

# THEODORE ROOSEVELT TO CIRCLE UNITED STATES IN 39 DAYS

Quick Reportee Between Colonel and Editor John Temple Graves Brings Loud Applause at Recent Banquet Given in Atlanta, Georgia.

TRAVELING more than 9000 miles in 39 days might be a big task for some people, but it is by no means regarded as by Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President, traveler, hunter and lecturer, who is now on his way to the Pacific Coast and scheduled to arrive in Portland on the afternoon of April 6. Mr. Roosevelt is traveling as a private citizen, buying his tickets, Pullman and railway, the same as any other resident of the Republic.

Whatever may be his object in thus covering the National circuit from the Atlantic to the Gulf, from the Gulf to the Pacific, from the Pacific to the Great Lakes and on to the Atlantic no one seems to know but himself. The suspicion that he is feeling the pulse of the American people with regard to his own standing has been put forth by some of the more or less satirical politicians, but on the other hand, his friends declare that he is simply paying off obligations which he assumed during his stay in Africa. There is also the surmise that he is engaged primarily upon a tour to deliver lectures before certain universities and that he will receive a goodly sum for his speeches before the students of the University of California at Berkeley, of which there are five in number.

## Roosevelt Loves Strenuous.

Be that as it may, Mr. Roosevelt seems to enjoy that same love for the strenuous that his career as President gave so many evidences of. His itinerary from Oyster Bay to the West Coast and back to his home covers 22 type-written pages, and in these are 12 lengthy addresses covering an hour or more in length.

It is also presumed that Mr. Roosevelt has a desire to pave a way for the future in the lecture field by already well formed from previous speeches before university audiences, not only in this country, but in Europe.

In departing from Oyster Bay, the ex-President must have noticed that there was a lack of the usual preparation on the part of the newspapers in neglecting to send delegations to report all of his movements. Since leaving Atlanta only one newspaperman has accompanied him.

When the Colonel arrived in Atlanta on March 9 he found the city rejoicing over the holding of the Southern Commercial Congress—an institution which has grown to be a factor of importance. President Taft was billed to appear the next day and the town was full of delegates and visitors. Inasmuch as it was a sort of a holiday, the Southerners gave the Colonel a rousing reception. He was escorted to the hotel, dined and fêted and given opportunity to talk about "Civic Righteousness" to his heart's content and here an incident is related.

At the banquet tendered Mr. Roosevelt and the visiting newspapermen in attendance upon the congress, John Temple Graves, himself a proud Atlantian, was one of the speakers. Incidentally he is editor of the New York American. In dealing with the honored guest he spoke of his wonderful activity. He took his listeners through the major incidents of the ex-President's remarkable political and military career. Tracing Mr. Roosevelt's career from his first visit to Atlanta while President, Mr. Graves followed him from Memphis to London, pictured him standing before the Pyramids of Egypt, where the great Napoleon had called to centuries to witness the greatness of his performance, traced his footsteps over the path where Mars Antony had trod and told how black savage kings knelt before him and emperors took him to their arms. Finally he traced the returning conqueror to London, where, as the representative of the American Republic, he walked in a procession with seven kings with "crowns upon their kingly heads."

At this point the Colonel broke in: "John, you are two kings shy."

## Reportee is to the Point.

Giving no indication of the interruption, Mr. Graves shot back:

"We'll make it a royal flush," and continued:

"The glint of his spectacles was not dimmed by the rays reflected from any of the kings who followed him."

The happy phrase of the noted Georgian editor provoked enthusiastic applause.

The journey of the Colonel, who is accompanied by his private secretary, Frank Harper, was resumed on the night of March 9, and at Birmingham he delivered an extended address on "Civic Righteousness." His next important stop was at Houston, Tex., on March 12, where he delivered the same lecture which he had delivered at Birmingham. The stop before the lecture at Houston were at Jackson, Miss., and at New Orleans. From Houston he went to Fort Worth and Dallas. In both towns he was entertained at banquets.

When it came time for the Colonel to leave Fort Worth, on the night of March 14, he started on the longest stretch of his journey.

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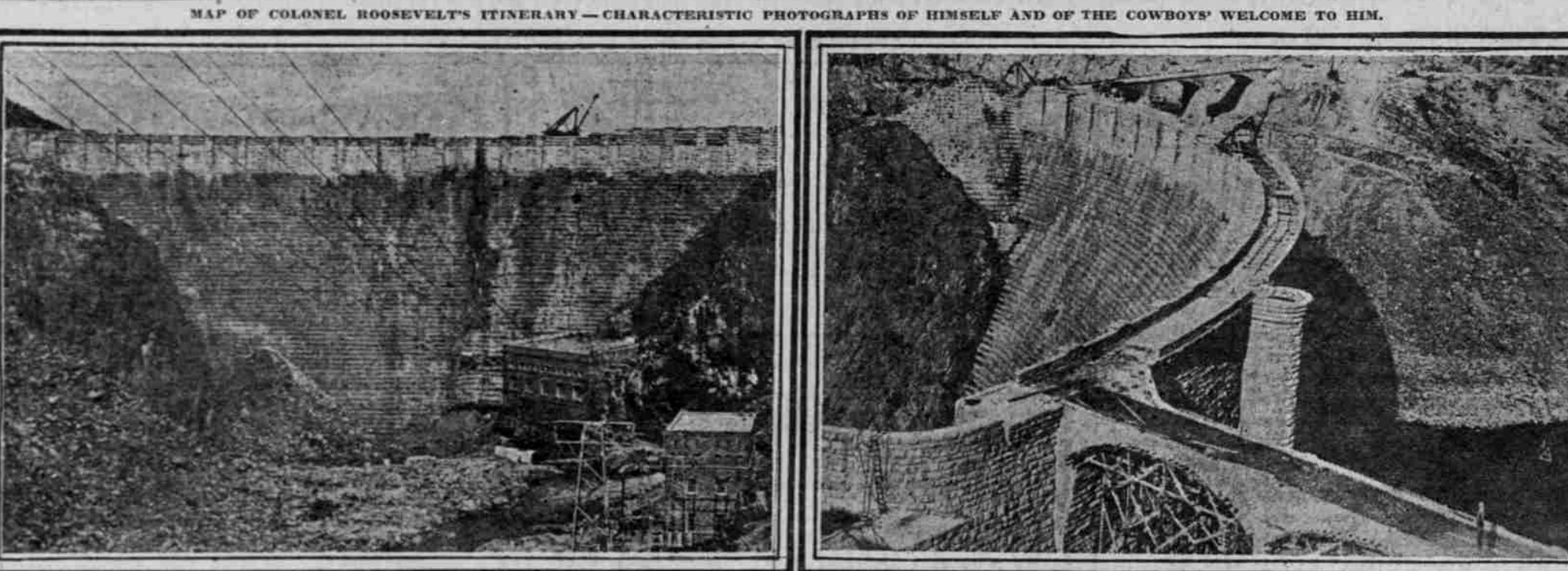
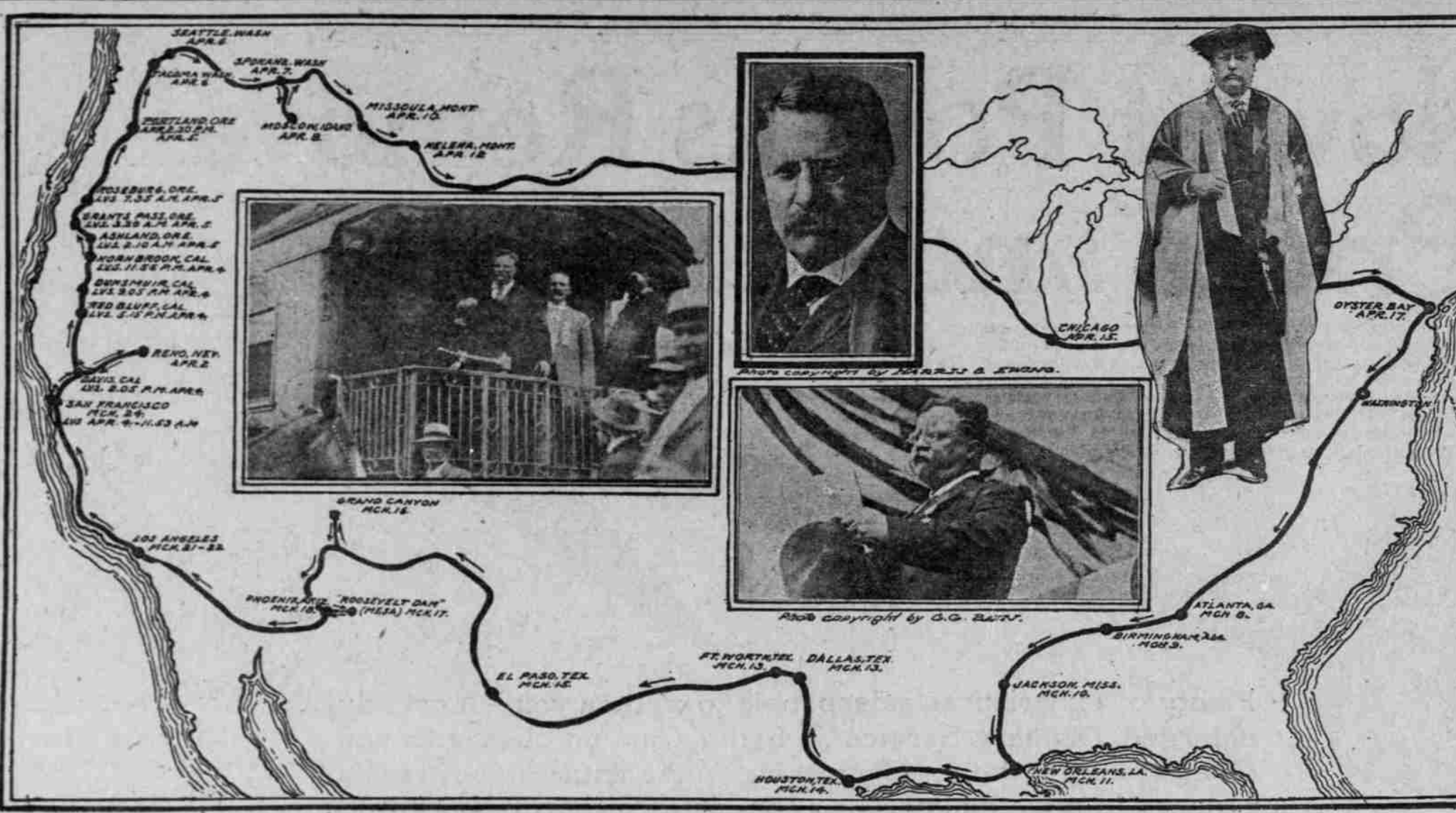
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the largest in the world, and cost \$2,500,000. It will furnish water to hundreds of farms and will develop water power sufficient to light 1000 homes. Engineers say that the dam holds in storage enough water to cover the State of Delaware to a depth of one foot. The great structure is 280 feet in height, and on the top is 1680 feet long.

March 20 (tomorrow) the party will arrive in Los Angeles, and here Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter will go to Santa Barbara and become the guests of Mrs. James A. Garfield, widow of President Garfield. It is stated that they will stay at Santa Barbara until the Colonel is almost ready to leave San Francisco. They will then go to the home of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who is engaged in business in San Francisco. All the Roosevelts are looking forward to a happy event during the month of April in the home of Roosevelt junior.

The Colonel will spend a week in the environs of San Francisco delivering during the morning hours a lecture before the students at Berkeley on various topics and after an address in San Francisco on March 27 and one at Reno on April 3, he will start for Portland on April 4, arriving here at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of April 5.

It is understood that he will ride in a private car from San Francisco. If one should happen to be attached to the train, if not he will take the Pullman. Mrs. Roosevelt and daughter will not accompany him in his journey to the north. He will make only two stops in Southern Oregon, at Ashland and at Roseburg, spending five minutes at each town. The lack of stops is due to the schedule of the Shasta Limited, which is a through train.

In Portland he will be given a strenuous time, including a ride about the city, laying the cornerstone of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club's building in their field, a ride to the East Side to view the East Side school children and then a rest of one hour, after which he will be taken to a banquet at the Commercial Club. After the banquet comes the speech at the Armory, a reception at the Press Club and then on to the train, which he will take at 11:30 P. M. for Tacoma.

April 6 is to be spent in Tacoma and Seattle and April 7 in Spokane and April 8 in Moscow, Idaho. Then the next stop will be at Missoula, Helena and on to Chicago, with only stops where it is impossible to avoid it. His trip to Chicago from Seattle will be over the Northern Pacific. He will arrive in Oyster Bay on the morning of April 17, having been gone just 39 days.

## SEATTLE PREPARING TO ATTACK DUAL TELEPHONE SYSTEMS NOW

City on Puget Sound Takes Exception Finally to Source of Annoyance and Expense Incurred Ever Since Independent Company Obtained Franchise on Ground of Entering Competition With Sunset Company.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 18.—(Special)—Evidence accumulates that Seattle is preparing to attack the dual telephone systems which have been a source of annoyance and expense ever since the Independent Company obtained a franchise on the ground of entering into competition with the Sunset Company. Citizens long ago awoke to the fact that the only effect of a second company was to make an extra telephone necessary, and that any thought of competition, in the hope of forcing down rates and at the same time improving the service was barren.

A complaint, which may be taken as stating the case for the entire city, has been made in a newspaper interview by a suburban grocerman, who emphasizes the fact that in order to meet his needs he has been obliged to install both telephones. He says, in part:

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce seems to express satisfaction that the Railroad Commission now has charge of telephone rates, and that it will adjust and regulate them. Is that explanation enough for the hundreds of men like me in Seattle who are trying to make a living for wife and family out of a small business? Where has our competition gone? If I can't get along away out where I run my business with only one telephone, how can any business man down town get along with only one? Of course, my question is absurd. Everybody knows that if you are in business in Seattle you must have two telephones.

Coupled with the defective service of both companies, necessitating the patron of the telephone to install both systems, is a persistent rumor that the Pacific Telephone Company, which owns the Sunset lines, has also acquired control of the Independent system.

"If this rumor be true," says The Town Crier, "the sooner the way is cleared for actual absorption of the operating plant and abolition of the dual system, the better for the public." This appears to be a correct statement of public sentiment. The manner in which the railroad commission is dealing with the problem is not understood as promising relief; for whatever the rate may be, as settled by that tribu-

felt like quitting the chamber. I do not share that view. I prefer to stand by it, but I want to see a broader spirit shown, and not have democracy stifled by its creatures, its board of trustees. This body has refused to work in conjunction with other bodies. It is time to sink its primary. It is time that its board of trustees undertook the work of attending to its finances, and leaving its constructive work to the members of the body in whom it belongs.

In order to save the chamber from passing on the Griffiths' resolution, J. F. Douglas offered a substitute, which was adopted, providing: "That a committee of five be chosen from the floor with directions to consider and report, at the next meeting, to what extent, if at all, the by-laws should be altered, methods revised or other changes made in order to increase the democracy and promote the efficiency and usefulness and leadership of this chamber."

## Basis Seen for Criticism.

Griffiths' criticisms are based on several events of recent origin. One allusion made by him points to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce declined to enter into an arrangement for publicity with eight other organizations, unless its own plan for handling the funds should be adopted; and this plan, of course, left the control of the money with the representatives of the chamber. Another shot fired by Griffiths had reference to the attitude of the chamber toward the bond issue of \$500,000 for a municipally-owned streetcar system, and also to other bond issues and amendments voted upon at the recent election. In each instance the people voted contrary to the recommendation of the chamber. The "rebuke," if such it may be termed, was particularly marked with respect to the bond issue. The subject had been considered by the Chamber of Commerce committee on taxation, which had submitted a voluminous report. The report of the committee, after adoption by the chamber, was used by the Seattle Electric Company as a part of its campaign literature, anonymously compiled and widely circulated for the purpose of defeating the bonds. The people voted overwhelmingly for the bond issue; and that fact is alluded to by Griffiths in support of his contention that the Chamber of Commerce has ceased to be democratic.

Ordinarily the meetings of the chamber are without special features. They are attended by only a small proportion of the membership. It is safe to predict that next Tuesday's meeting, when the Douglas resolution will come up, will be largely attended.

## RUSSIANS IN OLD SCOTLAND

Children Speak English, but Elders Retain Their Own Customs.

London Graphic.

That 25,000 subjects of the Czar should be hard at work north of the Tweed seems to have come as a surprise to many Southerners, who regard Scotland as immune from the alien. That he should flock into London, which is much more accessible to him, and coarser, though more illustrious visions of gold-paved streets, is quite understandable, yet there he is—Pole, Lett and Lithuanian—hard at work among the coal and iron strata of the west of Scotland, and he has been there since 1834, when the Balts came to work introduced him to break a strike.

After all, it is but a return visit, for Scotland, during nearly three centuries, sent some of her best blood across the North Sea to Poland, and at a later period to Russia itself. Scots went as soldiers, they crowded in as traders, for in those days the sea offered greater facilities than the road, and the path to the Baltic ports was easier and the welcome greater than the highway that led to England. Some of the descendants of these ventures still remain in the land of their adoption, retaining their Scotch surnames, but quite unable to read a line of Burns; and they are readily traced, for they usually carried with them a document, known as the birth brief, detailing their origin, a duplicate of which was kept by the magistrates who granted it, and is still to be found in what is known as the propinquity registers of Scotland.

The name of "Peter the Painter" is equaled in the first half of the seventeenth century by a Scotsman who entered the Polish cavalry and was constantly described in Scotch documents as Patrick Gordon, alias "Steelhand." From the same part of the country came Peter the Great's right-hand man, the laird of Auchtermuchty in Buchan, and the Jacobite rebellion drove a Scotch naval officer into the position of Governor of Cronstadt.

These emigrants, indeed, were nearly all men of mark. Our immigrants are for the most part hewers of wood and drawers of water. The attack on the bank at Motherwell, strongly reminiscent of the Tottenham and Houndsditch affairs, is attributed to Letts, but the Lithuanians bear a good name. The children, of course, speak English, with a Lanarkshire accent, but the elders largely keep to themselves, and marry among themselves. They are very domesticated, and their favorite amusement seems to be dancing round. They have a priest and a weekly paper of their own, Rankin's (The Worker), and maintain their national customs.

## Cleveland's Dander Is Up.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Baltimore has just compiled a list of its most famous sons. Here it is:

Joseph Gans, pugilist.  
Edgar Allan Poe, author.  
Jacob Kilrain, pugilist.  
Edwin Booth, actor.  
Joseph Jefferson, actor.  
Matthew Kilroy, baseball pitcher.  
William Oslar, physician.

When we get a little more we are going to put together a roll of native Clevelanders that will make the Baltimore bunch look pale and ineffectual.

## GROUP OF PORTLAND MEN WHO ARE PROMINENT IN PERFECTING THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S ENTERTAINMENT AND RECEPTION WHILE IN THIS CITY.

