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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1912. day. That is going some.

STANDING BY THE SHIP.

Every Republican is called upon is year to decide for himself how best he can serve his country and at the same time his party. Is it neces-sary for him, in order to save the from the perils of Rooseveltism, to abandon his party temporarily and to vote for that candidate who appears to have the best prospect of defeating Roosevelt, or, convinced that the best interests of his country are to be served by the triumph of Republican principles and by the mainten-ance of the Republican party in its full strength, is it better for him to stand by his party even in the face of probable defeat and of the possible victory of the man who boastfully proclaims his purpose to work its

may play into the hands of the man on who has become its worst enemy and of this country; that the Roosevelt bed set fixedly against a well. (so-called Progressive) party will step into its place as the contestant with the Democrats for control of the Government; and that the remnant of the Republican party will surrender to him at discretion and become absorbed by his new party, as the maof the Whigs were absorbed by the Republican party at its birth. As Sawyer bans the cold tub and advises a means to this end, he is retaining a foothold in the party by the devices fore breakfast daily in the open and adopted in Catifornia and Kansas and Eat little meat and cook it well.

Adults must not drink milk, but their table of the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success in the catifornia and cook it will be more or less success. a means to this end, he is retaining a a warm morning bath. "Exercise befoothold in the party by the devices fore breakfast daily in the open air. poll a larger vote than Taft, use this foothold as a means of making good the assertion that he, not Taft, is the real choice of the party. He would enter into full possession and assume command of the scattered, disheartned ranks of the army to which he has played false. By voting for Wilin any large numbers Republicans may reduce their party to third place in strength and may help the cause of undoing they have nost reason, both from a patriotic and osing what they consider the less two evils, they may aggravate the ter as well as the lesser.

onfession of despair for Republican uccess. There is no excuse for depair, though the odds at present appear to be against Taft. There has seen a decided revival of party loyalty within the last month; there has been a renewal of hopes of victory; there is sprung up in thousands of minds conviction that, win or lose, it is the duty of Republicans to stand by the The Roosevelt mania has made ht inroads on the Democratic that Wilson bids fair to poll practically its full strength. ing the case and, admitting that his election would be a less evil than sevelt's, why should Republicans, in fear of the greater evil, swell Wil-'s vote beyond the normal total' Next to securing votes for himself, Roosevelt desires to take votes away from the Republican party. A vote for Wilson is therefore fully half a

The revival of loyalty and confidence justifies a decision of Republitinue the fight. The wave of Roosevelt sentiment has been perceptibly re A sure sign of this fact is the bad temper he displayed in Portland and other places during his recent tour and the abuse he has heaped on all who refuse to follow him to Adullam. No man is more jovial and amiable when things go well with him; none irascible when they go Those who have the deepest aversion for the man concede him an unequaled ability to feel the public and to read the public mind. His ill-temper is therefore an unmistakable symptom of the inner conviction that the people are turning away from him and that his cause is hope less. This being the case, Republiranks, to awaken enthusiasm in each other's breasts, to show that have not lost faith in their party or its principles. By so doing they may back from the new party many who have been lured away by a belief in its leader's invincibility and who are prone to swing to the winning side. They may give pause to others who that the old party is boss-ridden and p privilege-cankered and that its candi-date obtained the nomination by fraud.

that candidate they have a man few Presidents in recent times have een the object. That the campaign remains faithful to him has a "yellow of this state." should cause men the more readily to rally around, him. The the man who strikes a vital blow at steadfastness with which he has up- the direct primary descend. The man- of that speech in the very city where held the banner of constitutional gov- date upon Senator Bourne came ac ernment and has continued, without tually from a self-constituted Bourne its author or the party he has founded. fear of the consequences to his political fortunes, to perform his duty, tion hawkers to infest the streets and should win for him the admiration of the highways to intercept unwilling who are not blinded by partizan citizens with appeals to sign. or factional rage. His very mistakes signed under the industrious impor- the fundamental principles on which

Republicans owe it to their country, their party, their leader and post facto candidacy. There is, for themselves to remain true to their pot there can be, no finality whatever litical faith. There is evidence that about the rule of the people in a prithe tide is turning their way and they many if they are to be overruled whencan cause it to go more strongly in that direction. If defeat must come, let it come at the hands of their tradimethod by which it is procured. It is tional opponents alone, not also at the not sufficient to fire a volley of gener-hands of the man who, having worn alities about violation of the corrupt the party's highest honors, makes repractices act. That is an excuse, and turn by seeking its ruin unless he can

September 19, 1912, was a historic day in Oregon. On that momentous date the Progressive (Roosevelt) party tion from the Bourne candidacy that was officially born, for the registration the large plurality of Mr. Selling over books were then thrown open to members of the new party. The rush in Multnomah County to enroll under the banner of the great Bull Moose affront to the people of Oregon, as it finds due record in the total Progressive registration since that date, viz., 84. The average is therefore for

GOING SOME.

84. The average is therefore for eighteen days a little over four per In the same time the Republican a direct appeal from the Oregon sysregistration was many hundreds, But that fact may be regarded as negligirect primary bolter. ble, since everybody agrees that the Republican party is going to pieces, and there are no Republicans now

1180; Prohibitionists, 373; Progres sives, 84. When the Bull Moosers have four times as many, they will nearly equal the Prohibitionists.

worth mentioning. It is interesting,

however, to note that the total Mult-

A CODE OF HEALTH. The noted English physician, Sir James Sawyer, has laid down "nineteen commandments" which embody the hygienic wisdom of our day in a In considering the former course of action, Republicans must keep before their minds that by its adoption they they are, a little condensed: "Sleep the right side eight hours every night with the window wide open. who has become its worst enemy and whose purposes they most desire to the street heart hope actually to achieve the Presidency this year, but he does hope, as the next best thing to be desired, so to weaken the Republican party that it will cease to be one of the two great political organizations life-giving sun. They also adore a The reasons for these predilections in the minds of our humbler sisters are too recondite for an ordinary thinker to discover, but they must be interesting. We hope some great philosopher will bring them to light and explain them before long.

As to bathing, exercise and diet, Dr. diet must include plenty of fat and exclude all habit-forming drugs." Fat foods nourish the phagocytes which devour invading disease germs, while orbids pet animals about the house because they are carriers of disease Country life is best for us, in his optinion, but not unless we can have pure water and avoid damp and bad drains. Finally we must "change occupations frequently, take short holidays often. limit ambition and keep our tempers."
By observing these commandments partizan standpoint, to desire. In every normal person may fairly expect to live to a ripe old age and it is one of the many encouraging signs of the times that more men and women are A Republican vote for Wilson is a learning to observe them every day.

THEY WAX PAT AND KICK. One of the many paradoxes of the that, though the country is seething political unrest, it is almost with bursting the buttons off its vest with swelling prosperity. We have become and Lyons, but were driven back by accustomed to regard political discon-Our min to the '90s when we think of this sub. and Portugal after more than Coxey army.

has been formed to rip up the Constitution, to establish a minimum wage and and maximum prices, there is no rebusiness conditions,
The forty-seven leading railroads

an increase in earnings of over \$6,000,000 in August, as compared is due to the innate weakness of a re with August, 1911; farm products are ligio-military despotism. The found-worth \$500,000,000 more this year ers of the Ottoman Empire were hardy last; bank clearings for months show an increase of \$800,000 .-000; exports for eight months are \$1,417,000,000, as against \$1,260,000,000 idle freight cars on August 1 have decreased from 84,541 to 9750

Add to all this the fact that the demand for labor greatly exceeds the supply, the Pittsburg district alone being short 75,000 to 100,000 of the number of men it needs, which enables are wasted through poor generalship labor to fix the minimum wage with-

out aid from Congress. When a nation enjoying such plethera of prosperity is discontented we are tempted to conclude that the scontent is a mere symptom of exberant spirits caused by prosperity line with the scriptural saying: "They wax fat and kick."

BOLTING THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

Mr. Bourne believes in the Oregon vstem, and approves its operations when it nominates him for office. when it nominates another over him. he reserves the right of appeal from lent too ready ear to the slander its decisions to himself and his own ersonal and political interest. That that his most intimate friend y fraud. thickness of his fervent and widely-a man advertised advocacy of the Oregon e proud system. The people "who never make patriotism his Democratic opponent has borne willing tribute. No man has formed that they made a company of the orne willing tribute. No man has formed that they made a sad mistake himself more bravely and with and are solicited to reconsider and more dignity amid a storm of detrac- render a verdict more nearly in accord tion and misrepresentation, of which with the real utility of the Oregon his dissent and said: "I am out of this system, from the Bourne point of view. Mr. Bourne's argument in his formal address proclaiming his candicessor stung Taft to angry retort is an dacy has the extraordinary statement evidence of manliness for which no that he is only "technically" a candimanliness for which no that he is only "technically" a candiman, considering the greatness of the date, for he submits his name "not of reproach him. his own initiative, but under direction The insolent slur that any man who of a large percentage of the electorate To such depths of ab surdity and shallow equivocation must

cabinet, that hired professional peti-

have been of a kind to gain him the functies of the street peddlers who got friendship of right-thinking men. No on an average 5 cents a name. The man ever less deserved to be treated Bourne "mandate" was therefore

bought and paid for in cash a poor one, not a reason or a justif The Bourne adherents are

mighty poor losers at their own game.
Mr. Selling had a popular plurality
over Mr. Bourne in the April primary
of more than 6000 votes. It was decisive and overwhelming. The implicaaffront to the people of Oregon, as it is a deliberate attempt to impeach and

subvert the direct primary system.

Mr. Bourne's reasons for his candidacy are not adequate. They are not sincere. They are not fair. They are tem to the Supreme Court of Jonathan Bourne himself. Yet he is only a di-

IMPS OF PRIGGISHNESS.

What our public schools would ome to if the fraternity spirit were nomah County registration now is: Republicans, 36,577; Democrats, 7084; Socialists, 946; Independents, permitted to rule unchecked may be seen in England at Eton and Harrow. Each of these big schools, like many others in England, is really a closelyorganized "fraternity" admitting only boys of a particular social rank and systematically drilling them in class feeling and aristocratic supercillous-ness. The great aim of life at these ness. schools is "good form." The outcome of it all may be read in the English papers. The English Review, for example, says that it is a detriment a boy who must make his way in the world to have been at Eton or Harrow They "are morally unfitted for life."
The little Etonian is a walking imp of class priggishness and class arro gance. Fully half the boys who go to our public schools come away menta derelicts looking at all serious things and at all men who work seriously with contempt."

This is precisely the product of the raternities in American public schools as far as they have been alfraternities owed to show what they are capable of. Fortunately the disease has been taken in time here. It will not be neglected until it has destroyed the mental stamins of the whole genera tion, as some say it has in England The law and wholesome public opinion have combined to stamp it out. Suc ess would be more rapid if all teach ers could be depended upon for help but some of them are products of the system itself and are therefore naturally blind to its evils.

WANING MOHAMMEDAN POWER.

Surrender of Tripoli by Turkey to Italy marks the extinction of Turkish rule in Africa. Turkey retains but the shadow of sovereignty in Egypt, which obacco and liquor destroy them. He has become in fact a British province In Asia the splendor of the Caliphate of Bagdad has passed, and the oncefruitful region of Mesopotamia has become a desert. Caucasus and part of Armenia have been surrendered to Russia. In Europe, Albania, Macedonia and the territory around Con-stantinople are all that remain of the once broad Turkish dominions. The small nations formed of one-time subects now make bold to attempt the extinction of Turkish rule in Europe For 350 years Mohammedan power has been decaying in Eastern Europe for a much longer period in Western Europe. It reached its zenith in the former region when Turkey conquered Hungary, which country it ruled for present Presidential election year is century and a half, and laid siege to Vienna. In the west the Moors con quered Languedoc in France and advanced as far northward as the Loire tent as a natural accompaniment of driven south of the Pyrenees, the Mo. ject, and we recall Populism and Free Silverism in association with the panic east their territory has been cut down of 1893, the railroad strike and the step by step and they owe their present foothold in Europe solely to But in this year when a new party jealousies of the Christian powers. Africa France has taken Algeria, Tunis Morocco, England has taken Egypt, the Soudan, Zanzibar and allation between political discontent and most the whole east coast, and now Italy secures the sole remnant of Monammedan territory.

The decay of Mohammedan power desert horsemen from Iran in Northern Persia and, fired by zeal for the newly-adopted creed of Mohammed were at first invincible. But luxury gained by conquest destroyed the vitality of the ruling class, and desnotism prevented the rise to power of genius from the unspoiled lower class. The mass of the people are as brave and virile as ever, but their virtues and corrupt, incompetent government The valor of the soldiers may prevail over the league of Balkan states in the impending war, should it proceed, but the power of the small Christian states is growing, while that of the Turks is waning, and it is certain that, if left to themselves, the four allied states will some future war drive the Turks out of Europe, as the Spaniards drove

LODGE ON ROOSEVELT'S NEW CHARTER

How far the Roosevelt of 1912 has traveled from the opinions and political associations of the Roosevelt of 1901 to 1908 is evidenced by the fact his the height, length, breadth and spokesman in the Senate, has felt impelled to make a public speech in op-position to one of the leading planks of the Roosevelt platform. This man is could not indorse the new charter of Democracy proclaimed at Columbus, was until now restrained by friendship from making public announcement of

> It was said at the time that, at Roosevelt's invitation, Lodge read the Columbus speech and criticised as to radical its position on the judiciary that Roosevelt modified it at Lodge's suggestion and that he did not learn of extreme radicalism to which Roosevelt again changed until he read the speech the day after its delivery Lodge has now expressed his opinio Lodge declares that the question raised by Roosevelt's attitude towards the Constitution "far transcend all other questions, because they involve

our Government and our instituti rest," because the Roosevelt policy would "completely revolutionize our system and theory of government." Mr. Bourne cannot justify his ex He meets Roosevelt's claim to be the modern spokesman of Lincoln by stat-ing that, when Lincoln spoke at Get-tysburg of a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," Linpresent Constitution, and by quoting from Lincoln's first inaugural the declaration that "a majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only

> other words: ther worus:
>
> Lincoln based free government on a ma-ority held in restraint by constitutional sheeks and limitations; and the agitation hat is going on today seeks to remove those hecks and limitations, and make the ma-orities depend not on "deliberate changes" if public opinion, but upon the passions, the excitement and the prejudices of the mo-

rue povereign of a free people."

Lodge went on to describe the guaranties of individual rights embodied in the Constitution, any or all of which might be swept away under the Rooserelt policy by the removal of the hecks and limitations and by making them subject to the passions, excite nent and prejudice of the moment, Lodge's speech is the most able pre

sentation of the argument against the Roosevelt policy of recall of decisions and of a Constitution in a constant state of fusion. He shows that such a policy would but grant the majority license to destroy liberty of the individual-that liberty to secure which the Revolutionary War was fought and to safeguard which the majority has hitherto put voluntary restraint on itself. Liberty might thus be destroyed in the name of liberty. The only lib-erty remaining would be that of the majority in the mass; the liberty of each citizen as an individual would hang on the result which might vote away any article of the bill of rights.

The New York Times pays as careit makes a slip now and then. A vigilant reader has collected a few of the replied in a letter marked "personal," Times' lapses and sent them to the editor to scourge his conscience. No doubt the dose was wholesome, for the letter was printed with all its accusing solecisms. None of them was very bad, but all were bad enough. The fact is that no human care can produce perfect English under newspaper conditions. The best that can be done is to set up a high standard and com as near it as the case permits.

Before the people will be ready to believe Roosevelt's denial that the steel trust is behind him, he must explain a few things-not only the support of Perkins, and Dan Hanna, but the failure to prevent the organization of the steel trust, the assent to its absorption of its most dangerous rival, Knex Smith's remark about the Morgan interests, "which are so friendly to us," and Roosevelt's anger when Taft prosecuted the trust. There may not be a clear case, but there is strong circumstantial evidence.

Albany, the people who prefer to have their earthly remains cremated usually belong to the more intelligent classes. They have read and thought enough to overcome the primitive superstitions which control the multitude. Cremation is steadily making headway. ucated clergymen have almost ceased to condemn it, since the Scriptures properly understood, do not suppor their opposition, while its beauty and hygienic merits appeal powerfully to the thinking world.

Mrs. Marguerite Fields' Los Angeles be able to accomplish the first part of next probably efficacious method of laying up treasure in the better world. Instead of going to church the other Sunday, they held an old-fashioned "bee" to rebuild her house, which had burned down. "Because I delivered the poor that cried and the fatherless and him that had none to help him the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

Why not a jury of ballplayers such as Cleveland will have? The American and the state of the control of the state of the state of the state of the state of the following for the cried and the fatherless and him that was ready to perish came to the Pacific Coast man in the Cabinet and "the other" referred to by the two for the following day was doubtless Victor H. Metcalf, who was subsequently appointed Section of the must so on and is all important for the must so on and is all important for the two for the following day was doubtless Victor H. Metcalf, who was subsequently appointed Sections of the country. There is little doubt that during the next decade every single-track railroad in the ceuntry will have to be doubled to cripple them financially would be tracked and provide larger terminal and other racillates and any move that will be met of the Pacific Coast man in the Cabinet and "the other" referred to by the testimon of them.

This work of betterment and enlargement must so on and is all important for the time. This work of betterment and enlargement must so on and is all important for the time.

This work of betterment and enlargement of all sections of the must so on and is all important for the two development of all sections of the must so on and is all important for the them.

This work of betterment and enlargement must so on and is all important for the them.

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This work of betterment and enlargement must so on and is all important for the tent.

The work of better more is entered to by the certing of them. neighbors have adopted a singular but probably efficacious method of laying

Why not a jury of ballplayers such as Claveland will have? The American rule of fair play has become sec and nature to them. The National game has faught them to interpret the meaning of men's actions with quick and unerring accuracy. They are so inured to "rooting" and "ragging" that the lawyers' bulldozing and appeals to sentiment cannot influence them. The baseball diamond is an admirable school for jurors.

It might not have happened, of course, but suppose the McNamaras had blown up the Canal and a German or Japanese war vessel had been present, would we have had a second chap-ter of "Remember the Maine?" It is just as well the brothers are in jail.

Would-be impresarios and stars who work the "angel" are in a class of lower grade than the Presidential candidate. Even the bunco man must be appalled by the magnificence of the sums handed out so cheerfully.

Our marines are making such a ood job of cleaning up Nicaragua that they might be transferred to Mexico to clean up the barbarous Zapatistas and Orozcolstas to good advantage.

The easy way in which the up-state man loses his money to the plausible scoundrel should be warning to bring his wife with him when visiting the metropolis.

The lawyers in the Becker trial are at the old game of trying to exclude from the jury all men who have sense enough to form opinions on current events.

H. F. Rodney had a faculty pos

sessed by few of rhyming words of five or six syllables and making real poetry of the jingle. "Augmenting the sphere of individual demonstration." That is part of Bourne's platform. What is it, any-

Turkey is putting up a big war bluff, knowing Great Britain has a foot on the back-pedal.

WHY?

James Whitcomb Riley may not be as old as he looks and there is no age o his writings.

The Giants may yet be a good bet The week is young.

The prophets were correct, but it was mighty closa.

LETIERS BETWEEN ROOSEVELT AND HARRIMAN

pondence Submitted at Clapp Committee Hearing Throws Important Light on Roosevelt-Harriman Controversy—Significant Letters.

Much light is thrown on the Roose-velt-Harriman controversy by the correspondence which was submitted to the Ciapp committee by Mr. Tegethoff, Harriman's former private secretary. These letters include those which were published by both parties to the correspondence when the controversy became public, but Mr. Tegethoff gave the committee many others, which show that the invitation to the famous luncheon was the sequel to a series of communications disclosing a friendly intimacy between the two men. That invitation was not the only one received and accepted by Harriman. The two men sent each other copies of their public addresses. Harriman recommended men for appointment, but did not salways get what he asked. He exerted his influence against drastic. two men sent each other copies of their public addresses. Harriman recommended men for appointment, but did not always get what he asked. He exerted his influence against drastic the following from Roosevelt, of the emigration with him. The expressman railroad legislation, but Roosevelt did same date, marked "strictly personal"

ful attention to the English it prints dated December 28, 1903, indorsing W. as any newspaper in the country, but C. Ralston for appointment as Naval

There are one or two points in reference to the case which I should like to go over with you, if you feel that you care to come to Washington. Is there a chance of your doing so?

Harriman wrote on January 3, 1904, explaining his indorsement of Ralston and adding:

and adding:

It is hardly of importance enough for me to specially make a trip to Washington and give you undue trouble. There is a chance of my going to Washington inter on, but how soon I cannot tell, as I am more than fully occupied here. Mr. Maxwell Evarts, our attorney, will probably be in Washington during this month and I will ask him to call on you, if you desire, with a view of siding you in any way I can.

There was either a suspension of, or a hiatus in, the correspondence until May 17, 1904, when Roosevelt wrote: Can you take lunch with me Monday, May 23, at 1:307 Is this entirely conveni-ent? Would dinner on Wednesday or Thurs-day be better?

Wednesday was finally agreed upon as the date and on May 28, a few days later, William Leeb, Rooseveit's secre-tary, wrote to Harriman, inclosing an were speaking of the other night," and asking Harriman to return it after having read it. On the same day Roosevelt himself wrots to Harriman: Many thanks for your letter of 27th. All ight, I shall wait until I hear from you

The copy of your address has come to hand, and I shall read it with interest. Pray accept the inclosed copy of my Presidential speeches and messages.

Harriman acknowledged this inclossire with thanks on June 2, and said further:

You saw something of Governor Pardee last year. Have you considered him in connection with the position we talked about? I have not yet been able to get at Messra. Dodge, Hughitt, and Frick, but hope to be able to accomplish the first part of next week.

Harriman wrote on June 7:

I have your letter of the 3d inst., and mentioned the other man hardly even as a suggestion, and I have no reason for believing that he could accept, if appointed, but he probably would be more acceptable to the people on the Pacific Const. and I believe they would find him the more capable of the two. In any event, the Congressman is also well thought of, and it is believed he would fill the position satisfactorily. Whoever is selected, it will have considerable influence with the public in their estimating the probable caliber of the lexit Cabinet.

Another letter and the selected in the confiderable in the co

Another letter from Harriman, of the same date, compliments Roosevelt on his 'prompt action in Arizona last year" as having done "more to save lives and property than anything that has been done for a number of years." This apparently refers to the stoppage of the Colorado River floods.

On June 28, 1904, Harriman wrote to Roosevelt this letter of congratulation or his nomination.

tion on his nomination:

I did not intend to direct attention to what I believe to be inevitable, but I may say now that I do believe it to be so, and not only believe it, but hope for the desired result. I want to assure you that I was only too glad to have been able to take part in the convention which recognized what was your due, and I believe every one very heartily accorded it and will as heartily work for it.

I go aboard the steamer tonight, as we sail early tomorrow morning, and shall be in absent about two months, but shall be in close enough communication to exercise my influence, should it be necessary, before my return. tion on his nomination:

That letter is important as having prompted Roosevelt to write the one of June 29, the following day, which he uppressed and which Harriman pub-ished and in which he said: As soon as you come home I shall want

The next letter of the series was Harriman's of September 30, written on his return from Europe. This was the letter which Roosevelt garbled by mitting the first sentence, which read I was very glad to receive your note of une 29 last, while I was in Europe.

As Harriman's letter of June 23 con-tains no suggestion of a desire for an interview and as Roosevelt's letter of interview and as Roosevelt's letter of June 29 explicitly makes such a sug-gestion, it is plain that the interview which formed the subject of the con-troversy took place at Roosevelt's so-licitation, not at Harriman's, as Rooselicitation, not at Harriman's, as Rooseveit has contended. There followed the
correspondence which has been published already, including Roosevelt's
letter of October 14, suggesting that
Harriman was afraid to meet Rooseveit during the heat of the campaign
and containing the often quoted
phrase: "You and I are practical men."
This letter closed with the words:

Before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain Gov-ernment matters not connected with the campaign. That suggestion prompted Harriman to write to Roosevelt on November 30, 1904, after the interview had taken

and after the election was over. as follows:

I have just had a relephone talk with Mr.
Loeb, and requested him to give you a mes-sage from me.

I drew his attention to the last para-

exerted his influence against drastic railroad legislation, but Roosevelt did not yield to him.

The first of the series of letters is from Roosevelt, dated October 2, 1903, and is an invitation to Harriman to dine or lunch with him, with the explanation: "There are two matters is should like to go over with you." Harriman wrote in pencil at the bottom of this letter:

Yours of 2d received, I know of nothing to take me to Washington at present, but may go later on. I would, however, with pleasure run down at any time if you would like me to do so. The inclosed copy of a letter written by me several days ago covering statement of expenditures, other than for maintenance and operation on our various lines, may interest you. The feeling of apprehension now extant in financial circles will necessitate extreme restriction for next year.

Roosevelt replied on October 8:

There is no hurry about my seeing you, for the only thing that could be pressing—that is, the financial situation—is not so at present.

Any time you come down this Winter will do.

Any time you come down this Winter will do.

Then follows a letter from Harriman dated December 25, 1903, indorsing W.

C. Ralston for appointment as Navai officer at San Francisco. Roosevelt replied in a letter marked "personal" sayins:

There are one or two points in reference to the case which I should like to go over with you, if you feel that you care to come to the case which I should like to go over with you, for we points in reference to the case which I should like to go over with you, for we points in reference to the case which I should like to go over with you, gif you feel that you care to come to the case which I should like to go over with you, of you feel that you care to come to with you, if you feel that you care to come to like the paragraph in question to Washington. Is there a chance of your doing so?

standpoint to leave the question of rebates where it now is, and to fall to give
the Interstate Commerce Commission additional power of an effective kind in regulating these rates.

Let me repeat that I did not have this
question in mind when I asked you to come
down, but that I should most gladly have
talked it over with you if it had occurred
to me to do so; but, as a matter of fact,
as you will remember, when you did come
down to see me, you and I were both so
engaged in the New York political situation
that we talked of little else, and finally
that the position I have taken has not been
taken lightly, but after thinking over the
matter and looking at it from different
standpoints for at least two years, and after
the most careful consultation with Morton.
Taft, Moedy, Knox and Root, as to the
exact phraseology I should use.

I do not send you a copy simply because
I have given no one a copy, not even the
men above mentioned. It is impossible if
I give out copies of any portions of my
message to prevent the message heling known
in advance; and the three press associations
who now have the message are under a
heavy penalty not to disclose a word of it
before the appointed time.

Harriman dissented from the news

Harriman dissented from the news xpressed in this letter, by writing the address, which, he said, "contains an following, of which the date is not allusion to what the President and you given: given:

given:

Thank you for your favor of the E0th. It was natural for me to suppose that railroad matters would be included in any discussion you and I might have before writing your message, I am of the opinion that an effective interstate Commerce Commission could resulate the matter of relates, and absolutely prevent the same, without any additional power of any kind, and, as you say, Paul Morion is more familiar with such matters than anyone clee in your Cabinet. I fear there has been a lack of co-eperation.

During the enormous development of the last four years the railroads have found it very hard to keep pace with the requirements imposed upon them, and the so-called surplus earnings, as well as additional capital, have been devoted to providing additional facilities and the bettering and enlarging of their properties so as to give the increased and botter service required of them.

This work of betterment and enlargement

Charles A. Peabody, who was at the wish to see our present efficient force and time Harriman's attorney and susting the underworld, then on the second day even as a tained very close relations with him. This testimony is important, as it gives the substance of an interview with Harriman, which must have taken HAPPINESS IS EASY TO FIND view with Roosevelt. Peabody said he talked twice with Harriman about place shortly after the latter's interpolitical campaign matters in 1904 in Harriman's office. Reterring to one of these conversations, he said:

Mr. Harriman on that occasion showed ne one, and I think two, of these letter-

As I wrote you, I am straid I am com-mitted to Fowler and do not see very well how I could get out of It. It would be very unpleasant for me, with Morton in my Can-inet, to say that I rejected him merely because I had heard that he was a "stront Santa Fe man," unless there was some

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of October 9, 1862 General McCarver, just from Powder River, showed us yesterday the richest specimen of quartz gold we have ever seen which he states was taken out of Carter's claim in Freeze-out Guich, Powder River, The chunk weighs about 16 ounces, and professed junges give it as their opinion that near two-thirds of its weight is gold, or that the chunk contains about \$125.

Dates from Lieutenant-Colonel Mauy's command as late as the 22d ultawe been received by express at Fort Walla Walla. He was then encamped n the Branneau River. His command on the Branneau River. His command had extended its scouts as far east as 40 miles above Salmon Falls. He reports that the emigration to Oregen and Washington Territory this Fall amounts to about 1200 wagons with passed Captain Crawford on Owyhee River. He had with him 100 wagons

Another ferryboat is in course of construction at upper ferry landing by Mr. Knott. It is to be propelled by

Legislative proceedings, House-Mr. Wilkins presented a petition from the people of Eugene City asking for a charter.

City Council-A motion was carried to go into election of Councilman for the Second Ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. M. Breck. S. Pennoyer was placed in nom-ination, and the Council not being able to think of any one else living in that to think of any one else living in that ward who, it was probable, would serve, if elected, a ballot was had in which Mr. Pennoyer received 4 votes, Judge Deady 2 and black I. The president decided that it required a majority of all the members of the Council to elect.

POLITICIANS AFTER THE FORCE So Says Policeman Who Urges Unholding of Civil Service.

PORTLAND, Oct. 8.—(To the Edi-tor.)—On November 2 the voters of Portland are to decide whether they retain or do away with civil service in the Police Department. Let us look for one minute at what civil service has accomplished in Portland and what would be the immediate result should civil service be abolished. Civil service has taken the Police Department of Portlang out of the hands of politicians and built up a department of men qualified mentally, physically and morally for the positions. ically and morally for the positions which they occupy; men who, on large occasions, by their courtesy and ability have won the praise of visitors from all the leading cities of our country; men who own their own houses, are raising their own families and have at heart the welfare of our city; men who heart the welfare of our city; men who owe allegiance to no political party

thank no political juggler for the position they occupy; execute the illegal orders of no besotted ward-heeler. Civil service guarantees to an officer a trial at which the officer must be found guilty of the charges preferred against him beyond a reasonable doubt. In other words, like every other man, he is assumed innocent until proven he is assumed innocent until proven guilty. Hence civil service has become as a thorn in the side of the professional politician, whose power is hampered by the fact that the officers in his district can no longer be compelled to harass those who oppose his will and protect those who obey his wishes.

will and protect those who obey his wishes.

Right here allow me to say that civil service is now used in all the leading cities of our country. It has been brought about by much work and deep thinking on the part of men who have had at heart the best welfare of their cities and not the boosting of their

cities and not the boosting of their own political aspirations.

Do away with civil service and the citizen officer or our city must hand the emblem of his authority to the subservent tool of machine politics.

Do away with civil service and the self-asserting police officer of today will be tomorrow replaced by the cringing

of next November, vote 127 X No. POLICE OFFICER.

PORTLAND, Oct. 5 .- (To the Editor.) -I have been much interested in the letters by all kinds of maids, marme one, and I think two, of these letters with reference to his going to Washington. He told me then that he had been to Washington, and Mr. Roosevelt wanted him to raise some money for the campaign fund, and he was then engaged in daing it. He told me himself that he had contributed \$50,000, and I think he said he was engaged in raising \$240,000. While I was there he had a conversation with a gentleman over the telephone about raising this fund.

This gentleman, Peabody said, was ried people and ment I think we all the telephone about raising this fund.

This gentleman, Peabody said, was Hamilton Twombly. In the second interview to which Peabody referred, he said Harriman explained that there had been some sort of an understanding with Mr. Roosevelt with regard to the appointment of Mr. Depew to a foreign mission, and if not, Depew's friends thought that he should be elected Sentator.

Mr. Tegethoff also produced the remarked of the secret of true happiness it won't the secret of true happiness Mr. Tegethoff also produced the recept of C. N. Bliss, treasurer of the matter whether we are married or matter whether 2, 1994, for Harriman's \$50,000 and the contribution to the campaign fund, which corroborates Harriman's state doesn't have to marry to be blissfully many that the subscription was made ment that the subscription was made to the National committee, though he did not deny that the bulk of the money he collected was handed over by the National committee to the New York state committee. Chairman Cortelyou on July 20, 1904, offered Harriman an appointment on the auxiliary feetly happy. It was of short duration in the substitution of the substitution

ried when very young and I was pertelyou on July 20, 1904, offered Harriman an appointment on the auxiliary
committee of the National committee,
his letter to that effect being acknowledged six days later by Harriman's secretary with the statement
that Harriman was in Europe and that
he would communicate its contents to
his employer.

A characteristic series of letters is
that relating to the appointment of B.
A. Fowler as Governor of Arizona.
Harriman wrote on January 28, 1805,
objecting to Fowler. Roosevelt inquired next day what objection he had
to the man and Harriman explained
on January 30 that Fowler was a "very
strong partisan of the Santa Fo."
Roosevelt wrote on January 31:

As I wrote you, I am afraid I am com-

Use for Local Grapes

PORTLAND, Oct. 6.—(To the Editor.)
—Why do not our people take more
advantage of the grape crop grown
right around our city? I know of right around our city? I know of several growers who are experiencing difficulty in disposing of their crop, even at 2 cents a pound, and threaten because I had heard that he was a "strong sants Fe man," unless there was some specific objection to him.

I need hardly tell you that it I appointed him I would twist his neck as if he was a chicken the moment I found he was showing one particle of favor to the Sants Fe, or, for the matter of that, to Southers Pacific or any other railroad, just as I would twist it if I found he was discriminating against any railroad. How would twist it if I found he was discriminating against any railroad. How would twist it if I found he was discriminating against any railroad. How would twist it if I found he was discriminating against any railroad. How would twist it if I found he was discriminating against any railroad. How would twist it if I found he was discriminating against any railroad. How would twist it if I found he was discriminating against any railroad. How would cost you \$5 in the stores can be made at home for \$1.