## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1904.

STAND UP AND BE COUNTED TODAY! Every voter in Oregon ought to vote

Let us cast a vote large enough to show that we live in a state which is ttself allve.

Oregon will do herself credit by casting a full vote today. A full vote will be the best possible notice to the world of the growth and progress of the state. The vote of Oregon today should exceed 100,000. Were it all out it would

exceed 120,000. In 1896 it was 97,337. That was eight years ago. The most effective way to show the growth of the state since that time is to show an increase of the aggregate vote today.

So get out and vote. Of course you will vote as you please-for Roosevelt, for Parker, for Debs, for Watson, for Swallow, or anybody;-but, cast your vote. Show that you are alive, and are breathing the vital air! Oregon wants every man today to stand up and be counted.

VILLAINY AND DESPERATION. Inasmuch as the final effort of the Democratic campaign is based on the assertion that "Roosevelt is trying to buy the election with millions of money contributed by the trusts," some little examination of the statement, grotesque and absurd as it is, may be appropriate for the morning of election

On what is it based? On their own allegations, without one word or scintills of proof to sustain it. It started by the partisan organs of the Democratic candidate, and then 'was taken up by Parker himself, who put it in this form, vis:

Congress creates a new Department of Com-merce and Labor. Of that department the President of the United States appoints a Sec-That Secretary was his private sec Within that department provision is made for the collection from large corporations,

made for the collection from large corporations, including the so-called trusts, of information which, it is to be borne in mind, is to be submitted to the President for public or private use, as he may direct.

By grace of the same Executive, this Secretary, through whose department this information is collected, becomes the chairman of the National Bepublican Committee. His chief duty it has been and still is to collect funds for the surroses of securing the election of the for the purpose of securing the election of the

President.

And it is now notorious that there has resilted from this organised importunity—whatever may be the precise way in which it is
made effective—an overflowing treasury to the
committee, of which boast is openly and con-

This is printed once more, at length, by The Oregonian, that the reader may weigh Mr. Parker's own words. He will see that they amount to nothing less than a monstrous charge of blackmail, for which Congress expressly prepared the way by legislation-the object of it all being to wring money in great sums from "the trusts," for use in the campaign for Roosevelt's election. Is it a ark of that "judicial mind," of which the country has heard so much during past four months, when Mr. Parker borrows so monstrous an accusation from a partisan yellow makes it his own, and, without slightest proof of any kind to support it, buris t at the candidate opposing him?
On what ground does Judge Parker

assume that "the trusts" have made centributions to the Republican campaign fund? He offers no proof of it; he doesn't name a "trust" that has subscribed; he simply assumes a statement made upon no authority, and makes it his own. Has not his own party colected a campaign fund? Is it likely that the capitalistic gang led by Beimont, who wrested the control of the party from Bryan and nominated Parker, and then added the octogenarian of West Virginia to the ticket solely because he is one of the mighty multinaires of the country-is it likely that this plutocratic gang has not supplied the Democratic campaign committee with money, in great sums? Does the Democratic Committee publish the sources of its funds and the amounts contributed? No more does the Republican Committee. These things are always kept secret by both parties. But from the nature of the mpaign, from the way Parker's candidacy was worked up, from the action osevelt as President has taken against such trusts as he could reach under the law, there is more probability every way that the trusts are contributing to Taggart's than to Cortel-

But now comes the climax of this nderous yet absurd charge against the President and the Congress. Corelyou publishes his statement that the ducted with a much smaller fund than | go.

any campaign for the last twelve years. "The fund this year," he says, "the made up of the contributions of more than 4000 persons, has been only about one-half as large as the Republican fund when President McKinley was elected in 18%." Moreover, "every dol-lar of this fund has come from voluntary contributions, made without de-mand, importunity, pledge or promise

of any kind. Behold now how Tom Taggart, of the Democratic Committee, replies. The fund employed in 1896, when McKinley was the candidate, Taggart says, was \$19,000,000; and Cortelyou now admits that he has had this year one-half that sum. Therefore, "Cortelyou has re-ceived from the trusts \$5,000,000 to be expended for election of Roosevelt!" This reasoning and its conclusion would befit the "calm, judicial mind" of Judge Parker himself.

arker himself. Such are the puerlities employed to sustain a most calumnious accusation. But the proceeding, villainous and desperate, does not seem to have swept the country by storm.

FIRE CANNED DON'T SPAWN.

Behold, the Oregon Fish Commissioner because he cannot stretch forth his arm to the Washington shore. Hark, the Washington Commissioner comes back saying Oregon is the real breeding round of lawbreakers and his arm is ot long enough to reach their lairs. Is there naught else for these two digni-taries to do than to declaim "Foure nother"? Are there not fish to save and lawbreakers to punish?

Thus the wardens in the two states shake fists at one another, each from his own stamping ground, and throw adjectives and verbs and nouns across the waters and let poachers, with gillets, traps, seines, wheels and whatnot keep up the raid on the vitality of Columbia River's famous salmon, in season and out. And the hatcheries can secure so few of the vital elements of propagation that they might

as well go out of business. Is it not a pity that we must suffer the fisheries to go to ruin before learning this axiom: We cannot can our fish and hatch them, too?

Theories have obfuscated common sense up to now, but at last we are getting down to the real menaceseither officer will do his duty because both will not. When the season is closed by law it is kept open by pirates, whose lairs, each officer says, are beyond his grasp.

Salmon which should be saved for hatcheries find their-course as thickly strewn with snares as if there were no closed season at all; indeed, more so, since fish that enter the Columbia between March 1 and April 15, the closed season, are the best of the year, and the greed of poschers is whetted all the keener.

Unless more salmon can reach the hatcheries, the fisheries will go to ruin. The Washington Commissioner will have to adduce a more plausible explanation than that because a dry season has made streams unusually short of water, fish are too sulky to spawn. If we mistake not, Snake River is still flowing past Ontario, and is big enough for a school of whales. The patent fact is that the salmon were massacred on the lower river.

Fiery gentlemen have declaimed here-tofore that peachers could never starve the hatcheries, fish as hard and long as they would. The facts at Ontario should slience that gentry forever. The scarcity at that hatchery is in females. not males, and many females bear the marks of gillnets. Last Spring everybody wondered why canneries packed Now everybody so many female fish. knows. The facts tell the story, Females, being less able to escape, were sacrificed and a great preponderance of males to seen at Ontario.

Is more convincing evidence needed to prove that traps, gillnets, seines and wheels destroy fish needed by hatcheries; that salmon cannot perpetuate their species unless protected by closed save the fisheries unless enforced; that they will not be enforced under the present regime, and that the Legislatures of Oregon and Washington must put their heads together and enact more effective law and force officers of the law to their duty? The remedy is concurrent legislation

for these two ends: First-Enforcement of the closed sea-

Second-Shorter open season, either by lengthening the closed season after April 15 or by ordaining the closed Sun-

day, or by both. **Dpithets** hurled from one bank of the Columbia to the other will not enforce law nor save fish. Invectives should not constitute an officer's fitness to snooge in a dry, warm office at a fat

## MISTAKEN JUDGMENT.

The mistaken judgment on the part of 'old people" that induces them to give a title to their home in lieu of "care while they live" has been so often sadly exemplified that it seems strange that it should be repeated year after year. such transfer of interests may not, and probably does not, in every case, result in unhappiness and bitterness of spirit, but such result is the rule rather than the exception. Fortunately such a compact seldom ends in tragedy, as was the case a few days ago in Southern Oregon, in which the aged father appears in the role of murderer and his son-inaw as victim. The occurrence is a shocking one, and the circumstances excite both horror and pity.

The story preceding the shooting is not an unfamiliar one. "There has been more or less trouble ever since the farm was turned over to the son-in-law." runs the record. The sequel presents a man of 70 years in custody for murder. his aged and distracted wife awaiting the outcome of an investigation that means commitment to the insane asylum or capital punishment for her bus-band; a daughter widowed and her children left fatherless. Sympathy takes the place of censure in such a case, but raises a warning voice against the cause which made such a tragedy possible-the surrender of the home before the "old people" were beyond the need of an earthly habitation.

"Keep the loaf under your own arm, mother," was the advice given by a worldly-wise ploneer on his deathbed his wife in this city a few years ago "Give the children a slice occasionally if they need it, but hold on to the loaf while you live." "Our children are good to us," he added, as a cloud gathered over his wife's face, "but they will not be less considerate of you when I am gone if you have and hold the property

sident and the Congress. Cor-ublishes his statement that the can campaign has been con-should offend no one. Tears come and Changes occur. The "old people"

grow querulous, perhaps; the young are beset with cares and it may are overburdened with expense. Grandchildren are thoughtless, noisy, perhaps undutiful. The situation is not happy one, and all concerned walt patiently or impatiently, according to their varying moods, for death to end it. While it is true, as Will Carleton expresses it, that-

Every couple's children Are a heap the best to them,

Parents are wise who do not put the confidence implied in this statement to the supreme test by making a transfer of their property to their children in consideration of love and care while they live. This consideration should be theirs without the transfer. If it is not, it is very certain that a deed to the farm or other property will not buy it.

WHICH IS THE CIVILIZED POWER?

George Kennan, than whom no one is better qualified for the task, draws a comparison between Russia and Japan in a recent number of the Outlook, the statements and conclusions of which furnish food for much thought upon a matter that is at present of world-wide

Mr. Kennan asks the question "Which is the civilized power-Japan or Rus-sta?" and proceeds to answer it, or rather to submit statements upon relative points in Russian and Japanese character and development which place the burden of the answer upon the reader, and which, it may be added, force the intelligent reader to answer in favor of Japan.

He assumes that in the definitions of "civilization," from whatever stand-point this condition is regarded, it must be generally admitted that certain qualities, characteristics and acquirements must exist in the civilised state of the twentleth century; that among these are mental and moral culture: enlightenment and toleration in religious faith; general respect for and observance of law; a judicial system that gives legal security to person and property without class distinction; individual freedom, to think, choose and within wide limits of law and in all fields of human activity; a certain level of individual and national integrity and a degree of individual and na tional development in the personal virtues; i. e., modesty, morality, humanty and fairness.

It is shown that, looking to mental and moral culture, Tokio has ten book stores for every one that can be found in St. Petersburg; that Russia has in chool but 25 per cent of her children of school age, Japan 92 per cent of hers. That Russia, with an annual national revenue of about \$1,000,000,900, spends for primary education less than \$12. 000,000, or 8 cents per capita of her whole population, while Japan, with only one-eighth of Russia's revenue, spends for the same purpose \$16,000,000 yearly, or nearly 34 cents per capita of her whole population.

More than one-half of the schools of Russia are controlled by the Holy Synod and are directed chiefly to instruction in religion, the catechism and choral church singing. Reading and writing are only incidentals. In the primary schools of Japan are taught ge arithmetic, reading, writing, Japanese history, elementary science, drawing singing, gymnastics and (for the girls) In Japan the instruction is liberal and tolerant in spirit, while in Russia-particularly in the schools managed by the Holy Synodthe aim is not so much to awaken and enlighten the mind as to give it a strong blas in favor of the servile virtues, in cluding submission, reverence, loyalty to the Czar as the source of all power, and devotion to a superstitious medie val church. In brief, teaching in the Russian schools is largely based on medleval bigotry and superstition; in Japan it is founded on reason-

In the educational rescript to dents issued by the Mikado in October. 1890, is the following exhortation: filial to your parents and affectionate to your brothers; be loving husbands and wives and true to your friends conduct yourselves with modesty and be benevolent to all; develop your intellectual faculties and perfect your moral powers by gaining knowledge and acquiring a profession; promote public interests and advance public affairs; ver respect the national constitution and obey the laws of the country, and in case of necessity courageously sacrifice yourselves to the public good."

This may not constitute "religion" in the estimation of the Procurator of the Holy Synod, but it must be conceded that it is a better religion to live by than that which teaches children to re peat a medieval catechism, believe in the devil, cross themselves before ikons, rely on the intercession of the saints, worship old Byzantine pictures and kiss the half-decaying bones of dead priests.

If the answer to the question asked by Mr. Kennan, "Which is the civilmed power?" depended solely upon the educational presentment as here outlined, not only every enlightened American, but every enlightened citizen of the world, would quickly respond:

Other points in comparison between the two great belligerents in the Far East are brought out with equal vividness, and all are in favor of the nation that is struggling for its existence in Manchuria. Indeed, so startling are the differences shown between medieval narrowness on the one hand and modern expansion of thought on the other that one can hardly pass from the one to the other without a mental shock. It is the difference between an absolute and a constitutional monarchy; individual freedom of thought and its official restriction; modesty and vaingloriousness; the boast of the usurper of power and the steadfast courage that speaks in actions rather than in words It may be added in conclusion that Mr. Kennan proclaims himself an ardent lover and admirer of the Russian peo ple, and in this presentment he makes the sharpest possible distinction be tween that people and the church and state by which it has been oppressed, misled, kept in ignorance and in part corrupted. "The Russian bureaucracy," he declares, "is not Russia; on the con-trary, it is Russia's greatest enemy The one is arrogant and boastful; the other modest and self-restrained."

The sixtieth anniversary of the organization of the Congregationalist Church at Oregon City will be observed with appropriate ceremonles from No-vember 15 to November 20, inclusive. The announcement recalls tender memories of Rev. George H. Atkinso his wife, who were among the first members and workers in the ploneer church; of Rev. Horace Lyman and his wife, who frequently sent a heiping hand in the work, and of a number of other faithful servants of the Mas-

in the early days by the Home Mission ary Society to this then isolated re-gion. Earnest in their endeavor, most of them idealists who wrought with a purpose, but were not worldly wise, the early pastors of this church and their helpers in the ministry labored patiently in the far-away years and passed on, leaving the record of good men and true behind them. Rev. P. S. Knight, an honored pastor of the middle period of the sixty years for which the old church at Oregon City stands, will deliver the anniversary sermon. It will be interesting to note how many, if any, of his auditors on that historic occasion were among those who formed a part of the life of the church in the year of its founding, or of the community in which it was founded.

A member of the People's party has the names of the People's party candiwere left off the official ballot. On the ballot prepared by Secretary of State Dunbar the names of all other candidates were given in full, thus: "Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis"; but opposite the names of the Populist elecoral candidates appears only "Watson and Tibbles." The correspondent who makes inquiry for the reason of this manner of placing the names on the official ballot seems to think an effort was made to slight the People's party candidates. This was not the case, however, for, as explained in The Ore gonfan at the time, the ballot was made up, the Secretary of State placed the names upon the ballot exactly as he was requested to do by the managers of the party. The Secretary of State has no right to place anything on the balcates or petitions of nomination require, and if the Democratic party managers had asked that the names of their can-didates be given as "Parker and Davis," the names would have gone on the ballot in that form.

One singular feature of the elections is that the Democrats in many Northern States seem almost wholly to have abandoned any effort for Parker and to have confined their campaign to the state tickets. Democratic candidates for Governor are being vigorously supported in the following states, with the easonable prospect of election in some of them: Rhode Island, Massachusetts. New York, Delaware, West Virginia, Minnesota, Indiana, Nebraska, Utah Jersey, Wisconsin, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Washington.

It is a straight issue today on the pro hibition question-for and against prohibition. It should be understood by every voter. There is no deception, n juggle, now. If you wish the manufacture and sale of liquors prohibited in your county, say so; if not, say so. The straight and direct, County of Multnomah and City of Portland, as elsewhere in the state. Thousands upon thousands were fooled last June. They ought not to be fooled

The lator involved in arranging the new transfer system of the consolidated Portland street and suburban railways has been arduous. The result was pre-sented in The Oregonian yesterday, and its solution is now up to the public. The off-fashioned virtues of good nature and patience will be in demand for while, until conductors and patrons of the street-cars get used to the new or der of things.

Boss Murphy, of Tammany Hall, will ot give out figures on New York City because "prudence dictates now that the Republican management should not know in advance the majority which York will give for the Democratic ticket." So Boss Murphy proposes to keep it to himself. The majority, it may be supposed, will be disclose due time, and it will be whatever the exigencies of the situation demand

Times change conditions. Eight short years ago the entire Pacific Coast was politically debatable ground. Oregon gave 2100 and California less than 2000 plurality for McKinley; while Washing ton went overwhelmingly for Bryan with 13,000 plurality. But today Oregon will doubtless give from 25,000 to 30,000 California from 40,000 to 60,000, and Washington 30,000 to 35,000 plurality for Roosevelt. Prosperity did it.

The Oregonian confesses that it is in tolerant towards every kind of delusion and fraud, and intends always to be. It therefore was opposed to, and exposed as far as it was able, the delusion, dupery and fraud of the miscalled local option scheme last Spring. The situation now completely justifies the position it took and maintained then. Is Oregon a prohibition state? We shall

The two Democrats who broke into office last June in this county are unable to agree as to certain questions of public policy. If three Democrats had been elected, we suppose that about this stage of the game there would have been a daily riot. .

An apt remark was made by Harper's Weekly when it said that Judge Parker has an idea that he is running for Chief Justice and not for President, No matter. Nobody will remember a year from now who was running on the Democratic ticket

farm labors with renewed sest. The Judge reconciles himself to the inevi-The table as easily as the man who went in mourning for his mother-in-law-long before the sad occurrence. Nevada has the distinction of being

the only Western State about which Republicans admit there is any doubt whatever. And even that rotten ough may break away from Newlands

be hoped, be able to return to French Lick Springs and warm the chair that

has long been vacant in the French Lick Poker Club. Grandpa Davis remains serenely con-fident that West Virginia will go for Parker. Mr. Davis has an abiding faith in the power of the "stuff."

Men who want to prohibit sale of iquors in the suburbs but to get drunk down town are up against it today.

Unless it should be very close. The Oregonian expects to know before 6 o'clock who is elected President.

FORECAST OF NEW YORK.

Walter Wellman telegraphs from New York to the Chicago Record-Herald (Ind.) "Valuable information as to actual conditions in this state, viewed from the 'inside' or organization standpoint, came into my possession today, and it warrants the forecast that President Roosevelt's plurality in the State of New York will not be far from 50,000. It will be made up Plurality for Roosevelt outside the city,

"Plurality for Parker in the city, 110,

"Net plurality for Roosevelt, 50,000."

Walter Wellman telegraphs also that
the charge made by Judge Parker against President Roosevelt is a boomerang, and that there is not the slightest indication of any change of public sentiment in the storm center of which this city is the pivout point and this state the overshadow-ing prize to be struggled for. Notwith-standing the vigor and dash of the Dem-ocratic party's "whirlwind finish," it is the prevailing opinion that the effort voters were made up long ago. Besides, it is pretty clear that the charges against President Roosevelt and Chairman Cortelyou, so vehemently urged by Justice Par-ker, are not doing the latter any real good. The sensation which we were prom-led at the Democratic headquarters proof that Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan and the Rockefellers have sub-scribed to the Republican campaign fund -appears to have got lost on the sid

## ROOSEVELT IS CONFIDENT.

He is in the Best of Spirits, and Dis

plays Not the Least Anxiety. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- Intense inte est, coupled with unusual calm, charaterized in Washington official circles the close of the campaign. So far as active participation in the campaign is con-cerned, the National Capitol has played an inconspicuous part. Important utter ances have been originated here, but few have been delivered in Washington. A notable exception was the promulgation of President Roosevelt's statement last Friday night in response to the charges by Judge Parker against him and against the conduct of the campaign by the Re-publican National Committee. That the President's utterance was the great feaure of the pending political contest is conceded, and that it aroused widespread interest is evinced by the number of let-ters and telegrams received by the Presi-dent from people in all parts of the United States commending and congratu lating him upon it.
To the reply of Judge Parker, published

yesterday morning, the President makes no response. To a friend today he said he was perfectly willing to submit to the people of the country the issue between him and Judge Parker, which had already been made up. He believes he has done everything rightly and legitimately that he could do to present to the American people the principles on which he stands, and he awaits their verdict to be rendered tomorrow with absolute calmness and with faith in their judgment. That the President is confident of the

result of the election, no one who talks with him can doubt for a moment. All callers on him today found him in the pest of spirits, and without an indication of nervousness or anxiety he discussed the result of the election as calmly as it he were not a principal in the contest. At the White House the feeling is that At the White House the feeling is that the result of the election will be practically as it has been indicated by National Chairman Cortelyou. To callers today the President reiterated, too, the statement made by Chairman Cortelyou that the campaign for his election had been conducted on the lofty plain and patriotism, and that if elected he would enter upon the duties of his high office on the 4th of next March without having made a promise or entered into an oblimade a promise or entered into an obli-gation that in the least way would embarrass an honest man in administering the affairs of the Nation in the interest of all the people in America. Work at the headquarters of the Dem-

ocratic Congressional committee has been concluded. Secretary Edwards is the only official of the committee now here. He expressed confidence that Judge Par-ker would be elected, his figures being that the Democratic candidate would have at least 250 votes in the Electoral College He hopes also that the next House may be Democratic, though he is not absolute ly certain of such result.

# AROUND THE HEADQUARTERS

solute Confidence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Both parties en-

NEW TORK, Nov. 7.—Both parties entered upon the last day of the campaign with expressions of absolute confidence in their respective candidates.

The members of the Democratic committee were at headquarters quite early. Vice-Chairman Delanesy Nicoll was in charge at the Democratic headquarters, and Urey Woodson, secretary of the committee, and J. G. Johnson, member of the committee for Kansas, were also there. Secretary Woodson entertained a number of newspapermen with stories to number of newspapermen with stories to illustrate his confidence in the result. Mr. Nicoli, in a more serious frame of mind, expressed the opinion which has hereto-fore been given that the Democrats have a sufficient number of electoral votes to

a sufficient number of electoral votes to elect Judge Parker.

Vice-Chairman Sheehan, of the com-mittee, did not go to headquarters, but went to the rooms in the Waldorf-As-toria, where he has directed his part of the campaign for the past six weeks.

The chairman of the Republican com-mittee came to headquarters about 12 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual. Con-siderable activity was observed around siderable activity was observed around the headquarters. A great many men who had been making speeches and who who had been maiting speeches and who had been actively at work in the campaign were in the committee-rooms closing up their business with the National committee. A statement in reply to that given out by the Democratic National Committee last night was prepared and issued by the representatives of the Sound-Money League of the campaign of four years ago.

Governor Odell, shairman of the Republican State Committee, just prior to leaving the Republican headquarters for his home at Newburgh, expressed his absolute confidence that the Republicans would carry New York State. Asked as to how far Higgins would run behing

to how far Higgins would run behind Boosevelt, he said 30,000 or 40,000. "Will the National ticket have enough votes to pull Higgins through?" the Gov-

order to pain ringing through, the covernor was asked.

"Oh, yes," he repiled. "We will have margin enough. Murphy (referring to the leader of Tammany Hall) will have to carry Greater New York by more than 140,000 in order to beat us."

The Governor followed this remark with a statement that he did not know whether he should make that assertion, because he had not been giving figures and did not like to give figures on questions of this city, but he afterwards asserted that his statement that the Democrats would have to carry Greater New York by more than 140,000 was warranted.

ranted.

At the Democratic state headquarters none of the important leaders appeared early in the day, with the exception of Chairman Booie of the bureau of the organization. It was stated that the work of the committee had been completed and they were ready for the contest tomor-

Becretary Woodson, who remained at the Democratic National headquarters nearly all day, had a long-distance telephone conversation with Chairman Tagars, who assured him that he was confident of carrying Indiana. A telegram from John G. McGraw, of West Virginia, member of the National committee, sacured Mr. Woodson that that state would be in the Democratic column.

At Republican National headquarters confidence of success was expressed.

SHALL LIEUTENANTS MARRY?

General Corbin is worried worried about the other Army officers. He is afraid their wives do not get enough to eat or to wear and that pin money is too scarce. He has an idea the officers, themselves are suffering for the necessaries of life and are unable to sleep nights for the gnawing of the wolf at the door.

So the benevolent old General, whose own domestic habitation nowadays is overflowing with dollars, has interested himself in the matter and means to set it right, if possible. The trouble is, he nds, that the other Army officers haven't sense enough to know that it takes at east \$50,000 a year to run a marital en tablishment. They have no moral right to do so, but they will persist in want-ing a home and taking a wife and bring-ing children into the world, when their ing children into the wor pay is totally inadequate.

Now, what is the obvious remedy? It impossible to raise their salaries, for sey are getting all they are likely to is impossible to receive. So the only thing to do is to exert a paternal authority for their good, and forbid any Army office have a wife worth less than \$3,000,000 her own right.

her own right.

It would be a good thing if the General could take away the existing wives and children of the Army officers, but perhaps that is hardly practicable. But no marriages ought to be permitted hereafter in the Army unless the candidate for wifehood is a rich woman, able to support her husband and maintain him in the style to which General Corbin has become accustomed. ne accustomed.

become accustomed.

This is for the good of the officers, but
the plan will also be a good thing for the
Army. Poor officers' wives can not entertain on a scale lavish enough to suit the foreign aristocrats and the residents of Newport, and they humiliate, therefore the pride of the Army as a whole and of General Corbin as its Ward McAllister. Everything must be sacrificed to the Army by those fortunate enough to bear commissions in it, if they are poor. It is the only social institution and actua aristocracy in our so-called republic, as it must be safeguarded in every possib

Some persons may think that the proposed regulation will interfere with the desires of General Corbin's sympathisers to make it a strictly hereditary affair, so lar as the commissioned officer concerned. But this is a mistake oned officers are General Corbin knows perfectly well that if officers are prevented from marrying the poor girls of their choice they will marry rich girls, no matter how old and homely they may be, and everything else will soon be readjusted to the new order

Civilians not members of the aristocrac may think that an Army officer of ave rage rank, say Major, with his education and maintenance at West Point by the Government, with his salary of \$2500 a year in active service, with his retired service pay of \$1875 a year until his death, and with his liberal allowances, ought to be able to get along pretty well, even though he does have the luxuries of a wife and family. But General Corbin knows better. No

man can keep up the aort of domestic establishment General Corbin likes to visit unless one member of the family has a fortune. Times have changed with the Army since

the days at Valley Forge. Turvey had not risen to be a general of

### ITALIAN EXTREMISTS ROUTED

Definite Election Returns Show Government Has Gained Twenty Seats. ROME, Nov. 7 .- Definite returns show that all the members of the Cabinet have been re-elected. Ex-Premier Rudini, Baron Sonnini, leader of the Constitution al opposition, and Signor Princiti, ex-Foreign Minister, and Ferri, the Socialist leader, have also been re-elected. Summing up the result, it is established that the government has been victorious over the extremists, who lost 20 seats Turin, Naples, Paletmo and almost all the large towns joined Milan and Genoa in defeating the extremists as a manifestation against the general strike. This rally was the predominant note in the

The most remarkable contest was in the district of Castel-Franco, comprising the birthplace of the Pope. Count di Macola, who killed Signor Cavallotti, the famous ost remarkable contest was in the re-elected on the first ballot, but yester-day, although supported by the clericals, the Count, who is a personal friend of the the count, who is a personal relend of the Pope, did not receive sufficient votes in his contest against the Democrat and Ministerialist candidate, Signor Pelle-grini, a stanch advocate of divorce, and Macola must try to win on a second bal-

Signor Masi, ex-Minister of Public Instruction and a fugitive from justice accused of peculation, was re-elected unanimously by his fellow-townsmen at unanimously by his fellow-townsmen at Trapani as a protest against the charges brought against him, the people of Trapani not believing him guilty.

Signor Paloiszolo, who is considered to be the head of the Mania Secret Society, was a candidate at Palermo, but he received only 289 votes to 1258 votes cast for his opponent, who was elected.

Argentina imports increasing. NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—According to the official report just published, the imports of Argentina during the first nine months of this year amounted to £35,125,000, says a Heraid dispatch from Buenos Ayres. This is an increase of £35,570,000 as compared with the same period in 1905. The exports amounted to \$156,856,000, an increase of \$26,065,000. The imports from the United States amounted to \$15,440,000 and the exports to \$8,755,000.

Another Liberal Successful. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 7.—The com-pleted polls of Trinity district show the election of Miller, the third of the Liberal andidates, by a majority of it. There re-nain only two districts to be reported. Stormy weather prevents the collection of ballot boxes.

Demonstration by German Students. VIENNA, Nov. 7 .- The German students of the University engaged in a demonstra-tion today in sympathy with their com-patrious at Innsbruck. The students marched in procession to the Reicherath building and subsequently assembled be-fore the University.

Import More; Export Less. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The October state ment of the Board of Trade shows an increase of \$5,785,000 in imports and a de-crease of \$2,807,000 in exports.

Polk County to Exhibit.

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Dallas Observer.

The Polk County Court is taking a lively interest in the proposed Polk County exhibit for the Lewis and Clark Pair, and has already appropriated \$50 to aid in the work of collecting the 500 to aid in the work of collecting the 500 to aid in the work of collecting the 500 to aid in the work of collecting the 500 to aid in the work of collecting the 500 to 100 to 1

#### NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Pennilesa Poet. Break, break, break
On thy cold, gray stones, O sea—
But break for a million access,
And you won't be as broke as me,

Straight Tips.

Pive Corners, Vt., Nov. 7 .- Lem Sludgins gives Roosevelt between 79 and 80 majority in Five Corners.

White River Junction Junction, Conn. Nov. 7.—"Parker by 30," says Uncle Juck-lin. "Roosevelt, by Gosh!" says Grandpa Silver Cross, Ida., Nov. 7.-Little doing

in votes today. Market dullest in years with bear influence predominating. Bourbon, Ky., Nov. 7.-Colonel Blue

grass concedes Kentucky to Swallow to morrow. Later-Colonel Bluegrass says that he means swallow with a small "s." London, Eng., Nov. 7 .- Much interest s displayed in the American elections. A prominent member of Parliament ex-pressed his opinion today that Judge Roosevelt would have increased the Recan majority in Alabama if the colored voters had not been attracted by Colonel Parker's imperialistic propaganda.

From a Reporter's Diary.

Whether the following contribution enuine or not, deponent knoweth not: Monday-Got a job, probably because the story I offered referred to that bar ber as a tonsorial artist.

Tuesday-Had a narrow escape. In a noment of abstraction I wrote it "policeman" instead of "blue-coated guardian of the peace."

Wednesday-Copy-reader made me say "fire laddles." Still think it should have been "firefighters" or "helmeted heroes of the fire line."

Thursday-Some relic of Greeley days persists in using the term "barkeep" on this paper. Any sane man knows "mixologist" is correct and that he "presides over a thirst emporium." But our copy reader is not sane. Friday-Wanted to be original today and

wrote "Buster fanned." City editor swore as he changed it to "made three hungry reaches into the balmy Oregon atmos Sarurday-Fired today for calling Jeffries "the champion of the ring" instead of "the monarch of the squared circle."

Hurry up with your bet. Democrats wanted a whiriwind finish and got caught in a blizzard.

After today the weather will get its rights as a topic of conversation

There's one good thing about not being a doubtful state; Few spellbinders were let loose on us. Look at the date lines this morning to

make sure you're not reading political dope for war news, or vice ver Of Kuropatkin It seems true that-

The Grand Duises by the Shakhe's brim A blooming nuisance are to him, And they are nothing more. The Japanese and the Russians are not said to be face to face. No wonder they are inactive; the faces on either aide are

enough to stop a clock.

Tomorrow the public will be surprised to learn that there were no doubtfulstates. The big wigs on the winning side will proclaim that they never doubted the result for a moment. Not often does Sunday school present

the attraction of a man-hunt, or classes would be better filled with the adventurous. Members of a Sunday jail-visiting class in Dover, Del., recently had the experience, the prisoners choosing the time of worship to make a dash for freedom. Jailers, cops and evangelists all "Frenzied Finance" has driven a Chicago man insane. D. W. Trotter, manager of an oilhouse, went dotty, as the

result, it is said, of reading the F. F. articles by Lawson of Boston. Trotter thinks that agents of the Standard Oil dering him, although he does not explain how he could ever become of sufficient importance to attract the attention of dethe community if Trotter got the notion that he was divinely commissioned to wipe the Standard Oil people out of existence.

A class vell made up from the first avilables of the names of the minor prophets in use by the Bible study department of the Y. M. C. A. at Bellefontaine, O. The

Ho. Jo. Am. Ob. Jo. Mi. Na, Ha. Ze. Ha. Ze. Ma. Bible Study! Bible Study! Y. M. C. A.—Ah-h-h-h!

The influence of such a cry as this, more awful than "the thunder of the captains and the shouting," should prove decidedly stimulating to the young men of Belle-fontaine, and they should attack the hosts of darkness with an impetuosity that would scatter them as rapidly as the

Where Did Tom Get It?

Where Did Tom Get It?

Kansas City Times.

It is known that Chairman Taggart has been furnished with \$100,000 for the Indiana campaign. It is believed that with this snug little sum—and how much more, the public does not know—Mr. Taggart can "do right" by the "Great Independent Vote." But who contributes the money for the doubtful states? It has not come through popular subscriptions, for it is known that there have been few of the voluntary small contributions that furnished the two Bryan campaigns. Surely it has not come from the great trusts. it has not come from the great trusts, which Mr. Belmont, Mr. McCarren, Mr. which Mr. Beimont, Mr. McJeren, Mr. Shenhan, Mr. Meyer and others of the Parker crowd represent, for all of these have, of course, been "held up" by Mr. Cortelyou, according to the gossip of the campaign and the solemn utteraness of Judge Parker himself.

What Jackson County Will Do.

What Jackson County Will Do.

Ashland Tidings.

Eight years ago Jackson County gave
William J. Bryan, Democratic nomines for
President, 1000 majority, in round numbers, over McKipley. The revensal in the
political complexion of the county was reflected four years later, when McKinley
received a plurality of 40 votes in this
county over the same Bryan. Republican
sentiment has grown steadily in the last
four years, and it will not be surprising
to see the one-time banner Democratic
county of Oregon roll up 500 plurality for
Roosevelt and Fairbanks one week from
tomorrow.

Fortunes in Wheat Raising. Athens Press.

Wheatraising in Umatilia County has become so profitable during the last five years that land adapted to this crop is not to be had for less than \$65 an acre, and there is little of the good land that can be hought at that price. The opportunity to make a quick fortune in wheat in Umatilia County is us longer open to any one unless he is already an owner of wheat land.