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Supreme Court Holds Dreyer Guilty. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court of the United States today affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Edward S. Dreyer, formerly a member of the West Chicago Park Commission, charged with having failed to turn over to his successor \$216,973 of public funds. Dreyer was found guilty under this charge, and sentenced to a term in state's prison.

CHAFFEES HOME War Hero Returns From the Philippines. ALL IS WELL IN ISLANDS Civilization Is Accomplishing Wonders.

FEW NATIVES IN REBELLION Greatest Difficulty Is Overcoming the Legends and Superstitions of the People—Rice Famine Will Cause Suffering in Provinces.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—The United States transport Sumner arrived in port this evening from the Philippines, after a most stormy and most perilous voyage. Shortly after leaving Yokohama the vessel encountered one of those terrific storms peculiar to Asiatic waters, the typhoon. Boats were smashed, portions of her rigging carried away, and during the height of the storm a launch was torn from its fastenings and struck Mrs. Chaffee's stateroom with terrific force, the shock greatly prostrating that lady, who was ill when she boarded the vessel.

On Board the Transport. On board the transport were General Chaffee and wife; Vice-Governor Wright, of the Philippine Commission, and Mrs. Wright; General Chaffee's staff, Captain J. R. Lindsey, Lieutenant Roy B. Harper, Major J. L. Phillips, Major William H. Arthur, Judge James H. Blount, of the Philippine Insular government; Lieutenant-Colonel James T. Kerr and Mrs. Kerr, and a large number of officers' wives returning home.

General Chaffee has been absent from this country for over three years, during which time duty called him to Cuba, China and to the Philippines. His services in China were such that he was recognized the world over as a tactician and a diplomat of unusual ability. To General Chaffee's efforts were due the speedy and peaceful settlement of the Chinese difficulty, and in recognition of his services in China he was detailed to go to the Philippines to bring about a more harmonious condition of affairs.

All Is Well in Manila. The General said to a representative of the Associated Press: "When I left Manila everything was progressing in a most satisfactory manner. I could not be more pleased with the situation. Civilization has accomplished wonders, and the natives are fast recognizing the institutions of this Government and meeting them with a more friendly spirit. Of course, some of the provinces are unsettled, and we expect to meet with further trouble, but the outlook is most cheerful, and beyond an occasional skirmish here and there, I look for no great difficulties or disturbances requiring unusual force to subdue. Peaceful methods are making themselves felt among the native leaders, who are, in many instances, assisting our Government by advising their former belligerent followers to lay down their arms. Some of the former fighting Sultans, of which there are a score, have become peaceful.

"The greatest difficulty we experience in the islands is overcoming the legends and superstitions of the people. It is hard to overcome at once, traits which have been born in the natives for centuries, and I will say that to this one feature is largely due the spread of cholera and other pestilential diseases among them. They cannot be made to submit to or to understand the modern methods of treatment, nor can they be made to see the utility of an up-to-date sanitary system. They will not submit to quarantine peacefully and frequently escape entirely, and thus spread disease. In the City of Manila very good system prevails, and in consequence the health conditions are better there than they ever have been in the history of the city.

Hardship in Some Provinces. "Great hardship prevails in some of the provinces where the natives are unable to plant their rice crops on account of the loss of their farm animals, and I look for much suffering in those provinces, but the Government has already taken steps to relieve the situation, and it will not be long before most of the needy will be looked after.

"I am very much pleased with the situation in the Province of Samar. What was once one of the most unruly and belligerent of the provinces is now as quiet and peaceful as this big city of yours. The natives are becoming prosperous under the industry which has been fostered there, and they have a ready market for their rice and hemp."

General Chaffee reported Mrs. Chaffee's health greatly improved, and stated that she had almost fully recovered from the prostration following her awful experience during the typhoon. General Chaffee and party were waited upon this evening by William H. Harper, representing the Union League Club, of Chicago, and formally invited by that gentleman to be the guests of the club during their stay in Chicago. Mr. Harper, acting also for the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association, of Illinois, tendered the General an invitation to be the guest of the association at a public reception in his honor.

General Chaffee expressed great pleasure in being invited to become the guest of the Chicagoans, and said: "Mr. Harper, I place myself in your hands. Any arrangements you make will be pleasant to me."

Similar invitations were extended to Governor Wright and accepted conditionally, the Governor not being certain as to his itinerary. Mr. Harper has arranged for General Chaffee and party to go to Chicago over the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The party will leave here at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening in the special car of Vice-President McClatchy, of the Chicago & Northwestern road. During his stay here General Chaffee will be banqueted by the Merchants' Association and by the Loyal Legion.

SWITCHMEN WON'T STAND IN They Will Not Strike, and Trainmen Are to Be Given No Assistance. CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—According to a statement made today by Grand Master Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union of North America, there will be no strike of switchmen in Chicago. Officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, however, scolded the idea that Mr. Hawley's organization figures in the situation, and say the switchmen who are members of their organization are strong enough to enforce demands made by them upon the railroad companies which they represent. It was learned today that the Chicago Great Western, the Chicago Terminal Transfer and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads had entered into agreements with the switchmen's union by which that organization accepts the increase of 2 1/2 cents an hour for switchmen and 3 1/2 cents an hour for foremen, which has been offered by the railroad managers. It was also learned that the Illinois Central and Rock Island Companies were negotiating with the switchmen's union.

Grand Master Hawley, of the switchmen's union, declared his organization had a membership of 100 in Chicago, and that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen would not call a strike of switchmen if they so desired. He said his organization had secured an increase of 19 per cent in the Northwest, and that the scale would be recognized by switchmen throughout the country. He further declared that the demands made by the Brotherhood had been prompted by jealousy and could not be recognized.

TRAINMEN'S STRIKE LIKELY. Unless Agreement Is Reached 2000 Chicago Men Will Quit Work. CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Unless an agreement has been reached at the final meeting tomorrow night of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the managers of the train service of a number of roads that have refused the demands of the men, an order to strike will go forth and 2000 men will refuse to work Thursday. This was stated tonight with the authority of Grand Master Lee at the close of a prolonged conference of committees and others. The importance of the situation was shown by the striking of the Brotherhood, which was in Cleveland. He attended the conference tonight.

Butchers' Strike Declared Off. CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—At a conference tonight between President Donnelly, of the Butchers' Union, and officials of the Hammond company, the demands of the men were accepted and the strike was declared off.

Lottery Cases Restored to Docket. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Chief Justice Fuller, in the United States Supreme Court today, announced that the two cases of Charles Champion and John Francis, involving the right to transmit lottery tickets by express, would be restored to the docket of this court for argument before a full bench and set the hearing for December 8. The cases are to be heard at once.

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER. General. President Roosevelt starts for the South on a bear-hunting trip. Page 5. Dubben made return home by Canadian gateway. Page 5. Fire does \$500,000 damage to bridge being built between New York and Brooklyn. Page 3. Molnarex case will go to the jury today. Page 2. National. General Chaffee at San Francisco on his return from Philippines. Page 1. Illinois delegation organizes to boom Cannon for Speaker. Page 3. Chief of Bureau of Navigation shows men to men warships in the crying need of the Navy. Page 11. Foreign. Sir Marcus Samuel, new Lord Mayor of London, on royal parade. Page 2. France determined miners must accept terms of arbitrators, and orders out more troops. Page 2. Germany will station naval fleets on Pacific coast of North and South America. Page 2. Salt trust is killed by decision of United States Circuit Court. Page 4. Ashland Lumbering Company sells to Boise men. Page 4. Canada, to have system of wireless telegraphs. Page 4. Commercial and Marine. Hope goes up to 26 cents. Page 13. Expectation of large increase in supply caused heavy selling of wheat at Chicago. Page 13. Heavy volume of liquidation in New York stock market. Page 13. British steamer wrecked, with loss of 95 persons. Page 12. Heavy transactions of Portland custom-house in October. Page 12. Hydrographer Newell, of the Geological Survey, says positively there was no conflict between irrigation projects under Carey act and the new law. Page 1.

Portland and Vicinity. Rich strikes in Nome mining district. Page 8. Multnomah fruitgrowers will strengthen association. Page 8. Portland's Oriental commerce exceeds capacity of steamer. Page 14. George Smith will be sentenced to hang. Page 5. City and street railway officials discuss new franchise. Page 12. Lack of quorum of State Dental Board dissolved many. Page 14. Lineman receives heavy electric current without fatal result. Page 10. Multnomah Legislators will discuss many proposed laws. Page 10. Portland Bowling Club growing in membership and funds. Page 14. Raising funds to entertain state irrigation convention. Page 10. Index to Departments. Amusements. Page 9. City news in brief. Page 9. Classified advertisements. Page 12 and 13. Editorial. Page 8. Markets. Page 12.

ST. RAYNER GUILTY McDaniel's Attorney Disbarred From Practice. SUPREME COURT SO DECIDES

Portland Man Convicted of Making Material Changes in Typewritten Testimony in Murder Case—State Bar Back of Action. SALEM, Nov. 10.—(Special).—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision disbarbing Henry St. Rayner, a well-known Portland attorney. St. Rayner was attorney for Frank McDaniel, the slayer of Claire Fitch. It was charged that after the case was tried he secured the copy of the typewritten testimony and procured changes to be made which

other copies, when it was also ascertained that the ribbon she was then using was too new, in consequence of which the contrast between her work and that of Miss Morden was very noticeable, and to change this striking difference Miss Cavanaugh went to a typewriter supply house and secured an old black ribbon, which she used on her typewriter. St. Rayner, after the first effort to make copies of the sheets of McLauchlan's testimony, remained in a room opening out of the office occupied by Miss Cavanaugh until she had made several copies, when, taking the last produced to his own office, he corrected the sheets and, having returned them, Miss Cavanaugh made final copies which were inserted in the original transcript in the place of the two sheets taken out.

Stenographer Makes Discovery. Miss Cavanaugh returned to Miss Morden's office the black carbon paper she had borrowed, and then it was discovered that the carbon sheet had impressed upon it the name of McLauchlan. Holding the paper to the light, it was ascertained that a part of the testimony of that witness had evidently been reproduced thereon. Miss Morden took the carbon sheet and her copy of the original transcript to District Attorney Chamberlain, and Mr. Chamberlain immediately called Mr. St. Rayner to his office. Cham-

berlain called attention to the changes that had been made, but St. Rayner said he could not understand what he was driving at. Chamberlain explained two or three times, and then asked St. Rayner whether any changes had been made in the transcript, to which he replied in the negative, and seemed very much offended. When it was shown that changes had been made, St. Rayner said that he remembered the circumstances; that two sheets were caught in the lock of his roll-top desk and were torn, and that he had them copied. When his attention was called to the fact that a portion of the testimony had been omitted, he said that it had been done inadvertently, for he relied upon the admission of that testimony as error upon the part of the court.

St. Rayner's testimony was that the sheets were torn, and he had copies made, but did not recollect that he objected to Miss Cavanaugh using a purple ribbon or a fresh ribbon. He did not call the District Attorney's attention to the matter because he did not consider it important. St. Rayner also contended that he had had a dispute with Miss Morden regarding her notes on the testimony, and that she bore an ill will toward him; that she had in her employ a young man taking lessons in stenography, and that the carbon sheet may have been used by him.

The court holds that it is not necessary to indulge in speculation as a method of explaining the manner in which the impressions may have been made on the carbon paper. The opinion says: "We believe the testimony conclusively shows that this sheet of paper was borrowed from Miss Morden's office by Miss Cavanaugh for the purpose of making copies of McLauchlan's testimony for St. Rayner, and, after being so used, it was returned to that office, having the impression which it now bears. Its identification having been fully established."

Upon a review of the changes made, the court finds that the testimony omitted was material, and that the omission was made with St. Rayner's knowledge, in view of which findings the court reaches the conclusion quoted above and orders that St. Rayner be disbarred.

After making excerpts from the testimony St. Rayner returned it to Miss Morden, having first had two sheets of the testimony rewritten and emitting that portion of McLauchlan's testimony just referred to. The evidence in the disbarment proceeding shows that while he had the transcript in his possession St. Rayner asked Miss Mary Cavanaugh, a stenographer, to make copies of two pages thereof. Not having the proper kind of paper she borrowed some of Miss Morden, and also borrowed a sheet of black carbon paper. She commenced copying the sheets submitted to her, using a purple ribbon on her typewriter. After she had written a few lines, St. Rayner, taking up the sheets, dictated what purported to be a part of McLauchlan's testimony, telling her to make the same spacing and to commence and finish each line with the same word and syllable as in the original. Miss Cavanaugh, having attempted to follow his directions, was unable to reproduce upon two sheets of paper the testimony to be copied, and an examination of her work having disclosed that the ribbon she was using did not correspond in color with that used by Miss Morden in transcribing the testimony, she borrowed a typewriter having a black ribbon, with which machine she attempted to make

ODD DEMOCRAT IN POLITICS Rhea Says Votes Thrown Out Belong to Opponent, and Won't Contest. BRISTOL, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Representative Rhea, Democrat, of the Ninth Virginia District, today issued a signed statement in which he says, in reference to the rejection of the precincts of Patterson and Mendota in the returns from last week's election, that while he is sure the commissioners were honest in their belief that the returns should be rejected, he believes the votes belong to Stemp, Republican, and would probably seek an and if a certificate of election is issued by the state board to Rhea based on the exclusion of the votes mentioned, he will decline to accept it.

Firemen Discussing Wage Scale. TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10.—Members of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, main and branch lines, between Chicago and Albuquerque, are holding their annual business session in Topeka. Perhaps the most important action will be the regular readjustment of the wage scale for that part of the territory which these men represent. When this is made up it will be presented to the officials, and it is probable that they will approve it, thus placing it in force for another year. The session will probably last for two weeks.

NOT IN CONFLICT Carey Act and New Law Harmonious. SO AFFIRMS MR. NEWELL

Private Enterprises Are Not Threatened. STATE MAY GO ON WITH PLANS

Operations Under New Measure Will Be Limited to Localities Where No Other Reclamation Works Are Under Way. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 10.—Chief Geographer F. H. Newell, of the Geological Survey, in response to inquiries of The Oregonian correspondent as to the Government's intention of taking up work in Oregon under the new irrigation law, and the possibility of conflict between such Government work and contracts undertaken under the Carey act, dictated the following statement:

"Under the act approved June 17, 1902, examinations and surveys are to be made in Oregon, to be followed by the location and construction of works whenever found feasible for the reclamation of arid lands. It is not proposed to interfere with private enterprise nor with state reclamation under the Carey act."

"If the state prefers to do the work itself, no objection can be made. On the other hand, if the state does not utilize the opportunities, it is probable that works will be constructed under the law of June 17.

"It is understood that the state has already entered into contracts under the Carey act, and it is not desired in any way to encourage repudiation of any existing obligations. Where such obligations do not exist, and there are opportunities for reclaiming lands, disposing of these to actual settlers in small tracts and refunding the cost to the Treasury, this will unquestionably be done.

"No preference or partiality is entertained toward projects in any part of the arid West, the only consideration being practicability, ease of early completion, the maximum number of new homes created and prompt return of the cost, to be used again in the reclamation fund.

"The Irrigation Association can facilitate matters by making clearly known the provisions of the law of June 17, discussing the various projects which may be taken up under that law, making a list of these and arranging them in the order of their importance to the state. It is believed that such a list would be advantageous as indicating the desires of the people.

"The primary considerations in such a list should be those of reclaiming vacant public land of such character as to afford prosperous homes to the greatest number of people. No merely sentimental ideas should have weight, nor should matters of merely local concern, or which can better be accomplished by private enterprise, be brought forward as the choice of the business men of Oregon."

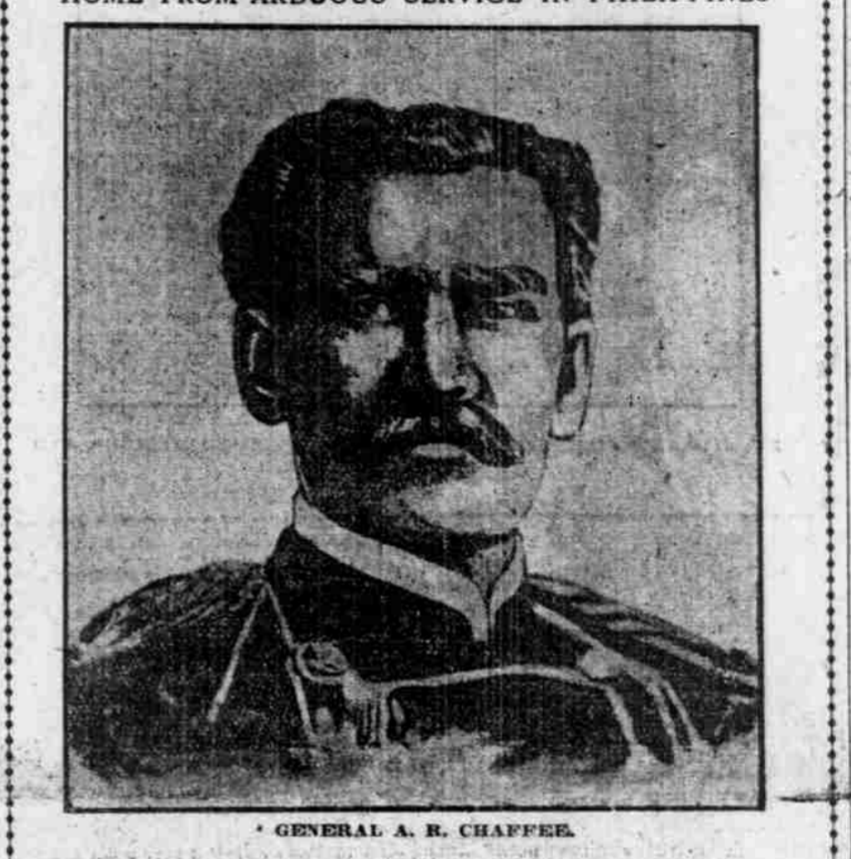
(Mr. Newell's reference to the state's doing the work itself touches upon works under the Carey act. Under that law the General Government gives the state 1,000,000 acres of arid land upon condition that it reclaim the land to cultivation. Proceeding under this law and the state statute accepting its provisions, the state enters into contracts with third parties for the construction of the reclamation works. But that contract is entirely between the state and the third party, the Government having nothing to do with that part of the transaction. The Washington authorities pass upon the selections made by the state, as to whether they are of the character defined in the law, and they also pass upon the sufficiency of the irrigation works planned to reclaim the land selected. The State Land Board has already signed contracts for the irrigation enterprises now under way in the Deschutes Valley. Now the matter is before the Interior Department, and a special agent is in the field to determine whether the land selected is of the character that will give it to the state for reclamation under the Carey act. If the land is found properly selected, then the sufficiency of the irrigation works planned will be considered. But the Government knows only the state in this matter; the state alone deals with the contractor.)

MASCAGNI IS RELEASED. Famous Italian Composer Is Released on \$4000 Bonds. BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Pietro Mascagni, the composer and conductor, who was arrested Saturday night on a meagre process in a suit brought by his former managers, Mitchell Bros., was released after a hearing in the Superior Court today on \$4000 bonds, which he furnished himself.

Mascagni immediately retained by suing the Mitchell Bros. for \$50,000 damages for alleged false arrest. It is stated that Mascagni will resume his tour in this country.

Pistonist Wins by Eighteen Votes. PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—The official count of the vote of last Tuesday's election for Congress in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania District shows that Representative W. H. Graham was defeated for reelection by George Shires, Fus.-Rep., by 18 plurality.

Engine Crashes Into Train. ROODHOUSE, Ill., Nov. 10.—At Perden, a light engine on an adjoining track, struck the Chicago & Alton St. Louis vestibled limited train, which was standing at the station, a side blow. The passengers were badly shaken up, and three were seriously injured.



GENERAL A. R. CHAFFEE.