

CRISIS CALLS FOR TAFT, SAYS FISHER

Courage, Patience and Constructive Ability Mark True Statesman.

REAL PROGRESS IS NOTED

President More Interested in Curing Evils Than in Denouncing Them. Acts, Not Professions Are His Standard.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary of the Interior Fisher, in an interview today, urged the re-nomination of President Taft. His statement, which was issued from the Taft National headquarters, said:

"It would be false modesty for me to ignore, or to expect others to ignore, the fact that the judgment of the President is the opinion of a member of the Cabinet, subject to such conscious or unconscious influences as arise from that association; but I hope the personal note will be excused when I say that the appointment was not sought, but was offered under circumstances that compelled acceptance and that imposed no political obligations of any kind; that no such obligations were then or have ever been suggested, and that the personal and answering support has at least afforded the opportunity to form an accurate opinion of the character and the capacity of the President and of his ideals and methods."

Old Abuses Denounced. Secretary Fisher said the people of Chicago "do not need to be told that he is, and has been, an earnest advocate of progressive policies." In fact, "enough of a progressive to have been denounced as a radical."

"No department," said Secretary Fisher, "could ask from the Chief Executive a more intelligent appreciation, a more helpful co-operation or a more uniform and answering support than he had received from the President."

Taking up the argument in favor of President Taft, Mr. Fisher said that the Nation faced problems of the greatest difficulties and "that the people are determined that old abuses shall no longer be so." "Whether the remedies will be wise or unwise, constructive or destructive, depends largely on the choice of the President."

"Second—He has demonstrated courage, patience and ability and has made real and definite progress, both in legislation and administration."

Constructive Ability Proved. "I believe that the nominee should be President Taft."

"First—Because he believes in popular government, to be achieved through the principles of representative democracy, only by means of which genuine and enduring popular government can be secured for the people."

"Second—Because he has demonstrated constructive ability at a time when constructive statesmanship is needed as never before since the Republic was founded."

"Third—Because on the principles which he has advocated, and on the progress he has achieved, the Republic must stand at the election."

"His whole ambition has been and is to render disinterested and effective public service. His ideal of public service is the promotion of the welfare of the whole people. Under the most adverse conditions, in spite of misunderstanding, he has followed such a course, he has demonstrated courage, patience and ability and has made real and definite progress, both in legislation and administration."

Acts, Not Professions, Count. "He has shown that he is more interested in curing evils than in denouncing them, in moving steadily and surely forward than in talking and boasting of moving forward. These, it seems to me, are the qualities peculiarly needed now in the Presidential office."

Secretary Fisher said Mr. Taft "had not contented himself with reserving coal fields and timber lands and water-powers, but he has followed such a course, he has demonstrated courage, patience and ability and has made real and definite progress, both in legislation and administration."

"He is a conservationist who appreciates that conservation will be a useful and enduring policy only to the extent that we make it a practical and constructive policy," said the Secretary.

Secretary Fisher reviewed the attitude of President Taft on the tariff, to show that he "had done more than any other man" to establish a scientific revision of schedules; and he cited his advocacy of the amendment of the railroad laws and his enforcement of the anti-trust laws as indicative of his thorough administration of corporation laws.

MONTANA DEMOCRATS AGREE Delegates to Be Selected at State Convention, May 29.

HELENA, Mont., April 6.—The Democratic state central committee, which met here today, decided to hold the state convention at Butte, May 29. After a spirited debate over the appointment of delegates, it was determined that two delegates from each county would be selected from each county with an additional delegate for every 75 votes cast for Charles P. Hartman, Democratic candidate for Congress in 1916.

No effort was made to secure endorsement for any Presidential candidate, and the question of preferential primaries was not mentioned. Great Falls was selected as the place for holding the state convention, which will nominate candidates for state offices. The date will be fixed by the Butte convention.

UTAH COMMITTEE FOR TAFT President Indorsed for Renomination at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 6.—President Taft was indorsed for renomination for President at a meeting of the Republican state central committee here today. The state Republican convention will be held at Provo May 15 to select delegates to the National convention.

Taking to Tall Timber. "Sisters and brethren," exhorted Uncle Abraham, a recent promotion from the plow to the pulpit, "on one side er dis here meetin'-house is a road leading to destruction, on de udder is a road gwine to hell and damnation. Which yo gwine pursue? Dar is de internal question: Which is yo gwine pursue?"

"Law, here Abraham," spoke Sister Eliza from the back pew. "I speak I'm gwine home three or wooder."

SNAPSHOT OF SAN FRANCISCO'S CONVICTED BOSS, TAKEN ON HIS RECENT "VACATION" FROM PENITENTIARY.



ABRAHAM RUEF GREETING A FRIEND.

WILSON IN ILLINOIS

Governor Attacks Government Controlled by Interests.

4 MEETINGS ADDRESSED

Average Man Must Be Brought Into Game of Politics Before Tariff Question Can Be Settled, He Declares.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, addressed four large Democratic meetings here tonight as the windup of his campaign for the primary vote for the Presidential delegates in Illinois. Governor Wilson discussed the trusts and the "money power," chastised the "interests," praised foreign-born citizens, and denied that he had ever voted anything but the Democratic ticket.

America Stands for Principle. "When we speak of America," said Governor Wilson, "we speak not of a race, but of a principle. After we have enumerated the Irish-Americans, the German-Americans, the Jewish-Americans, and the Polish-Americans, who will be left Settlers and the descendants of the settlers constitute the minority in America; and the people of all the races of Europe a majority."

"The term 'America' is bigger than the continent. America lives in the heart of every man, everywhere, who wishes to find a region where he will be free to work out his destiny as he chooses."

Speaking at Galesburg, earlier in the day, Governor Wilson made an attack upon government for the interests, the trust system of choice of candidates, the Republican tariff measures, and made a strong appeal for the support of the voters at the Presidential preference primary next Thursday.

People Tired of "Interests" Rule. "The people are tired of being governed for the special benefit of the 'interests,' and they are clamoring for a President who will take his farm and his things are done for the benefit of the general public," he said. "All government needs to be taken back to the general public in frank confidence."

The question of the present time is not so much which party is going to win at the coming election, but which party is going to draw to itself the forces of the Nation and work for the renewal of the power of the United States.

People Must Settle Tariff. At Moline Governor Wilson said: "There never will be a permanent and settled tariff policy in this country until the average man is brought into the game and public opinion has been fully consulted. The trouble is that the tariff schedules have been made up after consultation with a small group of interested persons."

The greatest difficulty in politics is to bring all men together in great common undertakings so that no class will be excluded from recognition by those who make the laws."

GEOGRAPHY OF THE PIE New England Delicacy That Traveled With the Sun.

Boston Transcript. Scholars who have to account for an error in authoritative texts of the classics always begin: "Some ignorant scribbler." Take this formula and borrow it to stigmatize a piece of outrageous treason. The Norwich Record has had the impudence to propose:

"The great pie belt where pastry is served three times a day and takes the place of breakfast food lies north of the line between Bellows Falls, Vt., and Portland, Maine."

Ha! Has this geographer ever heard that Massachusetts lies north of Bellows Falls? In Connecticut south of the Mason and Dixon line? Who constituted Norwich the topographer of pie? Is it all an historic myth, then, that Lexington was won on pie swallows at breakfast or chewed as the family Slinkoff was reached down from over the fireplace, and the tide

of tranny turned back from Concord bridge by the valor bred of New England pastry? We are a pie-fed nation. Our sines of war were made strong to crush rebellion in '61 by the accumulated might of other things and pie. Our merchant navy in its roaring galleons was distinguished from the British chieftly by Yankee pie, and the poor little British "prentice boys the minute they made port set a course for the Yankee ships, to be asked: "Hi, sonny, want a square meal, ye poor little limejuicer?" Pie-rich, flaky, meaty pie—abides as one of the glories of our New England seaboard, and the august tradition is carried to Georges and even to the Grand Banks. Even in a goddess city like this we are still faithful to pie-worship, and though the Alley was named for the printers' variety, it has transmitted the ceremonial by what is technically known as a "pie-diver," which keeps alive the sacred spark in the youth of the community.

But avast, provincialism! Let us view this subject nationally. Pie was born and grew up with the country. Pie crossed the Alleghenies from Connecticut, and that corner of Ohio known as the Western Reserve, pie served the holy and serene art in a practice as pure as any known to New England, with pie thrice a day, "in-birding holidays and Sundays, in boat companies say. Pie crossed the great plains in the prairie schooner, pie steadied the aim of the Indian fighter, and pie has pushed the great republic steadily across the continent. As the years lengthen more and more New England's contributions to our National greatness fall into disrepair, pie steadily across the continent. Her men of letters may, indeed, have been a "mutual admiration society of mediocrities," and she the "abandoned farm of literature," her orators and statesmen may reveal many a common streak under the busy scratches of the historian's muckrake; her artists and sculptors may fall into disrepute for filling the public squares and galleries with boiler-plate bronzes and portraits as by glorified sign painters. But the pie endures. That priceless heritage has been transmitted for all ages. "North of Bellows Falls," quoth it, it reigns from New Orleans to the Queen City of the Unsettled Seas; from harridan Manhattan to blow-hard West. We are a Nation of pie eaters. Differ as we may on tariff reform, on trust-busting, on the silence of Roosevelt, on railroad regulation, on one issue we can all agree. One thing we all hold sacred—a pie.

A Sermon on Wisdom. Woman's World. Little sins are eggs of great sorrow. A black hen lays a white egg, from dark clouds comes refreshing rain, in dusky mines men will find bright jewels, and from our worst troubles comes our best blessings.

Whatever else we barter, let us never try to turn a penny by religion. Rum has often been a silent partner in a small house, and many a little man has a large heart.

It is easier to keep out of a quarrel than to fight your way through it. He is the greatest fool who says he will not believe what he cannot understand; there are bones in meat, but am I to go hungry till I can see them? Mises never rest till they are put to bed with a shovel.

If a wife wastes too, there are two holes in the barrel. It is no more use giving advice to the idle than to pour water into a cleve. If a man has no backbone how is he to hold his head up? Spend not all you have; believe not all you hear; tell not all you know; and do not all you can.

He who rides in a carriage may yet have to clean it.

The New Nationalism. Life. I believe in free trade, but— I believe in publicity of campaign expenditures, but— I believe in regulation and not destruction of great corporations, but— I believe that courts should have the power of declaring laws unconstitutional, but— I believe that judicial decisions should be reviewed by the people, but— I do not believe in the recall of judges, but— I believe that boss rule should end, but— I believe in the initiative and referendum, but— I believe in arbitration, but— I believe in Federal powers, but— I believe in state's rights, but— I believe in the people's rule, but— I am not a candidate, but—

Lazy Little Proc. Lippincott's. Sun.—Wouldn't you just like to be as happy as a lark? True.—No, indeed. Think of the time they have to get up.

REF BEGINS TALE OF GRAFT DEALINGS

Ex-Political Boss Writes Story Which He Says Will Involve Many.

FIRST OF SERIES PRINTED

Early Rise from Young Lawyer and Futile Attempts to Remain in Fold of Reformers Outlined by Prisoner.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The first of a series of articles by Abraham Ruef, ex-political boss of San Francisco, now serving a 14-year sentence in San Quentin Penitentiary, was printed today by the San Francisco Bulletin. In this series Ruef declares he will make a complete expose of the men connected with him in graft in San Francisco and accused with him, but not convicted.

Ruef tells of his rise from an obscure young lawyer, of his work for reform and his association with San Francisco reformers, but he says that even after he had been with the railroad interests in their affairs and had tried to turn back to the reform crowd he found this well nigh impossible, as he says, "I would only learn that they were controlled by the same big interests to the same end and purpose."

Ruef, in his opening narrative, says that he will give his account "without reservation," either as regards himself or others who played a part in the graft of the city.

Association With "Tools" Early. The first period is abridged by a single sentence: "A few years later found me associated with the tools and messengers of the railroads." The beginning of his association with a prominent railroad official is told succinctly: "He began to court me. I could get passes and favors from him. For the first time I dined at his house."

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Directors of public California State and railroad, public officials and politicians are named by Ruef in his prologue, and he declares he will show how money was promised and paid.

All Facts to Be Given. "Since the heavy doors of the state prison closed behind me," he says, "I have given much consideration to the events and influences which ended so ignominiously a life full of hope. I must get good can come from a straightforward statement of my experiences. I have decided to make such a statement in my political life. I shall give, circumstantially, all important facts and events, including those leading up to and embracing the San Francisco graft prosecution. Whatever civic corruption existed in San Francisco or was within my knowledge I shall frankly and fully declare. I shall not reserve, I shall relate my actions and the part played by others. I shall show how the public service corporation, large and small, through their political and financial control, dominated the government and corrupted politics."

His prologue mentions the granting of a franchise to a street railway company, and declares he will show how money was paid for the privilege.

Political Deal to Be Told. "I shall give a full account of the famous Crocker convention, which nominated Governor Gillette," he continues, "and of all my conferences in relation thereto. In doing which, I shall not reserve, I shall relate my actions and the part played by others. I shall show how the public service corporation, large and small, through their political and financial control, dominated the government and corrupted politics."

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Ruef begins his narrative with a confession of repentance. He says in part: "I am in a prison cell. It has taken these stone walls, this area, 6 by 10, where I have lived for the past few years, which comes from a narrow wicket, to bring me to the full realization of this betrayal."

Disappointed life buoyantly. When I left the university I had the ideals of the average young man of that period. How and why my life flew so wide of the mark I am now determined to trace and to write in detail, in the hope that it may prove of public benefit and may make amends for what society has lost by my work. I shall write with out extension of myself or those who co-operated with me. However harshly I may write, it will be without malice or ill will, and with no desire to have others suffer as I have suffered."

Ruef starts as young lawyer. "When I first entered politics, I was a sanguine young man of 21. I had been graduated from the University of California and from its law department. With Franklin K. Lane, Ferdinand Vassault and John H. Wilmore, I helped to organize a club for civic reform. I had established myself in a modest law office up two flights of stairs. Here our little club met two or three times a week to read and discuss leading works of political economy and political reform. We were the first nucleus on the Pacific Coast which took up, scientifically and systematically, this line of work."

Ruef tells of having become disgusted with political ambition and having decided to devote himself exclusively to law. He refers to two railroad fixers: "For 10 years, I was associated with the two men who were to be the mainstay of the reform of my time. I learned their methods. I absorbed their ideas. I wrote their platforms. I made their speeches. From time to time, dissatisfied, I would quit and join the independent reform movements, only to learn that they were controlled by the same big interests to the same end and purpose. The people were apathetic and so I drifted with the machine."

Account of the first period ends with Ruef's mention of having dined at the house of a prominent railway official.

Aberdeen Mills Grant Rise Operators Say They'll Have Plenty of Men—Strikers Doubt It.

ABERDEEN, Wash., April 6.—(Special.)—All mills of Aberdeen announce a resumption of work on a new wage of \$2 a day minimum for common labor either Monday or Tuesday of next week, and mill men say they will have crews enough on hand to



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operate all departments of the mills. The strikers question this. In counties where they still rely on the strength of their limbs, as in Turkey, Hungary and Afghanistan, there are plenty of men earning their bread by common labor who could astonish the so-called athletes of the rest of the world. A Turkish porter will shoulder a box which the driver of an American express wagon would hesitate to tackle without assistance. In one of the Afghan wars, the native warriors carried cannon to a battery on top of a hill from where the English soldiers were unable to carry them down again. The foot soldiers of the Turkish Janissaries had to drill in full armor, run, wrestle and even swim without removing their iron equipments. Set upon a value did their drill masters set upon the influence of early training that

lift (though only for a moment) the weight of the heaviest steer in Texas. In counties where they still rely on the strength of their limbs, as in Turkey, Hungary and Afghanistan, there are plenty of men earning their bread by common labor who could astonish the so-called athletes of the rest of the world. A Turkish porter will shoulder a box which the driver of an American express wagon would hesitate to tackle without assistance. In one of the Afghan wars, the native warriors carried cannon to a battery on top of a hill from where the English soldiers were unable to carry them down again. The foot soldiers of the Turkish Janissaries had to drill in full armor, run, wrestle and even swim without removing their iron equipments. Set upon a value did their drill masters set upon the influence of early training that

they would never accept a recruit of more than 12 years of age. These cadets were exercised for years, like the sons of the old Spartans, before they were assigned to actual duty, and the result was that the Janissaries repeatedly defeated the armies of Western Europe.

The ancient Greeks managed to train not only their troops but the whole nation by offering liberal prizes for proficiency in all kinds of bodily exercise, such as running, leaping, lifting, spear-throwing and wrestling. At a distance of 60 yards their spearmen could hit a target with unflinching certainty.

Last week of our Removal Sale. Plans at 11:00 less; open every evening. Soule Bros., 127 Eleventh St.

TALES OF MANLY EXERCISE

Athletes Have Been in Demand in Every Nation.

New York Press. It would seem that the Romans, who conquered 88 nations, recognized the secret of success in things military when they called their armies exercitus, bodies of drilled or exercised men.

During the Middle Ages it was the custom of princes, and even of wealthy burghers, to keep runners who followed their carriages afoot, while the horses were going at full gallop. Fast and making a last determined effort to encourage a furtherance of the strike. Chief of Police Templeman continues to employ special policemen and all mills will be closely guarded next week.

From the town of Puebla, in Mexico, a sandy road leads across the hills to the Valley of Amosco. Early in the morning the road is crowded with Indian peddlers and hucksters, who carry heavy baskets on their backs. They frequently come from a distance of 10 or 12 miles, but make the whole trip at sharp trot and without a single stop. Their children trot at their sides, carrying small bundles of bags and thus learn their trade so gradually that they hardly feel the hardships of it.

It seems curious that a small, short-legged dog can as a general thing outrun the tallest man. This has not always been the case. An ostrich proves that two legs can go as fast as four, and thus learn their trade so gradually that they hardly feel the hardships of it.

Lifting weights has always been a favorite exercise for the lungs. There is the story of a Grecian Samson, the athlete Milo of Crotona, who day after day carried a calf around the arena and gained in strength as the calf gained in weight, until finally he could carry a steer. We may well doubt whether the steer were quite full grown. There is, however, a case on record, apparently well authenticated, to the effect that one Winslow of Boston practiced with dumbbells and bags of pig iron until he was able to

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