

TALK WITH TAFT SUITS ROOSEVELT

Colonel Says Plans for New York Campaign Are Quite Satisfactory.

HE WILL NOT COMPROMISE

Would Decline Nomination for Governor if Offered—National Politics Also Discussed—Grison Also Quite Content.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Well pleased with the result of his conference with President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay at 7 o'clock tonight and drove to Sacramento Hill.

"I had a very pleasant interview with the President," said the Colonel, "and an entirely satisfactory talk on the New York situation."

He admitted that the National situation also had been discussed, but declined to repeat any of the conversation. He learned, however, that they had not taken up the question of a candidate for Governor of New York.

When the Colonel asked whether today's conference would have any bearing on his course in the New York State fight, he replied that his position would be precisely what it has been.

"There will be no compromise in any way," he said. "This is a fight for decency in politics as against bossism."

The Colonel said he had noticed in estimates given out by William Barnes, Jr. of Albany, that Mr. Barnes had placed some of his own counties in the Roosevelt column. He was looking for a campaign, he intimated, to be thrown off his guard by anything that Mr. Barnes said.

The Colonel reiterated his determination not to accept the nomination for Governor of New York. He was reminded he had said that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination for Vice-President in 1912, and he accepted. The reminder did not shake him. He repeated that no candidate for the nomination for Governor upon him.

Colonel Roosevelt said that it had been planned originally that he and the President should meet in New York. Mr. Taft found that it would be inconvenient for him to go to New York.

Chairman Grison said: "Mr. Roosevelt and myself are pleased to find Mr. Taft fully understands the significance of the contest going on in this state. I cannot go into the details of what was said, but it was discussed further than I say that I am much gratified at the President's attitude."

Vice-President Sherman's name will be retired before the convention as the nominee for temporary chairman.

"No, I cannot go as far as that; I cannot go into details."

DIVIDENDS WERE HIDDEN

(Continued From First Page.) The controller insisted there was a vast difference, even if the result were the same in cash to the stockholders, which he admitted.

Dividends Are Hidden. This part of the testimony opened a new question of the disposition of a corporation's stock and Commissioner Lane, after asking if it was to make the stock value approach the cash value and being informed it was not, allowed the attorney to delve into the 150 stock deals.

"If your stock sold at 150 in open market," asked the attorney, "and you gave it to your stockholders at 100, what became of the extra 50 per cent of its value?"

"Why, it went to the stockholders," was the answer.

"Then the upshot of it was your company added to its capital stock by letting stock go to par, when it needed money, when it could have sold less stock on the open market, satisfied its needs, and kept the capital stock down, giving less capital to figure dividends upon, isn't that so?"

\$49,000,000 Is Manipulated. Controller Blauvelt was unwilling such an impression should prevail, he said, and he explained by saying: "Supposing we dumped \$150,000,000 in stock on the market at once; it would send its value way below par. I consider it a good business policy to sell where we were sure it would bring par and keep control of the road where it was."

Attorney Atwood asked how much of the company's \$28,000,000 in stocks and bonds had been sold at par since 1903.

The reply caused other attorneys for the shippers to examine the records that had been submitted by the company.

Mr. Blauvelt answered: "I find the sum was \$30,000,000 par value."

"That, sold in small dabs on the market or if it all could have been sold at market prices, would have amounted to about a third or a half or more in addition to that figure 'wouldn't it?'"

"I don't know," replied the witness.

Stockholders' Profits Large. "I think I can help you," added the attorney. He read from a stock and bond company's pamphlet, which detailed the high and low market prices in the period covered as between 122 and 124, with an average of about 123.

Commissioner Lane interposed an inquiry that directed the questioning along a new line, that of the use to which stock sale money was put, and the possibility that actual gains of the company might be hidden in its owning stock and bonds in subsidiary companies.

THREE PROMINENT REPUBLICANS WHO PARTICIPATED IN TAFT-ROOSEVELT CONFERENCE.



TAFT TO GIVE HELP

He Pledges Moral Support to Roosevelt in New York.

SHADOW OVER FRIENDSHIP

Campaign of 1912 Not Mentioned, but in Both Men's Minds—Taft Is Willing but Not Anxious. Mutual Regard Has Cooled.

ROOSEVELT SOUGHT INTERVIEW

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STATE IS PLACED UNDER HANDICAP

Washington Will Be Represented in Congress by Strangers There.

ABLE MEN HAVE BEEN LOST

Senator Piles, Getting Well Acquainted, Retires—Representative McCredie Barely Reaches First Base Before He Is Out.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 19.—The State of Washington will be a lesser factor in the 62d Congress than it has been in the 61st. This is not due so much to the personality of the new men who will represent the state in the next Congress, but rather to the fact that old members are to be replaced by strangers, both in Senate and House. Such a change always impairs the influence of any state delegation, no matter how able or how prominent the new members may be.

Not all the changes in the Washington delegation are attributable to the recent primary election. The state suffered its first great loss in the death of Representative Cushman. The Taft campaign had risen to front rank in the lower branch of Congress, and was a power for good. His place was filled by a man entertaining very high political ambitions, but who made him influential, and while a stranger, his successor to the renown Cushman was just rounding out his acquaintance in the House—and to every member—when time was called. Judge McCredie hardly had time to round first base.

Piles Becoming Well Known. The second loss sustained by the state comes through the voluntary retirement of Senator Piles. The Seattle man, while less prominent than Cushman, had yet remained in the Senate long enough to attain positions of influence. He had made many friends among Senators and had risen to desirable places on desirable committees, notably the committee on commerce and the committee on judiciary; he had worked with the Administration and was successful in promoting local legislation for his state. Had he been returned, his influence would have still further increased, and the state would have reaped the benefit. But Senator Piles long ago decided to retire. Whether he sensed the change of sentiment, and was able to look far enough into the future to read defeat in the growing retirement movement, he alone can tell. But his retirement, voluntary as it is, will be harmful to the state, for no new Senator can at once attain the standing that he now has. This comes only with service. No Senator acquired it otherwise.

And herein lies the secret of the strength of the East. The older states, while they are numerically stronger than the young commonwealths of the West, long since learned that longevity of service in Congress gives a man steadily increasing influence and power. Having learned that lesson, the East, in a great many instances, picks strong men to start with, and once it elects them to the Senate or House keeps them there to develop. That is why the East holds so many Washington seats that no Western state that seemingly had learned the lesson from the East's primary failures could acquire it otherwise.

Although the House came to know Piledecker during the past session, he looked upon generally as an accident, and the House members with few exceptions, believed that his presence would mark the end of insurgent rule in the Evergreen state. But if the primary choice is approved by the Legislature, and the insurgent representation of the state shows an upward trend in the last election, Washington will line up with Kansas, Iowa and Wisconsin, and its insurgent members will be found in the camp which Piledecker was a welcome visitor.

But in the House, as in the Senate, new members will labor under a handicap. They will have to begin at the bottom, and to learn the ropes, they must study the game, and during their first term must be content to look on and let others run the House. Piledecker, he sought to do what other new members could not do, but his record, at adjournment, was quite blank in more details.

These new insurgent Congressmen will be strangers in a strange land. Unacquainted with the leaders of other factions, they have nothing on which to pin hopes of favors in the way of committee assignments; they will find few friends to help them with their legislation.

The new delegation will be very different from the Cushman-Joseph-Jumpsey combination that carried the reputation for its team work and its success.

PROFESSORS GIVEN MORE

Yale Corporation Raises Salaries With Money Given by Alumni.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—The Fall meeting of the Yale University Corporation here today, attended by President Taft, Governor Frank B. Weeks and Otto T. Barnard, of New York, was devoted in a great measure to a discussion of the salary increases of the professors.

A sum of \$50,000, contributed by the alumni last Spring, was announced as available for this purpose. Of this sum \$10,000 was set apart last Spring for the salary increases, and of the balance the third was appropriated today to increase the salaries of the assistant professors, and two-thirds those of full professors.

\$100,000 to the University totaling \$60,000 were announced. The largest was one of \$50,000 from the estate of John B. Collins, of Fort Worth, Tex.

BENSON TO START NORTH SOON

Governor's Son Says He Will Be on Way Home Early Next Week.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 19.—(Special.)—Wallace Benson, son of Governor Benson, who has been in San Francisco since his father's illness, was in the city today and said that the Governor will return as soon as he is able to secure Pullman reservations.

The Governor intended to return to Oregon earlier, he said, but found it practically impossible to secure satisfactory accommodations of an "en-suite" nature, and consequently was compelled to postpone his start for home until early next week.

WIND STOPS FLIGHT

Aviators Fail in First Attempt to Cross Alps.

ONE ASCENDS 7456 FEET

George Chavez, of Peru, Says Air Currents Strongest Ever Encountered, Nearly Throwing Him to Hard Rocks Below.

BRIEG, Switzerland, Sept. 19.—Though the weather was unpropitious for the bold undertaking, Mr. Weymann, the American, and George Chavez, the Peruvian, attempted the across-the-Alps aeroplane flight today. Both failed, but not until they had given pretty exhibitions of high flying that promised better success in fair weather.

During the night a stiff breeze was blowing in the Simplon Pass and the mountain peaks were hidden in a dense fog. There seemed little prospect that the competition would begin today. However, after daylight the wind had gone down and although it was still cloudy, the Intrepid Chavez and Weymann decided to risk a flight. They got away with encouraging cries from an enormous crowd that was disappointed yesterday, and had feared that bad weather would compel another postponement today.

THE SUPREME COURT

There are four Justices of the Supreme Court to be chosen this year. The assembly has endorsed F. A. Moore and George H. Burton for Oregon, and Wallace McCamant, Thomas A. McBride and Wallace McCamant. There is no candidate on the ballot in opposition to Judge Moore and Judge Burton, and the assembly has nominated without substantial opposition, Henry J. Bean, of Pendleton, has announced his candidacy for the fourth term in opposition to Justice McBride and Mr. McCamant. Bean must not be confounded with Robert S. Bean, for many years Supreme Court Justice and now is not related to Robert S. Bean and is a very different kind of man. Henry J. Bean is running as an anti-assembly candidate.

Judge McBride and Mr. McCamant have demeaned themselves with dignity in the campaign. Mr. McCamant is represented on the Supreme Bench by Judge Robert Eakin, of Union County, whose term does not expire till 1912. The geographical argument favors the assembly candidate. Portland has had no Judge of the Supreme Court for twenty years, although it furnishes the half of the business of the court. Many of the questions coming before the court are of a character such that a Judge fresh from a large city practice would assist the court in reaching a correct conclusion.

ANTI-CORPORATION BUNCOMBE. Mr. McCamant has been attacked as a corporation lawyer. It is pointed out that he is attorney for the Little railroad now building from Hillsboro to Tillamook. E. E. Lytle is president of this railroad company, and from the corporate clients it is due to the fact that he and Mr. Lytle were born in the same county in Pennsylvania, and their families have been in Oregon since several generations. New railroads are one of the crying needs of the State of Oregon, and a new railroad cannot be built without the aid of an attorney. Does a man forfeit his rights as a citizen by accepting such employment? Can the people of Oregon afford to boycott a man for forming a corporation? The career of Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, demonstrates that such a law practice is no impediment to disinterested and useful public service.

WITHERCOMBE ON McCAMANT. The following discussion of Mr. McCamant's qualifications and fitness for the pen by Dr. James Withercombe, of Corvallis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1906 and a man who weighs well his words, is a most pertinent and valuable communication to the Corvallis Gazette-Times: "There are times when one finds it difficult to hold his peace and to be content at present, and I ask your indulgence for a brief space to enter a protest against the nomination of Mr. McCamant. I have been a pleasure to know Mr. McCamant since he came to Oregon. I know him as an able lawyer, statesman, scholar, and above all, a thorough gentleman. He has been a member of this state for a number of years and his life among us has been, as it were, an open book. He has been a single party. As a lawyer he is the equal of any in the Northwest, and as a citizen he is unswerving in his faith to his citizens.

Many of our citizens will doubtless remember his eloquent and inspiring address at the decoration exercises in this city some two years since. This is the character of the man. His voice has been heard all over the commonwealth in behalf of civilization. He is a man of sterling integrity and absolute honesty of heart. He is a man of high office to which he aspires he will bring strength and unswerving faith to his citizens.

LAWYERS' ASSEMBLY. Certain anti-assembly speakers and Democratic papers attack Judge Burnett and Mr. McCamant on the ground that the assembly informed them; in other words, it is contended that they should be beaten because they have declared that they are qualified for service on the Supreme Bench. The assembly has no power to do that. It is not the assembly that should be beaten because they have declared that they are qualified for service on the Supreme Bench. It is not the assembly that should be beaten because they have declared that they are qualified for service on the Supreme Bench.

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He has demonstrated that he is kindly and courteous in his treatment of litigants, fearless and just in his decisions. No man in Oregon is more popular than he or more deservedly so. He is a loyal and true Republican, always zealous for the welfare of the party, but in judicial matters he is blind to everything except the merits of the cause. REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE. H. GEORGE, Chairman. E. V. LITTLEFIELD, Secretary. (Paid Advertisement.)

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