the Government to conserve. No land legislation is recent times has been more productive of such beneficent and far-reaching blessings as our forestry legislation. While occasionally there has been a little grumbling and friction on the part of settlers and cattlemen as to the administration of the law in some of its details, yet it can be fairly said, when it is born in mind that it is a new system that has been initiated, that there has been little, if any, valid ground for serious criticism.

The Economic Value of Conservation. The next time you order be sure the bottle looks like this. Then you'll know it's PURE OLYMPIA BEER

The beer that means everything to those who want a fine flavored, sparkling and healthful beverage. "It's the water" used in Olympia Beer that makes it so popular.

Olympia Beer Agency Phone your orders to Main 671 or A 2467.

Good Candy Insurance. Look for this Modern Sweets Label. It stands for all that is good and pure and delicious in Candy. Patronize the "Modern Dealer" Modern Confectionery Co., Mrs. Portland, Oregon.

Protect Yourself! Get the Original and Genuine HORLICK'S MALTED MILK. The Food-drink for All Ages. For Infants, Invalids, and Growing children. Pure Nutrition, up building the whole body. Invigorates the nursing mother and the aged. Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. In No Combine or Trust.

OREGON-WASHINGTON LIMITED. Finely equipped through train. Perfect Dining-car service. Leaves Portland daily 10 A. M.

THE MEIER & FRANK STORE. Invites you to the Opening of the NEW TEA ROOM Today at Noon. Special Music.