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#### A SHIPTY OPPORTUNIST.

Effort of Mr. Bryan now is to escape the "issues" of his own making, on which he put forth his former endeavors to be elected to the Presidency.

Now he cheerfully declares that he is delighted to note that Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt have come round to his "principles." But he omits, with discretion, those "principles" on which he was candidate for the Presidency aforetime. He says he was "denounced" because he favored railroad regulation, independence for the Philippines, tariff changes and income

No. He was not "denounced" for these things. They were not then in issue, between the parties. Nor are they now. Mr. Bryan's former prin-ciples were free coinage of silver, Government ownership of the railroads of the country, National initiative and referendum, and denunciation of the Supreme Court because, on the Issue as presented to it, the Supreme Court could not uphold the income tax.

But the states may levy an income tax if they wish, and an inheritance tax, too. Oregon has an inheritance tax, and may add an income tax if it And Mr. Taft says, in his opinion if the question were rightly presented to the Supreme Court of the United States, income tax would be sustained. However, some of the fruitful sources of taxation should be left to the states. Isn't this one of them? Has the party of Jefferson arrived at the finality that the General Government should have all power and do everything?

However, upon none of these things was Mr. Bryan defeated in his former appeals to the people of the United States. He had taken his stand for free colnage of silver, which would have revolutionized the monetary policy of the United States, would have substituted silver for gold as the basis of our monetary system, would have upset all credits, ruined all business and reduced labor to extremity. On this sole issue the election of 1896 was contested. It went against Bryan, The country saved itself. Again in 1900 the same policy was affirmed, with addition of demand for independence of the Philippines. He was beaten more signally than before Since then our opportunist has asserted the principle of Government ownership of the railroads and initiative and referendum as a National polfcy; but finding that he had missed his gueso herein, as before, he has kept these "principles" out of his plat-

form of the present year.

when he says that his "principles" have been indorsed and ap proved by the President and Mr. Taft. he is careful not to mention the real "principles" of his former campaigns, upon which he was defeated and re-What he calls his present 'principles" embrace subjects upon which there is no settled opinion, one way or another. Every one admits that at some time or other we may cut loose from the Philippines or grant them independence. of sound judgment supposes we can do so now. Regulation of railroads is not a party or political question, never It is purely an economic can be. question, to be dealt with according to conditions and circumstances, which, in various parts of our country, have an infinite variety; for the regulations that would suit Massachusetts and New York would not fit in Oregon and Washington. It cannot be a National party question. Nor can readjustment of the tariff be made a party question, for the interests involved have an infinite variety, dependent on innaite variety of circumstances in widely separate parts of a great coun-Hence there always will be Democratic protectionists and Republican free-traders, and it will forever be impossible to draw party lines on the tariff, or to make the tariff a close party "Issue." Taxation of incomes and of inheritances, as said already, is a subject that might well be left. to the states, as sources of income for The General Government already monopolizes all the best sources of income. The states should retain

But Bryan and his party wish to get far away and out of hearing distance from their former "principles"—the Government guarantee the grain deprinciples on which they made their efforts aforetime; so Bryan, who is a facile speaker, comes out with his new discoveries, "forgetting," or wishing to and returns grain to another, making forget, as the Scripture has it, "the sales at pleasure, but never keeping things which are behind,'

But Governor Hughes, in his speech at Youngstown, O., on Saturday, drove a spear through all these new pretensions by showing that they are mere inventions for a new campaign, substitutional, made for occasion, brought forward for the purpose of providing escape from old embarrasstrue issues between the parties at all. but that Bryan's well-known and hitherto defined purposes, or principles, are. Moreover, "If all that Mr. Bryan has favored during the past 12 years had been enacted into law, we should have been overwhelmed with disaster and would regard it as our chief business in the future to find a way of escape from the meshes of ill-considered legislation in which we would have been entangled. It is fortunate for him as well as for us that he was defeated, and whatever may be his present political potentiality may be ascribed to the fact that hitherto he has not been permitted to carry out his

programme." Here are the tests by which Mr. Government has a fund from which ter, will face Mount Hood, opposing the Tillamook country.

and real principles to fictitious, imag-

inary or triffing new ones. candidates. It consists mainly in this. that Taft is running on his record and Bryan is running from his record. The difference between the parties is substantially the same.

PRISONERS IDLE IN JAIL.

An act passed by the Legislature of 1997 and afterwards upheld under a referendum vote by a 2-to-1 majority vote of the people contains the following provision:

The Sheriff in every county shall have the custody and centrel of all persons legally committed or confined in the county jail of his county during the period of such commitment or confinement; provided, however, that such Sheriff shall, under the direction of the County Court of his county, in the case of the prisoners in the county jail held to labor under existing law, work such prisoners at such piaces and for such time and in such manner as the County court may direct.

The language of the act is clear; the intentions of the people were expressed in the vote given the meas ure when it came up for approval under the referendum. In such circumstances the attitude of the County Court in refusing to "direct" the workings of the prisoners in co-operation with the Sheriff is strange indeed

Meanwhile the taxpayers who passed the law and must foot the bills are losing the services of the idle prisoners, who should be at work building roads under the direction of the men whose duties are so clearly defined by the law.

### THE CZAR OF LABOR.

Mr. Gompers may be disappointed in his efforts to elect Mr. Bryan, but by his attempt to swing the great vote of organized labor to the representative of a party which has done so little for labor he is in a fair way to split the American Federation of Labor asunder. It was perhaps fortunate for the Republican party that this "Old-Manof-the-Sea" fastened himself on the shoulders of Bryan instead of Taft, for from all parts of the country come murmurs of disapproval over his attempt to drag the Federation into politics. Kentucky is the latest to report the threatened disruption of the Federation on account of the "steamroller" methods of Gompers, and the bitterness has reached a point where free-for-all fights are indulged in by rival factions. The reasons for this state of affairs are many, but the one which overshadows all others is the great American desire for independence of thought and action.

The American Federation of Labor is a great economic force, but it consists of such a small minority of all labor that, as a political force, it falls short of the pretensions made by Mr. Gompers. Within the ranks will be found many intelligent thinkers who will not for a moment admit that Samuel Gompers is any better judge of National politics and their effect on labor than these individual voters themselves. They will point to the absurdity of expecting any relief or assistance from the Democratic party so long as the states which are most notoriously inimical to the interests of organized labor are in the Democratic column, Mr. Gompers could crack the party whip over organized labor much more effectively if he could point to a single Democratic state wherein organized labor has fared anywhere near so well as in the Republican states.

The Knights of Labor in its day was

fully as strong an organization as the present American Federation of Labor, and yet it disintegrated through strife brought on by its appearance in politics. In attempting to do the thinking for 2,000,000 American laborers, Mr. Gompers has not only brought down on his head the wrath of a large number of that great industrial organization, but he has incidentally courted the disapproval of a great many of that vast army of laboring men who are not of the union. As far back as 1900 the American census showed that there were engaged in gainful occupations in the United States 29,285,922 people, more than one-third of whom were engaged in farming, a branch of industry in which organized labor has never secured a foothold. Of the 1,521,355 railroad employes in this country in 1906, engineers, firemen, switchmen and trainmen numbered less than one-fifth, and one-third of this fifth were not mem bers of unions. The arrogance of Mr. Gompers will hardly fail to stir a feeling of resentment among many of these non-union men, and, viewed in all its aspects it seems highly probable that the Republican party was fortunate indeed in escaping the support of the Czar of labor.

GUARANTEEING WHEAT DEPOSITS. A Willamette Valley farmer, acting upon the suggestion of one of the planks of the Democratic platform, wants the Government to guarantee grain deposits. He says that some years ago he put his grain in a warehouse and the warehouseman failed, leaving him without any wheat, which was worth its value in money to him. He says he believes in guaranteed bank deposits and wants the law so framed as to include grain deposits. If a man has \$5000 worth of wheat deposited in a warehouse and may turn it into cash any day and deposit the cash in a bank, why shouldn't the posit as well as the money deposit? The warehouseman puts all grain into one bin, buys grain from one farmer the identical sacks of wheat in separate piles. This is exactly what the banker does with money deposited in

his bank. If we are to adopt a practice of guaranteeing things in the name of the Government, why stop with bank deposits? Thousands of people trust their lives every day to railroads. Why ments; that these things are not the not tax each railroad company a certain proportion of its earnings to create a fund from which all damages shall be paid in case of accident. It is true that this would encourage rallroads to be careless, for they would have to bear but a small part of the expense of accidents. The roads that keep their tracks and equipment in good condition would have to pay part of the damages incurred by the negligent company, which seems unjust, but what have we to do with justice and injustice when it comes to a Government guarantee? The point of the whole matter is that the traveling public should be guaranteed by the Government that damages will be paid in case of injury and that the plicity, like the message of the Mas-

Bryan is now to be judged. But his to do the paying. Any man who opattempt is desperate to shift his old poses Government guaranty of grain and real principles to fictitious, imagpassengers is an enemy of the people There is a difference between the At least that seems the inevitable outcome of the Democratic style of rea-

But that is not the Republican view nor the sensible view. The Government has a right to regulate the business of bankers and warehousemen and railroads. It has a right to say that the warehouseman shall always have on hand a quantity of grain equal to the amount for which he has receipts outstanding and that fallure in that respect shall constitute grand larceny, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Such a law as that, property enforced by faithful District Attorneys in courts that are not worshipers of technicalities, will soon solve the troubles of the farmers who put their grain in warehouses. Similar laws relative to the management of banks, requiring the banker to have in his possession at all times either the cash or valuable securities sufficient to make his deposits good, with a prison penalty for violation, would soon put an end to dishonest banking. And a few penal laws aimed at the careless or negligent railroad manager would go far toward the saving of life. Such is a reasonable plan of protection, for it does not punish the honest railroad operator, the honest warehouseman or the honest banker.

#### BRITISH RAILROAD MERGER.

A London cable, printed in yesterday's Oregonian, announced the proposed combination of practically all of the great railroads in the United Kingdom under two heads, with a view of eliminating competition and facilitating traffic. Whether it will be advantageous to eliminate competition is a question, but a combination which would admit of an interchange of traffic in a land where railroads cross and recross at frequent intervals would certainly be an improvement on the present system. Great Britain's railroads are small affairs compared with the gigantic systems which are spread over the United States, but their capitalization has reached quite imposing proportions, the lines involved in the proposed merger representing something over \$1,750,000,000.

Perhaps the most striking feature in connection with the operation of the British roads is the fact that, despite the beggarly low wages that are paid employes and the attenuated dividends which are returned stockholders, the rates for freight and fare average higher than in the United States. This is in part due to the enormous investment of capital in the roads, the cost of betterments and repairs being charged up against the road instead of deducted from the earnings from year to year. A policy of this kind, applied to the American roads, would in a few years increase the capitalization to a point far and away beyond anything that has ever been scored by injection of water in the stock. The predicament in which the British roads are now placed will have a tendency to silence some of the criticism that has been directed against the American roads, which pay big wages and haul freight at an average of 40 per cent less than it is handled by the railroads of any other country.

The railroads of Great Britain and other European countries do not kill as many people as are killed by the American roads, but in nearly every respect a comparison of the economic conditions of American and British roads is decidedly unfavorable to the foreigners.

# RETIRING CHURCHES.

summated between the First Presbyterian Church and Calvary, it will in dicate a marked progress of Christian brotherhood and common sense. In severed their connection with the First Church to found Calvary, the parent society met in a frame building at Third and Washington streets. Dwelling farther to the west, perhaps the emigrants found it inconvenient to attend worship downtown. Perhans there were other causes for the separation, for church members are still human and have their little frailties like the rest of us.

But if there was any discord, time has healed it. If there was none, so much the better. Commerce, which caused the First congregation to migrate to Twelfth and Alder, now again bids high for the ground where their meeting-house stands, and presently they will yield to its urgency and move again. What expedient could be better than to follow the Calvary ploneers to their charming homestead and there erect an edifice large enough to omomdate both societies and beautiful enough to set fitly in the frame of Portland's encircling hills? The Presbyterians have sufficient wealth, if they were united, to construct a monumental church artistic in design, imposing in size, splendld in decoration, which should testify both to the Christian devotion of the builders and to the power of their faith in Oregon. Why not do it? The site of Calvary is too remote from the tidal stream of commerce to be disturbed for years. Perhaps the religious serenity of the spot will never be broken by the inroad of trade and for all time to come it may remain hallowed ground conse crate to God instead of Mammon.

The flight of the First congregacommerce from Third to Twelfth street and soon again to some remoter haven seems to be inevitable as the city grows. The same thing happens everywhere, in Boston, New York, Baltimore. Farther and farther up own the church buildings move, following their congregations. Trade, hungry for profits, claims the sites once dedicated to him who taught the wickedness of greed and the militant cohorts of his followers fold their banners and retreat. It is hard to picture the appearance of Portland in that long ago when God was still worshiped on Third street. The cynic may sneer, if he likes, that eighteen years is not so very long after all; but it is only children who measure time by counting years. Men count events. and reckoned thus by all that has happened, by all that has been gained and lost, by the men who have lived and died, by hope and despair and the changes that have come, it is an age that has passed away. What will Portland look like after another eighteen years? The new Preshyterian Church, towering in glorious

the sublimity of religious art to the chill sublimity of nature. Far up Washington street to the foot of the heights the massive haunts of trade will rear their walls, while upon the heights themselves and nestling in those verdant valleys which wind among the hills like memories of Paradise, there will be palaces and fragrant gardens of roses and the gleaming hearths of happy homes. After nightfall, standing on Council Crest, one sees a field of lights stretching eastward as far as the eye can reach. In eighteen years more it will stretch as far westward, and every light will mark the focus of some man's love and hope. A great pleasure road will traverse the slope of the hills, cross the Willamette and Intermar one of the lovellest spots on earth. Concrete quays will replace the offensive piles, with the swarms of vermin which they shelter, and the adorned with statuary, massive, calm

and beautiful as beseems the highways of a mighty city. But this is all a dream? Perhaps; but it is a prophetic dream. The fupast and it will all come true. Would one might add to the vision a prophecy that the churches will cease to flee before trade ere two more decades clapse. Would that they might turn valiantly upon their pursuers and reestablish the altars of the Almighty in the heart of the market-place. would be grand to see a great Presbyterian cathedral floating the banner of the cross in the face and eyes of Mammon, say at Third and Washington, again. Such a structure would signify that the church was reconquering lost territory in more than one sense

Grays Harbor has made a very flattering start in the dispatch of large steamships in the foreign lumber trade. Nearly a dozen of the big ocean tramps have loaded there in the past six months, and, all things considered, they have fared very well. Unfortunately for the good name of the port, the steamship Mathilda, with an inexperienced pilot on board, got out of the channel and stranded. Viewed from a fair and impartial standpoint, this is no reflection on the harbor, but the foreign shipowners not infrequently place a wrong construction on such accidents. It is said that pilotage and towage rates out of the harbor were so high that the risk of an inexperienced pilot was taken rather than payment of the terms demanded. This, of course, was poor economy for the ship, but if Grays Harbor wishes to retain her growing prestige, she must endeavor to make pilotage and towage rates so reasonable that they will not be refused. Poor pilots are worse than no pilots.

It was eminently proper that the meeting of the Oregon Good Roads Association should be held in Tillamook, for in that isolated county can be found a few of the best wagon roads in use anywhere in the state. The lack of other means of transportation undoubtedly induced the residents to exercise more care in road construction than they would have otherwise devoted to the task, and, now that the railroad seems an assured fact, these fine roads will greatly add to the inducements which Tillamook County can offer settlers. There is still a vast amount of road-building to be done in Tillamook County, but the numerous gravelbedded streams and comparatively easy grades, together with a general disposition on the part of the people for road improvement, will enable the et to be done to be carried forward rapidly.

It has been said that heathen peo ple have one advantage in that they have no quarrels and divisions over religion. But do they not have controversies concerning the proper length and breadth of a wooden or stone god? Is it not reasonable to believe that members of one faction who paint their god red condemn to perdition all those others who paint their god blue? It is rash to assume that, whereas enlightened people cannot agree regarding deity, ignorant people can.

We all know in a general way that but every one can acquire a better knowledge of the particulars in which but every one can acquire a better knowledge of the particulars in which away, having no defense ready. Oregon excels by attending the State Fair at Salem next month. Several of the leading countles have prepared exhibits in the county contest, and in these exhibits there will be displayed the best of everything that each sec ion of the state can produce. A trip to Salem during the Fair will be recreation combined with education.

Bacon said that reading maketh a full man. It is not necessary for any one to tell us that whisky does the same thing. Since there are a great many people who like to get full one way or another, it would be wise for all those communities which have abolished whisky to establish good libraries, where everybody may get full reading.

How few friends we really have if we measure friendship by the standard set up by Emerson: "A friend is a person with whom I may be sincere; before whom I may think aloud." A friend who will not rejoice over an-

Probably in no part of the United States was there a better exhibit of strong, healthy, good-humored, lawabiding men than moved in Portland's

Warring factions among Portland spiritualists cannot heal their differnces except by appeal to the primary law and Statement No. 1. If Mr. Gompers will go down to

mainder of the campaign, a lot of Harriman can make amends for delay by instructing his publicity bureau to exploit to the fullest Tillamook but

Danville and stay there for the re-

ter and cheese. Now that he has started on the Ohio campaign, Taft, too, may prop-

erly refer to the strenuous life. With the certainty of a railroad, no part of Oregon will grow faster than

### PROM CLEVELAND'S LETTER. An Extraci From His Last Address to the American People.

There is fear on my part of being misunderscood in what I am about to say, but surely the fair-minded man must realize when he considers my attitude toward my own party, all now a matter of immutable record, that it is prompted by a sense of simple fairness. Personally and officially I have had the opportunity of knowing many things concerning Mr. Taft that were not a matter of general knowledge, and with a keen interest I have watch ed his large share in the conduct of our National affairs in very recent years. His excellence as a Federal -judge in Cinncinsti is something not sect the Peninsula, ending perhaps at to be underestimated or overemphasome park near the Columbia. The sized, for should he come to the Presi-banks of the Willamette will have dential chair the qualities which made been cleared of the defilements which him a judge of high ability, which I know him to have been, will be the most needful to him as President of the United States. His high ideals of honesty and of relative justice, his bridges will be trebled in width, great capacity for severe labor, and his humorous wisdom in the face of the serious problem are attributes equally valuable and commendatory to a people seeking him in whom they may repose the trust of their collectture need only keep the promise of the live interests while they turn their increased attention to their passing individual demands.

#### BREWERY GOVERNMENT'S LESSON Baneful Power of the Tough Saloon in Nullifying Laws of Decency.

Indianapolis News. It has been shown very clearly that the recent riots in Springfield, Ill., were due almost wholly to the fact that Springfield is and long has been governed by the brewers. They, through their controlled and owned saloons, have nominated and elected public officers, dictated the course to be pursued by them after they were elected, and, of course, have said "how' the laws should be enforced or whether they should be enforced at all. There is nothing novel in all this. On the contrary, the combination of brewer and politician is familiar to all It exists in practically every

of us. It exist. American city. Why should anyone be surprise that the inevitable explosion came? What happened in Springfield was bound to happen. More than that, the same conditions will produce the same result in other cities. Indeed, rule had existed long before th cent mob broke loose. For, with the Government and the police under the control of men who had bargained for and obtained the right to violate the law-a right which they freely exer-cised-the very Government itself was a lawless thing. It was the product of lawless forces, inasmuch as it was the product of bought elections and a debauched suffrage. Finally the fail ure or refusal to enforce the law had the effect of giving free rein to the dangerous and vicious classes. Here is what happened:

The riffraff, the floater, the saloon bum and the hanger-on at resorts, learned from those "higher up" that laws may be disregarded and no penalty follow. This class has seen officials play their favorites and at once concluded that if violation of one law may go unpunished, so it may be with another law. That class believed from what if had seen that the laws were impotent, and if it was caught in the commission of a crime it expected to escape with a slight penalty or none.

And yet only last Spring the ers in their convention at Milwaukee, where the Reisch Brewing Company. that runs things at Springfield, was represented, declared that "the tough saloon must go." It has not gone out of Springfield. On the contrary it is firmly intrenched in the capital of Illinois. It will not cease to exist in any community in which the brewers and saloons - control the Government ried at the cou Where the right to violate the law is Judge Morrow. bought and sold, where the police power is under the control of the men who want to be permitted to violate the law, there we may always expect the tough saloon to flourish in all its hideousness. And in such communities lynchings are always possible.

# The Crucial Test

Chicago Post. "Ah!" say his critics, "you pretend to have an abiding faith in your fellow "I don't pretend; I have!" he responds,

'Umph!" they say, satirically, claim to trust and believe in all men as rour brothers; you assert that confidence begets confidence, and that the man who acts thus toward others will be rewarded.'

"I do," he repeats.
"Then why don't you show your prin-"What do you mean?" he demands, You never order scrambled eggs or an

# Hunting Chum for Mr. Roosevelt.

New York Dispatch Rev. Hugh Brickhead, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church and successor to Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, has returned from London by the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, with a rumor, which he said he believed was based upon fact, that Dr. Rainsford would be one of the mighty African hunters who would accompany President Roosevelt into the jungle. Dr. Rainsford has been killing great game in British East Africa ever since he retired from the pastorate of St. George's, in the Winter of 1904.

# OUR FLEET AT THE ANTIPODES

Out of the mist and the sea. Out of the cloud and the sun They come, the ships of the fre They come with victories won The city sleeps; the shapherd's but is still-The dew waits for the magic touch of morn The surging tides that sweep the peacefu

shore
Tell of a mighty host that comes apace.
Par out upon the headland's furthest point
A keen-syed watcher looks and cries.
"Sail bo!" The sun bursts forth, and in its golden path

Mother of nations—that gave birth to you and us.

Allegiance still we owe and freely give, While you, our younger brothers, stand alone
And reckon with the nations of the earth As man to man, with fear alone of God. Brothers indeed are we; and here we vow No allen tongue shall cause us to forget Our sacred ties of love. Our flags entwine—Our steel-clad fleets keep peace on sea and land—Our destiny is yours—our aims are one—Justice for all in sight of God and man. Oh, let us mark this day upon our hearts a milestone in the onward march of time. Columbia's sons, brothers to you are we—God speed you safely now; God guide your way.

speed you safely now, you amand the sea.

Into the mist and the sea.

Into the cloud and the sun
They go, the ships of the free—
They go with victories won.

SEWELL TRUAX. Salem, Or.

ROBBER GETS RICH LOOT NEW LAW WILL HAVE TEST

Stolen in Express. (Continued From Pirst Page.)

wish is assurance that their father will be protected from any designing persons in his old age, and when they are satis-fied upon this point they will not press the guardianship proceedings further.

# Banker Says Nothing.

John H. Albert, who shipped the box matter today, but it is learned that he told the parties directly interested that so far as he is aware, no one but him-self. Mr. Meyers and the Wells-Fargo officials knew that the box was to be

The trial of the guardiansnip case has overshadows the pending litigation in public interest. It is felt that the mys-tery will soon be solved and that the dis-

#### EXPRESS COMPANY HAS CLEW

#### Package Stolen From Union Depot About Midnight, August 21.

Attorneys for Joseph Meyers in this city last night unwillingly confirmed the news contained in the foregoing

How the theft was accomplished is not yet clear to the officials of the Wells Fargo Express Company. The package was taken from the Union Depot offices, they believe, some time between 11:30 P. M. August 21, and 1:30 A. M. August 22. H. Beckwith, superintendent of the Portland office,

depot are rushed and it is likely that the door of the office was left open for a few moments and some person slipped in and took this package. We have detectives at work on the case and will never let up until we catch the thief, no matter how long it may We have some clews what they are we are not ready to make public."

In shipping the package from Salem J. H. Albert named a nominal value only, the figure being placed at \$10. On this account the package was not placed in the express company's strong ox but was left outside the safe with miscellaneous express packages, it be-ing intended to deliver it to Mr. Meyers the following morning.

#### No Other Package Stolen.

Not another package at the depot was missed, indicating that the thief was not there to pilfer the express company indiscriminately of whatever article of value he could carry away. The theft of the puckage of valuable papers recalls the recent sensational incldents connected with the marriage of Joseph Meyers and Mrs. Zenaide Du Rette in this city last month. The journey of Mr. Meyers to Portland, where h was to marry the middle-aged widow, his arrest at his sons instigation as the aged bridegroom entered the county clerk's office to secure his marriage license, his shadowing by deputy sheriffs and private detectives, his final triumph and marriage while the insanity charge was still pending, his later vindication and releas the testimony of expert alienists wh amined him, are still fresh in the public nind.

Meyers came to Portland to be married August 17. The insanity charge was filed the same day by his sons. Drs. Andrew C. Smith, S. E. Josephi and William House were appointed by Judge Webster as a commission to examine into his men as a commission to examine into his men-tal condition, and the hearing was set for August 17, but, on petition of his sons, postponed until August 21. A peremptory demand was made upon County Clerk Fields August 19 for a marriage license, which was issued. The couple were mar-fied at the couple were married at the courthouse the same day by

# Sons Seek Guardian for Father.

A proceeding was then started by the sons in Marion County on August 20 to have a guardian appointed for their father, as an incompetent, and the in-Meyers and his attorneys insisted that the hearing should be held. When the sanity commission reported, the aged bridegroom was cleared and all doubt of is mental balance removed. The action n Marion County is still pending, the ime for the defense to appear expiring september 10.

Friends of the pioneer merchant of the Capital City say he has done much more for his sons than might have been expected. From a small start, Mr. Meyers, during his 20 years' business in Salem, has built up the largest store in that city. Two years ago he decided to retire and he is said to have planned to give his sons the business. poration was organized last year known as Joseph Meyers & Sons. The father gave Henry W. and Milton L., his two older sons, a majority of the stock, for which they gave him a prom issory note for \$38,600, in July, 1907, payable in ten years. The note bore interest at 5 per cent. The sons paid some cash at the time of the transfer and he kept a small part of the stock of the new corporation. Last Spring he lent them \$14,000 on demand notes, also bearing 5 per cent.

After the marriage with Mrs. Du Rette, and the accompanying annoyances to which the old man was subjected and for which he felt bitter toward his two oldest sons, he decided to move to Port-land to live and this was the reason he sent to Salem for his box at the bank, sent to Salem for his box at the bank, where he kept his private papers. The package, when it was stolen, contained not only the notes of his two oldest sons, amounting to a total of \$52,000, but the majority of the stock certificates of the corporation of Joseph Meyers & Sons, which he held as accurity for the payment of the notes, together with his own stock in the convers. His bank-shook was also in the concern. His bank-book was als In the package, as well as considerably jewelry, bank books of savings accounts he was keeping for two younger sons stocks and bonds in other concerns, insurance policies, and other valuable papers

# Did Not Intend to Collect Note. His friends say that Mr. Meyers never

stended to collect the note for \$38,600,

which was made payable in ten because of the fact that Mr. Mey-ready 71 years old, could not ready 71 years old, could not be ex-pected to live that length of time, Friends pected to live that length of time, Friends say further that before his marriage with Mrs. Du Rette, Mr. Meyers made a settlement upon her, limiting the amount of money she should have to a small percent of his estate, so the bulk of his property would go to the sons.

Mr. Meyers was not in the city last right but it is understood that it is now. The same red blood runs in your veins and tong nursed we at the selfsame, pulsing mother of nations—that gave birth to you and us.

Mother of nations—that gave birth to you and us.

Mother of nations—that gave birth to you and us.

Mother of nations—that gave birth to you and us.

Mother of nations—that gave birth to you and us.

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Mother of nations—that gave birth to you and us.

Mother of nations—that gave birth to you and the property would go to the sons.

Mr. Meyers was not in the city last intention to proceed against his sons and press the suit to be started today.

Attorneys for him will leave no stone unturned, it is said, to secure the collection of the three notes which have been stolen from him but whose existence, it is stated. he can prove.

#### Reward Offered for Stragglers. MELBOURNE, Sept. 7 .- As the search

of the patrol from the American fleet for the men who failed to go aboard their ships when the fleet left here Saturday for Albany has not met with much suc cess, rewards have been offered for the apprehension of 221 stragglers.

# Many Working Girls Suicides.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—There were 66 suicides in this city last week. A larger portion of that number were working girls between 18 and 25 years of age.

# Joseph Meyers' Valuable Papers Primary Election to Be Held in

Washington Today. (Continued From First Page.) missioner; Sam H. Nichols, Secretary of

#### State; C. W. Clausen, Auditor, and J. H. Easterday, Attorney-General, Close Vote on Two Offices

It is expected that the result on State Treasurer will be close between E. K. Meyers, declined to discuss the Erwin, of Spokane, and John G. Lewis, today, but it is learned that he of Aberdeen. On Lieutenant-Governor, Ellis Morrison and Charles E. Coon are expected to run close in Western Washington, with M. E. Hay the second-choice favorite. Hay will likely run shead of the other two on first choice in Eastern seen awaited with keen interest by all | Washington, with Coon probably next who are acquainted with the Meyers family, but now the mysterious disappearance of the box of valuable papers competel being in office works out well, as many politicians think, Coon looks like the nom-

E. W. Ross apparently has the advan closures will create a greater sensation than any of the numerous controversies in which the Meyers family has engaged.

State Land Commissioner, with S. A. Calivert second. It is difficult to gauge sentiment on this office, because there has been no discussion of the merits of the respective candidates. Judges Milo Root and Herman D. Crow are quite generally picked as assured of renomination for the Supreme Court, and indications point to S. J. Chadwick as the third nominee. There are three positions to fill. Root's nomination is the only one of the three about which there is any doubtful discussion

#### Will Settle No Issue.

Whatever the result of the primaries, no definite issue will be settled. While lo-cal option has played an important part in the campaign, all the candidates are ommitted to a local option law, and the party has incorporated a local option plank in its platform.

The nomination of Mead or Cosgreve

would probably mean the adoption of a more repressive law than if any of the other candidates were successful, and this will be the sole significance of the result

in that particular.

Alleged extravagance has been an issue raised against Governor Mead, but the charges have been denied vigorously and figures have been used so voluminously that it is probable the voters at large have not reached any convictions on the subject. The primary campaign has been aptly described as one not between candidates, but between newspapers. No defi-nite policy of any candidate for Governor has been attacked or is in issue.

#### Probable Democratic Choice.

As to the Democratic ticket, it is the general opinion that A. J. Splawn will be the nominee for Governor and M. M. Godman for United States Senator, In the third Congressional district Miles Poindexter is believed to be the favorite candidate, so far as Spokane County is concerned. But it is uncertain if his lead there will give him the required 40 per

cent of the first-choice votes, and with the second-choice provision operative, Lee A. Johnson, of Sunnyside, apparently will be a close competitor with Poindexter. Indications point to a heavy vote throughout the state. In Spokane, Se-attle, Tacoma and numerous smaller cittes registration exceeds all previous rec-The efforts of the multiplicity of candidates for county offices will do much towrad bringing out a full vote.

## SECOND CHOICE NEW FEATURE

## Primaries Being Tested for First Time in Primary Election.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 7 .- (Special.) -Tomorrow will be held the first general primary election in this state under the new direct primary law passed by the last Legislature.

It will also be the first primary elec-tion held anywhere which embodied the second-choice feature. This provides that in the case of certain offices, the most important of which is Governor, the voter must indicate both his first and second choice of candidates. If no candidate is given 40 per cent of the first-choice votes of his party, the sec-

and-choice votes will also be counted to determine the nomin Interest is centering on the contests for Governor between Henry McBride ex-Governor, and A. E. Mead, the pres-ent executive, and that for United States Senator, for which office the people will indicate their preference.

A majority of the candidates for the

Legislature are pledged to vote in the Seratorial election in the Legislature for the man receiving the highest vote at the primary. The fight between Senator Levi Ankeny, the present in-cumbent, and Congressman Wesley L. Jones, who aspires to succeed Ankeny

has been even more bitter than that over the Governorship. There is no such thing as prediction as to the result. There has been little betting on either Governorship nor Senatorship.

King County apparently will cast be-tween 30,000 and 35,000 votes, which will be pretty nearly one-third of the votes cast in the state. The voting in Eastern Washington is expected to be light because of the primary coming in the midst of the harvest season

# Institute Reopens Monday.

OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—McLoughlin Institute will be opened next Monday morning for the Fall term, and it is expected that the number of pupils will be greatly in excess of last year. The first year of the Institute that was erected not only as an educational institution, but to serve as a memorial to Dr. McLoughlin, was a marked success under the direction of Rev. A. Hillebrand, paster of St. John's Church. In addition to the gramma grade, two years' high school instruction are given, and Latin and German are in the course. The Institute building was constructed at a cost of \$12,000, and of this amount \$4000 came from popular subecription and \$1100 was raised through entertainments.

# Debs to Speak at Oregon City.

OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 7 .- (Spe. cial.)-The local Socialist organization of Clackamas County is making active preparations to conduct their Presidential campaign, and propose to have meetings in every schoolhouse in the country dis-tricts and open air meetings at Oregon City. Arrangements have been made greet Eugene V. Debs, when he comes through Oregon City on his "Red Spe-cial." He will reach Oregon City at 4:22 o'clock next Monday afternoon and will stop for a half hour, making an address from the rear platform.

# Convinced He Has Found Lost Mine.

MYRTLE CREEK, Or., Sept. 7 .-- Assays showing from \$157 to \$225 in gold to the ton of ore confirm the finding of the lost Shefflin mine by B. M. Armitage near this place. From the ime that the free-milling ore was found by Armitage, convincing him that it was Shefflin's old prospect he had found, assays have shown constantly increasing values in the ore.

# Haywood Talks at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7 .- William D. Haywood, former secretary of Western Federation of Miners, r the principal Labor day speech here today. In the parade were about 20,000 unionists, including a large delegation of waltresses in caps and aprons. A unique feature of the celebration was the workhorse parade.