

The Oregonian

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Portland, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1908.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC HOPES.

Mr. Bryan is reported to be delighted with the news that various states are working in the Republican party. The New York World, which till a little while ago bitterly opposed Bryan, now is laboring, though indirectly, for his election, and thinks he has good prospects since the primary laws in important states are splitting the Republican party into fragments.

The nomination of leading offices, made under the system, prove to be such as cannot obtain the support of the dominant party in states where debate is free. It is a system that will do for the despotism of the South, not for the freedom of the Northern states.

It encourages the appearance of many candidates for every important office. It invites men to nominate themselves for positions to which they never would be called by the united or representative action of their party; it suppresses men of best talent and highest character, because they refuse to enter the scramble; it opens a door and makes a bid for the votes of the opposite party in making nominations, and the members of the opposite party vote for and nominate the candidates whom they think weakest and easiest to defeat at the polls.

In the leading or dominant party in a state it produces general disorder, amid which the candidates within the same party attack and defame and scold and scamp each other, and render united party support for those who get the nominations impossible. Moreover, the nominations are secured only by pluralities which represent but a small fraction of the total vote of the party in whose name the candidates appear, to claim the support of all. We in Oregon are ahead of most of the states in trying this business out. None of us, however, has "Statement No. 1" to add to the confusion and complete the wreck.

No such strifes has the minority party. Seldom is there more than one candidate for an important office. Often there is no candidate, but simply a blank space on the primary ballot for a name to be written in, as in the case of Chamberlain's nomination by his party. In the greater part of the minority then casts its vote falsely for a candidate it intends to vote against in the election, often supporting the act by perjury, with intent of doing the opposite party all the injury it can. The Democratic vote in the State of Washington has almost disappeared from the primaries, as previously in Oregon and Illinois—thrown to the Republican candidates whom it wished to nominate, in order to vote against them later. It is a game of deception, perjury, fraud, lying and covin, from the beginning to the end. Yet these acts are committed in the name of reform, as crimes have been committed in the name of liberty, from the beginning of the world.

In our neighbor state—Washington—we have three or four Republican candidates for Senator and more for Governor. One of each bunch was nominated by a meager plurality in the primary held two days ago. There has been the bitter personal and factional fight which the primary will always produce. Friends of the other candidates have been inflamed by the contest to a point of hostility which will make it impossible for them to support the candidates who have obtained the nominations; and besides, they will declare there is no obligation to vote for men who received in the primary so small a proportion of the party vote. Such nominations, it will be stoutly urged, and with entire truth, are not the declared choice of their party at all; and besides, the opposite party has participated largely in the vote on the Republican candidates and helped thus to make a farce of the whole business and defeat both the public and the party.

At the moment this is written it cannot yet be told which of the Republican candidates for Governor of Washington, or which of the Republican candidates for Senator, will be found to have primary pluralities. It seems, however, that Cosgrove has a plurality for Governor and Jones for Senator. But it is a straight question that the Democrats will elect the Governor of Washington, and that neither of the Republican candidates for the Senate—whichever one it may be who obtains the plurality—will be elected by the Legislature. For the Legislature, if Republican, will most probably take some other man not mixed up in this brawl and brawl if Democratic all know there will be an exhibition of non-partisanship like that urged in Oregon for the election of Chamberlain to the Senate.

Many of the states are in a fair way to get as well acquainted with the operation and consequences of the direct primary as Oregon is, though Oregon has gone to one extreme which no other state will follow—"that last infirmity of the noble (stilly) mind." But Bryan and his managers have great hopes of advantage to themselves and their campaign by division of their opponents through overthrow of the representative system in party government.

portant move in the right direction. There is always a certain amount of trouble in the house that is divided against itself, and for many years there have been jealousy and dissension among the Pacific Coast communities, the reason of this lack of unity the Coast as a whole has failed to land a good many prizes which might have been brought west of the Rocky Mountains had there been a united effort to secure them. The Panama Canal has disbursed vast sums of money for material and supplies, but the Pacific Coast, which was in the best possible condition to handle much of the business, received scarcely anything. If the commercial interests of all of the Pacific States can be lined up as a unit, as is now proposed, it is a certainty that all of them will fare better in the future than they have in the past.

LEVI ANKENY, PIONEER.

Levi Ankeny was and is a fine old pioneer. Every man and woman of the old pioneer stock was and is his friend. He worked as a boy on the "claim of first immigrant, had good stuff in him, and pushed on into trade; he was an excellent merchant at Lewiston, and sold goods for the mining and ranch trade—shovels and picks, sugar and woolen shirts, bacon and beans, tobacco and whiskey, and made a lot of money, as a good merchant and enterprising man may and ought, in such conditions; he sold out his business, became a country banker, and in his country well. Then his ambition led him into politics; he thought he would like to go to the United States Senate, and he fought long and hard for it. His financial position and the resources it gave him helped him, and finally he succeeded. Naturally he tried for re-election, but seems to have failed.

The reason is not far to seek. Admirable and excellent as a pioneer immigrant, as a farm boy, then as a frontier merchant and later as a country banker, a seat in the Senate of the United States was not his "job." He was no drone, indeed; he never could be that. But he never was able to convince his people that he was fit for the special duties and requirements of that position. It was a place out of his sphere. And with the fullest appreciation of his general worth as a man, and of his qualities as a citizen, exhibited throughout his long career in the old Oregon Country, The Oregonian yet is constrained to say that Levi Ankeny was a bigger and greater and fitter man in his life as a citizen of the United States than he has been in it. He can fall back now on the kind good will of the country, in which he is secure. His native talents—and they are great—were not suited to the position to which his ambition had carried him. The country wants other qualities in those who hold these places than the sturdy methods and virtues of our pioneer grandfathers. It may be that the period is one of transition and change.

Men and women will admire Levi Ankeny who never admired Senator Ankeny. The place could not honor him; and though he never dishonored the place, he could not come up to the new requirements of the times in which for such men as Levi Ankeny, the post of honor is the private station.

THE ARCHITECTS' SQUABBLE.

Concerning the architects' plans for the new Albina schoolhouse The Oregonian has expressed no opinion. Mr. Isaac C. Redde speaks therefore without warrant in his letter, which appeared in another place today, when he says that "The Oregonian is apparently taking the side of the School Board in the question of the jugged competition for the Albina High School." The Oregonian has taken nobody's side. The facts have been printed, and nothing more. Mr. Redde intimates that the directors intend to submit competitive plans; by promising that Mr. Somerville should decide which was the best one, and that his decision should be accepted by the Board; but finally his award was set aside and another plan chosen.

If this is true, the directors acted in bad faith and The Oregonian does not commend this conduct by any means. That what Mr. Redde says is true, in part at least, the report published Wednesday morning, seems to indicate. In that account it is shown plainly enough that Mr. Somerville had been invited to make some sort of an award and that he actually did so. The directors' statement that the award report was not signed is a mere quibble. In his letter he clearly decides for plan No. 11, and if the Board had agreed to abide by his opinion they ought to have done so. To slip out of a fair and square agreement by lawyers' subterfuges is unworthy of men who have charge of the manners and morals of the city's youth. If the agreement was made, which it should have been, advised of that before they made it. If Mr. Somerville was incompetent, their discovery of the fact came rather late.

It is pleasant to learn that the contract has been let finally to a Portland firm, but this might have been done without passing through the award process. The next time the directors have a contract to award the directors are hoped that they will profit by experience and proceed in a straightforward course.

PORTLAND GATEWAY JUSTICE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its modification of the Portland gateway order, throws open to the Puget Sound lumbermen a market which has always been regarded as Portland territory, for the reason that the trade has been built up by rates made by a road terminating in this city, and not on Puget Sound. The modification of the order nullifies the natural advantage which this close proximity to the territory involved gives to Portland and Portland territory. In effect it says paternally to the Washington lumbermen: "You were unfortunate in your selection of a millsite at a point where you could not reach as many markets as can be reached from Portland territory, but in order that you may have some markets as are now available for the Oregon lumbermen, we will freight into Utah territory at a lower cost per ton per mile than they are charging for the product nearer the market. In this manner the error you made in building your mill beyond the

reach of the coveted markets will be corrected." Not all of the injustice of the order appears in its compelling Oregon railroads to haul Washington lumber 200 miles farther than the Oregon lumber is hauled at practically the same rate as is made on the short haul. Until the past few months the matter of cars was of even more importance than that of rate. For more than two years prior to last Fall it was impossible for the railroads to give Oregon shippers a sufficient number of cars with which to handle their business. There were no cars available for hauling a single mile farther than was absolutely necessary for securing a load of lumber.

Compelling the railroads to haul these cars beyond Oregon territory for the purpose of fostering the trade of the Washington lumberman was an injustice alike to the roads and to the shippers who were unable to secure the cars needed to handle the business they had worked up in a territory from which the Washington lumbermen were barred by their geographical location. As construction of the Portland extension of the Harriman system to Puget Sound will enable the business to be handled without a joint rate, there is a possibility that the order will not be contested, but as it now stands it is so manifestly unfair that, if the aid of all quarters was invoked, it would undoubtedly be set aside.

GAME PROTECTION NEEDED.

Unsportsmanlike and despicable in the extreme is the work of the game hunters who are operating in the coast regions this season. Perhaps the greatest outrage laid at the door of these lawless hunters is the wanton destruction of elk in the Necanicum and Elk Creek country. There is a well-authenticated report that the carcasses of three of these magnificent animals have been found in Elk Creek, with nothing but the teeth remaining. The cowardly vandals who committed the crime were, of course, too crafty to bring out anything which might lead to their detection and arrest, and the killing was done for no other reason than the gratification of a lust for blood and to obtain the teeth of the animal.

On the Trask, a few days ago, the carcasses of five deer were found floating in the stream, with their hides removed, and none of the meat taken. This also showed cruel and wanton destruction of game, with the offense aggravated through pollution of the waters by the decaying flesh. The same brutal, destructive instincts which caused the illegal slaughter of the elk and deer were also responsible for the dynamiting of the Necanicum trout pools by some law-breaking sneaks who were too lazy to engage in the only moderate, legitimate effort that is needed to fill a trout basket on such a fine trout stream as the Necanicum. The immediate loss caused by the killing of these fish is not so serious a matter, but dynamiting the waters for future fishing by men who engage in the sport in a sportsmanlike manner.

The wanton destruction of elk has been going on for so many years with only a mild degree of protest from the people that the elk family is almost extinct, and as the numbers decrease, the wild desire to kill, in season or out of season, seems to increase. Between the elk and the deer will soon meet the same fate as the buffalo. What is needed is stricter enforcement of the law as it now stands until such a time as it can be amended and the penalty made so severe that even the most bloodthirsty coward that ever stepped an elk out of season will hesitate to take the risk. Another amendment the game law is sadly in need of is for an increase in the bounty on cougars, which are even more destructive of game than the cowardly killers of elk who hunt out of season.

NO CIGARETTES FOR TRAINMEN.

Comment was made in these columns a day or so ago upon the order of the Rock Island Railroad forbidding engineers and firemen to smoke cigarettes. Subsequent information shows that the order merely forbade smoking while on duty and already two men have been discharged for violating the order. The rule would have been a reasonable one if it had forbidden cigarette smoking entirely. It is the duty of a railroad company to employ the most careful and efficient men for its service, and it is probably better for it to do so it must be held legally and morally liable for accidents and injuries that occur. The companies must be conceded every opportunity to weed out the unfit. Quite likely some men can smoke cigarettes and still render good service, but the fact remains that many cannot and it is better for a railroad company to shut out a few of the fit along with many unfit than that they jeopardize the lives of the traveling public by employing men whose nerves and judgment have been wrecked by evil habits. But as it is now stated, the Rock Island's rule is not only reasonable, but very essential. No engineer should be permitted to smoke cigarettes while on duty. As every one knows who has ever seen a smoker enjoying his cigarette, the roll between his lips requires a large amount of attention. Very frequently the smoke gets into his eyes and blurs his vision. Every minute or two he must light another match. Between lights he must flick off the ashes. Every five minutes he must get out his book of papers and his pouch of tobacco and roll a new cigarette. The time this takes is not much, but the diversion of the engineer's attention from his work is all-important. It is this occasional inattention which leads to accidents imperiling if not destroying life and limb. Public opinion should approve the rule adopted by the Rock Island, and its action in the past has been clear. It is immediately violated the rule should be upheld. If the case should be appealed to the head offices of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, as is threatened, that tribunal will reflect credit upon itself by endorsing the action of the company. Frequent accidents are altogether too frequent in this country.

Now that peace has been patched up on the waterfront between the stevedores and the longshoremen, let us hope there will be no return to the snail-like pace at which ships were given dispatch before the advent of a Puget Sound stevedoring firm. There is no good reason why union stevedores and longshoremen in Portland should not get as many sacks of wheat per day into a ship as can be put aboard by the same number of non-union men on Puget Sound. The slow work in loading grain ships in this port for the past five years contributed largely to the dissatisfaction of owners, and now that there is no longer danger of non-union men being employed on the waterfront, it might not be a bad plan to get back the loading record which was captured by non-union men on Puget Sound several years ago.

The eminent philosopher who said that houses were made to live in and not to look on, spoke a very practical case that ours. He probably thought, also, that clothes were made to wear, not to look at, but at least half the clothes-wearers of this day and age discredit such a theory. Home clothing is made to wear, street clothing to look at. The effort to make a house is due to look upon. And this is well, too, for if all houses were built alike and all persons were dressed alike, with no particular effort for adornment, the world would be a dreary place.

The growing scarcity of timber and attendant high prices of stumpage do not seem to have caused any special effort on the part of Minnesota lumbermen to prevent forest fires. The Pacific Northwest, even when timber was available for the taking, never experienced any worse forest fires than those now sweeping over the Mesaba region. At the present time, with stumpage in Oregon and Washington about one-fourth the price at which it is held in Minnesota, large sums of money in protection against fire with such good results that the loss is comparatively light.

It is a matter of indifference to the American public which one of the Wright brothers smashes the world's record for flying machines, for they are both Americans and this country takes honorable pride in their work. The Oregonian is rejoicing over the record flight of Orville Wright, following so closely the successful flight of the Frenchman, La Grange. The success of the Wrights represents almost a lifetime of hard work in perfecting the aeroplane, and they are entitled to the highest credit for their wonderful achievement.

The Coquille River Jetty has been completed and there is now a depth of twelve feet of water on the bar at low tide. As this is three times the depth in evidence when the improvement began, the merits of the Jetty work have been quite clearly demonstrated. There is a large amount of timber tributary to the Coquille, and the increased depth of water will admit of its reaching a better market. It was possible before anything but diminutive schooners and catboats could get over the bar.

The State Fair, which opens at Salem next week, promises to be the most successful exhibition ever held at the state capital. Livestock entries are unusually numerous and of very high grade, while the speed programme will bring together the best fields of horses that have ever met in contest on the Salem track. Portland each year shows increasing interest in the State Fair, and this city, in company with all other Oregon communities, will be well represented when the fair gates open next week.

Mrs. Margaret F. Sage, widow of "Uncle Russell," has presented to the city of Astoria a valuable gift of the gift, which lies in the Hudson River, is said to be about \$175,000. If news of this reckless extravagance on the part of an heir who has only \$85,000,000 at her command should reach the present resting place of the dead millionaire, there would surely be a turning over.

Look what the direct primary has done in Wisconsin! It has renominated Stephenson for the Senate by a plurality. Of course he will be beaten in the election. He is a fossil, an old fogy, and standpatter, of the worst description. Rah for the direct primary, as a means of reaching the popular choice! There will probably be a Democratic nomination—though Wisconsin has an enormous Republican majority.

It doesn't speak well for the record and prestige of a Governor that, in his campaign for re-election before a primary, two other candidates run as well or better, and that he gets something like one-fourth of the total vote. Why do so many people in Washington distrust Governor Mead?

The Oregonian is asked this question: "What, in your opinion, would be the effect of Bryan's election on business?" The Oregonian doesn't know. It will wait to see whether Bryan will be elected; and if he should be elected it will have the same chance as others to see and know.

If the State of Washington had our Statement No. 1, and if Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, non-partisan, hadn't moved to Illinois, what a glorious opportunity there would be now for the pink-whiskered statesman to duplicate Governor Chamberlain's latest political achievement.

It is distressing. Polk County Observer. The fact comes up that Mr. Taft, the Republican candidate, is a Unitarian, a fact that has been known well during the past years in which Mr. Taft has filled at different times a half dozen offices of trust and honor under the peop of the United States, and a fact which has, up to the present time, caused apparently no uneasiness whatever to that great people whom he has been serving so well and faithfully. Now, however, seeing in it a bare possibility of scoring a point against him, the Democratic press seizes upon it and blazes it abroad with every conceivable manner of detraction and lurid drapery of words. They howl, they roar, they shriek back in holy horror, and point at the self-confessed and unrepentant heretic, comparing him (to his vast discredit in their estimation) with his saintly and severely orthodox antagonist. Editors who have probably been weary for years and have never been puzzled their heads with the inexplicable mysteries of the Trinity, are suddenly seized with a fit of the religious gripes that fairly overpower and twist them inside out.

Mr. Jones—good man, too—may find that a Republican primary doesn't issue a certificate of election to the United States Senate.

Did Mrs. Moore's own charter will go out of style before our own community acts ready to report.

PORTLAND'S BAD SCHOOLHOUSES.

This Man Thinks the Directors Are Very Much to Blame. PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—May I ask what The Oregonian stands for—honesty and fair play, or dishonesty and graft if it appears in high places? Why is The Oregonian apparently taking the side of the School Board in the question of jugged competition for the Albina High School? These architects went into what they supposed was a fair competition, the School Board in their printed conditions agreeing to abide by the decision of the consulting architect. How many would have competed had they known that the consulting architect's award was to be ignored and the first and second prizes given to the favorites of the School Board? Mr. Somerville, who was to be seen by the numbers on the plans.

It is true slow-moving Portland awoke to the fact that the School Board is now working for the benefit of a town of more than 23,000 inhabitants on this Coast but has better schoolhouses than Portland. Doesn't Oregonian know that visitors to Portland jeer at Portland's schoolhouses; that they are a standing joke to those who have seen school architecture elsewhere? Why is this so? An old fogy architect, whose work at best might have passed criticism in a country town, has built our schoolhouses. Contrary to their agreement with the consulting architect, they threw out Mr. Somerville's award, and gave the first prize to a favorite, the second prize to the present incumbent of the consulting architects, and the third prize to a present incumbent of Mr. Jones' architecture. How long must we be afflicted? In the name of justice and public spirit, let the Oregonian take up this matter fairly and squarely, give advanced ideas a chance, and pull Portland out of its apathy and don't-care attitude toward the public good. Let us have the matters of advantage to the city. If their work is not actually opposed, it is treated with such indifference that it is more discouraging than a rebuff.

Let The Oregonian demand that Portland have the best in every line, and that those honestly trying to benefit the city be encouraged to continue. ISAAC C. REDDE.

TO COMPLAINING FISHERMEN.

Suburban Saltwaterer Now Out of Business, Offers Words of Comfort. LENTS, Or., Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—What's the matter with the fisherman? What's he kicking about? Ain't he getting a square deal, just as square as the wants the shoe to fit other people?

These same guys who are making such a howl about the enactment voted by the people at the last election, regarding the time and manner of fishing on the Columbia River, belong, no doubt, to the same gang who take advantage of the local option law in Oregon and Washington and vote me and my saloon out of existence without indemnity. He doesn't consider that I have invested my all in that business and that I am being humiliated and advanced. But he shuts me up and I am obliged to sacrifice my few traps as best I can and get out and rustle with the great many unemployed. Now if I may be permitted to tackle any kind of a job and again I may not, but Mr. Local Optionist don't care. The law seems to be fairer with fishermen than it is with saltwaterers. It permits him to make a living under certain conditions, while it wipes me out entirely. Don't kick so hard, fishy. Now if you are able to vote me and my saloon out of existence without indemnity, there are plenty of fish in the Pacific Ocean and you have an opportunity of getting your share of them in the manner prescribed by the law passed at the late election, and if you do have to lay idle a few months in the year, you are no better than a great many working men who are laid off in the winter and have to take their medicine without grumbling.

But, presumably, these kickers belong to the class who have been in the habit of having their own way, and find it awful hard to be restricted in any of their doings. You'll come around to it by-and-by, like we saltwaterers do. You'll see that people have got it into their heads that you are going to do a little law making. You'll get your share if you have patience. WILLIAM A. AFTERMUCH, Victim of Local Option.

PARKS IN THE SHOPPING DISTRICT.

One Citizen Suggests a Public Improvement Very Long in the Day. PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—Portland is fast becoming a congested city. We are proud of its size and height of its buildings; but, we must not forget that we have a population of defect with which we must contend to make our appearance the neatest before ourselves and our guests. First—Our streets are too narrow. Now if we cannot remedy this by the addition of each tall building the streets are being deprived of a large amount of light. Second—The city is not congested, and have many parks of a big square. Portland's park blocks are too far out from the business center. I can think of but one way in which we can add to the beauty to our city. Have you seen the Union Square in San Francisco, surrounded by the St. Francis Hotel and other large business buildings of the city? Conceive now of the beauty of the park in San Francisco, Dewey monument, and likewise surrounded. Visitors would always remember Portland by such a park, and the beauty of the park street would not be emphasized as strongly by the Dewey monument, and likewise surrounded. Visitors would always remember Portland by such a park, and the beauty of the park street would not be emphasized as strongly by the Dewey monument, and likewise surrounded. Visitors would always remember Portland by such a park, and the beauty of the park street would not be emphasized as strongly by the Dewey monument, and likewise surrounded.

It is probable that the County Court will issue an order declaring the will invalid, and appointing the children as named. After 1890, when the will was made, the deceased had five children, who remain unprovided for. They are: Verah Beulah, 17 years old; Helen Dorothy, 15 years old; Alan, 7; Patrick, 4. Powers died April 16.

HORACE D. RAMSDALL NAMED.

Will Act as Executor of Lois A. Johnson Estate. The Lois A. Johnson estate was admitted to probate yesterday upon the petition of Horace D. Ramsdell. The will named Dr. Horace D. Ramsdell as executor, and only Mr. Ramsdell as executor, but the latter was appointed. His bond was fixed at \$4000, the personal and real property being valued at \$6000. The estate consists of ten acres on the Cornell road, worth \$1500, and land in Tillamook County of unknown value. The balance of the personal and real property of the estate, at Wallace, Ida, September 4. The will names Lottie Elizabeth Kellogg, Hattie Bell France and Addie Carpenter, three beneficiaries. The property to be divided among them in inverse proportion to the amount of property they owned at the time of her death. The executor is permitted to sell the property where it is thought best, without an order from the court.

Order Clary Estate to Sell.

As the result of an order made in the County Court yesterday morning, the furniture of the Cadillac rooming-house is to be sold September 23, at the property of the E. A. Clary estate. The report of Florence H. Clary, the administratrix, filed yesterday, shows the estate to be valued at \$17,675.83, the amount of her life insurance to be \$2504.85. The cash on hand amounts to \$319.25.

Martin Estate Worth \$4605.

D. H. Stephenson, John Stewart and Frank E. Dooly have appraised the estate of Jenn Elizabeth Martin at \$4605.88. This is the amount of her life insurance in three companies. The report was filed in the County Court yesterday morning.

Petition of Christiane Milarch.

Christiane Milarch has petitioned the County Court for letters of administration in the estate of Herman J. Milarch, valued at \$3250. He died intestate August 5.

AFTER THEFT CHARGES, SUIT

Miss Norma Marie Honig Begins Action in Court. Acquitted of a charge of shoplifting in the Municipal Court, Miss Norma Marie Honig has brought suit against her accuser, Mrs. M. E. Becker, in the State Circuit Court. The complaint, filed yesterday afternoon, asks that she be given \$3000 damages on account of malicious arrest.

Mrs. Becker is the proprietor of the Palais Royal, a Washington-street store, which sells women's apparel. At the trial in the lower court Miss Honig was acquitted after she had, through her attorney, John H. Stevenson, introduced testimony to the effect that she was at her home in Eugene when a gray crane de chine dress, worth \$25.00, was stolen from the Becker establishment, August 21. A queer fact in connection with the affair is the disappearance of the information furnished by the Municipal Court August 28 upon Mrs. Becker's complaint against Miss Honig. Municipal Clerk Miller is the custodian of such papers, but has, he is said, been unable to locate it. While this paper may be found later, its disappearance at this time leaves room for suggestions of theft in view of the fact that the Municipal Court records show that Miss Honig was arrested on August 21. A woman who looks much like Miss Honig entered the Palais Royal and asked to look at a dress. After she had been wrapped, she asked that it be charged to Harry Redding, a steward at the Hotel Portland. She was referred by the clerk to the proprietor, and while she was waiting, she telephoned to Redding. The police were notified and Redding answered on the telephone, he said that he had described to him, he said that Miss Honig, a friend of his, answered the description. Miss Honig is a blonde, 19 years old.

Text of Complaint.

In this suit, John F. Logan and John H. Stevenson appear as Miss Honig's attorneys. The complaint charges that Mrs. M. E. Becker, on or about August 21, 1908, at Portland, Or., the defendant wrongfully, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and without probable cause, arrested and detained the plaintiff, a felony, charging this plaintiff with the theft of a dress, valued at \$25.00, from the City of Portland, County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, in a certain store, to-wit: the Palais Royal, owned and operated by the defendant, Mrs. M. E. Becker, and that the defendant, Mrs. M. E. Becker, caused a warrant for the arrest of the said Norma Marie Honig upon said

That on the 25th day of August, 1908, this plaintiff was arrested at her home in Eugene, Lane County, Or., and taken to the City Jail of the City of Portland, Multnomah County, State of Oregon, and detained there until arrangements were made for her release, and she was held by said Municipal Court, and thereafter such proceedings were had as caused the arrest of the plaintiff, charging her with said crime, that on the 1st day of September, 1908, the said plaintiff was discharged by the Judge of the said Municipal Court upon the charges, after a hearing had been had, and she was released for the defense at the hearing thereof.

That at the time of the arrest of the plaintiff herein as aforesaid, said arrest was given great publicity in the great newspapers of Eugene and Portland, and around the home of the plaintiff at Eugene, Or., and was read by a great many of the acquaintances of the said Norma Marie Honig, and such publicity humiliated and disgraced and injured.

That on account of the arrest as aforesaid, this plaintiff has received a great nervous shock, and that by cause of said arrest, she has been unable to carry on her business, and that she has been obliged to sacrifice my few traps as best I can and get out and rustle with the great many unemployed. Now if I may be permitted to tackle any kind of a job and again I may not, but Mr. Local Optionist don't care. The law seems to be fairer with fishermen than it is with saltwaterers. It permits him to make a living under certain conditions, while it wipes me out entirely. Don't kick so hard, fishy. Now if you are able to vote me and my saloon out of existence without indemnity, there are plenty of fish in the Pacific Ocean and you have an opportunity of getting your share of them in the manner prescribed by the law passed at the late election, and if you do have to lay idle a few months in the year, you are no better than a great many working men who are laid off in the winter and have to take their medicine without grumbling.

PROPERTY FOR THE WIDOW

Will of Patrick Powers Filed for Probate in Court. The long-looked-for will of Patrick Powers was filed for probate in the County Court yesterday morning. All the property, both real and personal, valued at \$3000, is given to the widow, Nannie Powers, she being the executrix of the personal property, and is to hold the real estate as long as she lives, or as long as she remains his widow. The defendant for the estate is Dr. Horace D. Ramsdell, who is to receive the real property when she marries again, or at her death. The will, made in 1890, provides that no one is to receive anything but the income from the real estate until the youngest child, the youngest, is now 22 years old. The other four named are Willie, Byron, Claude and Minnie May Powers. The will named the defendant, Dr. Horace D. Ramsdell, as executor and executrix, to serve without bonds, and to administer the estate.

It is probable that the County Court will issue an order declaring the will invalid, and appointing the children as named. After 1890, when the will was made, the deceased had five children, who remain unprovided for. They are: Verah Beulah, 17 years old; Helen Dorothy, 15 years old; Alan, 7; Patrick, 4. Powers died April 16.

WHERE IS THE GAME WARDEN?

Many Violations of the Law—But Who Cares? PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—Reading an article in today's Oregonian, on the editorial page, entitled "Killing Elk Out of Season," recalls to mind a number of similar articles in the News-Press and Waldport, the manner in which fish and game were slaughtered, especially in the vicinity of Waldport, Lincoln County, this Summer.

At one time seven deer were freed, killed and left to spoil; at Drift Creek at one time 450 fine trout were found thrown out on the bank. These were caught only for the pleasure of catching them and left to spoil. There are a few out of many incidents that might be brought before the public.

Such vandalism should be prohibited. Some one should enforce the law for the protection of game, and those persons properly punished who have no regard for the law or animal life. ERNEST WARREN.

Returns From Jewelers' Convention.

CONDON, Or., Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Charles H. Williams, who represented Oregon at the convention of the Retail Jewelers' Association at Cincinnati, has returned home. He was elected second vice-president of the National Association of the Western Jewelers, and also a signal victory in making Omaha the convention city for next year. Mr. Williams has represented Oregon retail jewelers in the national conclave for two successive years.

Suits to Quiet Title Filed.

HILLSBORO, Or., Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Five separate suits to quiet title, the plaintiff being the Eastern Investment Company, of Portland, were filed here today. The cases will try to dispose of some years back, the company holding tax certificates. Some of the tax title lands, bought under the old mortgage tax law, are about to be sold. The sale of today will be watched with interest.

Entertains Officers of Cruiser.

The Rock Island Club will give a dance tomorrow night at its clubhouse. The affair will be the last one of the season and will be attended by the officers of the Italian cruiser Puglia, which is now in the river. C. F. Candiani, the Italian Consul, will also attend and it is planned to have everything informal.

Estate Admitted to Probate.

The estate of Rose Bernstein has been admitted to probate in the County Court. Alice Bernstein, appointed administrator to act under \$2000 bond. Rose Bernstein died August 29, leaving real estate on Twenty-second street, near Irving, valued at \$6000.

FLOW OF FUNDS SLACKS UP

Republican Committee Confronted by Serious Problem. No snap is attached to membership on the finance committee which is to direct the Taft-Sherman campaign in Oregon this year. While there has been no official notification to that effect, it is well understood by the members of the committee, of which ex-Senator C. W. Hodson is chairman, state control over their own resources. It will only be in case of an emergency that any assistance can be expected from the National committee that will disburse the campaign funds in other states which did not have the advantage of a 43,000 majority for Roosevelt in the election four years ago.

The efforts of the committee in soliciting campaign subscriptions will be further circumscribed by the provisions of the Huntley committee from several states, expected to be passed in other states which did not have the advantage of a 43,000 majority for Roosevelt in the election four years ago. It prohibits receiving subscriptions from corporations. Even Federal office-holders are given immunity from state control over their own resources. Although these officials may give freely to the fund if such donations are made voluntarily.

The members of the committee are not discouraged by the outlook as to campaign subscriptions and despite the limitations under which they must operate, expect to experience no serious embarrassment in providing the necessary funds to carry on a rousing campaign which will extend into every county of the state. Aside from several local spellbinders, including the party's Presidential electors, the services of speakers of National reputation must be contributed by the National committee.

MEETINGS IN PRECINCTS

Chairman Thomas, of Democratic Committee, Continuing Campaign. George H. Thomas, chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee, is continuing the active campaign he inaugurated in this county several weeks ago. Nightly meetings are being held at the different precincts and in the county headquarters of the party in the Alnoworth building. Several days in advance of the meeting a precinct is selected and postal card invitations are issued to every Democratic voter in that precinct, as well as to every other voter according to the registration, declined to announce his political affiliation. At these meetings the plans of the campaign are discussed and practical schemes are proposed to obtain a large vote for the Democratic nominees in the November election.

KERN'S VISIT IS UNCERTAIN

Another Democrat of National Reputation May Fill Card. State Senator M. A. Miller, Democratic National Committeeman for this state, who has been attending a committee in Chicago, yesterday visited Democratic headquarters here that it had not been decided finally that John W. Kern, the party's nominee for the Vice-Presidency, would visit the Pacific Coast. Committee Miller, however, assured his associates here that if it is impossible for Kern to come about the time scheduled, some other Democrat of National fame would fill the appointments.