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Portland, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1904.

Consumption of Liquors. Since the liquor question has become one of some importance in Oregon, possibly the contestants, "wet" and "dry," may find some interest in a comparison...

Statement informs us that the figures for spirits in the case of European countries include only those quantities which are used in the form of beverages...

Table just published by the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington shows that the consumption of the three principal kinds of alcoholic liquors for the leading countries of Europe and also for the United States is as follows:

Table with columns: Country, Spirits, Beer, Wine. Rows include United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, United States (1903), United States (1904).

The showing made that Belgium stands at the head of the world in the matter of per capita consumption of beer...

Another interesting table shows the quantities of alcohol of 50 per cent strength consumed in the form of beverages in the countries. In other words the consumption of alcohol of 50 per cent strength, as beverages, in the countries named, is shown in the annexed table:

Table with columns: Country, Population, Total Per Capita. Rows include United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, United States (1903), United States (1904).

One more table will complete the statement. The fiscal or revenue side of this business is of very high importance. The entire revenue from government taxation of alcoholic beverages (including import duties) for the five leading countries only during the most recent fiscal year for which figures could be obtained was approximately as follows:

Table with columns: Country, Total Per Capita. Rows include United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, United States (1903), United States (1904).

In these statements local license taxes are not included; which, if added to the above, would immensely increase the total in every country, and especially in the United States. It hardly needs to be said, when the magnitude of this business is considered in all its relations, that prohibition is not likely to prevail right soon.

The agricultural, manufacturing, transportation and revenue interests involved in it are immense; and it is not too much to suppose that they never will be less than now, but will yet be greater still.

THE OUTLOOK OF POLITICS. There are thirty-one states of the forty-five from which there will not be a Democratic representative in the next Congress—that is, in the House of Representatives. This includes the great State of Pennsylvania, all of whose thirty-two districts will be represented by Republicans—a thing never heretofore known.

The Northern States containing more than two-thirds of the population of the Union, will send only about twenty-seven Democrats to the House of Representatives. The Democratic party, depending on the South, has virtually wiped itself out in the North.

This comes from the fact that the Democratic party insists on keeping sectional issues at the front. It has had the Solid South, and has banked on it. Having the Solid South, it has supposed it could capture a few states at the North. Put a Solid North has been made by a Solid South. And now Missouri is thrown in, for boot, for Missouri, on the firing line, could not afford to assist the pressure of the more powerful idea and of the force behind it.

The Democratic party, banking on the Solid South, insists on keeping sectional issues at the front. This is why it is overwhelmed. The position on the negro question, so-called, is absurd; but that is not all. Democratic success in the Nation would necessarily mean Southern supremacy, with Southern control of Congress, and Southern control of the House of Representatives, and Southern chairmanship or leadership of all the great committees of Congress. All tariff propositions, and all appropriations, would be engineered in Southern interests. An observer says: "It does not lie in human nature for the larger and more progressive section of a nation to consent to be led with any permanency by the smaller and less capable one. Not since Buchanan followed Pierce has the country indulged a Democratic Administration in power. Until the Democratic party can cease to be a Southern party it stands little chance of controlling the country."

Nor is this all. The powerful and profoundest tendencies of the Democratic party are in the direction of socialism; towards denial of the rights of private property, and attack on every one who possesses or claims any thing in his person, or right; and attack, moreover, on the system on which he may be able to defend and preserve his property. It is just as well to look all this fully in the face and better; for it is coming along, and parties more and more in our country will be divided on the old issue between those who work and save and have, and those who are idle, inefficient, use up what they have today, and have not for the morrow.

Nothing else is so apparent in our National life as the division of our people on this basis. It has powerful support in the sectional feeling of the South; for the South, which has a conservatism which should be a bar against it, helps it forward by concentration of everything on the flimsy issue of the social status of the negro.

PRIMARIES AND THE MACHINE. Salem's Mayor forbids municipal employees to participate in the city primaries. Maybe the direct primary law, if used, would hold them in; yet if we are to hearken to prophecies of evil, maybe it wouldn't.

Machine leaders say that direct primaries will enslave the people to bosses more than ever; to quacks and charlatans whose ability to "mix" and "spout" and limber over the ground will be their chief qualification for office. Neither of these alternatives, say they, will be as well as the present system, wherein an organization picks out candidates according to local "bosses." "Organization" men admit that all candidates have not been hit, hitherto, but insist most of them have been. In fact more than will be hit hereafter.

The severest indictment yet drawn against the law is that a monopoly of state offices will be conferred on strong counties like Multnomah and Marion and of county offices on cities and towns, since candidates from strong counties or towns will receive big vote at the primaries, and the opposition will be so scattered as to be futile. For example, critics of the law assert that a weak county like Klamath, with 907 registered electors, will not have the power to put its candidate for State Treasurer on the ticket against Clackamas with 4700, nor will Clatsop, with 2385, be able to prevail in the nomination race for Secretary of State against Multnomah with 34,000.

Many prospectives fail to come true in politics, however, and so may this. If weak Klamath should have one candidate for State Treasurer, would it not be natural for strong Multnomah to have several? Does Multnomah ever turn elections against weak counties by casting its votes solidly for a candidate in this county? Did it do that in the last election of Supreme Judge, when it gave Thomas O'Day, of Multnomah County, 4831 votes and Frank A. Moore, of Clatsop County, 11,573?

Some of the good people may be sorry direct primaries ever were born. It may be said that the system prescribed in this state is experimental, at least so far as Oregon is concerned. But right now the public demands a test of the law. True, the first test, thereby Salem and Oregon City electing in city and county, and nearly as disfranchised if the law were enforced, has not been auspicious, but let's be cheerful. Perhaps Oregon is not launched upon initiative and referendum and direct primaries and prohibition and presently woman suffrage all for nothing. Good sense may be the child of chaos.

WHAT TO DO WITH PANAMA? The first clause in the canal treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama reads as follows: Article I. The United States guarantees and agrees to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.

It is clear that the purpose of this provision was to notify the world at large to keep its hands off the Panama Canal. We could have no possible interest in maintaining the integrity of a government erected by a band of adventurers except to subvert some great purpose of our own; and to that end the framers of the treaty sought at the outset to have it everywhere understood that the Panama Canal was an enterprise undertaken by the United States. If any foreign power had any notion, immediate or remote, that the way at some time might be open to negotiation, either with Colombia or Panama, for a canal cession, it must perforce have abandoned any such plan the instant the treaty was ratified by the United States Senate.

But, while the United States has thus permanently and possibly forever misunderstood with the European nation on the subject of the canal, it has recently become obvious that the Republic of Panama is forever to be a nuisance to us and a menace to our peace of mind. It is without international responsibility of any sort; yet its administration is in the hands of professional revolutionists who are in the terms of republic-making for what there is in it, and who will doubtless be willing and anxious to move on when they have got all there is to be had out of it. These industrious patriots threw a great opportunity into the hands of the United States; but they got out of it something like \$10,000,000 and a perpetual guarantee that they would never be molested in the conduct of their internal affairs. So they are free to tax one another to death, to corrupt their own public officers at will, to blackmail the foreign investor (except the American), and generally to conduct themselves without let or hindrance in the most approved South American fashion.

all of the business between Portland and Gray's Harbor and Willapa Harbor. These comparatively small craft were ample for all of the business then originating in the territory served by the steamers, but it was their aid in developing that territory that ultimately made it possible for the railroads to enjoy the immense volume of business that now comes out of that country.

Similar results to those which are now shown in Gray's Harbor and Willapa Harbor will in time follow with the development of the trade along the Oregon and California coast. Tillamook will some day break away from the bonds of a poor and irregular steamer service and its excessive rates; but it is the steamer service, had as it is, that has laid the foundation for the business that is eventually certain to attract a railroad. The same conditions are working out the destiny of Coos Bay, Rogue River, Crescent City and other minor points now, and perhaps many more, in the near future, dependent on the sea for an outlet to market.

When the Alliance was placed on the route, a few years ago, one trip per month to the Coast ports was sufficient for the business. Later two trips per month were required, and under the new schedule Portland will have a ten days' service to the Southern Oregon ports, and will soon work up a business which will demand further facilities for handling the growing trade which Oregon's right and has been California's only by sufferance.

Pre-eminent above all other factors in our National wealth is the honored calling of the farmer. From our mines and forests there is an annual output which reaches almost fabulous sums, and the waters of river and ocean yield to many other uses, the value of these vast sums, however, are comparatively insignificant when placed alongside of the new wealth that is annually created by the agriculturist. "The farmer feeds the world," and success or failure with him means more to our economic system than the action of property or adversity on any other calling. For these reasons Portland and Oregon will today give the glad hand of welcome to the members of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, who meet here in their regular annual session. The "Grangers" from the beginning of time, centuries before they had a name and organization, have by their morality, industry and honesty commanded the highest respect from all mankind. It was "down on the farm" that some of the greatest statesmen, financiers, ministers, lawyers and other professional men of the age first saw the light of day, and no small part of their success in later life was due to the early lessons learned in an environment from which the deceit and sham of the world has always been conspicuous for its absence. All hail to these representatives of this noble calling who are with us today! They have met and vanquished the forces of Nature, and their victories of peace have proven vastly more beneficial to the world than the conquests which have followed the roll of the war drum. On behalf of Portland and Oregon, The Oregonian bespeaks for our honored guests, the National Grange, a hearty welcome.

In another column appears an argument in support of the theory that chinook salmon which are ready to spawn at Ontario in October and November are blown to the Columbia River in July and August, and not in May and June. Master Fish Warden Van Dusen has been a champion of the May-June theory. The evidence supporting the other theory is taken from Mr. Van Dusen's own reports. Hypotheses about salmon have been many and those not exploded are few and even yet experts who framed the law of closed season are still guessing. The July-August theory is so simple that it is worth, if it is true, the closed season, and right for the Ontario hatchery, since July and August are the hardest fishing months.

It is not war, but murder, that is going on at Port Arthur. This is the estimate of the New York Independent, and with it very many besides those who welcome to the Ontario Peace Society agents, Generals, Stoenes and brave, but he has no right to hold out to the bitter end when he knows the end is near, and that it is now impossible for General Kuropatkin to relieve him. It is grand or grandiloquent for him to write to the Czar bidding him farewell and promising to die in the last assault; but he has no right to thus sacrifice his soldiers. Massacre is required by the rules of war, of reason and patriotism. He may as well let his soldiers live, even if he and they are compelled to accept defeat.

The health of Secretary Hay is a matter of some concern to his personal friends, as well as to those in political circles. While it cannot be said that the life of any one man is essential to the Administration, that of Secretary Hay is regarded as of unusual value to the diplomatic service. He is scarcely beyond the prime of life, hence the country may reasonably hope, in spite of his somewhat frail physical condition, that he will be spared for yet many years.

A. A. Ames, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, is again and for the fifth time to be put on trial for malfeasance in office. Minnesota justice, if not very effective, has the quality of persistence.

The initiative and referendum has given Oregon direct primaries and prohibition, and woman suffrage is the next threat. What else? Is the category of crank dogmas exhausted?

Does anybody now deny that the local option law was conceived of a design to force prohibition on towns by means of the country vote?

Does no longer a boast of their mightiness when Roosevelt moves for revision of the tariff?

Russia will fight to the bitter end. Isn't the present end bitter enough?

Some ELECTION RESULTS. Returns from all the States in the Union, practically complete, though not official, show that President Roosevelt's popular plurality will be about 2,300,000, the greatest by far ever given any candidate for the Presidency. The figures as they now stand are as follows:

Table with columns: State, Roosevelt, Parker. Rows include Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Popular Vote and Pluralities. Roosevelt, Parker. Plurality. 1904... 2,300,000 1,000,000 1,300,000

The Electoral College. Theodore Roosevelt... 160 Alton B. Parker... 140 Roosevelt's majority... 120 Maryland, 1 for Roosevelt, 7 for Parker.

The New Congress. House of Representatives: Republicans... 220 Democrats... 80 Senate: Republicans... 50 Democrats... 30

CENSURES SEVERAL UNIONS. Executive Council of Federation of Labor Submits Report. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The second day's session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor abruptly concluded shortly after the afternoon session was called to order today.

Report was made against seating President Schardt of the Chicago Federation, the Federation having been suspended by the executive council. Consideration of the matter was set for tomorrow morning.

Another central labor body which came in for the censure of the executive council was that at New Orleans. The latter organization boycotted a union labor paper issued by the New Orleans (Conn.) Bulletin to celebrate the completion of its new building.

Unions were cautioned to be more conservative in their actions relative to placating firms on the unfair list. It was recommended that such cases be referred to the Federation, which would thoroughly investigate, and only as a last resort upon the boycott.

The situation in Colorado was referred to as a shocking and a determination expressed to aid the Western Federation of Miners, both in Colorado and in Idaho, in the efforts to have the matter brought before the highest court in the land for final adjudication.

Strikers Still Refuse to Return. FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 15.—The Fall River Print Cloth Mills were opened again today to give the striking operatives an opportunity to return to work. But few of the corporation had better luck than on yesterday, and a number of mills were unable to keep their machinery running, and soon shut down. The mill managers, it is understood, will not return to work for a day or two, and should their efforts fail, the plants will be closed again for an indefinite period.

Thomas George's Baring. LONDON, Nov. 15.—Thomas George Baring, Earl of Northbrook, is dead, aged 73 years.

SUFFERS FOR HIS HOT WORDS. Brownlow is Dismissed from the Postal Service by Roosevelt. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—John L. Brownlow, of Tennessee, a clerk in the Postoffice Department, who acted as disbursing officer of the department at the St. Louis Exposition, was dismissed from the service today by order of the President. Brownlow was charged with impertinence and insubordination, and as he declined to withdraw his offensive language, his dismissal followed.

While Postmaster-General Payne was yet alive he wrote Brownlow directing that he send to the department a statement of his receipts and disbursements. In response Brownlow forwarded the aggregate sums of his receipts and disbursements. The Postmaster-General then ordered him to submit to the department an itemized statement of the money he spent. Brownlow refused to do so, accompanying his refusal with statements to the Postmaster-General which were considered offensive. He eventually admitted that the demand of Mr. Payne was a reduction upon his honorarium.

Postmaster-General Payne presented the matter to the President who gave orders that Brownlow should be discharged from the service. Prior to Mr. Payne's death no action was taken in the case and it became an inheritance of Postmaster-General Wynne's.

When Mr. Wynne took up the subject he induced the President to consent to allow Mr. Brownlow to continue in the service, provided he should withdraw his offensive statements to the Postmaster-General. Brownlow's accounts had been found to be correct and Mr. Wynne told him no reflections had been made on his integrity. Brownlow, in a letter to Postmaster-General Wynne, however, refused to withdraw the statement he previously made. An order for his dismissal was signed today.

NEW NOTE SENT TO PORTE. America Tells Her She Must Fulfill Her Agreement at Once. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—The American Consul at Kharpout, Dr. Thomas H. Bayne, has issued a note to the Turkish Government, in which he has demanded the cessation of the operations of the Turkish and Persian authorities which have undertaken to arrest the Kurdish murderers of the American missionary, Rev. B. L. Laramie, who was killed in April last.

Despite the Porte's repeated promises to the American Legation not to permit the arrest of the murderers, the American Society to be molested, the local authorities at Angora, Trebizond and Ordu still detain vendors who have sold their Bibles, and threatened to arrest any one attempting to sell them. The Legation, therefore, has addressed a more imperative note to the Porte, calling attention to this non-compliance with instructions which the Legation has been assured had been given to surrender the Bibles and not interfere with the work of the Bible house, and demanding a prompt settlement, failing which the matter would be referred to Washington.

The efforts made to obtain permission for a resumption of the excavations on the site of the Babylonian University of Chicago expeditions of excavations at Bismaya, have thus far proved unsuccessful.

Roosevelt and Tariff Revision. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—No decision yet has been reached by the President and other Republican leaders regarding possible action of Congress on the subject of tariff. It can be said authoritatively that no decision has been reached as to such action either at a regular or at an extraordinary session of the 59th Congress until the subject has been considered thoroughly by the President and his political friends in Congress.

The President is not bound by any preconceived views on the subject, and is open to conviction as to the most desirable course to pursue. He has not claimed to favor an extraordinary session either for the purpose of taking up the tariff or any other subject, but it is said that he will not early yet even indicate a determination which will eventually be reached.

To Arrange for Hawaiian Loan. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—L. C. Atkinson, secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, arrived here today on the steamer Alameda for Washington, where he will consult with the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the status of the coming loan of Hawaiian bonds, amounting to \$5,000,000. An issue of \$1,000,000 was made last year, and Secretary Shaw allowed the bonds to be used as security for national bank deposits, thus greatly facilitating the currency in the territory. Governor Carter has received advice indicating that owing to changed financial conditions the territory may not be able to secure the loan, and Atkinson is going to make arrangements for the bonds. The \$5,000,000 is to be used for public improvements.

National Banks Asked to Report. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Controller of the Currency has issued a call for the condition of National banks at the close of business Thursday, November 10.

Speyer Invests in Rock Island. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The following statement was given out today at the office of the Chicago and North Pacific Railway Company: "The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has sold to Speyer & Co. \$25,000,000 of its first and refunding mortgage, which will be paid on April 1, 1905, which will provide for the requirements of the company until the summer of 1906. The Rock Island management has requested Mr. Speyer to become a member of the Rock Island Company and a member of the finance committee, and Mr. Speyer has consented."

Pennsylvania Advances Wages. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—An official announcement of an advance in wages affecting many employes of the southwest system of the Pennsylvania line west of Pittsburgh was made today. After December 1st, freight train crews will have their wages increased when they work overtime. The conductors will get 20 cents an hour and the brakemen 20 cents, an increase of 2 cents an hour for conductors and 1 cent for brakemen. The change, it is said, will mean to the Panhandle road an increase in wages of about \$130,000 a month. The company volunteered the advance.

For Church Work in Alaska. BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The Methodist Missionary Committee today appropriated: For colored work mostly in the South, \$27,500 for work among whites in Alaska, \$5000 in California, \$7000.

Germany Demands Their Degradation. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—Germany has demanded the degradation of the officers and the punishment of the men concerned in the assault on Herr Eckhardt, the German Consul Agent at Urzik, who had been severely beaten by Turkish soldiers, and the payment of an indemnity.

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Harrisburg Farmers' Institute. HARRISBURG, Or., Nov. 15.—A farmers' institute, under the auspices of the Oregon Agricultural College and Charity Grange, will be held in the Grange hall, November 20 and December 2. The principal lecturers will be Dr. James Withycombe, Professor A. B. Cordley, A. L. Kinsey, F. L. Kent and Mr. Hurley Wallace.

Farwell for Booth-Tucker. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A farewell reception to Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, was tendered here tonight at the Grand Central Palace by the officers and privates of the Army. The annual convention of the Commander Booth-Tucker will leave tomorrow for Europe.

Who's Who at Brackets. BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Timothy Byrne, of this city, formerly president of the League of American Clubs and sergeant-at-arms of the National Republican Convention in 1896, has been appointed assistant to Charles B. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

There's a turkey trust in the East, and the small fellows are being eaten up. It's gobble, gobble, all the time. General Huertas, of Panama, and his coup d'etat, indeed! What he wants is a swift coup de pied in the pants.

The Portland juror who had no prejudice against a man because he was a United States Senator has the true judicial mind. Leather, says an exchange, is the latest thing for trimmings. The small boy who has had a trimming down with a strap will sneer at the novelty of the idea.

Students of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute attempted to lynch a negro, thus showing their desire to live up to the name of the school. There's nothing like manual training in all trades.

No one but ladies and gentlemen invited," says the advance notice of a "hard times" dance to be given at Hoquiam on Thanksgiving eve. At that, none of the sexes appears to have been overlooked.

War correspondents who had no correspondence are making bacon and beans money just now by writing of their experiences in trying to reach the front. This hardly seems fair to the men who are still in Tokio, employed in describing scenes of carnage along the firing line.

From a paragraph in an exchange we learn that a new marine reptile has been found in the Hoeselkinn Limestone in the upper triassic of Shasta County. Triassic may be California for township, but all the same that marine reptile deserved to become a fossil for choosing such a long-named resting place.

At St. Louis the Board of Lady Managers got tangled up over the correct way of eating ice cream. President Francis used a fork, but Miss Roosevelt or some other distinguished visitor used a spoon, so St. Louis society is now divided into the fork faction and the spoon faction. How ridiculous all this appears to the plain people, the backbone of the Nation, who tackle everything, from peas to ice cream, with a knife.

What a husband to do if his wife persists in excessive theater-going against his wishes? R. A. Landrum, a railway clerk in St. Paul, thought he had hit upon an excellent preventive measure when he put most of his wife's clothes in the top of a trunk, and she was obliged to argue with some show of reason that she would not be likely to visit the theater in her kitchen garb. But Mrs. Landrum became so mad that she chased hubby out of the house and subsequently had him arrested for malicious destruction of property. Now the chances are that the poor man will have to spend his next year's salary in buying more clothes, and his wife will go to the theater as often as before. Apparently the only solution of the difficulty is for the husband to acquire the show habit, too, so that he and his wife may go together.

Seattle With Cotton for Japan. SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 15.—It is reported from Vancouver, B. C., that the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Albatross, formerly a United States Government transport, sailed from that port Sunday with a contraband cargo for the Japanese government. According to information received in Seattle, the vessel is carrying a shipment of 200 tons of cotton for the government arsenal at Tokio. Fears are entertained for the vessel's safety, as Russian agents have advised St. Petersburg authorities of the nature of the Albatross's cargo.

President Discusses His Message. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—At the Cabinet meeting today the President devoted all the time of the session to a discussion of his forthcoming annual message to Congress. The subject of the message was given. The President is anxious to complete his message before his trip to the St. Louis Exposition, and is giving all the time possible to its preparation. It is well in hand now, and probably will be placed in the hands of the printer next week.

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