

BAD BANK FAILURE

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, GOES TO THE WALL.

GOVERNMENT GIVES AID

Ten Millions Sent to New York to Restore Confidence—Morgan and Rockefeller Also Aid with Funds.

The failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Company in New York for many millions caused a commotion in that city Wednesday. At first it was feared that the failure would precipitate the downfall of several other institutions, but the other banks rallied to the support of those needing aid and so far there have been no more failures.

The charge is made by the Clearing House that the Knickerbocker was a wild cat institution and so the Clearing House would not aid it. John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan came out into the open to assist in saving a disastrous panic, and it is believed that confidence is now restored.

Many wild charges were made that the Wall Street gang was at the bottom of the trouble, that the manipulations of the past few weeks were an effort to freeze out small holders and secure large amounts of stocks before voting time at a small figure was what led to the trouble, and that the "pinch" fixed up for the little fellows came near dragging down some of the larger fry. But these rumors are easy to start and the failure may have been simply the result of frenzied finance.

It is charged that the men back of the Knickerbocker would buy up one institution and mortgage it to secure funds to buy another, thus accumulating a chain of banks, and that the chain became spun out until it was too small to stand the strain. The failure of the Knickerbocker is said to be a bad one, however it came about.

Secretary Cortelyou joined in aiding the banks to weather the storm, but it was given out that no money would be supplied to aid Wall Street in any plans for a clean-up, and the big Wall Street manipulators promised, if the Government came to the rescue, that they would be good. It is said that the Government furnished \$10,000,000 with which to reclaim public confidence.

About the same time of the trouble in New York the Westinghouse interests in Pittsburgh were being turned over to a receiver. This institution has been so financed in the past that it escaped many of the financial ills to which large corporations are heir, but this week it was made necessary for a receiver to try his hand in untangling the financial difficulties into which the company has been drawn.

And all this time the West is bowing along with little or nothing to disturb the calmness of its financial waters. Prosperity is not all in the East; the bountiful crops of the year make it possible for the people of the West to meet obligations and continue to make improvements and prosper.

BIG FIGHT IS BREWING IN ALASKA

CLAIM MADE THAT TRUSTS WILL TRY TO SECURE THE COMPLETE CONTROL.

The hottest political fight in the history of Alaska will begin when the Republican convention for the District of Alaska is called to order in Juneau, the capital, the second week in November. Governor Wilfred B. Hoggatt has the hardest fight of his life on his hands, and if he comes out of the convention retaining his office it will be because he has outgeneraled his opponents, for they have framed up a strong combination.

Territorial government is the point on which the big fight is to be made. Governor Hoggatt is opposed to some rule on the grounds that Alaska is too thinly populated for a territorial form of government and that the taxation under such a system would be a burden borne by a few. He declares that the taxation of the business interests, with county and state officials to support, would be a burden entirely out of proportion to the population of the territory.

For his stand on this question, the majority of the delegates to the convention have been instructed to demand of President Roosevelt the immediate removal of Hoggatt, charging that he is the tool of the trusts fighting for control of Alaska under its present form of government. The Seward Peninsula delegation is solid for territorial form of government, and for the removal of Governor Hoggatt; 48 of the 60 votes from Nome are for

territorial form of government and the removal of the territory's present executive; the Skagway delegation has been instructed to take the same action as the Nome and Seward Peninsula delegations.

The present returns show that Hoggatt will go into the convention with the delegations from his own division divided on both questions. Just how many votes he will be able to obtain from the other sections of Alaska remains to be seen, but it is certain he will be unable to obtain aid from Wickersham's delegates.

The Seward delegation will go to the convention instructed to vote for Thomas Cale for District Representative in Congress. In case it is found impossible to nominate him, it will go for District Judge Wickersham. The strange alliance is one of the features of the bitter political fight. Many of the men who are members of the Seward delegation were formerly bitterly opposed to Wickersham and were responsible for the partial fight made against him at the Alaska convention in Seattle two years ago. Judge Wickersham has been mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination as delegate, and some of his friends have declared that his resignation from the Judgeship, which has been accepted, was partially due to his intention to make this race.

WOMEN ORGANIZE TO FIGHT SALOONS

OFFICERS CHOSEN AND SECOND MEETING TO BE HELD TO ADOPT PLANS.

Seventy-five of the women of Oregon City met in the Baptist church Thursday afternoon to consider the best means of securing the passage of the new temperance ordinance providing for an excise board and the placing of restrictions on the saloon. The principal restrictions hoped for by Oregon City temperance people are the doing away of curtains, screens, blinds and other obstructions to public view, the banishment of chairs, tables, cards and all forms of recreation, and the sealing up of the saloon Saturday night to stay sealed until Monday morning.

The ultimate object of the present agitation is to put the saloon out of business. It is claimed the new ordinance will close half of the present saloons, and that the impetus thus gained will enable the temperance people, a little later, to make the county a dry one.

Attorney Schuebel made a short address in explanation of the ordinance, certain of the ladies wishing to be more fully informed before committing themselves in the matter. He further urged the ladies, in case the saloonists organized for the fight and as against business men who were willing to support the measure, but were deterred through fear, that the ladies organize to support those who would vote with them against the saloon and put a boycott, practically, on those merchants who would not.

The principal object of the meeting was to organize permanently. This was done by choosing the following officers: President, Mrs. T. E. Gault; secretary, Mrs. E. A. Story; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Anderson. A vice-president was chosen from each of the evangelical churches in the city, as follows: Congregational, Mrs. Norris; Baptist, Mrs. D. C. Latourrette; Methodist Episcopal, Mrs. Randall; Presbyterian, Mrs. Green; United Brethren, Mrs. Prindle; Episcopal, Mrs. Kelley.

The organization will hold another meeting a few days later to consider plans of operation, and in the meantime plans under consideration will be perfected and the ladies hope to be prepared to settle on something definite at the next meeting.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC VIOLATED ORDER

A dispatch from Salem says: The Southern Pacific Thursday violated the order of the Railroad Commission directing that a special train be run from Roseburg to Portland when train No. 12, the afternoon passenger, is two hours late at Roseburg. The train was four hours and a half late, but no special was run. The company recently asked the commission to suspend the order, but the request was refused. The commission will probably begin a prosecution. The company is liable to a fine of \$100 to \$10,000.

90 DAY STAY IN PACIFIC WATERS

Washington advices read: It was learned here that President Roosevelt has no idea of leaving Admiral Evans' fleet in the Pacific, but intends to order its return within 90 days of its arrival on the California coast. One important conclusion is to be drawn from this newly established fact that the fleet is to return as soon as the great ships can be cleaned up, replenish their supplies of coal and provisions and otherwise be made completely ready for the 14,000-mile return cruise. The conclusion is that the executive feels absolutely no apprehension respecting the possibilities of war with Japan.

PUNISHMENT FOR THE DISHONEST RICH

Roosevelt Says He Has Turned on the Light, But Had No Hand in Producing Dishonest Conditions

President Roosevelt strikes a keynote nearly every time he speaks in public. He spoke in the Auditorium in Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday to an immense crowd, at which time he gave utterance to the following:

"There has been trouble in the stock market, in the high financial world during the last few months. The statement has frequently been made that the policies for which I stand, legislative and executive, are responsible for that trouble. Now, these policies of mine can be summed up in one brief sentence: they represent the effort to punish successful dishonesty. I doubt if these policies have had any material effect in bringing about the present trouble, but if they have, it will not alter in the slightest degree my determination that for the remaining 18 months of my term these policies shall be persevered in unwaveringly.

"If to arouse that type of civic manhood in our nation it were necessary to suffer any temporary commercial depression, I should consider the cost but small.

"All we have done is to unearth the wrongdoing. It was not the fact that it was unearthed that did the damage. All I did was to turn on the light. I am responsible for turning on the light, but I am not responsible for what the light showed. It is impossible to cut out a cancer without making the patient feel for a few days rather sicker than he felt before. No material well-being can save this nation if it loses the lift towards higher things.

"I will permit neither the demagogue, upon one side, nor the reactionary on the other, to drive me away from the course of policy which I regard as most vital for the wellbeing of this nation. And the thing most important to remember is that that

policy has two sides. It would indeed be an evil for this nation if we ever permitted to grow up a spirit which would discriminate against the honest man who achieves business success.

"There is nothing meaner than the hatred of the man who prospers honestly simply because he has prospered and I challenge the spirit of every good American when I say that the honest railroad man, the honest banker, and the honest business man who makes a fortune because his exceptional business ability enables him to render exceptional service to the community, is entitled to it.

"If ever there should be any temporary gusts of popular feeling that demand what is wrong, what is unrighteous, the true servant of the people is the man who disregards that temporary wish of the people to do evil. (Great Applause.)

"No man will stand more strongly than I will in the defense of property, so long as it is honestly acquired and honestly used. (Cheers.) I will stand against crimes of brutal violence just as I stand against crimes of unscrupulous cunning.

"There are certain gentlemen who say that I have talked against men of wealth as such. These gentlemen are blind if they see the facts in that light. I will protect in every way in my power honest property. I will protect the honest man of wealth to the extent of my ability and in no way can I ultimately protect the honest man of wealth so effectively as by doing everything in my power to bring to justice his dishonest brother of wealth. (Great applause.) Our whole movement is simply and solely to make the decalogue and the golden rule of some practical moment in the business life of the community." (Great applause and cheers.)

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE BIG SUCCESS

SPLENDID PROGRAMS DAILY, WITH ENTERTAINING INSTRUCTORS.

One of the most profitable teachers' institutes ever held in Clackamas county has been in session since Wednesday. The list of instructors embraced well known teachers and lecturers and the subjects assigned were well up with the spirit of the times.

The institute was held in the Barclay building with three sessions daily. Two hundred teachers were in attendance at the outset, and as the day advanced that number was added to. The institute was held under the direction of Superintendent Gary.

Instructors on the program were H. D. Sheldon, University of Oregon; E. D. Ressler, president Oregon State Normal; Corneilla Marvin, Secretary Oregon Library Commission; W. K. Newell, president State Board of Horticulture; J. H. Akerman, superintendent public instruction; W. J. Kerr, president Oregon Agricultural College; R. F. Robinson, superintendent Multnomah county; Miss Anna Knox, Portland instructor; Dr. Hugh S. Mount and P. L. Campbell, president University of Oregon.

The soloists for the occasion were Miss Louise Huntley, Mrs. Imogen Harding Brodie, Dr. George Anslie, Miss Dorothea Nash, Miss Alice Goetting, Mrs. Richard Clark Ganong, Miss Morieta Hickman, Miss Ellen Brobst and Miss Ono Renner.

The several lectures were listened to with much interest by the many teachers in attendance. Superintendent Gary is greatly pleased with the outcome of the institute and expects great things from the good it is certain to do to the cause of education in Clackamas county.

ROOSEVELT'S PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

If Secretary of War Taft or a man of the Roosevelt type be elected President next Fall, President Roosevelt may, under certain conditions, go before the New York Legislature in 1909 as a candidate to succeed Thomas C. Platt in the United States Senate, with the idea of leading the support of administration policies in the upper branch of Congress. This exceedingly interesting information has come to close friends of the President since the latter's return from this Western and Southern trip.

If Mr. Taft or somebody of the same recognized type be not elected President, Mr. Roosevelt will under no circumstances seek a seat in the Senate, for the reason that he would not be in a position to give hearty support to the administration, and at the same time would feel the impropriety of taking an official part in criticizing his immediate successor in the White House.

HAWAIIAN WOMEN ARE ENTERTAINED

THE YOUNG LADIES SING AT BAPTIST CHURCH AND THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Oregon City people have heard much lately concerning the Hawaiian girls who are touring the Pacific Coast under the care of Mrs. Edith Weathered. The young women were successful contestants in a newspaper prize trip, similar to that organized by the Portland Telegram last spring, and they are seeing and being seen through Washington, Oregon and California.

The young women, sixteen in number, were guests Thursday of Mrs. Eva Emery Dye, of Oregon City. But Mrs. Dye, wishing her friends to have the pleasure of seeing and greeting these interesting young ladies, planned for them to appear and sing at the ladies' gathering at the Baptist church and also at the teachers' institute in the Barclay building. This they did in the afternoon of Thursday, from the Barclay building going to the home of Mrs. Dye, where they were entertained at an informal tea.

The young women made a very favorable impression with all who met them, and undoubtedly the people of Oregon City made a very favorable impression on these young women of Hawaii.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES FOR THIS FALL

The dates for the Farmers' Institutes in Clackamas county, arranged for this fall have been set, and the institutes will begin with a session at New Era on November 5. Next comes the one at Maple Lane, November 6, and after that Beaver Creek, November 7; Needy, November 8, and Maacksburg, November 9.

The programme for the sessions have not been completed as yet, but the speakers, with the exception of A. J. Lewis, county fruit inspector, will be from the Oregon Agricultural College. Dr. James Withycombe will speak as usual on the general subject of "Diversified Farming," but the other four members of the faculty who will address the farmers are not decided on.

The fall circuit of the institutes is to be held in the "Diversified" section of Clackamas county, and Needy has been added to the list for the first time this fall.

SAYS CHICAGO MUST RUSTLE. Build Larger Hall or Kansas City Gets Convention.

Chicago and Kansas City will fight it out for both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions of 1908. Chicago will win only on condition that a larger convention hall

be provided than the Coliseum and better arranged. Thomas D. Knight, president of the Hamilton Club, delivered this message Wednesday night at a banquet of the "Old Guard" of the club in Chicago. He had just returned after a consultation with Chairman New and other Republican National leaders at Washington.

"Chicago must provide a hall which will comfortably seat 14,000," said Mr. Knight. "That is the foundation stone of the demands of the National Committee, and must be met by Chicago or the convention goes to Kansas City, where there is a hall seating 20,000. Already many Eastern committeemen have pledged their support to Kansas City, which has made a strong campaign. The Coliseum, as at present arranged, does not answer nearly the demand. We will strive to arrange a system of new galleries. Mr. New will be here in a short time to see what we can do. We are considering urging the rapid construction of the new Seventh Regiment Armory, which will be adequate or falling in that, to build a temporary wigwam. Chicago must hustle to land both conventions."

Lyda's sawmill, situated on Dairy creek about four miles north of Forest Grove, was entirely destroyed by fire, October 13. The origin of the fire is thought to be incendiary as there had been no fire in the engine room since Saturday.

BIG CORPORATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS

COMPARISON OF LEVIES MADE ON BIG CORPORATIONS IN 1902 AND 1907.

The big corporations of Clackamas county are being called upon to pay their share of the taxes, and so far as known little or no objection is being raised outside of the S. P. railway and its managers. To show the people of Clackamas county how the tax matters stand in regard to the corporations and their taxes in the county we print a comparative statement of assessments in 1902 and 1907, using the five big corporations as an example. Assessments made:

	1902	1907
Southern Pacific lands	\$151,335	\$ 956,290
Weyerhaeuser Co. 23,750		230,530
Portland G. & E. Co.	252,240	617,350
Portland G. & E. Co., lands..		66,030
Willamette P & P Co.	92,000	369,050
Crown Paper Co. 29,000		130,000
O. W. P. Ry Co. 18,800		614,105
O. W. P. Ry Co. lands		63,315
O. & C. R. R. Co. 104,097		524,420
Total	\$672,222	\$3,501,060
This makes a raise in the taxes of five big companies of \$2,760,525.		

What Were Scripture Animals?

Gambler Bolton has written a little book on the animals of the Scriptures. The unicorn, he concludes, was the European bison, and the behemoth was the hippopotamus. That eagle which "stirreth up her nest" was the griffon vulture. The chameleon was the monitor lizard; the true chameleon figured as the mole. Mr. Bolton maintains that the apes of Solomon's courts were the bonnet monkeys of Ceylon "or of the land of Ophir." The fowls that crept upon four legs were bats, or at any rate beasts or mammals, not fowls at all. The "doleful creatures" and "speckled birds" were hyenas. The deaf adder that stopped her ears was the Egyptian cobra, while the cockatrice was only a yellow-streaked snake. The leviathan is said by Mr. Bolton to have been the crocodile.

Judge George Grey of Delaware at the recent dinner of the Farmers' Club at Senator Cameron's farm near Lancaster, Pa., talked of the former American fondness for titles. "It is a fondness that has now almost disappeared," said Judge Grey. "We have become a more cultivated people and we have learned to value titles at their real worth. But in the past it was different. Take my own title, the title of Judge, for instance. I was traveling in the country in my youth, and one day at a hotel table there sat beside me a man whom everybody addressed as 'Judge.' When the judge got up and went away I said to my neighbor on the other side: 'Is that gentleman a United States judge—or a local judge?' 'He's a local judge, sir,' was the reply. 'He was judge of a boss race last week.'"

A special dispatch from Canby says: The location of the Clackamas County Fair was discussed at a meeting of Canby citizens Wednesday night, and it was decided to endeavor to have the permanent location of this exposition held at Canby. The meeting was presided over by W. H. Blair, president of the Canby Development League, assisted by Judge Wait, as secretary. Addresses were made by Mr. Blair, Mr. Coe, director of the present Fair Association; Judge Wait and others. It was decided that Canby could provide the accommodations needed and raise all funds necessary for the successful conduct of the fair, and committees were appointed to arrange the matter.

It is proposed to erect buildings and hold the fair on land owned by Judge Wait in the adjoining town. All the land necessary, including a grove, large spring and ample room for a racetrack, also right of way for a sidetrack from the Southern Pacific, to be held under a ten-year lease, were offered on very liberal terms.

BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT

AGREE ON SUBJECT OF CURBING POWERS OF THOSE WHO AMASS GREAT FORTUNES.

NORAILWAY COMMISSION

Feasible, With Its Great Power for Evil—Bryan Wants States to Control Our Local Affairs.

At a meeting in New York city Monday night William J. Bryan spoke before an audience that filled Cooper Union, while many thousands were turned away. The meeting was under the auspices of the Progressive Democratic League, and Mr. Bryan's subject was "The Democracy of Today." He was introduced by Augustus Thomas, president of the league. On the subject of National control of corporations Mr. Bryan said:

"The President suggests the National incorporation of all railroads engaged in interstate commerce. Not since the days of Alexander Hamilton has such a doctrine of centralization been advanced as this suggestion by the President. It would practically place the government of the states in Washington.

"The Democratic doctrine is that the Federal authorities attend to Federal affairs, and leave the states to attend to their home governments. The Federal authority should be added to state authority, not substituted for it." He said the Federal government is acting within its present powers to curb the trusts.

"Let Congress," he said, "say that when any corporation in interstate commerce wishes to control 25 per cent of the output of the product it deals in, it must take out a Federal license, the license to be so safeguarded that the stock of the corporation cannot be watered. Then the corporation will be under the eyes of the Federal government."

Continuing, he said: "The President has done one thing and I regard it as one of the most important things he has done. He has called attention to the matter of amassing wealth. Who has those swollen fortunes? Not the wage-earner, not the strongest men of the Nation, but the men who have debauched legislation, gained control of the taxing power, disgraced the homes of the land, corrupted business and brought odium upon the church of God. It is this kind of men who the President has seen fit to point out as a menace to the country."

At a regular meeting of the Oregon City Rose and Carnation Society Monday evening Mrs. George B. Harding gave a short account of her recent trip through the East. There was a large attendance. The Portland society promises to send some one to meet with the Oregon City society and give a talk on rose and carnation culture in the near future.

THUGS SHOOT PORTLAND ENGINEER

POLICEMAN WHO WITNESSES SHOOTING AFFRAY FAILS TO CHASE THE ROBBERS.

Harry M. Logan, a railroad engineer, was shot and fatally wounded about 1 o'clock Thursday morning on the Fourth-street bridge, by a lone highwayman.

The thug had ordered Logan to throw up his hands, and the engineer in reply made a swing at him. The hold-up man then turned and shot Logan, one bullet striking him above the heart and the other in the elbow. Logan, barely able to walk, tottered to a nearby saloon, and, falling through the door, muttered: "I'm shot."

Patrolman Anderson, who was about a hundred feet south of the bridge, saw the flash of the revolver, and ran to the aid of the injured man. Seeing that Logan was badly wounded, he gave up the idea of pursuing the bandit, and turned his attention to the victim.

The patrol wagon was called and Logan was removed to the Good Samaritan Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

Logan had just left the Bridge saloon at 643 First street and was on his way home at the time of the assault. He had traveled no more than 100 feet when approached by the thug.

In a dying statement Logan said: "I had just stepped out on the bridge, when a masked man stepped up to me and said:

"Throw up your hands!" "I hit at him with my right hand, and then he fired. All that I know is that I ran to Reason's saloon, and called for help. I could not describe the man."

Patrolman Anderson was an eye-witness to the whole occurrence.