

TASKS NATIONAL, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Federal Control Doctrine Enunciated at Osawatimie Elaborated in St. Paul.

"RULES MUST BE CHANGED"

Greatest Crowd of Present Tour Greeted Colonel at Fair Grounds Between Twin Cities and Cheers Vigorously.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—The doctrine of "Nationalism" which ex-President Roosevelt enunciated in his speech at Osawatimie, Kan., last week, was set forth still more clearly by him in his speech today before the National Conservation Congress. He declared emphatically for Government control of the country's natural resources.

State's office, at Salem, was in Portland Monday. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Silvertooth, of Shunko, are staying at the Cornelius. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ward, Miss M. E. Ward, of Portland, are registered at the Majestic Hotel, Chicago. Mrs. C. F. Millburn, Miss Lella Cameron and Miss Annie Collins, of San Jose, Cal., are at the Lenox, and visiting friends in Portland. Miss Lillian Rode, librarian of the Villing Library, and mother, Mrs. Mary L. Rode, returned from their vacation. Miss Rode has resumed charge of the library. W. J. Farrell, a well-known business man, who has been in Lower California for the past four months on account of falling health, has returned greatly improved. Portland arrivals at San Francisco—At the Palace Hotel, Ben Seiling, Miss P. E. Van Aulhan, C. T. Lovens, G. S. Chapin, Theo. R. Wilcox, F. H. Stov, Walter C. Smith and wife.

DOCTORS MEET TODAY

PHYSICIANS ARRIVE TO ATTEND MEDICAL CONVENTION. Many Surgeons of Note From Out of State Will Read Papers—Programme for Today Given.

Physicians and surgeons from various parts of the state began arriving last night to attend the annual meeting of the Oregon State Medical Association, which begins in the convention hall of the Commercial Club this forenoon. In the last few days Dr. William House, secretary of the association, has received a big volume of mail from physicians in the Northwest who say they will attend the convention. "I believe this meeting of the association will have the largest attendance of any in the history of Oregon," said Dr. House last night. "The programme is very attractive and we expect many physicians and surgeons of note from out of the state. I believe every doctor in Oregon who can arrange his affairs will attend the meeting or at least some of the sessions."

Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Minneapolis at 7 A. M. After breakfast he came by automobile to St. Paul, made his speech at the Osawatimie, and then went to the State Fair grounds, between this city and Minneapolis. At the fair grounds he addressed the largest crowd of the day, and then returned to Milwaukee, where he is to spend tomorrow. Injustice Less Likely. Speaking of the Federal control of corporations, he said: "In addition to the fact that the Federal Government is better able to exact justice from the corporations, I also believe that it is less apt in some gust of popular passion to do injustice to the people. It should like to see the people, through the National Government, give full justice to the corporations," he said, elsewhere, "but I do not want the National Government to depend only on the good will of the corporations to get justice for the people."

In regard to the control of waterways by railroads, Colonel Roosevelt said: "You people must not sit supinely and let the railroads take the control of the waterways, and then say that the men at the head of the railroads are very bad people. In other words, when you of your own will permit the railroads to take the control of the waterways, you are absolutely certain to get the worst of it at the hands of someone else, do not blame the other man." "Change the rules of the game." Remark Directed at Mr. Hill. When Colonel Roosevelt came to speak of the National Conservation Commission, he made what was interpreted here as a sharp thrust at Representative James A. Taylor. James J. Hill sat on the platform close to Colonel Roosevelt and on one occasion, when the Colonel was speaking of Federal control of corporations, he turned directly toward the railroad builder and addressed him. From the time Colonel Roosevelt went to luncheon with the Roosevelt reception committee. The members of the Roosevelt Club, which escorted the Colonel to the Auditorium, were not included in the list of guests. They marched with their band to the hotel in which the Colonel was being entertained and had a luncheon of their own on the roof of the same building. Colonel Talks From Roof. Colonel Roosevelt went up to the roof for a few minutes after he had finished luncheon, and was welcomed with a shout by members of the Roosevelt Club. He took Gifford Pinchot, of New York, ex-Chief Forester, and James H. Orfield, of Cleveland, ex-Secretary of the Interior, with him. Colonel Roosevelt said a few words to the club, and then Mr. Pinchot was called on for a speech. He talked of "progressive" doctrines. When Colonel Roosevelt reached the State Fair Grounds he found what he said was the largest crowd he had seen on his Western trip. As he began to speak on the platform the people who first caught sight of him began to cheer. The cheer was caught up by others and in an instant the vast throng of people were on their feet, waving hats, throwing cushions into the air and other articles. There was no speech-making at the dinner tonight. Colonel Roosevelt left for the train as soon as the dinner was over.

PERSONAL MENTION.

George S. Mills, of Yale, is at the Oregon. J. N. Hart, of Baker City, is at the Imperial. R. R. Butler, of Condon, is at the Imperial. LeRoy Park, of The Dalles, is at the Portland. George W. Dennell, of Grants Pass, is at the Cornhusk. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Johnson, of Salem, are at the Perkins. C. P. Barnard, of Roseburg, is registered at the Imperial. Claude E. Page, of Kelso, Wash., is registered at the Imperial. Mr. and Mrs. E. Lipton, of Corvallis, are staying at the Perkins. W. H. Goodenough, of Hood River, is registered at the Cornhusk. C. A. Norther, a banker of Huntington, is staying at the Ramapo. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Noonan, of Astoria, are staying at the Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Davidson, of Hood River, are staying at the Portland. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Flavel, of Astoria, are registered at the Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Epler, of Sherwood, are staying at the Lenox. Miss P. B. Hatch, of the Secretary of

ROOSEVELT WOULD EXTEND PRINCIPLE

Federal Regulation Opposed by "Interests," He Says, Because Effective.

STATE CONTROL OPPOSED

Cities Are Told They Must Provide Waterway Terminals and Keep Them Open, as Check on Railway Aggression.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 6.—Theodore Roosevelt declared himself here today, in a speech before the National Conservation Congress, as opposed to state control of the natural resources of the country. The "special interests," he said, favored state control of water powers because they believed it to be the least effective. They sought to cloud the issue by raising the question of state vs. Federal jurisdiction. "There is no hope for the plain people," he said, "in such conflicts of jurisdiction. The essential question is not one of hair-splitting legal technicalities. It is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public good. Federal Power Stronger. "Most of the predatory corporations are interstate or have interstate affiliations. Therefore they are largely out of reach of effective state control, and fall of necessity within the Federal jurisdiction. One of the prime objects of those among them that are grasping and greedy is to avoid any effective control either by state or National action. They advocate at this time state control simply because they believe it to be the least effective. In the great fight of the people to drive the special interests from the domain of our Government, the Nation is stronger and its jurisdiction is more effective than that of any state. The most effective weapon against these great corporations, most of which are financed and owned on the Atlantic Coast, will be Federal laws and the Federal executive."

That is why I so strongly oppose the demand to turn these matters over to the states. It is the fundamental principle against the interest of the plain people, of the people of small means, against the interest of our children and our children's children, but it is in the interest of the great corporations which desire to escape all Government control. Past Can Be Excelled. Colonel Roosevelt said that there was reason to be proud of the achievements made by American people. He believed that the past could not be excelled. The corporations had helped to develop resources, by using the rights of individuals, to the common good, the combined power of high organization and enormous wealth. "This development of corporate action," he added, "is true, is doubtless in large part responsible for the gigantic development of our natural resources, but it is not less responsible for waste, for individual monopoly on an equally gigantic scale. "One of the greatest of our conservation problems is the wise and prompt use of our water resources. The water of this Nation, in nearly every river city from St. Paul to the Gulf the waterfront is controlled by the railroads. Nearly every artificial waterway in the United States, either directly or indirectly, is under the same control. It goes without saying that unless the people preserve it in advance the railroads will attempt to take control of our waterways as fast as they are improved and completed. We must see to it that adequate terminals are provided in every city and town, on every important waterway. Terminals open under reasonable conditions to the use of every citizen, and rigidly protected against monopoly, and cooperate with the waterways continuously, effectively and under reasonable conditions. Unless we do this, the waterways will refuse to deliver freight to the boat lines, either openly or by imposing prohibitory conditions, and the waterways will be little for the benefit of the people who pay the bill. Fires Teach Lesson. "If any proof were needed that forest protection is a National duty, the recent destruction of forests in the West by fire would supply it. Every year the Forest Service loses as much as \$10,000,000. Without either it would have been vastly greater. "The National forests protect the water supply of a thousand cities and towns, about \$60 irrigation projects and more than 200 power projects, not counting the use of water for these and other purposes by individual settlers. I think that hereafter we may safely disregard any statements which the National forests are withdrawn from settlement and use. "As a people we have not yet learned to economize. One of the greatest of our national sins is that we waste. It is a mere trifle to say that luxury and extravagance are not good for a nation. So far as the waste of our national resources are concerned, the loss of our forests is a loss greater than is caused by both extravagance and luxury put together. I mean the needless, useless and excessive loss to our people from premature death and avoidable disease. Wholly apart from the grief, the suffering and the wretchedness which they cause, the material loss each year has been calculated at nearly twice what it costs to run the Federal Government. There is urgently needed a Federal Bureau of Health, to act, so far as the National Government properly may, to relieve our people from this dreadful burden. Commission Idea Nullified. "One of the most important meetings in our recent history was that of the Governors in the White House in May, 1908, to consider the conservation question. By the advice of the Governor the meeting was followed by the appointment of a National Conservation Commission. The meeting of the Governors to the attention of the country to conservation as nothing else could have done, while the work of the Commission gave the movement a practical programme. But at the moment when the Commission was ready to begin its work, the attention of the country was turned to the Sundry Civil Service bill introduced by a Congressman from Minnesota with the purpose of putting a stop to the work so admirably begun. Congress passed the amendment. Its object was to put an end to the work of a number of commissions which had been appointed by the President, and

whose contribution to the public welfare has been almost incalculable. Among these were the Commission for reorganizing the business methods of the Government, the Public Lands Commission, the Country Life Commission and the National Conservation Commission itself. When I signed the Sundry Civil Service bill containing this amendment, I transmitted with it as my last official act a memorandum declaring that the amendment was void, because it was an unconstitutional interference with the rights of the Executive, and that if I were to remain President I would pay to it no attention whatever. "The National Conservation Commission thereupon became dormant. The suspension of its work came at a most unfortunate time, and there was serious danger that the progress already made would be lost. At this critical moment the National Conservation Association was organized. It took up the work which otherwise would not have been done, and it exercised a most useful influence in preventing bad legislation. The introduction of better conservation measures at the past session of Congress and in promoting the passage of wise laws. Home Problems Important. "But while we of the United States are anxious, as I believe we are able, to be of assistance to others, there are problems of our own which we must not overlook. One of the most important questions of the present moment relates to the control of water power, monopoly in the public interest. "One of the difficulties in putting into practice the conservation principle is that the field to which it applies is constantly growing in the public mind. It has been no slight task to bring before \$30,000,000 a year a general conception like that of conservation, and convince them that it is right. This much we have accomplished. But there remains much to be cleared up, and many misunderstandings to be removed. These misunderstandings are due in part at least to direct misrepresentation, and in part to those interested in it. That conservation should not prosper. "Abuses committed in the name of a just cause are familiar to all of us. Many unwise things are done and many unwise measures are advocated in the name of conservation, either through ignorance, or through the desire to get not in promoting the movement, but in retarding it. Fight Not Yet Won. "In spite of these difficulties, most of which are doubtless inevitable in any movement of this kind, conservation has made marvelous progress. It has been made marvelous and delighted on my return from abroad at the progress made while I was away. We have a right to congratulate ourselves on this progress, but there is no reason for believing that the fight is won. In the beginning the special interests, who are the opponents in the conservation fight, paid little heed to the movement, because they neither understood it nor saw that if it won they must lose. It was the earnestness of conservation in the minds of our people, the fight is getting sharper. The nearer we approach victory, the more earnestly we must meet, and the greater the need for caution and watchfulness. Open opposition we can overcome, but I especially urge you to watch against the men who come to Congress such as this, ostensibly as disinterested citizens, but actually as the agents of the special interests. I heartily approve the attitude of any corporation, interested in the deliberations of a meeting such as this, which is content to advise, by its openly accredited agents, views which it believes the meeting should have in mind. But I condemn with equal regard the appearance of a corporation agent before any convention who does not declare himself frankly as such. "This congress is a direct appeal to the patriotism of our whole people. The Nation wisely looks to such gatherings for counsel and leadership. Let that leadership be sound, and the Nation will be the better for it. It would be no small misfortune if a meeting such as this should ever fall into the hands of a few men, or a few leaders of the great movement which it represents. Equal Opportunity Essential. "What this country needs is what every free country must set before it as the great goal toward which it works—an equal opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for every one of its citizens. To achieve this end we must put a stop to the improper political domination, no less than to the improper political influence of the great special interests. This country, its natural resources, its natural advantages, its opportunities, and its institutions, are enjoyed fully and freely under any government in which the special interests are not a voice. The supreme political task of our day is the indispensable condition of National efficiency and National welfare, is to drive the special interests out of our public life."



WITH A Rauch & Lang Electric

You are independent. Press the lever and go. Cushion Tires. No Punctures. Simple Control. Nominal Operating Expense.

FRANK C. RIGGS Packard Service Building, Cornell Road, Twenty-third and Washington Sts., Main 454; A 1127.

If You Want the Best



The Best \$3 Hat In the World. The Best \$3 Hat In the World. BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

OUR ANNUAL DAHLIA EXHIBITION

THIRD FLOOR OLDS, WORTMAN & KING'S NEW STORE. Beginning Wednesday afternoon, September 7, we will place on exhibition the latest Dahlia novelties, and some of the best of the standard varieties. This is an educational exhibit, all specimens being plainly marked with their true names as registered in Europe and America. A competent attendant will answer all questions. Bring your note book. These are all field grown for commercial and trial purposes, without irrigation and truly represent the "survival of the fittest," as the present season is a disastrous one for dahlias. Weather permitting flowers will be shown daily the balance of the week. Local amateurs having dahlias they wish to display will be given space and credit for growing. Call or phone Main 4040, Home A 6015.

OUR DIAMOND IS A GUARANTEE OF PORTLAND SEED CO. QUALITY, SATISFACTION and FULL VALUE. James Shepard was appointed by County Judge Cleston yesterday administrator of Matilda Shepard's estate, valued at \$25,000. She died August 28, leaving no will. The bond of the administrator was fixed at \$33,000.

There Are Reasons Why so many people have ready-at-hand a package of Post Toasties. The DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR delights the palate. The quick, easy serving, right from the package—requiring only the addition of cream or good milk is an important consideration when breakfast must be ready "on time."

THE PRINCE-CREST SHOE FOR MEN. Made in Brockton, Massachusetts. FOR SALE BY ALL BEST DEALERS

There Are Reasons Why so many people have ready-at-hand a package of Post Toasties. The DISTINCTIVE FLAVOUR delights the palate. The quick, easy serving, right from the package—requiring only the addition of cream or good milk is an important consideration when breakfast must be ready "on time."

Automatic Block Signal Protection. All the Way. EXCURSION FARES From Portland to CHICAGO AND RETURN \$72.50 ST. LOUIS AND RETURN \$67.00 KANSAS CITY AND RETURN \$60.00 RETURN LIMIT OCTOBER 31ST.

OREGON-WASHINGTON LIMITED. Finely equipped through train. Perfect Dining-car service. Leaves Portland daily 10 A. M. Purchase tickets and make reservations at our city ticket office, Third and Washington streets. WM. McMURRAY, Gen. Passenger Agent, Portland, Or.

THE PRINCE-CREST SHOE FOR MEN. Made in Brockton, Massachusetts. FOR SALE BY ALL BEST DEALERS