The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, PEB. 11, 1908.

A PARTY'S FARCICAL POSITION.

Every Republican candidate for the Legislature who takes Statement No. nledges himself to vote for George Chamberlain for the United States Senate. Perhaps that is all right, though. But every candidate who thinks himself a Republican or calls himself such ought to know what it means. The Oregonian says plainly what it means, because it detests indirection, pretense, deception and hum-

This is not to say that a majority of the voters of Oregon want George Chamberlain for Senator. To him as a man they may have no objection. Their objection is to him as a Demoerat. No majority of the voters of Oregon wants a Democratic Senator.

Doubtless the majority of the voters of Oregon would call themselves Republicans-though they have had a mighty poor way of showing it or proving it. They have elected Mr. hamberlain twice to the office of Governor. Have they any excuse to offer why they shouldn't give him their suffrages on the direct vote for Senator? These people simply have not known or cared anything about party or principle, or objects to be achieved through party action. Right here is the reason why The Oregonian has quit trying the use of appeal, exhortation or argument with them. They never consider the basic principles of party action; they have no regard for the past; they never look to the future. They may call themselves Republicans, but they have no political principles at all. The shallow notions of the hour are enough for Excuse The Oregonian, which has been earnest in its political convictions, from dependence on such as

A lot of them may now be carried off by Statement No. 1. They will vote for Mr. Chamberlain in June and for Statement No. 1, to be applied in January, when the Legislature will meet. Yet they say they are Republicans. But the fact is they don't know what they are, or what they are voting for. Yet of course they have a right to do just what they please. Only The Oregonian must be excused from any further effort to help the Republican party to success, with reliance on voters of this description. It has "been there" often enough to have learned

Amid this factional spirit, this utterly insensate condition on the part of a great class of persons who call themselves Republicans, but don't know why, 'yet habitually vote for Democrats because of personal pique or some other petty dislike of those who obtain Republican nominations, there ought to be a voice that will tell the truth plainly. This voice has no interest at all in it beyond that of the ommon citizen. But it excuses itself from the arts and consequences of dupery and humbug. It declares therefore that the so-called Republicans of Oregon, divided by faction having no clear view of the princioles or purposes or objects of party action, cannot be expected to unite in support of any candidate for the Senare in the popular election, but will vote in large numbers for Chamberlain for Senator, as they have voted for him for Governor; and then, if andidates for the Legislature shall be pledged to Statement No. 1, he will be elected. And perhaps it will be just as well. The Oregonian certainly will not complain. It only wishes to say that it will not be made a fool of further, by renewal of such efforts us it has made heretofore, to fight in the leading ranks with such a party for victory, "Ye shapes of men, that have the souls of geese!" exclaimed fortolanus. There has been enough of it, thank you. Please excuse.

and Columbia above Astoria. In its destination in Europe, By an admiraissue of January 5 the Astorian print-

ed the following item; The British steamer Glenstrac, which is wheat laden and hound for the United Kingdom for orders, has been lying in the lower harbor for the past twelve days awaiting an opportunity to get to sea. She is drawing twenty-five feet and will get out when the

The Glenstrae, fully loaded, made the run from Portland to Astoria in less than twelve hours. Her experience after reaching Astoria, as reported by the Astorian, sets at rest any dispute that might arise as to the exact portion of the Columbia in which ships are detained. And Portland, regardless of the protests of Astoria, will continue work on the bar the channel between Astoria, and the sea is equal to that between Portland and Astoria, and delays at the bar will be no more.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS. The charge that President Roosevelt has used the appointing power promote the interests of Mr. Taft turns out to be another invention of those fertile brains which are busy in disseminating falsehoods, York Evening Post raised a terrible hullaballoo about an aspirant for a Federal job in Plattsburg whom Roosevelt would not appoint because he was a friend of Mr. Hughes, Truly frightfully wicked plece of business altogether, enough to make a civil service reformer tear his hair, and a criminal millionaire weep tears of blood. But it turns out that the victim of this awful crime was a friend of Taft instead of Hughes. Will the Post now proceed to wall in a fine frenzy because Roosevelt would not appoint a friend of Taft?

of the four Ohlo postmasters whomthe iniquitous Roosevelt appointed to help Taft and hinder Foraker and whom the virtuous Foraker had the patriotic Senate on high grounds of unselfish policy reject. It turns out that after all there were but three in this martyred band of anti-Foraker postmasters, and it appears that each of them was regularly recommended by the Congressman from his district. Mr. Roosevelt, like every other President, has followed Congressional recommendations in making his appointments. What else could be do? The source of the shricks over this matter easy enough to perceive. Roosevelt sentiment among the people is everywhere so strong that Congressmen do not dare openly to rec-

And there was the horrible instance

ommend anybody for office who belongs to the disgruntled faction. Nothing would satisfy this faction except the President's unvarying choice of the opponents of himself and his policies for Federal office. The malefactors of great wealth and their parasites would be delighted to find the President such a fool, but they never will. He is too much of a statesman to put stumbling blocks in his own path, for one thing, and, for another, he cares too much for the welfare of the people to put into power his enemies and theirs. The last phrase is used advisedly, for if any fact is clearly defined in the present welter of malice and fiction, it is that the enemies of Roosevelt are the enemies of the American people.

IMPERFECTIONS OF CIRCULATION. The recent financial upheaval was not unattended by beneficial features, for, in the discussion which has followed, much light has been shed on a subject that in far too many quarters is but faintly understood. example, the Princylle Review offers

the following comment: The Oregonian deprecates the present system of basing the country's currency upon its indebtedness preferring instead as a basis for hold the-say wheat, for instance-in reserve for redemption of the notes, and reduce gold to the same place as the notes now occupy. We cannot have two standards, for, in case of wheat famine, gold would become almost worthless.

The situation is viewed quite differently by M. Yves Guyot, a noted French writer on political economy and finance, who, after an exhaustive summary of the recent trouble, says: change in its system of circulation. First-By basing bank notes, not on Government bonds, but on the bank's metallic reserve and bills payable, Second-By getting rid of the green-backs (which keep \$150,000,000 of gold in the Treasury for their redemption) and of the 570 millions of silver dollars and eliver certificates.

It would be folly for an American

to question the ability or the soundness of reasoning of a man of M. Guyot's standing, in a country where the financial system is so delicately adjusted and so admirably handled that it serves as a model for the rest of the world. It is difficult to improve on the system in a country which for more than thirty years has kept interest rates from going above 6 per cent, with rare exceptions, and for most of the time held it under 4 per cent. We are accordingly inclined to accept the views of this expert as of value, especially when they have been confirmed throughout the financial trouble from which we are emerging. The Princylle paper seems to think that a circulation based on such a tangible asset as wheat would necessitate the holding of the wheat until the redemption of the notes.

M. Guyot advocates the issuance of currency on "bills payable," and, in this country especially, said "bills paywould represent wheat to a greater extent than any other commodity. A wheat draft on Europe, a bill of lading, or even a shipping recelpt when the wheat it represents is amply covered by insurance, pe sesses indisputable merit as a base for circulation. Issuance of currency against such tangible/commodities as wheat or similar products would not in the slightest degree make those violation of the law in secret with commodities money "standards," for circulation notes would never be issued for their full value, and in wheat famine, or any other kind of a famine, the gold standard would be past, but not any more. Oh, dear, no, maintained, as it has been throughout

our recent trouble. The advantages of having a circulation movable in times of stress was strikingly shown in issuance of clearing-house certificates in the Pacific Northwest during the recent trouble When the first stroke of paralysis bushels of wheat had been bought in Oregon and Washington by European importers, and but a small amount of had been delivered. More than 20,000,000 bushels more remained units periodical tirades against Portland, sold. The foreigners, since the incepin which it mentions "an inferior and tion of the business, have bought our very restricted river reach dubbed by wheat on a C. O. D. basis, paying for courtesy a harbor," and the it in gold-not when it was delivered

ble system of international exchange, based exclusively on the gold standard, it has always been possible for the local buyer to deposit his shipping receipts, bills of lading or drafts in the bank, and draw against them for gold with which to pay the grower, the foreign buyer gladly discounting his bills in preference to standing on the rights of a C. O. D. contract and waiting the arrival in Europe of the

whenz. The suddenness of the panic and the attendant high premium paid for gold on both sides of the Atlantic made it impossible to sell foreign exchange. The wheat market was strong and farmers anxious to sell, and, in order that the business could move forward uninterruptedly. local bankers adopted a "movable" currency in the shape of clearing-house certificates, behind every dollar of which there was tangible collateral worth at least 46 per cent more than the face value of the certificate. The wheat was not held, as our Prineville friend intimates it would be, for redemption of the notes, for the gold for redemption of those notes was already waiting arrival of the wheat in Europe.

This system was in use all over the United States. In the South, cotton was the principal collateral. Corn, hops, barley and other staples were also used. The clearing-house certificate was accepted without question simply because the people knew it was redeemable in gold, the universal standard of civilized countries, and Its use permitted a degree of elasticity impossible in bank notes based on the public debt. Nothing whatever was gained by issuance of more bonds, but the clearing-house certificate experience demonstrated the superiority of a movable currency backed by good collateral over that which is based or public indebtedness.

COMPACT TERMINALS WANTED. Both the Harriman system and the Hill roads have invested millions in this city, and, as the congested condition of the docks for the past three months has shown; neither system is yet equipped for handling the rapidly increasing business of the port. With such a large investment, these great railway systems naturally have a great interest in any improvement in terminal facilities, but a still greater interest in the City of Portland. For that reason we should like to see the matter of terminals settled, so that our people, who expect to do business with both roads, can make arrangements with a definite understanding of the situation. The Port of Portland, with the enlarged powers given it by the measure to be passed at the June election, will be in position to make any needed improvements in the harbor or the channel to the sea, and will also be enabled to guarantee towage and pilotage charges that will meet those of any other port on the Pacific Coast.

The O. R. & N. Co. can with but slight expense increase its facilities so that such a congestion as was in evidence during the past Winter can be avoided. With the Hill road matters are different, and at least a portion of its business might be diverted to other points along the Williamette or Coumbia Rivers, unless a satisfactory adjustment of the terminal problem can be reached. This would, of course hamper the business of exporters and importers, who would find it neces sary to do a portion of their business here and the remainder several miles down the river, or over on the Columbia. There is plenty of room in Portland harbor proper for terminal facilities for both the Hill and Harriman roads-and then some has, perhaps, in the past been too liberal in giving up right-of-way franchises and in parting with its waterfront. This, however, does not justify the beneficiaries in jeopardizing the interests of the port by obstructive tactics calculated to interfere with the economical movement of com-

The North Bank people, who will shortly have a line into this city, have as yet made no announcement as to the location of their tidewater terminals in this port, and will undoubtedly withhold the announcement until the settlement, of their present difficulty with the Harriman people over the terminals in the vicinity of the depot That the traffic brought over the rails of the North Bank road will be the maximum freight rate can be collected is a certainty, and Portland will see that no obstacles are placed in the city. The Port of Portland has thus far met every requirement in the way policy with increased powers will be followed in the future

The report comes from California that the Southern Pacific Railroad has become liable to fines footing up some \$80,000,000 for violation of the state laws against rehating. Most readers probably perused the state-ment with a satirical smile. Experience teaches us that such a fine may as a remote possibility, be imposed but there is no warrant for the belief that it will ever be collected. Between the guilt of rebating and the payment of a fine therefor lies a long and devious route. The Southern Pacific may, in course of time, traverse some part of this journey, but we are skeptical about its reaching the end.

The time-honored and much-used process in such cases may as well be rehearsed, not to convey new knowledge to anybody, but rather readers may replenish the fountains of their tears. First come years of vigorous denials from the company and all its sycophants that they are granting rebates. They used to do it in the unregenerate era of a vanished not any rebates for these dozen years Then the company is found out and it may be prosecuted or it may not, most likely not. Either it has a strap tied to the prosecuting officers or it has a ready resource in son compliant judge who will quash the indictments if they are ever found

But it may happen that the company will actually be arraigned in court, Consider the interminable string of wrangles that will follow. If no flaw appears in the papers it will be mirac ulous, for prosecuting officers, however skillful they may be in ordinary cases, seem mysteriously to lose their cunning when they draw up papers against a great corporation like the "negligible depths" of the Willamette at the country warehouse, but at its Southern Pacific. Still the documents

in the case may all stand fire, and, in RUEF SPRINGS TECHNICALITIES OLD THEOLOGY GOOD ENOUGH a wild flight of the imagination, let us suppose that the jury brings in a ver dict of guilty and the judge imposes the maximum fine of \$80,000,000 Two things will follow.

First, the company will attack the constitutionality of the state law. Any which compels corporations to pay their taxes, and all laws which compel them to do business honestly are unconstitutional in their estima tion, and, in many cases, the courts agree with them. Next the company will begin a campaign of slander against the trial judge, as the Standard Oll Company did against Judge Landis when he made the law pinch a little. The purpose of this is, of course, to intimidate all judges who may be called upon to try similar causes hereafter. The Standard Oll plutocrats naturally look for some results from their calumnies against Judge Landis. One of the most probable would be the shrinking of every man on the Federal bench from a repetition of his offense against the powers that rule us and rob us. With all these obstacles in the way, if the Southern Pacific Company is punished for rebating, everybody will be happy of course, but everybody will also be astonished.

The extreme difficulty of enforcing an obnoxious law in a community where public sentiment is against the measure is again illustrated on Puget Sound. There is a law on the Wash Ington statute-books which gives ofots holding branches from the State Pilot Commission the exclusive right to pilot foreign vessels within the waters of the state. Every few months some pilot with a United States license pilots a foreign vessel on Puget Sound, and the regular state pilots invoke the law to have him punished. The last case was that of the German ship R. C. Rickmers, which was piloted from Port Townsend to Tacoma by man who had no state license, although he had been engaged in piloting on Puget Sound for nearly thirty The pilot was arrested on complaint of the state pilots, and was promptly discharged. The courts seem to take the view that it is better to violate a poor law than to hamper shipping with "close corporation" charges, which generally accompany compulsory pllotage.

New York advocates of pure food ire again before the Legislature at Albany urging the passage of what is known as the "drawn poultry bill." This bill provides that any slaughtered game, animal, poultry or fowl shall be considered "adulterated food" unless the viscera have been removed within twelve hours after slaughter. The object of this bill is so unmis takably wholesome that, from a sanitary standpoint, it needs no further support than that contained in the plain words of its text. The plucked fowl, with crop distended with fermenting food and body containing the noisome residue of the previous gorge, is not an appetizing object in our markets, even a few hours after it has been slaughtered. After 12 hours have passed, the limit as regards wholesomeness has certainly been reached. and the flesh may well be classed "adulterated food"-the elements that enter into this adulteration being disgusting, even to the imagination of the uninitiated.

The definite statement that the immense packing plant for Swift & Co will be completed in this city within a year is one of the most important announcements yet made in connection with Portland's commercial development. The magnitude of the enterprise, involving as it does the insive evidence that this city has been selected as the headquarters for the whole Pacific Coast for this great industry. It will be of great advantage to the city in adding thousands of employes to the manufacturing payroll, and it will also make this city a great market for livestock which in the past has been sent East from the ranges west of the Rocky Mountains. Second only in importance to the coming of the North Bank road is the establishment of this great plant, and its coming will give the city a prestige that will be helpful in drawing other factories to this city.

The industrial situation in the East should, at least in a slight degree, feel the effect of the record-breaking tide of emigration which is still pouring over the seas to the Old World. January returns, compiled by the Interna way of handling that traffic at this tional Steamship Company's agents, show an increase of 45,171 in the number of steerage passengers return of facilitating the movement of ing to Europe as compared with freight from rail to ship, and the same January, 1907. Steerage passengers coming to this country from Europe for the same month showed a de-crease of 16,308, as compared with Old World labor checked, and no cessation in the numbers leaving this country, it will be but a short time until the present glut in the labor market is sufficiently relieved to insure employment for all who desire to

The matter of our fleet as seagoing craft was at last accounts being tested in a furious gale off Cape Pillar, at the western entrance of the Straits of Magelian. The vessels were standing the test nobly and "making splendid progress" against the strong winds that have throughout the history of navigation made Cape Horn and its vicinity the dread of the mariner.

Alfonso XII died and was buried some years ago. It is a pity that his social sins against his family, his kingdom and society bore fruit that survived him.

In such weather as yesterday the average Portlander's fancy turns to the seedsman and the store where

Opponents who have counted on a divided Ohio delegation to beat Taft may have to change the plan of, battle Back in Indiana they are saying there isn't enough fire in the Fair-

cigar. Warning to men who hereafter shall enter Oregon politics for the

banks campaign to light a 5-cent

graft therein: Don't get found out. Perhaps before the next Federal census Portland will annex the town

Opposes Every Legal Obstacle to

Beginning of Trial. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Counsel for the defense fairly bristled with technica objections this afternoon when the pruse-cution commenced to make a counter-showing to the objections and motions of Abdalman Ruef to further proceedings in his trial on the ground that he had never been arraigned because of a ciercal error in the copy of the indictment directed to him. Assistant District Attorney F. J. Hency announced when the case was called that he would not be able to make counter-affidavit to the one made last Assistant District Attorney John O'Gara then read the affidavits of W. E. Tucker, acting shorthand reporter, R. J. Alexander, clerk of the court, and one by

himself containing extracts from the transcription of Ruef's arraignment on May I of last year and setting forth that occurred at that time Henry Ach, chief counsel for Ruef, in-terposed more than a score of lengthy ob-jections to the filing of the counter-affidavit. He made a motion asxing that the entire record be produced in this hearing of the proceedings in Ruef's case on indictment No. 825 on which he is to be

Judge Lawlor announced that he would rve his rulings on the admission of affidavits and Mr. Ach's objections to them.

HENEY TO PURSUE GRAFTERS Will Let Nothing Interfere With the San Francisco Cases.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10 .- Fresh from his latest victory in the prosecu-tion of the Oregon land fraud cases at Portland, where as special assistant to the United States Attorney-General he secured the conviction last week of John H. Hall, former United States District Attorney, on a charge of conspir-acy, Francis J. Heney arrived in San Francisco this morning to resume the prosecution of the bribery-graft cases. Immediately upon his arrival Heney went into conference with District At-orney Langden, Special Agent William J. Burns, Rudolph Spreckels and others associated with the prosecution, in which he familiarized himself fully with all that hus transpired in the ases since he went north early in Jan

It was shortly after Henevswent to Portland that District Attorney Langion annulled the immunity contrac given to Abe Rugf and announced the determination of the prosecution to place the former political boss upon

While denying that he intended to resign immediately as a special prosecu-tor for the Federal Government, Hency stated that he would probably try but one more of the score of cases still pending in the Oregon land fraud in-dictments—that of Binger Hermann, formerly Commissioner of the United States General Land Office.

"I have returned to San Francisco to resume the prosecution of the bribery-graft cases," said Mr. Heney. "While I have not resigned from the Government service. I will let nothing else interfere with the presecution of the cases here until they have been disposed of. The Government is desirous of having me pry into the case of Binger Hermann and conduct the retrial of Congressman Wil who has been granted a nev trial. If I get through here by June 1, may then return to Bertland, and as Her mann and Williamson are co-defendants may try both at the same time. will probably end my personal connection with the conduct of the remaining trials

the land fraud cases."
Hency declined to discuss the alleged immunity contract given to Abe Ruef which was annulled after he had left for the north. Neither would he say whether he would make a counter-affidavit to the one made by Ruef last week, in which the former political boss declared that the prosecution could not carry out its part of the programme because Superior Judge Lawlor refused to dismiss the indictments against him.

"I can say nothing until I have had an opportunity to confer with everybody

Asked regarding the assertions of Patrick Calhoun that the Assistant District Attorney had promised the street railway president, at the conclusion of the Ford

trial, that he would next be placed upon trial. Hency grinned and said:

'I really did not promise Mr. Calhoun that he would be the next defendant to be tried. I do not make such promises. I merely announced what the plans of the prosecution were, so far as they had progressed at that time, subject to change When Ruef's case came up before Judge Lawlor at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Heney, smilingly confident, was on hand early to again direct the prosecution.

Delays Trial of Calhoun.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10 .- It took less than five minutes this morning for Superior Judge Lawlor to continue the bribt cases on his calendar for one week. They consisted of Patrick Cal-houn, Thornwell Mullaly, They L. Ford, William Abbott, Abraham Ruef

and Eugene Schmitz.
Frank Murphy who is attorney for Ruef, declared the court had no right to make any ruling relative to his client, averring that he had neve been arraigned on the charge. Thi contention was based on the omission of a word by the stenographer is copying the indictment. The court declined to entertain the reasons set forth and followed the conclusion of Murphy's remarks by ordering the con-

Dinan-Ruef Case Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—In Judge Donne's department of the Superior Dunne's department of the Superior Court this morning the Parkside bribery cases, including G. H. Umbsen, J. E. Green and W. I. Brobeck, charged with bribery went over for two weeks. Jerry Dinan and Abraham Ruef, jointly charged with conspiracy, were represented by counsel and their cases were continued to be set for two weeks.

COUNTY BOARDS IN SESSION

First State Convention of Commissioners Held in Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 10.—(Special.)— Members of the boards of County Com-missioners from all parts of Washington are gathered in Tacoma to attend the first state convention and will effect a permanent organization and confer on matters of general interest. The first session has been called for tomorrow. An claborate programme has been arranged and it is expected the convention will last the greater part of the week, as a number of speakers have been secured and considerable business is to be brought

before the Commissioners before the Commissioners.
Governor A. E. Mead is to address the convention and other state officials will also be present. It is believed that the Commissioners will discuss matters of needed legislation and will probably appoint a permanent committee to work on matters of this nature and report at the very convention.

Polk County Mills Resume.

DALLAS, Or. February 10.— (Special.)—The sawmill of the Dallas Lumber Company will resume operations with a full crew of men Wednesday morning, after a shutdown of over six months. With the resumption of work in this mill there are no inace mills in Polk County

Scattle Pastor Scores Those Who

Take up "Higher Criticism." SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 16.—(Special.)— Vitriolic criticism of the tendency among ninisters to abandon the old theology for false gods in the shape of so-called criticism was made in an address before the Presbyterian Ministerial Association by Rev. J. M. Wilson this morning. particular the divine deplored the con-ditions he alleges to exist in San Fran-cisco, where, he said, "The pulpits are saturated with destructive so-called higher criticism." The speaker assailed Christian Science, scored the teachings of Chicago University professors and criticised Rev. Francis E. Clark, presi-dent of the National Christian Endeavor, for allowing a Chicago University pro-fessor to speak at the convention of the Endeavorers held here hast July.

'Oriental paganism and Occidental Christianity are engaged in a life-and-death struggle on the Pacific Coast," declared the divine, "and the very foundations of the church are threatened."

SHINGLE-WEAVERS ON STRIKE

Kelso Men Refuse to Work Alongside Nonunion Employe.

KELSO, Wash., Feb. 16.—(Special.)— When the whistle blew at the Metcall shingle mill this morning 35 shingle weavers refused to go to work, declaring a nonunion operator was in the employ of the company against the protest of

the Shingle-weavers' Union.
J. 1. Harris, manager of the Metcaif Shingle Company, declares the operative over which the strike has occurred has been in the employ of the company for a number of years and is considered by the management as one of the best em-ployes. He further claimed that the company has always been in favor of ploying union men and has always paid the union scale of wages. The company does not propose to discharge Z. Stephens, a sawyer, and will endeavor to secure operators from the outside.

DEAD OF THE NORTHWEST If we started a correspondence rubly at.

Mrs. Mary Campbell.

MONTESANO, Wash., Feb. 10.—(Spe-ial.)—Mrs. Mary Campbell, widow of the ate Judge Campbell, died yesterday noo in her \$2d year. Mrs. Campbell was one of the pioneers of Chehalls County, hav-ing come here about 20 years ago; first settling at Summit, east of here, and later moving to Montesano. About 20 years igo Mrs. Campbell became paralyzed on the loft side, and the end had been expected for some time. She leave three children: W. D. Campbell, ex-Cou ty Auditor, of Aberdeen; Fred Campbel and Mrs. Lemuel Nethery, of this city

Mrs. W. H. Guile.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 10.-(Special.) News has been received here of the sudden death of Mrs. W. H. Guile, of Parkplace, who died February 6 at Kirkille, Mo., where she had been since has Fall with her husband on a visit to rela-tives. She was past 50 years of age. Mrs. Gulle was preparing for her return to her Oregon home when she was taken ill She leaves two sons residing in Portland and a daughter who is employed in the Portland Library Association

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—As a result of a stroke of paralysis yesterday, Mrs. J. H. Filkins died at her home at Tangent today. She was 50 years old and had lived at Tangent tght years. She She leaves a husband

Road Clashes With Commission.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 10.— (Spe-ial.)—Inspector Perley has reported the State Railroad Commission that the Northern Pacific is refusing to obey the Commission rules of February relating to passenger traffic. The Northern Pacific has refused to post the commission rules in its stations. The Commission ruled that no excess should be collected for a rebate slip for each fares paid on the train. The Northern Pacific posted rules which provide for eash collection. The The forthern Pacific also refuses to obey the rule that no more mileage shall b oulled than would amount to the chel

The O. R. & N. has posted and is obeying all the rules.

Deserter Gives Himself Up.

ALBANY, Or., Feb. 10,-(Special.)-At liberty a year and tired of being a fugitive, Frederick Brunette, a desert-er from the United States Army, gave himself up in this city today. The commanding officer at Vancouver has been notified. Brunette was arrested last night for vagrancy and, after spending a night in the City Jall, told. Chief of Police Ries that he was a desorter. He served three years in Company H. Seventh Infantry, and, prior to his desertion in January, 1907, had re-enlisted for service in the Coast Artillery. He deserted from Fort Harrison, Helena, Mont.

Signs' Apology Voluntary.

MEDFORD, Or., Feb. 18 .- (Special.) -It now appears that M. B. Signs superintendent of the Medford High School, was not compelled by the School Board to apologize to the four students expelled by him for having playingcards in their possession, or even to reinstate them. His apology and the reinstate them. His apology and the reinstatement was voluntary and the Board never acted finally on the mat-ter. The members of the School Board express themselves as being opposed to the exhibition of playing-cards in the schoolroom, but do not regard it as a serious enough offense to justify ex-

Sells Logging Business.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Frank Boutin, who has been operating in timber extensively here for the past two years, has sold to the C. A. Smith Lumber Company, of this city, his logging camp on the south inlet, together with the railroad, boats and two settlens of timborland. Boutin has also sold to Henry Hooch, of North Bend, a contract for logging land at Beaver Hill for the Simpson Lumber Company.

Heavy Docket at The Dalles.

THE DALLES, Or., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—District Court convened here today, with the longest list of eriminal cases Wasco County has had for many years, among them two marder cases. Because of the legal holidays recognitated business has made. accumulated business has made an un-usually long docket. In addition to the criminal cases there are 57 equity and 41 law cases,

Riot on Board Ship.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 10.-There WANCOVER, B. C., Feb. 19.—There was a riot on board the steamship Oriana today, as a result of which two men were taken to the hospital and four were placed under arrest. The trouble was the outcome of a drunken squabble, in which a number of the crew were interested. Two Russian stokers were badly beaten about the head with hammers and tree bludgeons.

Abd-el-Aziz on the Warpath. TANGIER, Feb. 10.—Advices received here from Rabat state that the army of Abd-el-Aziz, the Sultan, has started

SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENEL If Sir Edgar Vincent, the distinguished English financier, had visited Portland on any other day excepting the Sabbath, he might have learned a lot of new wrinkles from Brother Ross and his puls.

The chronic handshaker is almost as big a nulsance as the chronic smiler.

Though she pretends to be shocked to he point of horror because chorus girls wear short skirts the fattest downger is always ready to wear a Watteau shepsordess rig if the show is for the benefit of the minister.

In one respect the imemployed poor are absolutely independent: There is always the river

The National Association of Liquor Dealers now comes forward with plans or the reformation of booze traffic. When the devil was sick the devil a saint would be, but when the devil was well devil a saint was he."

Present day statesmen are much more oncerned about what their press agents may say than over the final estimate of the historian.

Straw votes indicate little but the course of torrid ozone.

It Didn't Make a Hit.

Young Omar wrote a rubiyat About a feeling be had got. He printed it into a book And then his pen in hand he took And sent it to a girl he'd shook

She answered back: "I've read your rot Maybe it's poetry, maybe not. If I had time I'd like to cook Up some verses that would look As lame as yours and tell a lot. Just now, however, I'm trying to hook Onto a husband who'd be hot

It is very difficult to be honest without being rude. . . .

Far too many wives look upon their husbands as an excuse for loafing.

The man who bequeathed his corpse to Seattle medical college yesterday may properly be referred to as a dead give-

After passing 40 a bachelor accepts matrimony as a consolation prize. The strictly modern dry-goods store that

caters to fashionable patronage might just as well abolish its infants-wear department. A secret is something which should be listed under the head of "For Men Only."

deadly tired of blatant professional reformers that it is actually discovering virtues in J. Pierpont Morgan.

A long suffering public is becoming so

In society a fool and his money are much sought after.

The surest way to betray your provincialism is to blow about your home town.

Before and After. Mamie and Reggy met one day And fell in love in the ancient way. At murriage the latter would take a

But the lady she led him a merry dance.
At the seaside she flirted the Summer through. Something he'd never learned to do, So he worried and almost pined away While Mayme had a time that was very

But Summer girls wane as the seasons

Back to town and the social whirl, The faithful swain and the firrty girl

They were married at last when Winter And returned once more to the sounding But strangely enough Mayme's propriety Became the most proper and prim variety, While Reggie's gallantries, a regular

Proved marriage had made him "a per fect devil And he said to his friends and his faith-ful frau "I can if I wish for I'm married now."

CONSERVING OUR FOREST WEALTH Policy to Be Discussed at Meeting of

Oregon Forestry Association.

CORVALLIS Or., Feb. 10.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent issue of the Minnesota Forester, this statement occurs: "Oregon, with her vast forest wealth practically untouched, is to be envied. She needs but to take note of the constitution of dirions that prevail in this and adjacent states, in order to fully understand why she should conserve her forest wealth." This little piece of advice, coming as it loss from one of the states now driven o desperation in an effort to hold in check the further destruction of her tim-bered areas and reduce the devastation wrought through wasteful lumbering practices, by purchasing large tracts of deforested lands and planting them, ought to dispel our apparent apathy on this important subject. In the face of the dreadful havoc that has been wrought in so many of the Eastern states, through the absence of enlightened public scutiment as to the conservative treatment of the forests, such counsel as this ought to be effective in awakening a public terest in this great question, which means

so much to our state.

There are many phases to the subject of forestry in its relation to a state's welfare. If judiciously managed, our humber interest ought to be able to maintain in steady employment an army of workers, an liem of vast importance to the state directly and indirectly. The history of Europe shows that the state or nation is the only comprehent agent in the continued maintenance of an effective or nation is the only competent agent in the continued maintenance of an effective forest policy embracing large and varied tracts of timber. One of the vital points affecting private ownership is taxation. At the beginning of any state forest policy, this question is one of the first for consideration. Properly adjusted it materially aids in harmonizing private and public interests, an important factor in a sound public policy.

In order to aid in the work of bringing about a full consideration of this important topic, the State Forestry Association will hold a meeting in the City Hall, Portland, Friday night, Pebruary 14. The public is cordially invited to al-

14. The public is cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussion. The topic will be opened in a paper to be presented by H. D. Langfile, well-known in this field of work throughout our state. The association is a voluntary organization for the promotion of all matters pertaining to forestry in Oregon, and welcomes every public-spirited citizen to membership. It contemplates the publication of a monthly bulletin for addictive numbers the first sounds. The association is a voluntary oblicity purposes, the first issue to appear at an early date. It will also engage in a series of public meetings to be held in various parts of the state, as determined by the interest manifested in the several localities.

E. R. LAKE.

President Oregon Forestry Association