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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1964.

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 of the relative amount of liquors, spirituous, mait and vinous, numed in the United States and in other principal countries of the world. The statistics come through Government sources, and are as nearly accurate as possible; since in all countries very close account is kept, under their revenue systems.

A 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:

Countries Proof gals. Beer, gallons. 

States (1903) ...117,252,148 1,449,879,962 88,719,355 The statement informs us that the figures for spirits in the case of European countries include only those quantitles which are used in the form of beverages, the quantities used in the arts and manufactures being uniformly excluded. There are no exact data on the subject for the United States, as all the spirits entering domestic, including industrial, consumption, are taxed at a uniform rate. Authoritative estimates place the quantity used in the arts and manufactures in this country at about 10,000,000 gallons, so that in order to make the American and European figures comparable these 10,000,000 gallons sumption of spirits in the United States, as officially stated. Per caput onsumption of each of the three kinds of beverages in the above countries is shown in this statement, viz:

	- Callens -		
Countries.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
United Kingdom	1.28	35.42	0.80
France	2.51	7.48	34.73
Germany	2.11	20,77	1.93
Italy	.34	.20	31.86
Russia	1.29	1.13	****
Belgium	1.42	56.59	1.28
Sweden	2.18	8.83	-18
Traited States (1963)	1.33	15.04	.48

The showing made for the United States will not satisfy our Prohibition brethren; yet it indicates that we drink less than any important nation of the world. France shows the heaviest consumption of the most concentrated beverage, spirits, viz: 2.51 gallons per inhabitant, the other countries following in the order of their per capita cor sumption of spirits: Sweden, 3.13 gallons; Germany, 2.11 gallons; Belgium, 1.42 gallons: United Kingdom, 1.28 gallons; United States, 1.23 gallons; Russia, 1.29 gallons; and lastly Italy, with only 0.34 gallon. The per capita conof spirits in the United States, figured on the basis of a total consumption of 107,252,148 proof gallons, is 1.32 proof gallens, placing this country well nigh the end of the list of spirits-drinking countries. Now as to

The table shows that Belgium stands at the head of the world in the matter of per capita consumption of beer-the quantity being 56.59 gallons. Second in order is the United Kingdom with 35.42 gallons, while Germany, which shows the largest absolute figures of consumption, in the matter of per capita consumption takes third place with 30.77 gallons. The United States follows with 18.64 gallons, Sweden and France with 8.83 and 7.48 gallons per inhabitant; Russia, 1.13 gallons per inhabitant, while Italy is still lower, viz., 0.20 gallon.

France and Italy are the wine-drinking countries both the absolute and per capita consumption showing that in these countries is a con article of consumption rather than an article of luxury, used only by the favored few. The figures of per capita consumption of wine in these countries 34.73 gallons in France and 31.86 galions in Italy-are almost identical with se shown for beer by the United Kingdom and Germany. The consumption of wine in the other countries is relatively insignificant, only Germany, with 1.83 gallons per inhabitant, and Belgium, with 1.28 gallons, showing a per capita consumption exceeding one gallon, the estimated per capita con-sumption in the United States being

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 consumption of alcohol of 50 ser

cent strength, as beverages, in the countries named, is shown in the annexed table:

"Consumption of wine not included. "Ten million gallons of spirits, used in the aris, ex-cluded.

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:

nited Kingdom.....\$178,567,00 Russia. 245,961,000 190,711,626 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 can be necessary to remark, when the magnitude of this business is considered in all its relations, that prohibition is not likely to prevail rght 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 Rep resentatives. This includes the great State of Pennsylvania, all of whose thirty-two districts will be represented by Republicans—a thing, never hereto-fore 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. But a Solld North has been made by a Solid South. And now Missouri is thrown in, for boot; for Missouri, on the firing line, could not always resist the pressure of the more powerful idea and of the force be-

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, a Southern Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Southern chairmen 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 indersed 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 powerfulest and profoundest tendencies of the Demo-cratic party are in the direction of socialism; towards denjal of the rights of private property, and attack on every one who possesses or claims any thing in his own 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 he divided on the old issue hetween those who work and save and have, and who are idle, inefficient, use up what they have today, and have not for

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

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

Machine leaders say that direct prinaries will enslave the people to bosses more than ever; or 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 their fitness. "Organization" men admit that all candidates have not been fit, hitherto, but insist most of them have been, in fact

more than will be fit 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 a 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. 937 registered electors, will not have the power to put its candidate for State Treasurer on the ticket against Clackamas with 4200, nor will Ciatsop, with 2889, be able to prevail in the nominating race for Secretary of State against

Multnomah with 24,089. Many prophecies fall 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 from this county? Did it do that in the last election of Supreme Judge, when it gave Thomas O'Day, of Multnemah County, 4251 votes and Frank A. Moore, of Columbia County, 11,879? Some day the good people may be sorry direct primaries ever were born.

It may be said that the system pre-

scribed in this state is experimental;

at least so far as Oregon is concerned. right now the public demands a test of the law. True, the first test, whereby Salem and Oregon City electors in city elections would nearly all be 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

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 grees to maintain the independent 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 a government erected by a band of adcenturers except to subserve some great purpose of our own; and to that end the framers of the treaty sought at the outset to have it everywhere under-stood 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 averted any possibility of misunderstanding with any 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 business 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 patriols threw a great opportunity into the lap 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 blackmall the foreign investor (except the American), and generally to conduct themselves without let or hindrance in the most approved South

American fashion. The partnership of the United States with this select coterie of soldiers of fortune has already made serious mischief. Under the treaty we have exlusive control of a zone five miles on each side of the proposed canal, where the United States shall "exercise such power and authority as if it were sovereign." There is a complicated aras to custom-houses and tariffs at Panama and Colon, both in the canal zone, which are likely forever to be fruitful sources of difference with the republic; and the exercise of its authorized functions by the Canal Commission within the limits of its own "sovereignty," and apparently under the terms of the treaty, has already led to ugly friction. There seems to be a misunderstanding all around between United States Minister Barrett, the Canal Commission and the officers of the republic-a misunderstanding so insoluble by the ordinary processes of diplomacy and negotiation that Secre-tary of War Taft on November 14 sailed for Panama, and, under instructions from President Roosevelt, will endeavor to compose the difficulties.

It may be supposed that Secretary with all his admirable qualities of tact and forbearance in dealing with a rebellious and selfish people, will not entirely succeed in effecting more than a truce with the officials of Panama. They know their rights under the treaty; and they are cent proclamation of the President designed to give them the assurance that the United States will under no circumstances imperit their sovereignty; so that they will doubtless dare maintain all the rights and prerogatives thus generously bestowed on them. But we can have no confidence that in the future every possible advantage will not be taken by these patriots of the dellcate and embarrassing relationship of the United States to their welfare; and it appears inevitable that sooner or later we must assume actual sover eignty over all Panama. It must be by some amicable arrangement with the present powers of Panama; or it may be that chance will again place an opportunity in our hands that can honorably be seized. But come some day the time will when the Panama prob lem will have to be solved.

COAST TRADE DEVELOPMENT. The announcement that the Califor nia & Oregon Steamship Company will in the future operate its regular liner Alliance, with Eureka as the southern terminus of the route, indicates that Portland is at last getting a footbold in a trade field which has, since its earliest development, been under the domination of San Francisco. The Alliance has been operating on the Coast route between Portland and San Francisco for several years, and has gradually built up a trade between Portland and way ports that has now reached sufficient proportions to admit of the California metropolis being omitted from the route. As the owners of the Alliance were the first people to make a determined effort to maintain a permanent and regular service on the route, their announced intention to shift the headquarters and home port of the steamer from San Francisco to Portland is an admission that the Ore gon port has captured at least a goodly portion of the trade which in former years went to San Francisco. This has been made possible by the facilities se cured by the enterprise of the Portland merchants, who have only recently appreciated the possibilities of the busi-ness along the lower coast of Oregon and that of Northern California. shortening the route the service will increased, and still better results

will follow. The Coast steamship has played a very important part in the development of all that territory lying west of the Coast Range of mountains. As the river steamers may be said to have blased the trail for the railroads which have since opened up the Inland Empire, so has the counter paved the way for the railroads which have since reached out for business originating near salt water. One does not need to be a very old resident to remember when the steamer General Miles and Russia will fight to the bitter end. one or two other smaller craft handled Isn't the present end bitter enough?

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 coasts. Tilia-mook 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, bad 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 for some years to come, depend-ent 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 sufficlent for the business. Later two trips per month were required, and under the ew schedule Portland will have a ten days' service to the Southern Oregon ports, and will soon work up a business that will demand further facilities for handling the growing trade which is Oregon's by right and has been California's only by sufferance.

Pre-eminent above all other factors in our National wealth is the honorcalling 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 up many more millions. All of these vast sums, however, are comparatively insignificant when placed along-side 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 prospegity 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 environ ment from which the deceit and sham of the world has always been conspic uous for its absence. All hall 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 wardrum. 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 No vember enter 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. 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 offered for what it is worth. If it is true, the closed season is not right for the Ontario hatchery, since July and August are the hardest fish-

ing 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 belong to the Universal Peace Soclety agree. General Stoessel is very brave, but he has no right to hold out to the bitterest 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 no rules of war, of reason or of patriotism. A brave man can live and let his soldiers live, even if he and they are compelled to accept defeat.

The health of Secretary Hay is a mat ter 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 ountry may reasonably hope, in spite of his somewhat frail physical condiion, that he will be spared for yet many years.

A handsome souvenir edition has been issued by the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin to celebrate the completion of its new building. With the edition are presented photogravures of the Chelsea Courier, Vot I, No. 1, Nov. 30, 1798, and of the first issue of the Bulletin in 1858. These possess considerable historic interest, and the entire issue is a credit

"Be of good cheer," shouts one of our Democratic journals. "The Democratic party has survived many a de-feat." So have hell and the devil. But they are not having a very good or hopeful time, after all.

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

The initiative and referendum has given Oregon direct primaries and pro-hibition, and woman suffrage is the next threat. What else? Is the cate gory 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? Bosses no longer can boast of their mightiness when Roosevelt moves for revision of the tariff.

SOME ELECTION RESULTS.

Returns from all the States in nion, practically complete, though not ficial, show that President Roosevelt's epular plurality will be about 2,300,000, the greatest by far ever given any candidate for the Presidency. The figures as they

Pluralities by	States.		B
	comeveit.	Parker.	ŀ
Liabama	******	75,000	
Arkansas	*******	30,000	3
alifornia	115,000	******	в
Colorado	15,800		r
Connecticut	38,197	*****	
Connecticut	5,838	*****	Ľ
Florida	******	20,600	
Jeorgia	4000000	62,968	в
daho	28,500		В
Illinois	391,600		F
ndiana	92,871	*****	ŀ
OWN PRITTERS	164,000	******	и
Kansas	141,000	255222	а
Centucky	******	14,000	В
striciana	******	25,900	B
Maine	\$7,818	*****	ĸ
Maryland	******	100	E
	86,000	*****	13
Michigan	190,000	*****	а
METEROPOLIS	120,000	527242	B
Mississippi	00 000	50,000	а
Missouri	28,000	******	В
Montana	85,000	******	И
Nebraska	3,000		В
Nevada	22,063	*****	ľ
New Hampshire	71,330	*****	ı,
New Jersey	176,000	*****	в
New York	Proceedings.	50,000	В
North Dakota	25,000	******	В
Ohle	250,000		lä
Oregon	45,000		И
Pennsylvania	454.525	110010	В
Bhode Island	15,974	******	13
South Carolina	200014	50,000	г
South Dakota	40,000	*****	0
Pennesse	*******	28,800	ы
Texas	*******	155,000	E
Utah	27,000		В
Vermont	30,610		в
Virginia	201422	27,000	в
Washington	66,000	20000	В
West Virginia	31,042	2	П
Wisconsin	130,000	100712	В
Wyoming	7,000		В
	-	-	Į,
Totals	2,896,382	592,856	Б
Rossevelt's plurality	2,302,496		В
	444	Carried Co.	an)

Popular Vote and Pluralities. 6,008,752 2,302,496 Roosevelt. 8,401,045 1896. 601,554 5,178,108 5,556,918 380,810 Cieveland. 5.538,233 Blaine. 4.848,334 Cleveland 1888. \*\*95.017 1884.... 62,683 4,911,011 Hancock 4,442,085 Hayea 4,033,950 1880. 7,918 1876.....4,284,883 Grant. Greeley. 3,887,070 2,884,079 Grant. Seymour. 3,051,071 2,700,613 1872. 729,975 ality for losing candidate.

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The New Congress. Representatives-

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. This change in programme was necessitated by the flood of resolutions which poured in when President Gompers called for these documents. In the space of a half hour 51 were handed to Secretary Morrison. They were of almost every character that They were of almost every character that could effect trade organizations, ranging from such topics as petty disputes on union jurisdiction to such questions as woman's suffrage and the exclusion of Japanese from the shores of America. The adjournment was taken that the proper committees might have the after-noon and evening in considering the reso-

lutions.

Before adjournment a delegate saw Michael Davitt, the Irish patriot, seated in one of the galleries. He immediately moved that Mr. Davitt be invited to take a seat on the rostrum. The motion was promptly seconded, and cries of "Davitt" were heard from all parts of the house. Mr. Davitt was escorted to the stage amid the cheers of those present. He briefly addressed the convention, telling the delegates that he was in sympathy with their gates that he was in sympathy

Report was made against seating President Schardt, of the Chicago Federation, the Federation having been suspended by the executive council. Consideration of was set for tor verely scored the Brewery Workmen and recommended that Indorsements of their recommended that indorsements of their unfair list, their label and the official journal be withdrawn and that unless the organization conforms to the ruling of the Federation, its charter be revoked. In the evening the greater number of delegates crossed the bay to Oakland,

delegates crossed the bay to Oakland, where a labor mass meeting was held. On the opening of the convention, the delegates showed in no uncertain manner that they desired the convention to be one of work and accomplishment, voting against a proposition to make the two Saturdays failing during the fortnight session half-holidays. It was even suggested to hold night and Sunday sessions, but no action was taken on these propositions.

First Vice-President James Duncan read First Vice-President James Duncan read the report of the executive council, which was a long document, intently listened to by the delegates. A portion of this report which created the greatest interest was that relating to trade autonomy. A long list of disputes relative to trade jurisdiction were cited. The committee decreed that unless the Chicago Federation of Labor and the central bodies of Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., compiled with the demands and constitution of the American Federation of Labor before the expiration of the present session the charters of these organization would be permanently revoked.

expiration of the present season the charters of these organization would be permanently revoked.

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 of the city because of an expression of opinion on the part of the editor. This was styled by the council as a violation of a free press and a fundamental principle of unionism, and the New Orleans body was given 20 days in which to remove the boycott or the alternative of having its charter revoked.

Unions were cautioned to be more conservative in their actions relative to placing 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 rely upon the boycott.

The situation in Colorado was referred to as sheeking and a determination expressed to self-the Western Federation.

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

The report concluded by urging all union men to work persistently to the end that an anti-injunction bill, eighthour law and measures to regulate convict labor and enforce Chinese exclusion might be passed by Congress.

Strikers Still Refuse to Return. Strikers Still Refuse to Return.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. is.—The Fall River Print Cloth Mills were opened again today to give the striking operatives an opportunity to return. 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 pursue the present policy for a day or two, and should their efforts fall, the plants will be closed again for an indefinite period.

Thomas George Baring.

SUFFERS FOR HIS HOT WORDS.

Brownlow is Dismissed From the Postal Service by Roosevelt. WASHINGTON. Nov. 15.—John La stownlow, of Tennessee, a clerk in the

Postoffice Department, who acted as dis-bursing officer of the department at the St, Louis Exposition, was dismissed from

the service today by order of the Presi-dent. Brownlow was charged with im-pertinence and inaubordination, and as he declined to withdraw his offensive lan-guage, his dismissal followed.

While Postmaster-General Payne was yet alive he wrote Brownlow directing that he send to the department a state-ment of his receipts and disbursements. In response, Brownlow forwarded the aggregate sums of his receipts and disin 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 moneys he had handled. This Brownlow declined do, accompanying his refusal with atements to the Postmastar-General hich were considered offensive. He evi-ntly felt that the demand of Mr. Psyne

was a reflection upon his honor.

Posmaster-General Payne presented the
matter to the President who gave orders
that Browniow 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-Gen-

eral Wynne's.

When Mr. Wynne took up the subject he induced the President to consent to the 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 im no reflections had been made on his integrity. Brownlow, in a letter to Post-master-General Wynne, however, refused ster-General Wynne, however, refused withdraw the statement he previously de. An order for his dismissal was made. An a signed today.

NEW NOTE SENT TO PORTE. America Tells Her She Must Fulfill

Her Agreement at Once. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—The mericae Consul at Kharput, Dr. Thomas American Consul at Kharput, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, has been instructed to proceed to the Turco-Persian frontier and watch the operations of the Turkish and Persian authorities who have undertaken to arrest the Kurdish murderers of the American missionary, Rev. B. W. Lavabee, who was killed in April last.
Despite the Porte's repeated promises to the American Legation not to permit venders of Bibles of the American Bible Society to be molested, the local authorities at Angora, Trebizond and Ordu still

ties at Angora, Trebizond and Ordu still detain vendors who have sold their Bil 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 noncompliance 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

The efforts made to obtain permission for a resumption of the excavations on Dr. E. S. Banks, doctor of the University of Chicago expeditions of excavations at Bismays, have thus far proved unsuccess-

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 authoristically actions of the control of the control of tariff. tatively that no decision will be reached as to such action either at a regular or at an extraordinary session of the 59th Congress until the subject has been con-sidered thoroughly by the President and his Cabinet and his political friends in

The President is not bound by any conceived views on the subject, and is open to conviction as to the most desir-able course to pursue. He is not in-clined to favor an extraordinary seasion either for the purpose of taking up the tariff or any other subject, but it is said to be too early yet even to indicate the determination which will eventually be

To Arrange for Hawailan Loan. To Arrange for Hawalian Loan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—L. C. Atkinson secretary of the Territory of Hawalian government bonds amounting to \$1,000,000. An issue of \$1,000,000 was made last year, and Secretary. Shaw allowed the bonds to be used as se-curity for National bank deposits, thus greatly facilitating the territory in floating them. Governor Carter has received advices indicating that owning to changed financial conditions the territory may not be allowed the same privileges again, and Atkinson is going to make arrangements for the bonds. The \$1,000,000 is to be used

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.

Spever Invests in Rock Island. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The following statement was given out today at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pa-cific Railway Company: "The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company Rock Island & Pacific Rallway Company has sold to Speyer & Co. \$25,000,000 of lis first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds due April 1, T894, which will provide for the requirements of the company until the Summer of 1906. The Rock Island management has requested Mr. James Speyer to become a director in the Rock Island Company and a member of the finance committee, and Mr. Speyer has consented.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.--An official an-ouncement of an advance in wages affecting many employes of the southwest system of the Pennsylvania line west of Pittsburg was made today. After Decem-ber 1 road freight-train crews will have their wages increased when they work overtime. The conductors will get 31 cents an hour and the brakemen 25 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 read an increase in wages of about \$18,000 a month. The company volunteered the

BOSTON, Nov. 15 .- The Methodist Mis-BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The Methodist Missionary Committee today appropriated:
For colored work, mostly in the South, 25,500 for work among whites in Alaska, 2500: in California, 2500: The annual conference of the committee was adjourned this evening.
During the week a total of nearly \$1,57000 was paid to mission work carried on in 30 foreign countries and in 15 languages in the United States.

Made Assistant to Mellen. MINNEAPOLIS. Nov. 15.—Timothy Byrnes, of this city, fermerly president of the League of American Clubs and sergeant-at-arms of the National Repub-lican Convention in 1896, has been ap-pointed assistant to Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven

Farewell 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 great hall was crowded. Commander Booth-Tucker will leave tenustrous for Europe.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Oregon Mist. Splish, splash, sploch, Rain again, b'gosh! Get out your umberellers, Your own or th' other feller's; Put on your rubbers, hoist your And say, "Good day; a little damp".

Who Frew Dat Brick?

Not so strange, after all, that Missouhas joined the Republican column, for it's an old saying that Missouri loves com-

The Sheriff just a-doors fantan. And Mrs. Woodcock, where is she?

There must be some underground work n connection with a sewer.

Street-corner appointments are poor things for girls of any age.

Pension Commissioner Ware is about to resign. Too much Ware and tear? An umbrella is like a reputation-useful when a rainy day comes, but mighty easy to lose.

A few more crazy revolutions and it will be changed to "Brazil, where the population is nuts."

Turkey is bobbing up again. Abdul will never be good until he gets a tap from the big stick. Another deaf man went for a walk on

the rallroad track at New Westminster. The expected happened. Russia wants to fight to the bitter end.

If the end is any bitterer than the beginning it will be a corker. 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

oup d'etat, indeed! What he wants is a swift coup de pled in the pants. The Portland juror who had no preju-

dice 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

War correspondents who had no war 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 that are still in Tokio, employed in describing scenes of carnage along the firing line.

From a paragraph in an exchange we earn that a new marine reptile has been found in the Hosselkins limestone in the upper triassic of Shanta County. Triassic may be Californian for township, but all the same that marine reptile deserved to become a fossil for choosing such a longnamed reating 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

an excellent preventive measure when he put most of his wife's clothes in the fire, arguing 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.

WEX. J.

Salla With Cotton for Japan. Salis With Cotton for Japan.

SEATTLE, Wash, Nov. 15—it is reported from Vancouver, B. C., that the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Athenian, formerly a United States Government transport, salled from that port Sunday with a contraband cargo for the Japanese government. According to information received in Scattle, the vessel is carrying a shipment of 300 tons of cotton for the government areasal at Tokio. Fears are entertained for the vessel's safety, as Russian agents have advised St. Petersburg authorities of the navised St. Petersburg authorities of the nature of the Athenian's cargo.

President Discusses His Message.

President Discusses His Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—At the Cabinest meeting today the President devoted all the time of the session to a discussion of his forthcoming annual message to Congress. No intimation of the nature of the ubjects considered 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:

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 30 and December 31. The principal lecturers will be Dr. James Withycombe, Professors A. B. Cordley, A. L. Knisely, F.-L. Kent and Mr. Hurley Wallers

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

Capital Punishment Law Stands. MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. I fouse of Representatives after a sebate today, refused to pass to eading and so defeated the bill to apital punishment in the state.

Czar Gives Alexieff an Audience. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15 Em-peror Nicholas today received Vicercy Alexion to a Marian