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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1912.

ON THE TICKET, BUT OUT OF THE PARTY.

The Supreme Court of the United States is to be called upon to settle the muddle which has been created by the efforts of Roosevelt's followers to retain places on the Republican electoral ticket after they have openly seceded from the Republican party. would seem obvious to a man of the most ordinary intelligence and of the most elementary integrity that no man should seek election as a Republican unless he is a Republican, much less one who frankly admits that he is not a Republican. But the self-constituted champions of political honesty are giving us some queer examples of their conception of that quality.

Of the twenty Republican candidates for elector in Kansas, eight have announced that, if elected, they will vote for Roosevelt. Legal proceedings have become necessary to prevent them from obtaining votes on the pretense that they are Republicans, when they intend to use the office they seek in order to defeat the Republican candidates. In Oregon one candidate on the Republican ticket is still in doubt whether he will assume the same position. In California all the men nominated as Repblicans are declared Roosevelt men, but refuse to run under their true colors. The straightforward course for these men to pur-sue would be to follow the example of the entire electoral ticket in Minne. sota. All these men, being pledged to Roosevelt, have resigned their places as Republican candidates.

Whatever claim Roosevelt had to

Republican votes he abandoned when he announced his purpose to organize a third party and began doing his utmost to destroy the Republican party. Had he denied that the body which nominated Taft was the Republican convention and had he organized his followers in a rump convention and procured a nomination by that means, he would have retained some shadow of standing as a Republican. The men named for electors might in that event have had some excuse for contending that they could vote for him without being false to their implied

obligation to the Republican party. But he publicly announced that he was no longer a Republican; therefore he cannot be the candidate of the party. If, as he contends, the nomination of Taft was obtained by fraud and is invalid, then Taft is not the Republican candidate; neither is Roosevelt, and the Republicans have no candidate. By his own conduct Roosevelt has

recognized that the convention which nominated Taft acted for the Repubicen party and that Taft is therefore entitled to the vote of every Repubtican elector. He has admitted the soundness of the argument of Thomas H. Benton, in writing whose biography he collaborated. That statesman sald in 1824, when discussing proposed amendments to the Constitution relating to the election of President and

The electors are not independent; they have no superior intelligence; they are not left to their own judgment in the choic of a President; they are not above the con trol of the people; on the contrary, every elector is pledged, before he is chosen, to give his vote according to the will of those

The difficulty which confronts the Kansas case arises from the question whether the electors are state or Federal officers. Their office is created by the Federal Constitution, which autheir election and the day on which they shall vote. Congress therefore has not attempted to prescribe the manner of their election, except to provide that they are to be chosen in such manner as the Legislatures of the several states may prescribe.. They may be elected either by a state convention, by the Legislature or at a general election. They may cast the electoral vote at any place within the state which the Legislature may designate. They may or may not cast their votes for the majority choice of their state as the state law provides. For examif the law of Pennsylvania provided that the electors should vote for those candidates who received the majority vote of their party at the preferential primary, then they would be required to vote for Roosevelt, regardless of the action of the National convention. In the absence of such legal requirement, they are bound, both by theory and practice dating from 1820, to vote for the candidates named by their party in National convention. By doing otherwise they would commit breach of public confidence so grave as to make them social and political

There is danger of enough confusion growing out of the election without the addition of uncertainty as to whether Republican electors will vote for the Republican candidates. If the normal-Ty Republican states should be divided -between Taft and Roosevelt, and Wilson should not obtain a majority, the election would be thrown into the House, each state voting as a unit. Even if the Republican members were to stand by their ticket, there would be a tie, twenty-two states on each side with four states tied between Republicans and Democrats; and a deadlock would result. If some Republicans should refuse to vote for Taft and should support Roosevelt, the deadlock would not be broken, but would be aggravated, for there would be three parties instead of two. The failure of the Senate to elect its president have better success in electing a Vicethough the Constitution limits it to a choice between the two having the largest number of electoral In such a contingency, we should have a vacancy in the White House with no Vice-President to fill it and Secretary Knox would become acting President until the tangle was unraveled. Such a prospect may de-

WIPING THE REGIMENTAL SLATE.

Prompt and summary disbandment of the Second Battalion is an effective curative for the ills of the Third Oregon Regiment. That drastic step, as taken yesterday by the general staff of the Oregon National guard, indicates the severe disapproval with which the state military policy invests

insubordination in any form. obedience to orders shown by the rest of the regiment in the recent field maneuvers, the slate should be regarded as wiped clean. The Oregon regiment has a long and enviable record won by service in the Philippines and augmented by creditable conduct and displays of military efficiency at field maneuvers. The mutiny of five misguided officers should be looked upon a purely local disorder. The fact that the misconduct was decried by every officer and man outside the mutinous battalion emphasizes the point

Disbandment of the faulty battalion puts an end to airing of personal grievances and saves the National Guard from much unenviable bicker-Substitution by a new second ing. battalion takes away the one blot or an excellent regimental record. So let the incident be forgotten forthwith.

CINCRING A NOMINATION.

As a matter of fact, there has been uch talk about Roosevelt and the l h talk about Rooseval and the new se and too little talk about the new y Roosevelt represents and the princi-he advocates. He is not the candidate he progressive party yet. He may not the progressive party yet. He may not And although the formal declaration of party has not been made its principles discernible.—Medford Sun.

Not yet the candidate? Well, perhaps not. But we should say that the prospects of the big Bull Moose getting that nomination are fairly bright, and perhaps a trifle brighter. Our prophecy is based on the fact that a large number of the Bull Moose conventions in the various states have instructed for Colonel Roosevelt-every one of them, so far as we have ob served. That would seem ordinarily nomination. But the game is now being played according to new rules. A pledge means nothing much, when it is against Roosevelt. Take those candidates for the electoral college, for example. Your average Roosevelt delegate won't stand without hitching, bolting with him is an hourly recreation. You can't tell what will happen at Chicago.

But the Colonel thinks he knows what will happen. He has that nomination all signed, sealed and ready to be delivered. Woe be to the traitor who tries to steal it away from him. We pity him.

But if the Colonel doesn't get the nomination-mark the if-we'll wager that that tried and true disciple of the Roosevelt faith-Dr. Henry Waldo Coe -delegate to Chicago in June and delegate to Chicago in August, will hold a third convention and nominate him anyhow.

TAFT AND THE PROGRESSIVES. The following letter so well typifies

the attitude of many critics of President Taft that it calls for comment: ABERDEEN, Wash., July 30.—(To the Editor)—Did President Tait ever call on the House of Representatives or in any way recommend an investigation of the steel recommend an investigation of the steel trust? You had quite a lengthy article in The Oregonian, July 29, on "The Steel Trust In the Campaign." Taft stated publicly, four years ago, that he would carry out the Roosevelt policies and every Republican paper said amen. Why this change

of front now?

In the same issue you had an editorial on "Senator Borah's Progressive Polloy." Has he had the support of the Taft Senators in this progressive legislation that you speak of and commend? You would not have had an opportunity to write an editorial on Sen-ator Borah's progressive legislation had not the Democrats in the Senate joined hands with the progressives and passed meritorious measures over the opposition of the Taff

Senators. not be consistent as well as give

Why not be consistent as well or credit where it is due?

W. M. HAZLETT. President Taft did not ask the House to investigate the steel trust, but caused an investigation to be made by the Bureau of Corporations, the result of which was published more than a year ago. The findings of fact were practically the same as those of the House committee, as re-gards the watering of the trust's stock, Federal Supreme Court in deciding the the percentage of its profits and the few months later by the suit to dissolve the trust, in which it was althorizes Congress to fix the time of leged that Gary and Frick deceived Roosevelt into acquiescence in the absorption of the Tennessee company. This allegation is supported by the report of the House committee. Taft has carried out the Roosevelt policies as out and there has been no change of front on his part. Roosevelt diverged from his general policy in his treatment of the steel and harvester trusts, but Taft has adhered rigidly to the

original policy. As to whether those whom Mr. Hazlett calls the Taft Senators voted with Senator Borah on the measures mentioned as evidence of Borah's progressiveness, the Senators who have usually supported Taft have either divided on or voted in favor of those measures. Taft indorsed direct election of Senators in his speech of acceptance in 1908; he has never done any thing against it, and, when the amendhad passed Congress, he signed it. His habitual supporters in the Senate divided on it, only sixteen of them voting against it. Those who thus joined the progressives, as well as the progressives themselves, were the Taft Senators on this occasion; those who voted against the amendment were the anti-Taft Senators.

Taft's letter to Roosevelt, which was written long ago and was published in the primary campaign, declared his opposition to Lorimer and stated that only reason for not actively using his influence to promote that Senator's expulsion was that the Senate's jealousy of executive interference might prompt it to take the course opposite to that he recommended. On this occasion the regular Republicans again divided, and, as Taft was in sympathy with the progressives and those regulars who voted with them, the latter were on this occasion the Taf

Senators. As to the three-year homestead bill it was not a party, or even a factional measure. It was indorsed by Taft before its passage, was approved by him when passed and was generally supported by the progressive Republicans, Once again, therefore, the progressive equally with the regulars can justly

be called Taft Senators. On these three subjects Taft has been in harmony with the progressiyes. On the tariff Taft's policy is distinctly progressive, for its two dis- not the lack of market facilities, for ship which broke from its lashings in tinctive features—the Tariff Board and every acre of it is in close touch with a storm and rolled about the decks, revision by schedule—were strongly the City of Portland. Good roads, the smashing men's legs and everything favored by the progressives until the best in Oregon, traverse the area in else which came in its way.

chedule, which is the only practicable has been taken up by both factions of demand them.

Republicans and by Democrats, yet None of the

they deny Taft all credit for it. It would be more nearly correct to express it, of the stumps and brush. say that Borah has had the support of There lies the bugaboo—the thought some Democrats, not "the Democrats," in securing progressive legislation. The direct election of Senators, eight of necessary to clear all the land pur-them voting against the measure on chased at once. With only an acre or Democratic Senators were divided on In view of such a curative measure the crucial ballot. They were also di-and considering the splendid spirit of vided on the expulsion of Lorimer, and that much can be cleared at an the crucial ballot. They were also di- two the new settler can make a living, some of whose most ardent defenders were Democrats. As to the tariff bills which the Democrats passed in 1911 and in the present session with the aid of the progressives, we deny that they are progressive and maintain that tha adjective properly applies to the Taft policy, against which Taft's present opponents in his own party after having indorsed it in the campaign of 1910.

We may fairly ask Mr. Hazlett the question he asks us: "Why not be onsistent and give credit where it is due?" His letter is typical of the general attitude of too many men who style themselves progressives. They close their eyes to the fact that on many occasions Taft has been in they assume that every measure proposed by that faction is necessarily progressive.

TROUBLES OF THE CO-OPERATORS. The Mutualists need not be disouraged by their difficulty with the

bakers. They must expect to have such trouble until they have grown strong enough to bring the wholesalers to terms or to do their own manufacturing. It is but natural that the retailers should combine to crush a co-operative enterprise; the question is one of self-preservation with them. It is equally natural that the bakers should lean in the direction where their greatest interest now lies. Co-operation in England encountered just such obstacles in its infancy. It fought until it ovecame to give a reasonable assurance of a them. It has caused sincere repentance among the wholesale merchants who refused to sell to it, for the cooperative societies have combined in co-operative manufacture and whole sale buying. They have their own bakeries. They grow tea on their own plantations in the Orient and blend and pack it in their own warehouses in England. They manufacture or pack for the retail trade many other commodities. They are in a position

to laugh at opposition. The success of co-operation depends upon its practice on a large scale, so that it can thus break down opposi-It must grow or die. It must extend into buying by wholesale, manufacture and packing, or be cramped in its activities

A new obstacle with which it will have to contend in this day is the system by which manufacturers fuse to sell one article to the retailer unless he buys others from the same firm and by which the manufacturer dictates the price at which an article shall be retailed. This system is a restraint of trade which apparently violates the Sherman law and could probably be broken up by determined litigation. When co-operative stores become numerous and strong, they will be able to force some manufacturers to terms by the threat to do their own manufacturing.

All is not plain sailing for the cooperators; there are many rocks ahead in their course. But perseverance and skilful management will carry them safely through. Once established, they will be as well able to dictate terms as now are those from whom they buy.

UNOCCUPIED LANDS NEAR PORTLAND.

county as the center and describing a circle twenty miles in diameter; and then reaching ten miles farther out and describing another circle of forty miles in diameter, one finds in this radius a large amount of unimproved land. Eliminating the land in the in. ner circle, as the most of it, or at least a large amount of it, is city and suburban property and the balance held at a higher price than most people degree to which it controls the steel farm purposes, we find in the outer industry. This report was followed a circle something like 450 square miles. Reducing that 10 per cent for the purpose of cutting out the water surface and the abrupt hills, there is left say 400 square miles of desirable farm Reducing that to acreage, we have 256,000 acres, and of this it is estimated by those best able to ascer tain the facts only two-fifths, or 80,000 to the trusts, he is still carrying them acres, are improved. That leaves more than 175,000 acres of unimproved farm land right at our doors.

Traversing these lands there are six railroads operated by steam power and the same number operated by electric power; there are also flowing through it two navigable rivers, the Columbia and Willamette. All of it can be easily supplied with an abundance of the best of water for domestic purposes. Nearly all of it has upon it trees enough for firewood for years to come -none of it is more than two or three miles from wood that can be purchased at a very low cost. It is true that much of this area is known as cut-over or logged-off land. That is, it was at one time covered by timber which has been removed. The stumps are still standing, and upon large portions of it there is a growth value for agricultural purposes, that can be ascertained by looking at the splendid portions of it that are improved, for within that circle are some of the finest and most valuable farms in Oregon. It is hardly too much to say that there is no better land for gen eral agricultural purposes in the world than most of that in the radius

described. Most of these unoccupied tracts are for sale at very reasonable prices, and as a rule on attractive terms, in subdivisions usually to suit the purchaser. Cut up into twenty-acre tracts we have almost at our doors 8750 vacant farms. With a family averaging five people on each tract there would be an addition to our adjacent population of nearly 44,000 people. Twenty acres is no only enough for any family to make a living upon. Any frugal, industrious man could within a few years obtain a

Why is it that these lands are un-It is not, as a rule, that the occupied? price asked is prohibitive. Farm lands are constantly changing hands in the Northwest that are from twenty-five to fifty miles from a railroad, at prices greater than the majority of these lands can be bought for. It is surely

light Roosevelt and his friends, but it does not delight the average order-loving citizen.

Democrats obtained control of the dil directions, so no buyer need be more than three or four miles at the utmost from a good highway, and control of the dil directions, so no buyer need be more than three or four miles at the utmost from a good highway, and control of the dil directions. necting roads can be cheaply built, will means of securing genuine revision be built by the county as soon as the downward, originated with Taft and neighborhoods settle up and the people

None of these things keep these lands lying idle. It is the fear, so to of the hard work and the expense of removing these. These obstacles are more imaginary than real. It is not outlay of from \$50 to \$100. If there is brush upon it, this can be cut and grubbed out and the stumps left for a time. You will find in many parts of Oregon, particularly in Tillamook County, fine dairy farms upon land that is dotted all over with stumps. Between the stumps are growing fine timothy and clover, making as good pasturage as can be found. All sorts of garden truck can be grown regardless of the stumps.

In the irrigated districts of the Northwest unimproved lands are selling at prices up to \$300 an acre, and perhaps the water right costs from \$75 to \$90 more. Then there is an annual water tax of say \$3 per acre. Those prices are not too high, if we compare harmony with the progressives, and them with the prices of other sections. Anyhow people pay them and make good money on their investments.

But there are people who want a farm but do not fancy irrigated lands. To those people we offer the suggestion that before purchasing elsewhere they ought to look over the lands in Portland's front and back yards.

OUR NEW "HANDS OFF" POLICY.

Expansion of the Monroe doctrine as provided in the Lodge "hands off" resolution, signals entry of the United States into the vortex of world politics It is a position calculated to meet the demands of international readjustments and is inspired largely because of the Panama Canal, although there are other important considerations.

The Monroe doctrine sufficed to make clear our stand on forcible acquisition of American territory. The Lodge resolution goes further and protects us from the wiles of international intrigue. It is a stern and forcible rather than subtle, warning to the whole world, that we do not intend to fall victim to ruse or subterfuge; that we mean every word of the Monroe doctrine and are not stupid enough to be tricked. Hence we are not going to wink at "peaceful settlement" of strategic points on the American continent-points that in a twinkling could be turned into naval bases designed to cut us off from the Panama Canal and weaken our whole position as a world power. Having built the Panama Canal, it is now made obvious that we intend to protect our handi work which, thus far, has been men aced only by thinly-veiled intrigue.

There seems to be very little ques tion that ulterior motives lay behind the efforts of Japanese commercial interests to acquire a foothold on Magdalena Bay. Its strategic importance so outweighed its commercial value, in fact, as to leave small room for question. Had we permitted the camel's nose inside, what would have followed? So it may be said that the Lodge measure is put forward to counteract such international sub sties whether practiced by Japan, Germany

With this new policy on record as an irrevocable American doctrine, there may arise cause for friction, but certainly no grounds for misunderstanding. Our position is made tremendously clear. If the Monroe doctrine is ever to be put to the test, the action will have to be direct and forcible. It cannot be preceded by a campaign of peace-time strategy that would weaken, if not lay bare, our Taking the Courthouse of this most vulnerable points.

That our new stand is bold and resolute and perhaps not justified by our naval and military capacities for upholding so stern an attitude, is another matter. There can be no ques-tion but that the new policy, as well as the unembellished Monroe doctrine, depends for its logic upon our armed force. This is a phase of the situation which the world is certain to comment upon. Already, with the type barely dry on the Lodge resolution, we find wish to pay for acreage to be used for this utterance in a British Columbia daily:

If it is to be the declared policy of the United States, the sooner the United States brings its military and naval forces into line with modern conditions, the better for the peace of the world. Even Americans cannot make the Monroe Doctrine out of words alone.

The warning is timely and justified. But if the Monroe doctrine is destined to get us into trouble, who can deny the wisdom of getting into trouble at the outset rather than after we have been further weakened by international intrigues such as the new policy renders impossible?

Morris' practical work in giving employment to paroled and discharged convicts is the best atonement he could make for his offenses. The most critical time in a convict's life is that when he is set at liberty with a brand on him. Many a man who has gone into the world again under such circumstances, firmly resolved to be an honest citizen, has relapsed into crime through his inability to secure employment. It would be far better to re quire a convict to serve his full term and then make provision for his earn ing a living than to release him before his time expires and throw him enof brush or young trees. As to its tirely on his own resources, of which he often has none.

> The saving of Halfway from de struction by fire is a joint triumph for woman and the telephone. But for Mrs. Bisher's quickness of thought and action and but for the spread of the telephone service through the state, the town might have been in ashes be fore help could have arrived. Modern inventions like the telephone, the tele graph, wireless telegraphy have saved many a life and prevented many

Governor Johnson's decision to stay death sentences until the people of California have voted on the abolition of capital punishment is a specimen of the substitution of the rule of men for on the the rule of law, of which Senator Root spoke in notifying President Taft of his renomination. The only safe course for an executive officer is to enforce the law as he finds it without being swerved by his opinion of what the law should be.

The story of the oil fire on the steamer Eureka takes rank for weird horror with that of the gun on board

THE CIRCULATION

The Oregonian

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY WAS AS FOLLOWS:

Daily Average, 55,195 Sunday Average, 71,670

This Circulation Was Distributed as Follows:

Waakday Sunday Oregon 46,134 60,428 8,204 Washington 6,521 3,038 Outside 2,540 Total 55,195 71,670

Note that the great percentage of circulation is in Oregon and Washington. The bulk of The Oregonian's circulation is of course in Portland and nearby towns.

County of Multnomah, }ss. State of Oregon,

This is to certify that the actual circulation of The Oregonian for the month of July was as above set forth.

E. P. HOPWOOD, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of August, 1912. W. E. HARTMUS, Notary Public. (Seal)

CITY SEVERE ON AUTO DRIVERS Victim Protests Against Sudden Enforcement of Traffic Laws.

TROUTDALE, Aug. 2 .- (To the Editor.)-If the remains of an individual run over by the steamroller may be permitted to speak, I would beg to say speed craze in Portland police circles. I am one of the hundred or so people of good intent who have recently been halted and hauled before the court, charged with exceeding the speed limit I, a farmer and a very slow coach, returning to the country one evening with my little farm wagon, when near the city limits was stopped by a man in very plain clothes and told to report next morning to the police judge Though financially crippled by the entalk coherently. This is not a defense of my case. It is but to show that not being a hardened criminal I may

spectable citizens who read The Ore-In Berlin, Germany, probably the best policed city in the world, where the police ye have ever with you, or after you, no spectacle like this Port-land affair is ever known. Every-body knows the rules of the street, for they are posted so plainly that the wayfaring man, though an au-tomobilist, need not err therein. The city government is steady handed; ar-rests and fines are applied according to rule, the fines for first offenses being just sufficient to warn the well meaning that the second offense is considered the actual misdemeanor.

ask respectful attention from the re-

the minimum of trouble between police and power-driven vehicles. But in Portland the city governors have let autos go their own gait for years. Probably there is not an auto owner in the city who has not time and again broken some of the ordiand again broken some of the bruit-nances regarding the speed or the handling of autos. Then all of a sud-den, for some reason not known to us out in the country, the police authori-ties secretly plan a tag day, and pounc-ing upon the sleeping public, wake them with a slam, the judge reckoning compound interest on all the fines the treasury missed while the police were sleeping. This government by spasms for a family. It brings the government into contempt of all its better citizens. It would take only about five years of such intermittent family gov-ernment to make a kid out of any

well-born son. Further, I discovered that spotters unsupported testimony is invariably taken as against the word of accused citizens. One of these creatures in particular had a face that if it were not criminal, was, to say the least, un fortunate. I would not have hung a black cat on the testimony of such a fellow. Yet his word offhand was taken as against that of far better-

looking men than I.

As the cases came before the court, I noted that whatever the plea—all were first offenses and nearly all were evidently unconsciously committed the citizen was hit for from \$25 to \$35. Why the fines varied at all I could not see. So that when my case was called I did not expect mercy nor did I ask it; though I am morally certain that the spotter was in gross error in his testimony as to my speed. Be that as it may, the city got my bank account all right and I paid my check
to the chuckling clerk.

Being badly rattled, and subcon-

sciously finding I still had my hat, I unwittingly put it on my head before I reached the courtroom door. An officer of the court halted me and made me take it off. Here the police nissed a good opportunity for another thirty of revenue. They could have had it for contempt of court, just as clean and just as easy money as the other. I say they could have had it, for though I didn't look it, I still had two or three friends in the city who would have loaned me thirty on a

hard-luck story.

About a quarter of a century from now, when wisdom and righteousness, level heads and steady hands shall guide American municipal governments, this sort of government by spasms and by grab will be reckoned by us to resemble good government about as a prizefight resembles a Methodist prayer meeting, and the good officials of Portland will blush to remember it a good deal harder than I am blushing now for having inadvertently exceeded the speed limit MILTON O. NELSON.

The campaign against speeding was begun because a distressing series of automobile accidents had occurred in Portland. It was announced in the newspapers that the police would begin a strict enforcement of the traffic ordinance.

> A Japanese Fairy Tale. Harper's.

I am going to tell you a Japanese dry tale. Once a Japanese husband fairy tale. Once a Japanese husband and wife had a little sparrow, and one day the man went to cut some wood in the forest, and the woman was washing clothes and had some starch on the table. The bird flew in and ate the starch. So the woman drove it are the starch. So the woman drove it are the starch. away. The man came back and he scolded the woman, then he went out into the forest to find the bird, and when he found it he was very glad. The bird said it had a present for the man and it went and got two baskets. The man took the smallest basket, then went home and found it full of gold and silver. The woman said, didn't you take the biggest?" T replied, "Because I thought I would let him keep that one." The woman said, "Well, I will go out and get it." So she went and got the biggest one, and when she came home she found it when she came home she found it full of frogs and toads.

Half a Century Ago

St. Louis, July 26.-Considerable excitement existed yesterday at the British Consul's office, in consequence of a a few words regarding the present large number of persons claiming the much, giving the 'coons a chance to protection of the British flag to exempt them from enrollment in the militia under the recent order of General Schoffeld. Several claimants having permanent business here were severely handled by the crowd. Numerous ar rests were made.

Washington, July 25.—The enemy are sending some of the best troops of Longstreat's, Pillow's and Ewell's di-visions to join Jackson between Gor-donville and Staunton. It is not belleved, however, that Jackson's whole there was a huge fire burning right force numbers over 30,000 men. His near the tree—not right under it, just purpose is thought to be to push up off a dozen yards or so, and the whole the Shenandoah Valley and, if prac-ticable, to enter Maryland.

Cairo, July 26 .- On Tuesday last the rebels entered the city of Florence, Ala., burned all the warehouses used for commissary and quartermaster's stores and all the cotton they could find in the country, seized the United States steamer Colona, took all the money be longing to the boat passengers, and then burned her.

As will be observed by this issue, we have again enlarged the size of The Dally Oregonian, and it is with much pleasure and sincere thanks we announce that the patronage we have re-ceived enables us thus to enlarge its It was sure too high a tree for any of considered the actual misdemeanor. ceive The result is that in Berlin there is size.

> The attention of our energetic street commissioner is respectfully called to a very dangerous hole on the corner of Front and Taylor streets.

Mossman & Co, will dispatch a messenger from Portland on Monday, August 11, for the purpose of meeting the oncoming emigration to Oregon and Washington Territory. The messenger will carry letters and papers on most reasonable terms.

We take pleasure in informing the

To Fit the Song By Dean Collins.

"Columbia, gem of the ocean," The people In deep patriotic devotion, And much hefty language they sling

Assemble, with most fervid lips They reaffirm our Monroe Doctrin And whittle our budget for ships.

Oh, bold is their reaffirmation That the grass of the West Hemis phere Is not to be trod by the powers That over the sea may come here.

Ves hold is that reaffirmation But while they are thus reaffirming. Our Navy becomes out of date.

And when we have thus reaffirmed it

Forsooth, it would seem rather tough If someone from over the water Should sail, with a call for our bluff. "Columbia, gem of the ocean," The words grandly roll from our

lips-Oh millions for bean seed and pensions, But never a kopeck for ships.

Columbia, gem of the ocean,"
I move—though you may think me wrong-must sing thus, let us frame up Conditions to fit with the song. Portland, August 1.

> \$600,000 Yearly Lost by Fog. London Chronicle.

The London taxpayer is put to an extra expense of \$600,000 annually by reason of the prevalence of fog. One gas company alone furnishes gas to the value of \$15,000 over and above the day! I could dare anything, face any-normal figure on a single day of fog. thing, on a day like this! The suspension of traffic is another Wife—Come on down to the millin-The suspension of traffic is another

Roasting Ear Days By Addison Bennett.

Have you noticed that there are no roasting ears on the market this year? There have been none for many years. At least so those who sell vegetables, fruits and other edible products of field and garden say. Particularly the sons of Italy who do most of the truck farming, and their close competitors, the Japs, and their cousins, the Chinese; none of these savvy roasting ears.

There is to be sure the same thing in plenty-green corn. But roasting ears and the roasting ear days have passed away-vanished never to return. Sometimes, however, the "old youngsters," who were in their prime a couple of decades ago, recall the roasting ears of their younger days, particularly during the season when "the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock"-all save the corn fodder. When the warm September or October sun sinks down in the west in a haze of golden glory, almost immediately there comes a twang of delicious, exhilarating freshness in the air, that causes you to say, or hear said. "It will he almost cool enough for frost before sun-up in the morning."

Now, there was that night up Joralemon way-that is, in the neighborhood where the Joralemons live, up toward the Singleton Mountains-though they are not real mountains-just wooded hills. The Joralemon boys and the Singleton boys and Cy. Armbruster had sent word that it would be well to be at the forks of the road down near Spaulding's wood lot as soon as possible after milking was done, and bring that 'ar 'coon dog along, and also the old shotgun, for "Howell's cornfield s just lousey with 'coons."

There were six in the party, not counting the dogs, for there were seven dogs, all good 'coon dogs, too. We hadn't much more than got into the cornfield, though we hadn't hurried get busy-we hadn't much more than unleashed the dogs until there was the most tarnation barking ever heard, and the dogs, we knew by the barks, were headed straight for that big hickorynut tree over in the lower corner of the field, near the sweet spring.

All hands followed on the run, and yep! By gee, they had him treed! Soon, mighty soon, all hands were busy packing wood. Almost before you knew it there was a huge fire burning right sky was lighted up.

Then we looked and looked and looked up into the boughs of that tree from every angle. Meanwhile, the dogs were barking and acting like crazy brutes, trying their very utmost to climb the tree! Just think of half a dozen cur dogs, but all fine 'coon dogs, trying to climb a tree!

Pretty soon, the fire all the time burning brighter, we spled the 'coon in the very topmost branches. Lem Joralemon saw him first, but we all pretty soon got him sighted. Of course we discussed the best way to get him. the guns to quite reach him, but-

As the discussion was going on the party seemed to break ranks and one by one they wandered off into the cornfield, and soon each one returned with about a dozen roasting-ears. Not green corn-there was no green corn in those days. And then hot coals and hot ashes were hauled out of the fire, a great bed of them made, and into this we buried the roasting-ears, husks and all.

For 15 minutes-well, perhaps 20 minpublic that the long-looked-for postage utes—we discussed the 'coon problem, stamps have at last arrived at the Post- and then the roasting-ears were pulled ut, each fellow produced a little piece of rag or paper in which he had some pepper and salt mixed, and the husks were peeled off the corn, and there was something that all of the chefs in all of the great restaurants in the world could not equal for the palate of man! No, there was never anything quite so good as those roasting-ears that night, except more of the same kind on similar nights.

Just as we were finishing, old man Joralemon, who didn't know the hove were out, he said, came along, having seen the fire and heard the shouting and barking, and wanted to know if we didn't know that Howell would just about skin us if-Just then we gave him a view of the

coon and it took three of us to hold him away from the guns, for he was just crazy to get a shot at that 'coon, Pretty soon we held a sort of council of war and we did allow him to take the first shot, all the time knowing the old 'coon was perfectly safe. But, sir, dinged if almost before the report died out a little bit that old 'coon and two youngish 'coons didn't come tumbling down to be pounced upon by the dogs.

But the fate of the 'coons, even the presence of the coons in the neighborhood, has nothing to do with the story, though it took, perhaps, the sharp air, the brisk walking and running, the excitement of the chase to what the appetite to make the roasting-ears taste just right, to make them, every grain and kernel of them, the sweetest, choicest morsel that ever passed between the lips of man.

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