# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY OCT. 15, 1908.

#### THE SAME AS AFORETIME.

It is well known that many business transactions are awaiting the event of the Presidential election. It is within every person's knowledge. "Walt till after the election, then we'll is the most common remark one hears these days. It may not be wise, as we think, for all of us will still be here after the election, no matter what the result, and we should and must make the best of it. But it is useless to deny that apprehension exists, as to consequences, should Bryan It exists among not be elected. few even of those who still, out of partisan feeling, will vote for Bryan. gratification of partisan feeling is a luxury with many, even if they are in doubt about the further con-

t is right and proper for a newspaper, or for a party committee, if either shall desire, to make inquiry among business men, as to their opin-ion about the probable effect, on business and affairs, of the success of one party or another. Mr. Bryan's course on many matters relating to money and monetary standard, and therefore industry and business in general, together with his propagation of dis of discredits and maintenance or growth of values, is a fact not to be disregarded; for it is present with us, it is noted; here, and in all parts of the country. They who feel the apprehension did not create it. It has been created by the career of Mr. Bryan and by the course of his party. Every campa he makes is, virtually, a class war. Every campaign

The protest of Chairman Mack of the Democratic National Committee, against expression by men in business of their opinions on this subject, as well as against solicitation by newspaper men and others of opinions for ublication, is puerile. The political ppic is the leading one of the time, and this is part of it-in the judgment of many—is the most important part. To look before him is the prerogative of every man, and his duty, too. For prudence, even in excess, belongs to the family of virtues. On the other hand, want of forethought and refusal to consider consequences are nega tives only. Prudence, forecast, appre hension of consequences, have beaten Bryan heretofore; and it is not the common opinion or general judgment that success for him on those occawould have been best for the country.

Is it possible that the people of the United States regret his former de-feats? If not, there is no good reason why they, or the majority of them, should desire his election now. He

is the same man as aforetime.

By the financial and business people of the United States Bryan always has been dreaded. And by all its foreseeing and careful people, including conservative labor or working body and unreasonable discontent; "agitators" who have nothing to los and no hope of gain except through disorder; revolutionaries and Catilimarians, "predigal of their own subres:" politicians who are ambitious to ead all these, and gamblers who, in all ages, have been ready to furnish oney for such enterprises, hoping for influence and profit for them elves, partisans who may mean well but are so dense that the partisan feeling has the ascendant over all tions are and for years have been enunder the like banner they have been enlisted since the beginning of the history of human society and government. The trouble never will end, of course; for the interests of human soclety, though the same in their ulti-mates, must be diverse in their methods. But we may gather lessons for instruction, as we go on.

# WAITING TO SEE.

In most things, indeed in all things pon which he is most insistent, Bryan is regarded as a dangerous innovator and utopist. That is the reason why multitudes who do business, or have business operations in view, are say-ing, "Wait till after the election."

The banks all over the country are afraid of disturbance, and consequently are managing their resources limit of conservatism. are holding their deposits, to an extent almost unprecedented, "till after the election." This is prudence. may not be necessary, yet is believed to be wise; but it affects all tradeexcept perhaps the trade in absolute

Of the laws of money and of credit Bryan knows absolutely nohing. Had he known, it is not probable that in his former campaigns he would have proclaimed that he had "enlisted in a of extermination" against the gold standard—a war that would not cease so long as there was any party or even any considerable number of men attempting to force this "foreign yoke" on a free and independent That bitter fight will not be forgotten so long as the leader of it is ore the American people for their suffrages.

Insistence on his scheme of bank guaranty is another source of dis-quiet. It may not be able to carry. in legislation, but it creates uneasiness and apprehension. The very proposition obstructs and hampers legitimate banking, checks credit and stops the movement of money. of the causes why so many say, "Wait

Look at the peculiar "anti-trust" measure, of which Bryan is the advorould make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation en interstate commerce to take

be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals. There are no exceptions. It might make a lot of trouble, but never would be practicable. The 25 per cent limit would divide corporations which must take out licenses or be punished and those that need not take them out. And if any establishment were to control more than 50 per cent of the total product of a commodity its productivity would be reduced. How regulate on this arbiplan? An absolute poser is offered by the Baltimors Sun. That journal cites the Consolidated Duck Company, whose plant at Woodberry, Md., manufactures about 80 per cent of the total amount of cotton duck consumed in the United States: and, in order to conform to the prope prohibition, it would accordingly have to shut down fully one-third of its o shut down fully one-third of its perating plant. "If the extent of this ompany's business is due to evil pracdes-practices of an unfair, oppressive or predatory nature—there would be good ground for stamping upon it with the heavy foot of the law, even though this might involve unmerited nardship to its employes, but to cut utioner's ax for no other reason than does not seem a very wellonceived measure of remedial jus-

The crudity of this scheme, its chimerical nature, is the only assurance against the danger and injury of it. These things are typical. Of all such theories what is known as Bryanism is the embodiment. Other crazy projmay be in store. People say, efore, "Wait till after election." Then, after election, should this party succeed, they will probably wait a while longer. The situation is not very different from that of 1896.

# GUARANTEE GRAIN DEPOSITS, TOO.

A warehouse company at Albany as "gone broke" and the farmers who had grain stored in the warehouse complain that their property is gone and that they cannot get the money. They should have the Democratic party amend its platform by in-serting a plank demanding compui-

ory guaranty of grain deposits.

Then the honest and thrifty warenousemen of one community would be compelled to pay the losses of the dishonest or incapable warehousemen of another community, By putting such a plank in the piatform the Demeatch the votes of farmers who had grain in a busted

lan't that what the Democrats put the bank guaranty plank in their platform for?

#### A CENTRAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The rational solution of the Normal School question is not at all difficult. A single central school, amply supported and provided with a complete equipment is what we ought to have. To act as feeders for the high grade central school there should be a training school in each county supported by the taxpayers. This would really be a saving to them, since most of the money which they now pay to teachers is wasted because those who receive it know nothing about their The device of counts training schools has worked admirably n Wisconsin and has been one among the many factors which has brought the population of that state to the front in economic and political intel-

However, plans which are thoroughly rational can seldom be adopted. The voters seem to demand more or less folly in any educational system which they are willing to support. Therefore it is not believed that Oregon is yet ready to abandon its scheme of divided and dissipated resources and concentrate upon a single power-ful school. The change from three to two is the best we can hope for, and very likely that is more than we shall get. It would be an actual saving of money to the state to support one Normal faculty in luxury and pay the the more intelligent and thrifty and railroad fare of students from all parts the state to the central school Their board could be paid throughout the school year and still money would be saved in comparison with the pres-ent system. But arguments of this kind count for nothing. The grocers and boarding-house keepers of each village have votes and hence they must be placated with a sop from the state treasury. A single school could have complete modern apparatus, a faculty of highly trained scientists. numerous and influential, a large stu-dent body, and could do more for the schools of the state many times over than a dozen feeble institutions such as we now endure.

But Mr. Ayer is right in seeking the est attainable instead of the absolute He is to be congratulated upon his courage in making a minority remake itself heard, for it is often right.

# OVERLOOKING MERE TECHNICALITIES.

In its decision in the Sellwood elecion fraud case the Oregon Supreme Court followed a rule of practice which, if generally adopted, would very materially lessen the number of ases reversed on purely technical grounds. At the trial of the case in the Circuit Court, the judge made re-marks and comments which the Supreme Court holds were highly improper, because they were of such a nature as to influence the jury in arriving at its verdict. If the case had een one in which there could be a difference of opinion, the remarks probably would have been reason for reversal. Even in this case some ourts would have reversed the case cause the verdict might have been different if the objectionable remarks had not been made. But the Supreme 'ourt looked at the evidence and ound that the defendant had admitted the acts charged, though denying that the acts constituted a crime under the statute. This being true, the court held that the defendant had not been injured, for upon his own admissions.

he was clearly guilty, But, though the Oregon Supreme Court did not give its approval to the plea for reversal upon a technicality, the facts in this case are not such as to furnish an example of the broad rule which many people believe should prevail when cases are tried on appeal. In the case under consideraion the gullt was practically admit-ed. In many other cases the gullt is satisfactorily proved, but, because of some improper remark which could be considered prejudicial to the de fendant only by assuming that the jury had not ordinary intelligence, courts have ordered reversals. Some times a very unimportant remark by the trial judge or the admission of ome slightly improper evidence is made the ground for reversal, even though an inspection of the evidence would show that the jury had arrived at a just verdict. Some courts grant new trials upon the theory that, if the out a Federal license before it shall error had not been committed, the

verdict might have been different. The rule more in harmony with the pro-motion of justice is that a case should be reversed only when the Appellate Court can say from all the evidence. that if the error had not been com-mitted the verdict probably would have been different. Trial judges try to be fair in criminal cases. If they make mistakes the errors are generwould\* ally of little consequence. Quite fre-quently, when improper remarks are made, these comments are called forth by the improper conduct of the attor-ney for the defendant who is trying get before the jury evidence not admissible under the rules of law. To grant a reversal in such a case would be to permit a man to take ad-vantage of his own wrong, which should never be.

Exact justice cannot be done in every case. Because that is true the law has given defendants the benefit of the presumption of innocence, requiring the state to prove them guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The law does not require that guilt be established to a mathematical certainty nor should an appellate court hold a trial court to an exact compliance with technical rules of procedure. upon the merits he should not be per-mitted to avoid an imposed penalty by raising technical question When a defendant has had a fair trial do not go to the merits.

DR. GILMAN. Daniel Colt Gilman, who died at Norwich, Connecticut on October 18, was one of he foremost educationists in the world. With the possible exception of President Eliot of Harvard he did more for the higher education than any of his contemporaries. As President of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore he radically changed the conceptions of his countrymen as to what the higher, or unf-versity, education is, and how it should be acquired. He definitely abandoned the primitive, futile methods which up to that time had prevailed in our universities, and put in practice the German system of academic freedom, individual research and seminary instruction. Before Dr. Gilman's day the routine instruction everywhere in America had been either from antiquated, misleading text-books, or by dull, half-digested ctures. Now, owing to his influence and example, our college teachers are meers in the investigation of truth and it is the ambition of many them to produce text-books which

are vital and accurate. Dr. Gilman was president of Johns Hopkins University for sixteen years. During that time he labored without essation to fix in the minds of our teachers that it was the "exceptional man" upon whom they should be-stow their choicest efforts. Humanity is to be advanced by concentrating educational work where it will count for the most. This was his motto, When he finally resigned the presidency of Johns Hopkins and took up the administration of the great Carnegie do-nation at Washington, the same principle guided him. The aim of the Carnegie Institution is to single out exceptional men here, there and everywhere, and aid them to make their gifts effective. When he opened the Johns Hopkins University Dr. Gilman was reproached for beginning his work in a few dingy buildings in the art of Baltimore instead of spending his endowment upon a row of magnificent palaces in the American fashion. "A university is made by its faculty, not by its buildings," he re-So he brought together vester. Gildersleeve, Sir William Thompson, and Haupt for a beginning, but in time the buildings came also.

Mr. Bryan complains that Mr. Taft did not discuss the question of guaranteeing bank deposits in his oratorical flight through Nebraska. We should not be surprised if he did avoid it and should commend his wisdom therefor. The subject of the deposit guaranty is a ticklish one in the tier of states which enjoy the stimulating adjacency of Oklahoma. That heretical state has infected her neighbors with wild theories about all sorts of subjects, banking among them. ldea has flitted over the Nebraskan line from southward that it would be an excellent thing for the state to as sure to each depositor in the banks the ultimate return of his money. So fascinated is this economic aberration that it has even led astray certain Nebraskan Republicans in spite of the rigorous discipline which they live under, and it has bewrayed them into an expression of approval somewhere in their lately adopted platform. Now it is a prime rule of policy among missionaries not to try to induct the heathen into the full glare of the pure faith all at once, but to minimize as much as possible the contrast between the old error and the new truth. If therefore Mr. Taft preserved a discreet silence concerning the deposit guaranty in Nebraska, it was a species of plous strategy which will no doubt ultimately redound to the good of the souls of those whom he temporarily permitted to linger their blindness. On his next spellbinding tour the Nebraskan farmers will be ready for the higher truth, and he will then expound it to them in all tts fullness. As St. Paul puts it, we should not feed children with meat fit only for men. But the accusation against Mr. Taft of modifying his

speeches to suit the opinions of his auditors comes with a certain piquancy from Mr. Bryan. case of the pot calling the kettle black, if there ever was such a case. What sucking dove ever roared more gently than did the saplent : Bryan in his late visit to the East? What candidate ever put his repug-pant qualities and beliefs into the background more carefully and advanced his winning ones more conspicuously than did the peerless one while he was wooting the reluctant Democrats of New England and the Middle states? Has not Mr. Bryan one set of doctrines for the radical Oklahomans, another not quite so daring for the central tier of states east of the Mississippi, and still another from which everything startling has been eliminated for the Atlantic sea-board? In the South he stands for the chain-gang, the dragonading of labor unions with the militia and the ocial degradation of the blacks. In Illinois he cannot say enough about the nobility of the sturdy sons of toll and a black man is his sworn brother. In Kansas he is the foe of the saloon King Alcohol is defied by nobody there so valiantly as by the goldentongued orator of the Platte, but in Indiana Mr. Bryan gets his principal support from the saloons and is glad of it. In Iowa he abhors gambling, but in New York his chief followers are the racetrack gamblers who are howling with rage against Governor Hughes and he would not dare to

whisper a syllable of his Western ex-

fine art of adapting his speeches to the preferences of his hearers no orator excels Mr. Bryan. More than that, he can modify his principles also to suit times and circumstances, which him a great advantage over Mr. The Republican candidate seems which he possess a set of principles cannot change to order. He even goes so far as to resterate some of the most unpopular of them merely be cause he believes they are right. This is a piece of folly which Mr. Bryan would never commit. He would would never commit. He would abandon the obnoxious principles and

aver that he had never held them.

The extreme delicacy of Mr. Bryan's moral sense in this campaign is amaing. Not only does he object to Mr. Taft's adapting his speeches to his audiences, but he is also much dis-turbed about the source of the contributions to the Republican campaigr fund. He is convinced that if the names of the contributors were to be published a taint would be discovered on most of the money donated. Here again Mr. Bryan's virtuous precepts apply strictly to his opponents. He himself is emancipated from them. In his net all fish are welcome without discrimination as to size or color. In New York the rivu-lets which go to swell his campaign fund come from Tammany and Tam-many gets them by blackmailing the tenderloin. In Indiana Mr. Taggart and his cohort of gamblers contrib-ute their mites. The whisky trust endows the holy treasury from Illi-nois. Thus it will be seen how pure the springs are from which Mr. Bryan's campaign money flows and how much cause he has to rebuke Mr. Taft for accepting tainted contribu-Common sense would teach us tions. that the important question concern-ing campaign funds is not so much who gives them as how they are spent Little as Mr. Bryan may believe bad man may contribute money to a cause from good motives, but course when a candidate is a saint nimself and heads a party of angels he need ask nothing from sinners.

"Permit me to improve this oppor tunity also to express my high appre ciation of your most courteous and efficient action in response to our request regarding the consideration of the subsidy matter with Mr. Griscom, wrote Standard Oil Archbold to Mr. Sibley, as he called attention to an inclosed check for \$5000, sent "at the request of Mr. Griscom." Thus was Standard Oil anxious that trade should "follow the flag," provided the flag brought with it a subsidy wrung from the producers of the country for the sole purpose of enriching million-aires aiready rich beyond the compre-hension of the ordinary mind.

One of the duties and responsibilities of a President is that of repre senting this country in making treatwar and making peace. Such a task, on important occasions, can be per formed only by a man of calm, considerate judgment. As between Taft and Bryan there can be no two opinions as to which would be the better represetative of this country in interna tional affairs. Even Democrats will not class Bryan as a diplomat.

There are over 9000 more registered voters in Seattle than in Portand. But registration in Portland is not yet quite complete, and the population of Seattle is more mutable than that of Portland. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that, in comparison of the two cities, the population of Se-attle is greater. The city has taken in all suburbs, and its area is much larger.

After so long a calm and steady sunshine, for greater part of seven months, it was bound to come—the rain was bound to come. Never did the dry soil drink it more eagerly You may as well, however, be pre-pared for the fact that, just as the rain didn't know when to begin, it will not know when to stop.

ing forfeited her bond, and the money having been confiscated, never will appear in Portland again. She will ply her trade elsewhere, and may "work" other Mayors. Our Mayor managed to get out of it; whereof we are glad. But see Matt., v.:28.

Signs are of a general uprising against the Bryan campaign effort of the men who do the business and own the property and do the work and carry on the industries of the country ought to be so, just as it was in 1896.

As the season of active work draws close it is evident that much of the hundred million set aside early in the year by the Harriman system for new lines has been spent on surveys in

Of course we shall have a Normal School fight in the Legislature next Winter. A Normal School fight, like a House Bill 104, every Legislature has with it.

Chicago claims the baseball champlonship of the Last May Portland defeated the Chicago team. Pass over that pennant

As ballooning seems to be the art of dodging destruction, the Europeans thus far must give the Americans championship honors. "Reform" has accomplished at least

one of its worthy objects-repeal (by

court decision) of a Sunday law that could not be enforced. It is a safe guess that if Speaker Cannon's district should turn him down, the man it elects to Congress

Murphy, Tammany boss, puts \$10.-000 into the Bryan fund. But Murphy got it easily. He fixes and levies the taxes of New York.

will not be Speaker

One more law that needs enforcing -since it is on the statute books-is that forbidding anybody in public places to swear

tatoes and the grass agrowing and to Where now are the gentlemen once so full of fight when anybody criti-

Rain has returned to start the po-

cised the city charter? Actress Hopper is proving herself a real heroine in foiling those heavy villains, the lawyers

Mr. Bryan is a wiser son since learning that Roosevelt is not his po-

hortations in their hearing. In the | BARRETT TALKS AT EUGENE ELLIS SPEAKS AT HOULTON

Southern Republics.

EUGENE. Or., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—
John Barrett, director of the Bureau
of American Republics, addressed a
large audience at Villard Hall, University of Oregon, tonight by invitation of the University faculty and the
Eugene Commercial Club. His subject
was "What the Pacific Ocean Holds in was what the Facilic Ocean risks in Store for the People of Oregon." He talked principally of the South American republics, telling of their present importance and future greatness, and the duties and opportunities of the Pacific Coast states toward those countries. Mr. Barrett said that the greattries. Air. Parrett said that the set work done by the United States in connection with the digging of the Panama Canal was the reforming of sanitary conditions in that section, which had more than justified the effective that the section of the section with the section of th fort that has been put forth in the

great engineering project.

The speaker's description of the South American countries was of deep interest to the audience, composed largely of students, and after the lechundreds of people remained to the guest of the University and

Mr. Barrett announced that he was Mr. Barrett announced that he was arranging to give a splendid cup to be competed for by the football teams of the three state universities, Oregen, Washington and Idaho. The University to hold the cup must win it two years in succession. It will then be the property of the winning institution until it is won by another school.

SUES FOR MONEY FOR PAVING

#### Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. Asks \$13,923.50 of City.

The Carbolineum Wood Preserving C The Carnonneum Wood Preserving Com-pany is end-avoring to obtain \$13,825.50 from the City of Portland, through a suit filed in the Circuit Court yesterday morn-ing. This is alleged to be the amount which the city contracted to pay for the improvement of Albina avenue between Page and River streets.

Page and River streets.

After the contract was let the city reassessed the property-owners who w henefited by the improvement, and they refused to pay the assessments and brought suit in the Circuit Court. This resulted in an injunction restraining ity from collecting. It is alleged by Carbolineum Company, which made the improvements on Albina avenue in 1904, that the city did not comply with the provisions of the charter in making the re-assessments, and that it has made no ef-fort to collect from the property-owners, or to hasten the pending suit in the Cir-cuit Court. On December 24, 1903, and January 8, 1904, the city issued II warrants to cover the contract price of the improve-ment. It is alleged in the complaint that the City Treasurer has refused to pay these warrants when presented by the

SAYS SHE WAS UNDER SPELL

### Woman Alleges She Was Compelled to Give Up Home.

Afleging that she was under a spe when she deeded to Charles Downer by bome in Howe's Addition, estimated to be worth \$6000, Julia O'Connell, a widow, has brought suit in the Circuit Court through C. H. Piggott, her "next friend," to have the deed declared invalid. It is alleged the woman is of weak mind, and aimost wholly under the centrel of Down-er, who is said to have paid her nothing for the property. It is asserted, however, that he says he paid the woman more than \$3000.

than \$5000.

The transfer of the property, described as the north half of lots I and 2 and lots 8 to 10 block 3, was made September 29. Piggott says that sithough he has been the legal adviser of Mrs. O'Connell for the last 18 months, the transfer of the property was made without his knowledge.

Downer, it is asserted, is now about to mortgage the house and lots to William G. Bell. The complaint asks that a restraining order be issued, as the widow with two minor children will otherwise be deprived of her home.

# AFRAID OF THREAT TO KILL

#### Clara Kruger Seeks Divorce From Husband and Wants Child.

Believing that her husband i carry out a threat made last May to take her life, Clara Kruger has filed divorce proceedings in the Circuit Couragainst Richard Kruger. She eays that their troubles began on April 1 last, and that matters continued to grow worse until May I, when her husband threw a cup of scalding coffee at her. The couple were married in Berlin, Germany, in 1826. They have one child, 14 years old.

The divorce suit is a sequel to the suit filed in the Circuit Court recently by Kru-ger in which he alleged that William Reed alienated his wife's affections. His wife refers to this suit, alleging that it is malicious, and that the charges are false. She asks to be awarded the custody of their child, Fritz Kruger, and to be given \$35 a month alimony. John C. Shillock appears as her attorney.

# McDonald Is Exonerated.

LA GRANDE, Or., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—
P. A. McDonald has been completely exonerated of the charge of having misdirected the distribution of the estate of the late John Morrison in connection with the famous Morrison escheat case, which was tried here this week. Though it was predicted this would be the outcome, it was not until this afternoon, when the last thread of connection was severed by the Circuit Court ruling that McDonald's actions were regular.

The case is now in the hands of the invs. though no verdict is expected to jury, though no verdict is expected to-night.

# Two Apply for Divorces.

Charging Elmer Howard Pierce with deserting her February 15, 1994, Nettie E. Pierce has brought suit against him in the Circuit Court to obtain a divorce. They were married at Tolede, O., May 17, 1900. J. E. May has filed a divorce suit

against Della May. They were married in Spokane, Wash., November 14, 1996. She deserted, he charges, September 10 1907. They have no children.

#### Holman Case Is Continued. The suit of Guy E. Holman against the O. R. & N. Co. and the Chicago &

Northwestern was continued yesterday morning until Saturday, to give the plaintiff and defendants an opportunity o reach a compromise. Holman alleged hat he shipped a trunk from the East to Portland as baggage, and never re-selved it. He said it contained jewelry, and demanded damages.

# Suit to Condemn Land.

The United Railways Company has brought suit against Percy H. Blythe and Mary A. Blythe, to have a 30-foot strip across their property on the St. Helens road condemned for the use of the railway company. It is asserted that this land is worth \$1500, but that the plaintiff and defendants have been unable to agree on a price.

# Asks Payment for Goods.

F. P. Leach has filed suit in the Circult Court against William Franklin and the Union Iron Works, to recover \$1151, which he says is due him for Rain at last. Well, we predicted it. | goods delivered in 1907 and this year, | remove Snively's name.

Tells of Possibilities of Trade With Congressman Warns Voters Against

Political Charlatans. ST. HELENS OF Oct. 14 .- (Special. -Notwithstanding a heavy downpour of rain, a big audience assembled at Houlton last night to hear Representa-Houlton last night to hear Representative Ellis speak upon the issues of the campaign from a Republican standpoint. His address was listened to with marked attention and liberally applauded. Mr. Ellis made a very earnest and able argument in favor of continuing in power the party whose policies have brought prosperity to the country and maintained the highest standard of wages ever received by workingmen.

He warned the people of the folly of following every political will of the wisp, or new fad that makes its appearance, and said that many Republicans had been taught conservatism by past experiences along these lines. He believed they would be slow in the future to follow after leaders

in the future to follow after leader who have no fixed principles, but will-ingly advocated any thing they be-lieved would serve to secure the votes of the unthinking.

stition to become members of the ague. Whether the deliberations of the organization will be open or held in secret has not been determined.

### Butler Speaks at Grants Pass.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Oct. 14 .- (Special.)—Through an arrangement with the Taft and Sherman Club, R. R. Butler, of Condon, spoke tonight in the opera house on the political issues of the campaign. Occupying the platform the campaign. Occupying the partial with the speaker were many prominent Republicans. Judge W. C. Hale, president of the club, presided and introduced the speaker, who dealt with the issues in a convincing maner and was given hearty applause.

#### Bandon Republicans Organize.

BANDON, Or., Oct. 14 .- (Special.)-The Bandon Taft and Sherman Club was organized here last night with G. Treadgold as president and Herbert Manciette as secretary, with a charter membership of over 100. Arrangements were made to have a grand raily on the occasion of Congressman Ellis' visit, October 23. More than 400 Republican voters are registered in the precinct— outnumbering all the Democrats 4 to 1.

#### Rally at Marshfield Tonight.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Oct. 14.-(Special.) A big Republican meeting will be held in this city tomorrow. Representative Ellis, of Pendleton, will be the principal speaker. Judge C. A. Sehlbrede has speaker. Judge C. A. Semblete has appointed committees to take in charge the arrangements and every effort is being made to hold a record-breaking meeting. This will be the first political gathering of the cam-

# Improves City's Health.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—The heavy rains of the past few days have been warmly welcomed by the farmers in this community. Pastures were becoming this community. Fastaces were accountable to the fast plowing was impossible in many places. Not only is the rain welcomed by the farmers, but by people in general here, as health conditions have noticeably improved since the rain began

PHYSICIAN DISOBEYS COURT

# Refuses to Neglect Practice When Called as Witness.

SALEM. Or., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—Dr. H. R. Kauffman, of Glendale, Douglas County, apparently is in serious trouble with the Circuit Court of Marion County. with the Circuit Court of Marion County. He is in contempt and on order of Judge Burnett a bench warrant was issued today for his arrest. Dr. Kauffman habeen subpenaed to appear today as a witness for the defense in a criminal case against Dr. E. E. Jackson, of Stayton, who is on trial for biting part of a thumb off the hand of George Davie last July. When Dr. Kauffman received his suppens he telegraphed the attorneys on both sides that he could not come, and also called up Judge Burnett by long distance telephone and explained that he is the only doctor in Glendale, and that he had patients to care for that he could not leave.

Judge Burnett told him he must come but he ignored both the subpena and the judge's instructions, with the result that he will be brought here tomorrow in the custody of a Sheriff. neys for the defense will ask that he be punished for contempt.

LIQUOR-SELLERS FEEL ALARM

#### Union County Grand Jury Returns . Many Indictments. LA GRANDE, Or., Oct. 14 .- (Special.)-

LA GRANDE, Or., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—After having been under suspicion for several weeks and having twice been arrested on the charge of selling liquor at Hilgard, in this county, contrary to the local option law. Nels Holverson was tonight released by the grand jury. The jury has reported a large number of indictments and it is positively known that some of them are liquor cases. Not a single case has been made public. Arrests will be made tomorrow.

There is considerable uneasiness among the salcon men of the county over the finding of the indictments, as it has been learned that for the past two or three

learned that for the past two or three weeks a private detective, employed by the anti-saloen organizations, has been busy gathering evidence against 'billed pigs," and laid much of it before the

# Killed in Football Game.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Oct. M.—Word has just been received here of the death at Faribault. Minn., of Arthur Rankin, son of George S. Rankin, of this city, general manager of the Yakima Valley Transportation Company. Death was the result of injury received in a football game between the Shattuck Military Academy team, of which Rankin was a member, and the St. Galahad, Wis. member, and the St. Galahad, Wis., team. Young Rankin sustained a frac-tured rib, which caused an inflammation from which pleurisy developed.

# Can't Quit Senatorial Race.

OLYMPIA. Wash., Oct. 14.-(Special.) Henry J. Snively, of North Yakima, to-day wired the Secretary of State declining to make the race on the Democratic ticket for State Senator for Yakima and Benton Counties. Secretary Nichols has certified the nomination and cannot now FALSE BRANDING OF FRUIT.

# Provisions of State Law to Protect Con-

scientious Growers. HOOD RIVER, Or., Oct 13.—Portland pregonian, Portland, Or., Gentlemen: We inclose herewith a copy of an act which was passed by the Oregon Legislature in 1907, regarding the marking of green fruit packages. The appleshipping season is at hand, and we believe it would be of general interest to have a copy of this act appear in some early number of your paper

The object of this act, as you will note, is to prohibit the shipment of fruit under misrepresentation as to where it was grown. Such methods a detriment to the best interests of the several shipping districts of our state. We believe it to be the duty of every fruitgrower in the State of Oregon to see to it that fruit shipped from this section is shipped under such regula-tions as are provided by this act. HOOD RIVER APPLEGROWERS

UNION, by H. M. Huxley. The law is:

who have no fixed principles, but willingly advocated any thing they believed would serve to secure the votes
of the unthinking.

He described Mr. Taft as a man well
fitted by temperament and experience
to administer wisely the affairs of the
Nation in the interests of all the
people, without regard to classes.

T. A. McBride introduced Mr. Ellis
in a very complimentary address in
which he mentioned the fact that Mr.
Ellis had succeeded him as district attorney, and from that until the present
time had held the confidence and esteem of the people of his district. J.
Warren Quick, president of the Taft
Republican flub, was chairman of the
meeting.

Citizen's League Is Formed.

MARSHFIELD, Or. Oct. 11.—(Special.)—
The Citizen's League is the name of an
organization which has been formed in
Marshfield for the purpose of takins
part in municipal affairs. The aim
of the league is given as being for better city government. The secretary
reports that 320 voters have signed a
petition to become members of the
league. Whether the deliberations of
the organization will be open or held

Continued and the complete of the
league. Whether the deliberations of
the organization will be open or held

Continued and the complete of the
league of green fruit so market whether
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raised, produced or packed, as the case may be.

Rection 2. If any dealer, commission merchant, shipper, vender or other person, shall have in his possession any of such fruits so falsely marked or labeled contrary to the provisions of section 1 of this act, the possession by such dealer, commission merchant, shipper, sender, or other person, of any such fruits so falsely marked or labeled shall be prima facte evidence that such dealer, commission merchant, shipper, vender or other person has so falsely marked or labeled such fruits.

Section 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be desmed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor merc than \$500 or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than 10 nor more than 100 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

### WHAT A STRENUOUS CAMPAIGN! Minute Details Divulged by a Defeated

Candidate in Georgia. The law that requires all candidates for state, county and city offices to file a bill of their expenditures during the cam-paign immediately after election is in force in Georgia now, and the candidates who won and lost in the recent Georgia primaries are now filing the bills that show what it cost them to be elected or defeated. One of the defeated candidates for a county office in that state has just

filed this bill: filed this bill:

Lost 4 months and 25 days canvasaing:
1349 hours thinking about the election; 6
acres of cotton; 25 acres of corn; a whole
sweet potato crop; 4 sheep; 5 shoats and 1
beof given to a barbenne; 2 front teeth
and a considerable quantity of hair in a
personal skirmish; gave 57 plugs of tobacco,
7 Sunday school books, 2 pairs of suspenders,
4 callco dresses, 7 dolls and 12 baby rat-

7 Sunday school books, 2 pairs of suspenders, 4 called dresses, 7 dolls and 13 baby rattlers.

Told 2889 lies: shook hands 25,475 times; talked enough to have made in print 1999 large volumes size of Patent Office reports; kissed 126 bables, kinded 14 kitchen fires; cut 3 cards of wood; pulled 174 bundles of fodder; picked 774 pounds of cotton, helped pull 7 louds of corn; dux 14 bushels of portatoes; toted 27 buckets of water; put up 7 stoves; was dog-bit 4 times; watch broken by baby, nost 81 to have repaired.

Loaned out 3 barrels of flour, 80 bushels of meal, 150 pounds of bacon, 37 pounds of butter, 12 dozen eggs, 3 umbrellas, 13 lead pencils, 1 Bible dictionary, 1 mow blade, 1 hoes, 1 overcoat, 5 hoxes paper collars, nose of which have been returned.

Called my opponent a perambulating liar—doctor's bill \$10. Had five arguments with my wife—result: One flower vase smashed, 1 broom handle broken, 1 dish of hash knocked off the table, 1 shirt bosom ruined, 2 handfuls of whiskers pulled out, 10 cents worth of sticking plaster bought, besides spending \$1768.

# Beggar-Woman Is Walking Bank.

Indianapolis News.
When an examination was made at St. Louis of Mrs. Ida Carroll, blind and believed to be penniless, 7 pounds and 14 ounces of coin and a lot of paper money was found in her skirt and

# IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THESUNDAY OREGONIAN

# ON GOVERNMENT ORDERS

First of a series of genuine detective stories, being the actual experience of a Secret Service man, now retired. In human interest, these tales surpass the best work of the imagination. Each story is complete in itself.

#### THE OLD CARPENTER AT THE BENCH

Full - page illustration from a photograph by a member of the Oregon Camera Club.

#### STRONG FIGHT TO WIN CONGRESS

What the chairmen of the two National committees are doing in the close districts.

#### NOTED FICTION CHARAC-TERS IN REAL LIFE

Men and women, including Grover Cleveland and "Mrs. Wiggs," used as heroes and heroines in popular novels.

#### SOCIAL DEBUT OF MISS ETHEL ROOSEVELT Sidelights on the White House

bud who is loyal to her parents and her school friends. OUR FIRST FLEET TO JAPAN How Commodore Perry and his

American warships opened the

### THE HOTEL CLERK ON THE YOUNG

door 55 years ago.

managers.

THEATRICAL SEASON Mr. Cobb fires a few good-natured, well-directed shots at near-

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