LEADS OCTOBER LUMBER VESSELS

Schooner Annie E. Smale Gets Away With Full Cargo for Hongkong.

CARRIES 1,103,214 FEET

Foreign Shipments of Lumber Will Fall Short of Exports for October, 1907—Steamship Beechley to Finish Cargo at Eureka.

The schooner Annie E. Smale cleared for Hongkong yesterday with 1,103,214 feet of Oregon lumber, valued at $15,008. The vessel will leave down the river this morning. The Annie E. Smale measures 809 net tons, but she has on board a cargo of considerably more than 1,000,000 feet. The lumber is all first-class and is of high value.

The Smale is the first lumber carrier to clear foreign for October. The shipments for this month will exceed those of September, but will fall short of the shipments for the corresponding month of last year. During that time the foreign exports of lumber amounted to 13,726,288 feet, with a valuation of $209,440.

The British steamship Beechley, which is undergoing repairs at the Port of Portland drydock, has been chartered for outward lumber. She will come off the dock about the middle of the month and will take a part cargo here. She will proceed to Eureka and finish and will then coal at Comox. From the British Columbia port the Beechley will proceed to Australia.

There are several sailing vessels on the list for lumber and they will no doubt get away before November 1. Total exports will run well up toward 4,000,000 feet. The coastwise shipments are increasing.

Nome City Takes Full Grain Cargo.

The steamship Nome City arrived up yesterday morning from San Francisco with a small quantity of general merchandise. She will take a full cargo of wheat South. The Nome City has been laid up in Oakland Creek for some time. While there Captain Hanson fell overboard from the rail and narrowly escaped death. As a result of the fall, Captain Hanson is still forced to use a cane. One ankle was severely sprained and he was bruised all over.

MICHELET READY TO CLEAR

Aster Takes Mixed Cargo of Wheat and Flour to Europe.

The French bark Michelet, which finished loading Friday, dropped down to an anchorage at St. John yesterday. The Michelet will clear tomorrow and will leave down Tuesday. She has a full cargo of wheat and will proceed for orders.

The German ship Aster, which has been loading flour at the mills, shifted to the Elevator Dock and will finish with wheat. She will be the first mixed cargo ship to sail for the present season. She will finish this week.

Special Service at Seamen's Mission.

Special services in connection with the tenth anniversary of the founding of the local branch of Missions of Seamen will be held this evening in the hall, No. 100 North Front street. Chaplain A. E. Bernays will conduct the service and a special musical programme has been prepared. Services will begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock. All friends of the mission are invited.

Marine Notes.

The steamship Alliance sailed for Coos Bay last night with a large list of passengers and a quantity of freight.

The steamship Breakwater, from Coos Bay, is due to arrive this evening.

The steamship Nome City is loading wheat at the Greenwich Dock for San Francisco.

The steamship Homer sailed for San Francisco last night.

The gasoline sloop Condor will sail tomorrow for Yaquina and Waldport.

The French bark Neuilly will begin taking wheat this morning.

Arrivals and Departures.

PORTLAND, Oct. 3.—Arrived—Steamship Nome City, from San Francisco; steamship Col. E. L. Drake, from Point Richmond. Sailed—Steamship Alliance, for Coos Bay; steamship Homer, for San Francisco; British ship Deudemona, for the United Kingdom for orders.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—Arrived, schooner South Bay, Astoria; steamer Tamalpais, Grays Harbor. Sailed, steamer Sungart, Sydney; steamer Cecil, Iquique; steamer Rose City, Portland; steamer Watson, Seattle; schooner A. B. Johnson, Grays Harbor.

Astoria, Oct. 3.—Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, north. Weather clear. Arrived at 6:30 and left up at 10 A. M. steamer Colonel E. L. Drake, from San Francisco. Arrived down at 6 A. M., and sailed at noon, steamer State of California, for San Francisco. Arrived down at 8 and sailed at 9:45 A. M., steamer Eureka, for Eureka. Arrived down at 2:50 P. M., steamer Yosemite.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—Arrived at 6 A. M., steamer South Bay. Steamer Bandon crossing bar at Tillamook last night struck. Put back half full of water; beached on mud flats. Sailed at noon, steamer Rose City, for Portland.

Salina Cruz, Oct 3.—Steamer Nevadan, for Portland via San Diego.

Victoria, Oct. 3.—Arrived, British ship Carradale, from Honolulu.

Tides at Astoria Sunday.

High			Low		
8:27	A. M.	6.2 feet	1:29	A. M.	0.8 feet
7:43	P. M.	7.4 feet	1:58	P. M.	4.0 feet

STEAMER INTELLIGENCE.

Due to Arrive.

Name.	From.	Date.
Breakwater	Coos Bay	Oct. 4
Rose City	San Francisco	Oct. 6
Roanoke	Los Angeles	Oct. 6
Alliance	Coos Bay	Oct. 8
State of Cal.	San Francisco	Oct. 12
Geo. W. Elder	San Pedro	Oct. 13
Nicomedia	Hongkong	Oct. 24
Alesia	Hongkong	Nov. 1
Numantia	Hongkong	Dec. 1

Scheduled to Depart.

Name.	For.	Date.
Breakwater	Coos Bay	Oct. 7
Roanoke	Los Angeles	Oct. 8
Alliance	Coos Bay	Oct. 10
Rose City	San Francisco	Oct. 10
Geo. W. Elder	San Pedro	Oct. 15
State of Cal.	San Francisco	Oct. 16
Alesia	Hongkong	Nov. 22
Numantia	Hongkong	Dec. 10

Entered Saturday.

Homer, Am. steamship (Doris), with general cargo, from San Francisco.

Nome City, Am. steamship (Hanson), with general cargo, from San Francisco.

Cleared Saturday.

Homer, Am. steamship (Doris), general cargo, for San Francisco.

Alliance, Am. steamship (Olson), with general cargo, for Coos Bay.

Annie E. Smale, Am. schooner (Colstrup), with 1,103,214 feet of lumber, valued at $15,008, for Hongkong.

GROWERS AGAIN GAMBLE

Trouble Threatened in Champagne in South of France.

EPERNAY, France, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—The crisis in the champagne trade is creating in Champagne a state of unrest resembling that which existed last year in the southern wine districts. Champagne growers complain chiefly of the ravages of mildew and of the importation into the Champagne district of wines grown outside.

The center of the disturbance is the town of Ay, and the population is threatening forcibly to seize all the "foreign" wine and empty it into the River Marne.

CATHOLICS PLAN CONGRESS

Greatest Event Since Plenary Council at Baltimore.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Preparations for the greatest demonstration of the Catholics of the United States since the plenary council of Baltimore of two decades ago, were begun at a meeting of leading Roman Catholic laymen of Chicago last night.

The event will be the Catholic missionary congress of the United States and Canada. It will begin in Chicago on Sunday, November 15, and end on the following Wednesday. More than 60 archbishops, bishops and mitred abbots of the United States, Canada and Mexico already have pledged themselves to be present. The meeting last night was presided over by Archbishop Quigley, who, as chairman of the board of governors of the Catholic Church Extension Society and archbishop of the city in which the congress is to be held, will be the leading spirit throughout. He will be assisted by Rev. Francis Clement Kelly, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society, as permanent vice-chairman.

In answer to a petition by Father Kelly, indorsed by Bishop Quigley and sent to Rome, a short time ago, word was received yesterday that the Most Rev. Diomed Falconio, apostolic delegate at Washington, had been appointed to attend the congress as the representative of Rome and confer the papal blessing.

The congress becomes possible only by virtue of the recent decree of Pope Pius X, which on November 1 takes the United States and Canada out of the ranks of missionary countries, as they have been hitherto considered, and places them on the same footing as the distinctively Catholic nations of the old world. The aim of the congress is to take up the burden and to stir the Catholics of the United States up to their new obligations.

The congress will be composed of laymen and ecclesiastics from all parts of the country.

DESIRE DO OUTDO WRIGHT

FRENCH SUBSCRIBE HEAVILY TO AERIAL LEAGUE.

Want to Be Leaders in Aerial Navigation and Give Money to Stimulate Invention.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—Parisians are in a state of delight over the idea of the new French Aerial League, which is to be formed on the lines of the German Navy League, and during the few days which have passed since the subscription lists were opened, nearly half a million dollars has been subscribed and in a week or so the league will have more money on hand than was collected for Count Zeppelin in Germany. No one who has not lived among the French people can form an idea of the real patriotism which slumbers at the bottom of the heart of even the most fanatic French Socialist.

It is not a blatant jingoism, but in every Frenchman there is ingrained a certainty that French is the only language, Paris the only town in all the world worth living in, French art the only art worthy the name, French women the only women worth looking at and the only women knowing how to dress, and above all French intelligence, whether expressed in wit, art, in scientific invention, or in any other manner, the only intelligence that is intelligence at all.

Frenchmen consider themselves the pioneers in everything. No matter what the invention may be, France lays prior claim to it. For instance, the phonograph, the steam engine and the printing press were, the French think, all developments of French ideas.

This being so, the fact that flying is getting so near practical solution by Wilbur Wright has given Frenchmen "furiously to think." M. Santos Dumont and M. Henry Farman are, of course, neither of them Frenchmen, but France adopted them what the Paris papers call "tres Parisiens." But by no stress of imagination can Wilbur Wright be made a Frenchman, and in consequence feeling is hot, not against him, but in favor of a French aeroplanist equaling or bettering him.

At the back of the Aerial League of France there is, of course, the very sound commercialism which, although French people laugh at Americans as a nation of shopkeepers, inspires every French idea. French trade has made money from the motor car, and if the aeroplane is to be generalized French trade would like to make a lot of money out of that.

Quick Work in Building.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from East St. Louis, Ill., says: The building of a five-room cottage, with a basement, painted, plastered, ready for occupancy, in less than 12 hours, is the accomplishment of an East St. Louis contractor. Before 7 o'clock yesterday morning the site of the house was a vacant lot, with no hint of the change to be made in evidence. An hour and a half later the foundations were completed, stone and brick, the latter for chimneys, were unloaded, while a basement excavation was being shoveled out.

Meanwhile, the carpenters were getting their floor timbers and joists cut up. The floor took up an hour, and three hours' work brought the house to the ground-floor level. The masons during this time run up the chimneys and the interior wall studding was sent merrily up. By noon the roof was well under way, the framework for walls and ceilings completed and ready for lathers, plasterers, plumbers, gas-fitters and electricians.

The cottage has in addition to its five rooms a modern bathroom. The house cost $2000.

Peter Arth, of St. Louis, got a job from Contractor Charles Merx by carrying a brick around a block 10 hours continuously. Merx was doubtful if Peter would stick to a job, and chose this method for a test.

SENATE KILLED BORAH'S MEASURE

Foraker Case Recalls Attempt to Make Unlawful Such Procedure.

HEYBURN LED OPPOSITION

Lawyer-Senators Voted Against Law That in Its Operation Would Take Away Much of Their Private Practice.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 3.—William R. Hearst's exposure of Senator Foraker of Ohio, calls to mind the fact that Senator Borah, of Idaho, during the past session of Congress, undertook to secure an amendment to the existing statute, making it unlawful for Senators and Representatives in Congress to accept compensation for services as attorneys in any case pending in court, wherever the United States Government had any interest whatsoever in the case at issue. Had Senator Foraker's relations with the Standard Oil Company been exposed eight months ago, the Borah amendment, instead of being craftily smothered, would have received that serious consideration to which it was entitled, and individual Senators would have been put on record for or against it. As it happened, the amendment was killed by a tricky maneuver on the part of the Senator in charge of the then pending legislation.

Borah Proposes Amendment.

On February 12, Senator Borah proposed to amend the section of the statutes by inserting, after the words "before my Department" the word "court," and in explanation of his amendment said:

This section purports to preclude a Senator or Representative in Congress from practicing where the United States Government is interested before a department, court-martial or any other part of the Government. The same reason should apply with reference to practicing in United States courts where the Government is interested as applies to any other department. If there is any occasion for the statute at all, it should apply with reference to the courts the same as to courts-martial or a department, or any other part of the Government.

The introduction of this amendment came as a surprise to the Senate, and met with expected opposition, but strange to say, most of the opposition came from Western Senators. Senator Teller of Colorado was the first to object, and his objection was as peculiar and contradictory as his objection to much other legislation he has fought in late years.

Senator Sutherland, of Utah, was next in line to take a fling at the amendment. Speaking of Senators accepting fees for services as attorneys in cases in which the Government had an interest, he said:

I think it is altogether a matter of taste. My opinion about it is that a Senator or Representative ought not to appear before a court in any case in which the United States is involved. Since I have been a member of this body, I have always declined to appear in any such cases; but to make a breach of taste a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment not to exceed two years, and by a fine of $10,000, it seems to me is going altogether too far.

Senator Borah, replying to the Senator from Utah, said that the fact that Senator Sutherland would not appear in court in a case in which the Government was interested, is a primary reason why such practice should be forbidden, "because the practice is wrong." He added:

I submit that those who are here for the purpose of legislating must stand in such a position that they are not disqualified in any respect whatsoever, either by previous employment or by anticipated employment, with reference to those matters in which the Government of the United States is concerned. It cannot be said that it applies to a department and would not apply to a court, because the courts are human just the same as the departments.

Senator Heyburn, in charge of the codification bill, took part in the discussion. Mr. Heyburn did not condemn the Borah amendment as bad legislation; he contended that the very evil aimed at by the amendment was inferentially covered by the wording of existing law; in other words, he held that the statute forbade practice in the courts, yet he was unwilling to specifically bar such practice by inserting the word "court" in the law. But he had a further objection to the Borah amendment—an objection that struck into his own pocket—that amendment, if adopted, would deny Senators the right to appear as attorneys "in controversies under the provisions of section 2320 of the revised statutes of the United States, which is the section providing for contests in support of adverse claims filed against applications for mining patents." The Senator, perhaps naturally, did not want to legislate himself out of his own private law practice. Said he:

Analyses Provisions.

The language preceding the proposed amendment is very broad. It says that no person, naming the classes—"shall, directly or indirectly, receive or agree to receive, any compensation whatever for any services rendered or to be rendered to any person, either himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party or directly or indirectly interested."

It would perhaps be appropriate to provide that no member of Congress should appear as an attorney in a court of the United States against the Government of the United States in any case in which the Government has a real interest; but to provide that in every case in which the Government is directly or indirectly interested, without defining the character of the interest, as to whether or not it be such an interest as I have referred to or whether it be the interest in maintaining the law, would seem to me to be too wide a restriction.

Taking up the discussion, Senator Borah said there were two ways of looking at the question at issue; from the interest of the Government, and from the standpoint of the man who is contending in litigation against the Government. And therein he advanced one of the strongest arguments in support of his amendment. He said:

I maintain that the position of a United States Senator should not be used in the courts or elsewhere or in any other way than that of legislator, and that he ought not to appear before any department or court, because of the influence or because of the effect of his appearance there might have upon those contending against him. The same rule precisely applies with reference to the courts and the departments in that respect.

In view of the fact that the wisdom of the legislators heretofore has seen fit to crystallize this question into a statute, for the very reason which I have suggested, and for the single reason that it applies to the departments, it should also apply to the courts of the United States, because the complaint is being made and it is abroad in the land that these influences are used in the courts for the purpose of accomplishing and doing what ought not to be done.

Might Appear in Some Cases.

In answer to objection by Senator McLaurin, Senator Borah pointed out that his amendment would not prohibit Senators and Representatives from going into court in criminal cases.

With reference to the declaration that courts were not amenable to Congressional influence, as are the departments, Senator Borah said:

It appears that once in a while the courts get into politics, become interested in such questions and are more or less concerned with reference to results, as we all know. We have had some experience along these lines. I have not been in the Senate long enough to know whether a man ceases to be a lawyer after he gets here, as suggested by the Senator from Mississippi, but I know a great many of them practice after they get here who did not practice before.

Vice-President Fairbanks, who was presiding, undertook to get a vote on the modified amendment, but Senator Heyburn objected, saying he assumed his colleague wished to submit some remarks in regard to the amendment. "I certainly do not intend that it shall be adopted without some discussion," said Senator Heyburn.

It was then that Heyburn began his work. He said he was anxious to make progress with the main bill. Then followed this language, in contrast with what has gone before:

We discussed this question pretty well yesterday. I do not know that any Senator has anything further to say, nor do I know that he has not, and I think probably the amendment had better go over for the day and see if we can make some progress with the bill. There are not enough Senators in the chamber to attempt to vote upon it, and it might defeat the purpose of the consideration of the bill today.

The Borah amendment was not called up again until February 18, and this is what the Congressional Record shows:

"The Secretary—The next passed-over amendment is one submitted by the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Borah), on page 57, section 115, line 24, before the word 'department,' to insert 'court in any civil cause or before any,' so that it will read," etc.

"The Vice-President—The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Borah).

"The amendment was rejected."

Now this is what actually happened; the Record does not show all. The Senate, at that time, was just as depleted as it was on the 13th, when Senator Heyburn said there were not enough Senators present to consider the Borah amendment. The amendment had not been further discussed, notwithstanding Senator Heyburn had said on the 13th that it should not be voted upon until it had been further debated. Yet here was an opportunity presented to Mr. Heyburn and half a dozen Senators to kill the Borah amendment aimed at their own law practices, and in the twinkling of an eye, without the Senate at large knowing anything about it, the amendment was killed and no Senator was forced to go on record. Senator Borah wanted to have a rollcall, so that every Senator would be recorded for or against the practice at which his amendment was aimed. Senator Heyburn was shrewd enough to let the amendment be killed with the protest of half a dozen Senators. Had he been in favor of even a modification of the amendment, as he had declared, the time to have proposed such amendment was when the motion was put by the Vice-President. But he remained silent. He made no protest, for fear of stirring up further debate, and that was just exactly what he did not want.

Perhaps President Roosevelt, in his next message to Congress, may have something to say on the practice, using the Foraker case as his cue. The House is still susceptible to public sentiment, and Speaker Cannon is not a practicing lawyer, so there is still hope—if the President takes hold. Senator Heyburn would not be able to sidetrack a recommendation of President Roosevelt.

PROSECUTES ALL TRUSTS

BONAPARTE TELLS OF WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

Says Cases Have Been Brought When Information Came From Responsible Sources.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Attorney-General Bonaparte yesterday made public his reply to a letter he had received from Josephus Daniels, chairman of the Democratic Press Committee at Chicago, asking for facts connected with the trust prosecutions by the Department of Justice, including the present standing of litigation against the trusts.

The reply gives a summary of the cases prosecuted substantially as furnished in a recent report made public, a copy of which the Attorney-General forwards to Mr. Daniels. The Attorney-General says that his department has prosecuted all cases under the Sherman Anti-Trust or Interstate Commerce laws that have been brought to its attention from responsible sources, where the facts disclosed warrant such action. He continues:

"It is, of course, needless for me to say that the mere fact that a corporation or association is called a 'trust' by Mr. John Moody in his manual, does not prove or even tend to prove that its organization or its members have been guilty of violation of federal laws. Neither is such guilt suggested by the fact that such organization may do a large and apparently profitable business."

RANCHERS WANT LYNCHING

Assault of Negro on White Woman Infuriates Them.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 3.—Charged with having robbed and assaulted Miss Edna Ralston, a young Los Angeles singer, Edwin Morton, a negro, was arrested by officers of this city and brought here to the city jail, pending trial. Miss Ralston is in a critical condition, as the attack on her late Wednesday night at a lonely spot on the Cosgrove line. After the arrest of the negro by the officers, he was hurried to Los Angeles to keep him out of the clutches of the infuriated men looking for him. News of the man's arrest spread like wildfire and the ranchmen were arming themselves with rifles and shotguns when Morton was hurried on board a Cosgrove car and brought to Los Angeles.

Calumet & Hecla Victorious.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 3.—Judge Knappen in the United States Circuit Court here today handed down an opinion in the long-drawn-out case of Albert S. Bigelow, president of the Osceola Consolidated Mining Company, against the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company and against the Calumet & Hecla Company and the Osceola Company, joint defendants, stating it was his opinion that the bills of complaint should be dismissed. The Osceola Company, which was cited for contempt of court, is found not guilty, in the opinion of Judge Knappen. This is a victory for the Calumet & Hecla. The defendants are awarded costs in the cases.

The suit was begun by Bigelow to prevent the Calumet & Hecla from voting stock which they hold in the Osceola Company, Mr. Bigelow claiming that for the Calumet & Hecla to hold this stock and vote it was a clear violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. He secured a temporary restraining order to prevent the Osceola Company from holding its annual meeting and restraining the Calumet & Hecla from voting its stock in the Osceola. He asked for a permanent injunction to prevent the Calumet & Hecla from holding or voting this stock.

MEN'S DISEASES

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT
My success has come as a reward of ability and honest, earnest and scientific application of thorough understanding

ORIGINAL METHODS
I depend upon nobody's theories, but treat my patients in the light of my own knowledge and experience

$10 My Fee in Any Uncomplicated Disorder Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured

There is not another physician or specialist anywhere who treats men's diseases as I treat them. This is a fact that should be duly considered by those who have repeatedly been disappointed in their efforts to obtain a cure. In no other branch of practice has medical science so lagged and the forms of treatment now commonly employed among the profession are largely based upon theories that have been handed down through generations of doctors. An evidence of this is the prevalent inability to successfully cope with several of those ailments peculiar to men.

MEN ONLY

DR. TAYLOR
The Leading Specialist.

I have learned Nature's laws applying to their cause and cure. Through this knowledge I have perfected forms of treatment wholly original and distinctive. Every requirement for a thorough cure is scientifically met, and as a result I am able to completely master cases commonly regarded as incurable. I especially invite those who have been long afflicted to consult me. My success in curing difficult cases has brought my marvelous growth of practice and made me the foremost specialist treating men's diseases.

All medicines are prepared in my own private laboratory and are absolutely fresh and pure.

My equipment for X-Ray work enables me to make a most thorough and scientific diagnosis.

"WEAKNESS"

I am confident that I have cured more cases of so-called "weakness" than any other physician. There may be doctors in the large Eastern cities who have treated more cases than I, but they cling to the old and ineffective practice of dosing with tonics. "Weakness" is merely a symptom of local disorder that requires local treatment. This is a truth that I have discovered, and that has been fully established by my success in effecting permanent cures. My method is original with myself and is employed by no other physician.

FREE CONSULTATION.

To judge my ability without personal consultation may be an injustice to yourself that will cost a lifetime of suffering. Consultation is free and confidential and you place yourself under no obligation to me whatever by coming to talk with me about your case.

VARICOCELE

Under my treatment the most aggravated cases of varicocele are cured in a few days' time. There is no pain, and it is seldom necessary that the patient be detained from his occupation. Normal circulation is at once restored throughout all the organs and their natural processes of waste and repair are again established. If you are afflicted with varicocele, consult me at once. Delay can but bring on aggravated conditions and nervous complications that will impair the vital functions and involve the general health.

No other physician employs a like treatment, and so thorough is my work that there need not be the slightest fear of a relapse into old conditions.

CONTRACTED DISORDERS

To but partially cure a contracted disease is almost as dangerous as to allow it to go untreated. Unless every particle of infection and inflammation is removed, the probability exists that the disease will gradually work its way into the general system. Still greater is the danger of the prostate gland becoming chronically inflamed, which always brings partial or complete loss of power. Perhaps twenty-five per cent of the cases of so-called "weakness" are a direct result of some imperfectly treated contracted disease. During the past five years I have treated thousands of cases of contracted disorders and have effected an absolutely thorough and safe cure in each instance. There have been no relapses or undesirable developments whatever, and my patients have been cured in less time than other and less thorough forms of treatment require in producing even doubtful results.

The DR. TAYLOR CO.
234½ Morrison St., Cor. Second
PORTLAND, OREGON
Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 to 1

MIGHTY ARE FALNEL

Present Campaign Holds Record for Mudslinging.

IDOLS ARE THROWN DOWN

Hearst Raises Havoc With Reputations and Good Names and Nobody Can Tell Where He Is Going to Strike Next.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 3.—The campaign of 1908 will go down in history as a record-breaker in one respect at least; in no other Presidential year has as much mud been slung back and forth as has been in evidence during the past two or three weeks. There have been other campaigns as bitter, notably the campaign of 1896, but not even in that memorable fight were personalities indulged in as freely as this year, nor were so many public men mowed down by exposure of their corruption.

And yet the campaign of 1908 has only fairly begun. How many more men will be forced into the Down and Out Club before election day would seem to depend upon how much additional evidence William R. Hearst has to offer to the waiting public. For it is due largely to Hearst that the paid servants of law-defying corporations have been shown up in their true colors. It took such a man as Hearst to unearth the evidence.

Appalling as have been the exposures thus far, only good can result, for every man proved to be in the employ of the corporations, be he Senator, Representative, or some minor official, will have to be turned out of office. Moreover, others who are under suspicion, not without cause, will be watched the more closely in the hope that what is now suspicion may be turned into exposure.

There are some men Hearst may not be able to defeat, even though he procures evidence; there may be others shrewd enough to have covered their trails, but even if such men remain in public life they will be handicapped in their effort to protect corporate interests, for they will find themselves robbed of trusted lieutenants, and lieutenants are absolutely necessary successfully to defeat or promote legislation according to the desire of the corporations.

The exposure of Senator Foraker occasioned no surprise, for it has been well known for years, and beyond all reasonable doubt, that the Senior Senator from Ohio was a friend of the corporations, and it was suspected that he was handsomely paid for his services. The only astonishment attending the Foraker exposure was the discovery that a man of Foraker's adroitness would have carried on a written correspondence of so damaging a character. It is equally surprising that Mr. Archbold, in directing the efforts of his paid servants in Congress, should have written so plainly to the public men in his employ. But as far as establishing Foraker's connection with the Standard Oil Company is concerned no one was startled, except Mr. Foraker and his friend Archbold.

What is true of Foraker is also true of Joe Sibley, ex-Congressman from Pennsylvania. During his service in the House of Representatives Joe Sibley was a "jolly good fellow." Indeed he was the jolliest of the jolly; the best entertainer in the whole Congress, and personally as popular as any man under the Capitol's dome. He was an extravagant spender, and a prince of entertainers. But with all this it was known that he had been a large oil operator who had sold out to the Standard Oil Company, and that he was in Congress to "look after" the interests of that corporation and the interests of the coal trust.

Joe Sibley was an intimate friend of Speaker Cannon. They were the "Two Joes" and a couple of merry wags they were when together. They dined together, they played poker together, and they hobnobbed together at odd times. What influence, if any, Joe Sibley had over Joe Cannon can not be set down as fact, but the intimate relationship that existed between them will no doubt react against the Speaker in his campaign for re-election this Fall, and the Speaker's record on trust legislation will be gone over with a fine-tooth comb to determine whether or not he fell under the persuasive influence of genial Joe Sibley, the messenger boy and go-between of the Standard Oil Company.

That Senator McLaurin was a servant of the Standard Oil Company was not suspected in the days he was a member of the Senate. Gentlemanly, retiring, quiet, yet scholarly, McLaurin was regarded highly in the Senate, and was deeply sympathized with when personally and viciously attacked upon the floor of the Senate by Mr. Tillman. Perhaps Mr. Tillman knew more of McLaurin than he ever told; perhaps he knew of McLaurin's attempt to bleed the Standard Oil in order to defeat his colleague. If he knew those things, his attack was the more justified than seemed probable at the time.

Where Hearst will strike next; whose record will be laid bare, no one can tell but Hearst, and perhaps even he, at this time, can not foretell all he will have to say before the campaign closes.

S.S.S. CONTAINS NO MERCURY

Medicines containing Mercury are often given to persons suffering with Contagious Blood Poison, and so powerful is the action of this drug that it frequently removes the symptoms in a short while, and shuts the disease up in the system to do greater damage to the delicate internal members. When, however, the treatment is left off, the disease always returns, and the patient finds that his health has been injured by this powerful mineral, and he is often left with weak stomach, disturbed digestion, mercurial rheumatism, etc. The action of S. S. S. is entirely different. It contains no Mercury, nor any other harmful drug, but is made entirely of healing, cleansing roots and herbs. It cures Contagious Blood Poison by removing the virus from the blood. It searches out every particle of the poison and does not leave the least trace for future outbreaks. S. S. S., in addition to curing the disease, builds up and strengthens every part of the body. Its fine tonic effects tone up the stomach and digestion, improve the appetite and regulate the entire system. Home treatment book containing valuable information about the different stages of the disease and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

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