

# GAMBLER'S CHANGE LA FOLLETTE HOPE

Candidate Not Particularly Optimistic, but Trusts in Possible Deadlock.

## EGOTISM IS MANIFESTED

Having Attacked Both Roosevelt and Taft, Senator's Political Future Presents Problem for Study of Politicians.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 21.—Even though he realizes that his chance is small, Senator La Follette has decided to remain in the race for the nomination for President, even though it is a 100-to-1 shot. La Follette, in other words, is playing what might be called a "Gambler's chance."

Senator La Follette flares that there is a possibility the Chicago convention may not nominate on the first ballot, and he figures it out about like this: Roosevelt may develop unexpected strength, Taft may fall short of having a majority and if he himself can control the delegates from Wisconsin and two or three other states, he may hold the balance of power. He believes he has a fair chance of getting the delegates from the two Dakotas.

**Balance of Power Is Hope.**  
Should such a situation develop and if it happened that Senator Cummins, with the Iowa delegation would not turn the tide, La Follette figures that he, with his following, could dictate to the convention and shape the nomination to suit himself. By holding out his delegates he reckons that he could prevent the nomination of either Taft or Roosevelt, and could announce to the assembled delegates that he stood ready to deliver his own strength to a suitable "progressive" candidate. Of course there is only one man in the country who meets La Follette's specifications, and that is himself.

It is peculiar reasoning that leads La Follette to believe that he could bring the convention to his support when he had pledged to support only a handful of delegates—a woful minority. But La Follette is just egotistical enough to think that the convention might take him up as a compromise candidate. Taft and Roosevelt developed about equal strength and neither could get the necessary additional votes to nominate. He does not seem to reckon that it is hardly to be expected that Roosevelt, if he had a large following, would allow any of his delegates to go to the Wisconsin man, for Roosevelt is sure to go to the mind that the Republican party with La Follette at its head, would meet defeat more overwhelming than ever if they did so.

There is not one chance in a thousand that La Follette will hold the balance of power at the Chicago convention. As things are shaping now, it looks as though Taft would be overwhelmingly nominated on the first ballot. Certainly, if Taft is not nominated, he must be defeated by Roosevelt, and if Roosevelt is destined to be the nominee, that fact will have been established long before the convention meets.

**Political Future Is Problem.**  
What ultimately will become of La Follette is a matter of interesting speculation among politicians in Congress. He has shown such bitter enmity towards Roosevelt of late and his leaders have so viciously assailed the Colonel, that it is not thought probable La Follette will support him in the convention or after, if he is nominated. On the other hand, La Follette has never found anything good in President Taft and he cannot, without swallowing his own words, give Taft his support if Taft is the nominee at Chicago. There would appear to be nothing for La Follette to do but support the Democratic ticket or else drop out of the Presidential campaign entirely.

It calls for extreme egotism on the part of La Follette—under all existing circumstances—to even think of himself as having a possible chance of sweeping the Chicago convention. But since he is the only man, in his own estimation, who can be elected by the Republican party this year, and he is living in hope that the Republican party will "come in" before the Chicago convention and cast aside all spurious candidates, in favor of the Presidency and right. But for his egotism, he would long ago have acknowledged what his friends do acknowledge—that he is clear out of the running.

## WOMAN TRIES TO ENLIST

Girl Wants to Join Sweetheart With Marine Corps in China.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—In the hope of joining her sweetheart, who is in the Marine Corps, stationed in Peking, China, a young woman, Chinese in attire, applied at the marine recruiting office here today for enlistment. She broke down when ordered to undergo the physical examination and admitted her sex.

She refused to give any name other than the one under which she applied, "Jacob Lansing, of Tall City, Ind." and tearfully confessed she had "bobbed" her hair and disguised herself that she might be sent to China.

"And now my hair is ruined," she lamented.

## HOUSTON SUFFERS BY FIRE

(Continued From First Page.)  
and the Houston Packing Company. The latter was damaged to a considerable extent.

with 55,000 bales of cotton, a syrup factory, a pencil factory, two rice mills, a cotton pickery and three lumber yards. The compresses and cotton alone were valued in excess of \$5,000,000.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church and Academy also were destroyed.

Quick action was taken for the relief of those rendered homeless and tonight found the victims with their immediate needs cared for. Outside aid will not be needed in caring for the homeless.

**Last Stand Is at Bayou.**  
As the advancing flames began to reach the Bayou banks thousands of streams of water were hurled into them, checking, little by little, their progress.

At some of the narrower portions of the stream the flames leaped across, but the more substantial buildings did not afford the tinder-like fuel heretofore encountered, and the spread of the fire was prevented.

Thousands of persons were driven from their homes. In the cold of the north they suffered slightly from exposure. Relief work was at once set under way, however, and food and clothing were provided.

The burned area is at least a mile and a half long and, at points, a quarter of a mile wide. It embraces the ashes of long rows of cottages and solid streets of manufacturing plants. It was swept clean.

One of the first of the more pretentious buildings attacked was the brick Starr and Crescent Hotel. Inmates had

been warned and all escaped without injury.

The flames' roar gave warning and hundreds of persons, giving no heed to the cold, rushed from their homes clad only in their night clothes. Women, carrying babies, women at whose skirts small children clung, gathered in homes of neighbors for refuge, only to be driven out a few minutes later by the oncoming fire.

Firemen appointed leaders among the men of the flame-swept district and they, marshaling the refugees, led them out of danger. Homes quickly were provided in other residence sections of the city. Clothing and food were furnished by a relief committee and there was comparatively little suffering.

## HIGH PRICES DEMANDED

TELEGRAMS FROM PACKERS ARE READ TO JURY.

Threat to Reduce Shipments Made if New York Does Not Do Better in Future.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Scores of telegrams, alleged to have been sent by Louis H. Heymann, manager of the dressed beef department of Morris & Co., urging Eastern representatives to obtain higher prices, were read to the jury in the packers' trial today. The object of the Government in introducing them was to show that the test case was the basis used by the packers in raising the selling price.

The messages were identified by William E. Ehrhart, margin clerk in the Morris & Co.'s dressed beef department, who was recalled to the witness stand. In one message sent to Boston, Heymann asked:

"What are you trying to do, put us out of business with your low selling prices?"

One telegram, addressed to a New York representative, read:

"This is awful and we cannot stand it. Hold beef for better price if you don't sell another carcass this week."

Another message to a New York agent read:

"If you don't get prices up we will have to reduce your shipments."

## PORTLAND MAN NAMED

C. A. WHITTEMORE VICE-PRESIDENT PRINTERS' CONGRESS.

Seneca Beach Tells Los Angeles Cost Meeting That Combinations Are Necessary.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 21.—The Pacific Printers' Cost Congress elected officers for the ensuing year today and after selecting Seattle for the next convention, listened to addresses on trade conditions and adjourned. The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Rice, Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Archer, Seattle; vice-presidents, Joseph Borden, Spokane; Walter Tinsley, North Yakima; N. A. Judd, San Francisco; D. Munson, Sacramento; W. V. Harrington, Oakland; R. A. Heffner, Los Angeles; A. G. Hagley, Vancouver. C. A. J. Sheriman, Seattle; C. A. Whittemore, Portland; G. W. Anderson, Tacoma; George Snyder, Salem, Or.

Among the speakers was Seneca C. Beach, of Portland. Mr. Beach declared that combinations were absolutely necessary to peace and progress and that unrestricted individual competition meant war in that it meant low wages and inefficient workmanship. He protested vigorously against the indiscriminate sale of supplies to incompetent printers.

# T. R. REITERATES HE IS "PROGRESSIVE"

Four Speeches in Ohio Mark Return of Colonel to Active Campaigning.

## "BIG BUSINESS SHUDDERS"

Speaker Says So Himself, Addressing Constitution-Makers—Recalls He Regards as Issue for Each Locality.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 21.—Belief in the political doctrine of the "progressive" was reiterated today by Theodore

## SCENE IN TEXAS CITY RAAGED BY FIRE.



MAIN STREET IN HOUSTON.

Roosevelt, who made four speeches in Ohio. It was his first trip of the kind since the series of journey shortly after his return from Africa in 1910. A mixture of snow and rain fell steadily until nearly midnight, but Colonel Roosevelt was welcomed by crowds wherever he went.

**Four Speeches Made.**  
Colonel Roosevelt delivered his principal address before the state constitutional convention at Columbus. He made a short speech to a crowd in the rotunda of the capitol. At Gallon he spoke from the train, and at Cleveland from a baggage truck.

Here tonight, Colonel Roosevelt was asked what he thought of his reception in Ohio.

"Oh, by George," was the reply. Addressing the constitutional convention, the Colonel several times turned aside from his prepared speech long enough for an epigram or two.

"When he came to the subject of control of corporations," he said:

"Big business always shudders slightly when I speak of it."

"Average Wife Complimented."  
The Colonel's speeches at the rotunda of the capitol and in Gallon were devoted largely to an exposition of his well-known views upon the baby question. At Cleveland he paid his compliments to the wife of the national American, saying that, although he thought highly of the man, he thought more highly of the man's wife.

As he boarded the train at Columbus, Colonel Roosevelt almost bumped into Governor Harmon, who was coming back home from a trip into Kentucky. In the handshaking which followed Colonel Roosevelt's "delighted" and in a jovial remark by the Governor on the Colonel's invasion of his state, there was a reminder of the national campaign which developed between the men in the 1910 campaign in Ohio, when Colonel Roosevelt made a severe personal attack upon Governor Harmon.

In his constitutional convention speech, Colonel Roosevelt chose as his subject, "A Charter of Democracy." He said, on the subject of "big business":

"The anti-trust law does good, in so far as it can be invoked against combinations which really are monopolies or which restrict production or which artificially raise prices. But in so far as it threatens corporations which have not been guilty of anti-social conduct, it does harm. There should be a free governmental policy which shall clearly define and punish wrongdoing and give in advance full information to any man as to what he can do and what he cannot legally and properly do."

As to the fitness of the American people for self-government, Colonel Roosevelt said:

ers in Wisconsin have turned that state into an experimental laboratory of wise governmental action in aid of social and industrial justice. They have initiated that kind of progressive government which means not only the preservation of true democracy, but the extension of the principle of true democracy into industrialism, as well as into politics."

The Colonel defined a "real progressive" as a man who endeavored to shape the policy of state and Nation "so as to encourage legitimate and honest business at the same time that he warred against all crookedness and unfairness and injustice in the business world. He said he believed in the short ballot and in direct nominations, including those of delegates to National conventions. Of the initiative and referendum he said:

"I believe that the initiative and referendum should be used not as substitutes for representative government, but as methods of making such government really representative. Action by the initiative or referendum ought not to be the normal way of legislation; but the power to take it should be provided in the Constitution, so that if the representatives fail truly to represent the people on some matter of sufficient importance to rouse popular interest, then the people shall have in their hands the facilities to make good the failure."

"And I urge you not to try to put constitutional fetters on the Legislature, as so many constitution-makers have recently done. Such action on your part would invite the courts to render nugatory every legislative act

to better social conditions. Give the Legislature an entirely free hand, and then provide by the initiative and referendum that the people shall have power to reverse or supplement the work of the Legislature should it ever become necessary."

**Recall Not Greatly Necessary.**  
"As to the recall, I don't believe that there is any great necessity for it as regards short-term elective officers. There remains the question of the recall of judges."

"An independent and upright judiciary which fearlessly stands for the right, even against popular clamor, but which also unflinchingly and sympathetically responds to popular needs, is a great asset of popular government. I believe in the necessity for the courts' interpretations of the law, as laid down by the Legislature, but I believe without the power to change the law, or to substitute some other thing that law for it. But I agree with every just man from Marshall to Wood when I say that every judge is bound to consider two separate elements in his decision of a case, one the terms of the law, and the other the condition of the actual life to which the law is to be applied. Only by taking both these elements into account is it possible to apply the law as its spirit and intent demand that it be applied."

"Moreover, never forget that the judge is just as much the servant of the people as any other official. Of duty, he must act conscientiously. He must not do anything wrong, because there is popular clamor for it, any more than under similar circumstances, a monstrous construction of the Constitution, a monstrous perversion of the Constitution into an instrument for the perpetuation of social and industrial wrong and for the oppression of the weak and helpless."

"I know of no popular view by any state of the Union more flagrant in its defiance of right and justice; more shortsighted in its inability to face the changed needs of our civilization than that of New York. Many of the Judges of that court I know personally, and for them I have a profound regard. I would not vote for their recall; for I have no doubt the decision was rendered in accordance with their ideas of duty. But most emphatically I do wish that the people should have the right to recall the decision and authoritatively to stamp with disapproval what cannot but seem to the ordinary plain citizen as monstrous misconstruction of the Constitution, a monstrous perversion of the Constitution into an instrument for the perpetuation of social and industrial wrong and for the oppression of the weak and helpless."

"If there must be decision by a close majority, then let the people step in and let it be their majority that decides."

## RAY HOME "BY DIRECTION"

(Continued From First Page.)  
cablegram dated January 13 and asked that it be repeated.

Then followed this interchange of messages:

"Washington, Feb. 1, 1909.—Colonel Stephen Mills, Manila: The following is message 13 referred to in my message to Blas of January 13. Take necessary action to get above message complied with, sending all evidence with papers to me for further action here. Ray should proceed Honolulu without further delay.—Bell."

"Manila, Feb. 5, 1909.—Staff War, Washington: Instructions in your telegram of February 1 have been carried out. Beecher B. Ray sails February 7 on commercial liner at his own expense, reaching Honolulu about March 7.—Mills."

Major Ray did return to Honolulu and later to the United States where he frequently has been transferred and is now paymaster at Chicago.



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Court of Appeals of my own state, the State of New York, declaring unconstitutional the workmen's compensation act. The judges admitted that other civilized nations had abolished those wrongs and practices. But they took the ground that the Constitution of the United States, instead of being an instrument to secure justice, has been ingenuously devised absolutely to prevent justice. They insisted that the Constitution had permanently cursed our people with impotence to right wrong and had perpetuated a cruel iniquity.

"No anarchist orator raving against this Constitution ever framed an indictment of it so severe as these worthy and well-meaning Judges must be held to have framed if their reasoning be accepted as true. In its essence it was reversed by the decision of state courts in states like Washington and Iowa, and by the Supreme Court of the Nation in a case but a few weeks old.

**Decision Should be Recalled.**  
"I know of no popular view by any state of the Union more flagrant in its defiance of right and justice; more shortsighted in its inability to face the changed needs of our civilization than that of New York. Many of the Judges of that court I know personally, and for them I have a profound regard. I would not vote for their recall; for I have no doubt the decision was rendered in accordance with their ideas of duty. But most emphatically I do wish that the people should have the right to recall the decision and authoritatively to stamp with disapproval what cannot but seem to the ordinary plain citizen as monstrous misconstruction of the Constitution, a monstrous perversion of the Constitution into an instrument for the perpetuation of social and industrial wrong and for the oppression of the weak and helpless."

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French Bark Has Mascot.  
Visitors aboard the French bark Pierre Antoine, at Astoria, report that in the way of pets the sailors have a combination that is hard to beat. A kangaroo "boxing" adept is carried and a parrot is a close friend of the Australian beast. During "workouts" the bird is an interested spectator and urges the kangaroo to better efforts, but the parrot's vocabulary is limited to French and almost all of that is said to be profanity.

The slow passage of the bark from Newcastle, which consumed 34 days, is attributed to calm and light winds, which were experienced almost all the time.

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