

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1908.

NO WHITE HOUSE CREED.

The statement that Taft is to be opposed in certain "orthodox" quarters because he is a Unitarian, or said to be, is getting more attention than it might have been supposed to have. The general public would probably keep down discussion of the religious opinions or theological tenets of the candidates; yet the present is a time for vagaries of all kinds, and many persons delight in turning violently against the experience and wisdom of their ancestors. The world obtained religious toleration, and separation of church and state, through immense difficulties, bloody persecutions and devastating wars. True as religious beliefs may be to those who entertain them, nevertheless they are not demonstrable certitudes; and so, as religious beliefs are so variant and even so opposite, toleration is the only rational way. Before the rise of Christianity this condition had been reached in Rome, and it was accompanied by only a formal regard for religion. "To the people," says Gibbon, "every religion was equally true, to the philosopher every religion was equally false, to the statesman every religion was equally useful." This again is nearly the state of the case in the present opinion of the world.

HOARDED MILLIONS.

Chief Inspector McMillan, of the Postoffice Department, says that 58 per cent of the money of the United States lies hidden, being hoarded by farmers, milliners, widows and other timid people. This is a large proportion. It shows, among other things, that a great many people have too little confidence in the banks, while a great many more have too much. Not only in remote country places, but in large cities also, there are numerous persons not lacking wisdom who have more confidence in the Government than they have in the banks, and they prefer to pay a heavy premium for money orders instead of making deposits in the regular way. So long as the Government has their savings they believe them to be safe, no matter what happens, and of course their belief is justified. But, after all, comparatively little currency is invested in money orders. The greater part of the missing funds which ought to be in circulation is hidden away. It is hidden because people are afraid to do anything else with it. Their fears are mainly foolish, but it is useless to tell them so. Scolding has no effect upon the disposition to hoard; reason not much. If the hidden money is ever brought into circulation it must either be by a state guarantee of deposits or by a Government bank of some sort. These alternatives may be distasteful, but they are the only ones which are not facts which cannot be evaded. Those who oppose a state guaranty of deposits—and all sensible persons do—must turn perforce to postal savings banks or they will never have the pleasure of gazing upon the hoarded hundreds of millions which Mr. McMillan so feebly bewails.

MORE MONEY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Oregon is pursuing a policy of increasing liberality toward its public schools is evident from the figures presented in the annual statistical report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which has just been completed. In 1899 there were, in round numbers, \$5,000 children enrolled in the public schools, for whose education, for one year, the state paid \$1,260,000, or less than \$15 per capita. In 1908 there were 107,000 children enrolled, and the expenditures were over \$5,000,000, or nearly \$30 per capita. As every one knows, an increased number of children can, on an average, be instructed and cared for without a corresponding increase of cost. But, in the case of the public education, this state has increased its expenditures for school purposes much more rapidly than the number of children has advanced. The increase in total cost cannot be explained by saying that teachers' salaries and the cost of fuel, etc., have increased. For the total cost has increased 150 per cent, while the average salary has been advanced only 50 per cent. Nor has the cost of fuel and other necessities grown at the rate shown by total cost. The fact is that the state is making better provision for its children in every way—bringing schoolhouses nearer to them, employing a larger number of teachers, providing better schoolhouses, providing better equipment and increasing the length of the school year. A very gratifying feature of the Superintendent's report is the statement that the average daily attendance is nearly 94 per cent of the enrollment. This is a remarkably good showing, for it would be surprising if it were not, in view of the fact that the weather and other contingencies did not reduce the attendance below 94 per cent of the enrollment. Oregon children are evidently interested in their work, and are attending school with commendable regularity. The compulsory education law will account in part for the good record, but unless parents and children were interested in educational work, abundant excuses would be found to permit frequent and prolonged absences. In 1899 male teachers were receiving an average salary of about \$43 per month, and women were receiving less than \$35 per month. The average salary of male teachers in 1908 was \$55.50, and of female teachers \$50.16. The increase is very considerable, and we are rapidly approaching the time when it may be said that teachers are adequately paid. There is no tax that the people pay more willingly than they do a school

Newman said as to religion, or what Burke said as to politics, namely, that there is "an illative sense"—a faculty of judging concrete questions by inference, or through one's personality or temperament, rather than through the exercise of reason. The illative sense gives a sort of moral or spiritual balance; yet in the last analysis it still is reason. It is the argumentation of moral and religious prophecy; yet it often goes astray, and ages are necessary for confirmation of religious truth, and if there is religious truth in theological dogma it never can be confirmed to the intellect, so that skepticism may have sure answer or positive refutation. It is the progress of the rationalistic and questioning spirit that produces toleration. Thought, experience, judgment, consideration, whip the offending Adam of intolerance out of us. Herein is the reason why Methodists, or others, will hardly be willing to proscribe Taft because he is said to be a Unitarian. A White House creed is not important to the people of the United States. It is more important to bar mention of Unitarianism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, or any creed, out of the White House. Hayes and McKinley were pronounced Methodists. Grant was a nominal one. If, however, the question of a man's religious opinions or theological beliefs or assents is to be raised, who can tell whether there ever will be another Methodist in the White House? We shall have to trust the good sense of the country on this subject, as on every other. We are safe enough, probably, because there is not now sufficient belief in any theological dogma, or set of dogmas, to cause serious war. Religion is vital, but the forms through which it expresses itself are tentative only; never absolute and final truth. The general world got past such assumption as that, long ago.

SENATORIAL TRIBUTES.

The Oregonian takes pains to say that Senator Ankeny has won so much grace and dignity, and been so efficient during the five years of his service. The Oregonian is compelled to give him credit. This we find in the Seattle Times, which is much gratified. That is not exactly what The Oregonian said. But let it go at that. The grace and dignity and efficiency with which Senator Ankeny has adorned the Senate have been remarked by others here and in the Northwest. They are those highly patriotic and distinguished observers, his fellow-Senators, who have recently united in a tribute, or tributes, to Mr. Ankeny's worth and value to his state and his eminent service to the Nation, and have thoughtfully caused the aforesaid tributes, or tributes to be sent broadcast throughout the Northwest by various newspaper publications. Or at least somebody did. We fancy that it couldn't have been Senator Ankeny. A Senator of such grace and dignity and efficiency would be too modest thus to descend to plebeian advertising. Those letters of commendation came from Vice-President Fairbanks, Senator Aldrich, Senator Carter and other distinguished, enlightened and unflinching members of the Senate, without solicitation, no doubt. Who wouldn't be proud of them? Naturally it is gratifying to Senator Ankeny and his friends to find whole pages given up to their exploitation by certain Washington papers, and to know a good thing when they see it and have the enterprise and thrift to grab it. It is all a very beautiful demonstration of their noble and touching fidelity to the Senator's cause. Yet we cannot see to save us what is the matter with the Yakima Republic. It continues to exhibit daily the most wonderful grouch in its attitude, because the Oregonian insists on having no favorites in the Washington Senatorial fight. Tut, tut, dear friend, Congressman Jones is a young man yet, and you are old enough to know the virtue of keeping your temper. Would you be really happy if The Oregonian should testify, as it did for Senator Ankeny, and in the same sincere and heartfelt manner, that Mr. Jones has filled his seat in Congress with grace, dignity and efficiency? Or would you rather have us describe him, truthfully, as a statesman who eats pie with a knife, and gets there?

REFUGEE ONCE MORE.

In order to bring Ruff to trial in the San Francisco Police Court a preliminary wrangle of sixty-seven days has been required. The man whose guilt or innocence has not yet been touched upon. All that has been settled is that the court has authority to investigate. It seems that this exploit establishes a new record in legal quibbling. It sets up a new standard for possible delay and we may henceforth expect that every criminal with plenty of money and influential friends will spend at least sixty-seven days in wriggling and squirming before he can be brought to the bar. Probably the next man will surpass the record of Ruff. It is even conceivable that a time will come before very long when our more aristocratic or powerful miscreants will never be arraigned at all. The utmost that the law can do will be to stand at the threshold of justice and ineffectually clamor. This utter inability to inflict justice upon criminals of influence is an ominous symptom of the times. It brings into terrifying clearness the condition of practical anarchy in this country, a condition where every man is a law unto himself and the state is able neither to protect the weak nor punish the strong. No country is so easily thrown into panic by the cry of anarchy as the United States. As the New York Evening Post recently remarked, we are positively hysterical about it. But on the other hand, no country pretending to be civilized tolerates so much genuine anarchy in actual practice as we do. We enjoy the proud distinction of being the only Nation in the world where it is impossible to restrict crime by enforcement of the law. An amusing feature of the Ruff case has been his successful effort to protect Parker in another campaign, just to be loyal to his party. Now Bryan is the candidate again and Chamberlain is loyal, though not making any noise about it. Loyalty to his party has been one of the great virtues of Oregon's "non-partisan" politician.

OREGON CHERRIES IN IOWA.

A Muscatine, Ia., paper says that a resident of that place recently received a box of cherries from a Salem, Or., friend, and that, when the cherries were passed around for every one to take a taste, there was a general temptation to leave dear old Iowa to enjoy the delicious fruit which grows in abundance in the paper state of Oregon. Continuing the paper says that the Oregon cherries are about three times the size of any that grow in Iowa, and much sweeter. This comment by the Iowa paper points to several important facts. One is that Iowa people do not see many fresh Oregon cherries. Apparently the people of that particular community have never seen them before. The Oregon cherry is not reaching the market that awaits it. Another fact worth noting is that a sample of cherries, a single box, sent by express or mail, reached its destination in such good condition that it was universal praise. Since it was a single-box shipment, it was not sent in cold storage, but nevertheless kept well. Certainly cherries shipped in refrigerator cars would reach the retail dealer in marketable condition. Again, it is worth while to note the effect of the cherries upon the people who ate them. The people of dear old Iowa for the time in which cherries grew. This very strongly indicates that if Oregon cherries could be placed regularly in all Middle Western markets, a double advantage would be gained—we should have a wider market for the fruit and the

fruit would advertise the state. Where this simple box tempted a score of people to come to Oregon, regular commercial shipments would cause adjoining states to begin an interested inquiry about the opportunities awaiting them in this new and undeveloped region. Their inquiries would soon convince them that a family can make a good living on five acres of cherry orchard, and on less, for that matter. They would find that land suitable for cherry-growing can be purchased for from \$40 to \$60 per acre, according to location. They would find that sometimes the value of a single crop equals the cost of bringing a cherry orchard into bearing. And they would also find that cherries are a very small part of the fruit industry of Oregon. By all means, let arrangements be made, if possible, to ship fresh Oregon cherries to the markets tributary to Chicago, St. Paul and other Middle Western distributing points next season. If the cherries can be placed within the reach of the consumers, there can be no doubt about what will become of them nor that the consumers will have a good opinion of Oregon as a consequence.

THOSE DEMOCRATIC DECLARATIONS.

Those Democratic declarations in favor of the termination of boss rule are peculiarly interesting, coming in the same press dispatches that announce the return of Richard Croker to take part in the campaign for the election of Bryan. It was hard enough to submit to the dictation of Boss Croker when he was an American, but since he has become a resident of the old country it is indeed humiliating to have him come over and tell us how New York shall vote. But perhaps with this time New York has thrown off the shackles of political tyranny, and will no longer cover beneath the banner of the former head of Tammany Hall. Mr. Bryan's supporters who proclaim against bosses might be given credit for sincerity if they would add a special imprecation against foreign bosses. American bosses may be excused for feeling that they are capable of bossing the politics of this country without the consent or interference of the bosses of any other country on earth.

SOME BOSTON MILLINERS.

Some Boston milliners who have just returned from Paris give the information that the merry widow hat is a thing of the past and that next year's hats will be exceedingly small. Now, if the makers of fashions will just design a headgear in the form of a quarter circle, the merry widows can be cut into four hats and serve the needs of the coming season. The merry widow hat is a thing of the past, and that next year's hats will be exceedingly small. Now, if the makers of fashions will just design a headgear in the form of a quarter circle, the merry widows can be cut into four hats and serve the needs of the coming season. The merry widow hat is a thing of the past, and that next year's hats will be exceedingly small. Now, if the makers of fashions will just design a headgear in the form of a quarter circle, the merry widows can be cut into four hats and serve the needs of the coming season.

ALBANY (N. Y.) AREA.

Mr. Bryan's acceptance speech is a clear, vigorous, terse yet ample enunciation of the Democratic position in this campaign. It rings true. The speech is a vigorous, many, plain and unequivocal statement of the issues upon which the people are to pass in November.

COLUMBIA (S. C.) STATE.

If that printed speech ever is placed in the hands of every voter in the country, we should be willing to rest the Democratic case right there—and would be confident of victory.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) NEWS-DEMOCRAT.

"And I may add a platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it includes." This is the keynote of the speech touches just the proper keynote for a political campaign.

LEXINGTON (Ky.) HERALD.

The speeches by the two candidates emphasized the fact that the Democratic party, of the two great parties, is today the more consistent, more straightforward and the more definite in the declaration of its principles.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) POST.

Mr. Bryan stands squarely upon his party's platform, and pledges himself ever to abide by it. There is nothing equivocal or uncertain in his utterances, and there need be no uncertainty about his determination.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) REPUBLICAN.

He undertook, by exposing the cant and subdug of the hypocritical proponent of the hypocrisy and fraud of the Republican record, to emphasize the necessity for the exposition of antithetical qualities by the Democrats if they are to retain and retain the respect and support of the people.

RICHMOND (Va.) TIMES-DISPATCH.

Down goes the Government ownership bogy; down goes the initiative and referendum bogy. "A platform is binding as to what it omits." All the party spellbinders had meant to conjure up terrors to the name of Bryan vanish into thin air at that straightforward pledge.

REPUBLICAN VIEWS.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard. Mr. Bryan's theory is that the Republican party should be put out of power for the good of the party itself.

PORTLAND (Me.) ADVERTISER.

The Bryan speech is essentially the production of a campaign speaker who knows the arts of appealing to the gallery.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) GLOBE DEMOCRAT.

Yesterday's delivery was a masterpiece of the author. He says undraped things in it in such a solemn way that he neither pleases nor angers anybody, but only bores him.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The people are beginning to wonder how much longer Mr. Bryan will seek to win their support by misstatements and wrong renderings of the views of his adversaries.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.

It doesn't ring true. It is the chronological effort of a special pleader who relies upon the ignorance of hearers and readers concerning the questions under review.

HARTFORD (Conn.) COURANT.

Mr. Bryan is making out the wrong way. He is taking the infirmities of human nature—the natural, inevitable and universal infirmities of human nature—and is charging them all to the Republican party.

CLEVELAND (O.) LEADER.

As for Mr. Bryan's assertions that he is a true Democrat, Taft to carry out Roosevelt reforms—which is what he says, in effect, if not in form—the country will let Roosevelt himself decide as to that matter.

WILMINGTON (Del.) JOURNAL.

The speech is merely a point to indicate how difficult it will be through the campaign for him to find things or issues upon which he can hammer the Republicans. In fact, from the Bryan point of view, Taft is almost spot-on.

YAWNING WIFE DISLOCAES HER JAW.

Baltimore News. The husband of Mrs. Trane Helms, of New York, was delayed getting to work because in cooking breakfast the woman dislocated her jaw in yawning and was unable to explain matters to her spouse for some time.

BRYAN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

His Latest Deliverance Commented On by Various Newspapers. Independent Views. Washington (D. C.) Herald. It is his greatest speech of acceptance. It is the simplest and in keeping with facts as to existing conditions. Indianapolis Star (Ind.-Taft). Mr. Bryan may well be congratulated upon his speech of acceptance, for it is certainly a well-considered and effective production. Providence (R. I.) Journal. His speech must be taken only as a fragmentary presentation of the Democratic case—good as far as it goes, but not going far enough to satisfy the judgment of the intelligent American voter.

BOSTON HERALD (Ind.-Taft).

After all, this issue will suffice: Taft or Bryan? The country does not want Mr. Bryan at the White House. It will now discover the real reason for instructing him with the great responsibilities of the Presidency.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) POST.

The speech is well shaped, comprehensive in its generalizations, and serves well as a mere opening gun. It is aggressive and forceful reply to the points in the speech of Mr. Taft, it falls short of its purpose.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN (Ind.-Taft).

The speech is shrewdly conceived and skillfully executed, not alone in its novelty but in its new reason for instructing him with the great responsibilities of the Presidency.

CLEVELAND (O.) PLAIN DEALER (Ind.-Dem.).

Mr. Bryan in his address says nothing to arouse antagonisms, voices no demands, and makes no way after the popular conception of him—that, while still a reformer, a propagandist at heart, he is a less rampant one than the public became familiar with eight and 12 years ago.

CHICAGO EVENING POST (Ind.-Taft).

Although Mr. Bryan has a word or two to say regarding legitimate business interests in the day of assault on malefactor corporations, there is little in his speech to show that he is a reformer of the "eat between the platforms and the policies of the two parties was not based on sound reasoning.

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WRECKED PANTRY IN HIS RAGE.

Elissa D. Kellogg Cruel Brute, Says Wife in Divorce Petition. In adding a can of lard to a pile of broken dishes, which lay on the floor where he had thrown them, Elissa D. Kellogg spat out the allegation of Ethel May Kellogg in a divorce suit which she has filed in the Circuit Court. She says that her husband had added the coffee and butter to the pile before disposing of the lard. The pantry-cleaning occurred one night last month. Mrs. Kellogg said, when her husband came home drunk, and her husband began by manifesting a cool indifference to her. Later, when she attempted to talk to him about his business affairs, he flew into a violent rage, and called her vile names. She said he often came home drunk, and that it was his habit to snatch from her the evening paper which she was reading, or anything else she might have in her hand. She was ordered from the house November 14. Three days later Kellogg ordered a day to take away her belongings. Whether she accomplished his object Mrs. Kellogg does not say, but asserts that he took his own effects and went to live with his mother, telling her he would support her no longer. She was obliged to go to her father for money with which to purchase medicines and fresh meat. Kellogg is a marine engineer, earning \$100 a month, and she earns \$75 and \$100 a month. She asserts that she owns a house and four lots, worth \$2700. She asks \$40 a month alimony, \$100 for her legal expenses, and \$1000 attorney's fees, besides the divorce decree.

MANN ESTATE IS APPRAISED.

Property, Mostly Real, Found to Be Worth \$333,925. The property of Peter John Mann has been appraised at \$333,925.53. Of this \$24,544.25 is real property and \$29,351.28 is personal property. The indebtedness of the estate is \$32,416, leaving a balance of \$311,509.53 as the net appraised worth. Included in the personal property are two lots on the east corner of National Bank for \$131,426, and a note of Francis Clarno for \$12,000. The most valuable portion of the real estate is in Portland, where the estate also owns several large tracts of land in Multnomah County. This outside portion of the real property is appraised at \$25,900. Among the property within the city is a tract adjoining the Union Depot, appraised at \$25,000. It is described as lots 2, 3, 4 and a fraction of lot 1, block 100, Portland. The lot at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Alder streets is estimated to be worth \$20,000, and the two lots at the east corner of Fourth and Morrison streets, \$100,000. Lots 4 and 5, block 24, Couch addition, are appraised at \$12,000. Mann's property outside the city, in Multnomah County, consists of a 9-41 interest in 709.88 acres, described as section 13, township 10, north of range 1, west; section 18, township 11, north of range 1, east; and sections 12 and 24, township 11, north of range 1, west. The estate also owns a tract described as sections 19 and 20, township 11, north of range 1, east. Besides these sections 12 and 13, township 11, north of range 1, west, belong to the estate.

GREEN C. LOVE AGAIN IN COURT.

Reviews Attack on Officers of Spiritualist Association. In insisting that it is a very serious matter to the "thousands of Spiritualists in Portland" to know who has a right to hold office in the State Spiritualist Association, who shall collect the dues and who shall hold the convention here September 5 and 6, the Green C. Love was in the Circuit Court again yesterday morning, demanding a writ of execution against S. L. Kling, Belle Haveland, Lulu Ward, Virginia Row, and Lou Ellen Cornell. He also made oral application that they be fined for usurping the offices of the state association. Judge Morrow, before whom the case came for hearing, refused to fine four of the defendants, because Attorney Ralph Adams, representing them, had filed a motion to have the defaults entered against them set aside. Love's attorney then asked that Mrs. Lou Ellen Cornell be fined \$250, as he said the District Attorney was tired of having fakirs in the association offices. Judge Morrow refused again, on the ground that judgment had been rendered in court against Mrs. Cornell, and she could not be fined without setting the previous order aside. The attorney then asked that the case be set for hearing this week, but as Judge Morrow did not set it Judge Gantenbein will probably preside. The case has already been set for hearing on September 5, O'Day, Cleland and Morrow.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Charles A. Patterson will have a hearing before A. M. Cannon, United States Commissioner, this afternoon at 2 o'clock on a charge of violation of Section 392 Revised Statutes, covering perjury in an affidavit for patent. The complaint recites that Patterson committed perjury in an affidavit sworn to before C. W. Hodson, Notary Public, in which he swore that he resided in this county, and that the improvement on a buckle is original with himself. Commissioner Cannon held Thomas L. Perkins, holder of \$1000 bond to answer a charge of breaking into a stamp station of the Portland Postoffice last Tuesday night, located in a drugstore at 325 East Burnside street, and known as Steno. The preliminary hearing was held yesterday. O. C. Riches, Postoffice Inspector, presenting an outline of the evidence against Perkins. The sureties are C. A. Patterson, O. M. Fringle and George C. Jackson.

WILL TEST BOND ISSUE.

City of Eugene and Willamette Valley Company Decide on Suit. EUGENE, Or., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—The city and the Willamette Valley Company today decided in favor of a friendly suit to test the validity of the recent bond issue, of which the committee agreed to take \$140,000 in payment for their water system. The city will try to force the company to accept the bonds which Morris Brothers have been willing to accept the bonds on the recommendation of their attorney; but it is thought better by both parties to have a friendly suit to test the validity of the bond issue, as the balance of the bond issue consisting of \$160,000 is likewise involved.

RELIEVED OF CASH AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT AMOUNTING TO \$8074.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 20.—Patrick Ryan, aged 30 years, mineowner and promoter of the city of Denver, Colo., reported to Deputy Prosecuting Attorney John F. Murphy this morning that since his arrival in Seattle Tuesday night he had been robbed of cash and certificates of deposit amounting to \$8074. A search warrant was issued. Ryan wired Denver today to stop payment on the checks and to disregard any drafts on his standing account.

A LINE ON PEACOCK ALLEY.

For a delicious bit of American comedy, read Shorty McCabe's reunion with old friends from Bedelia. It is as good as a play.

ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER.

General Carrington's recent visit recalls the story of annihilation by the Sioux, when not a man was left alive to tell the tale.

"A SHADY NOOK, A BABBLING BROOK"

Full-page illustration in colors from a photograph by a member of the Oregon Camera Club.

FILLING IN BLANK SPOTS ON THE WORLD'S MAP

Running sketches of noted explorers—Peary, Nansen, the Duke of Abruzzi, Sven Hedin and others, together with a summary of their achievements.

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