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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1908.

STRAIGHTFORWARD POLITICS.

Chairman Cake says Taft will be elected. Perhaps. But he will not be elected by men like Mr. Cake, who are electing Democrats to the United States Senate. There must be something like consistent and logical action in politics—to this extent at least, that a man can't be on both sides of a main question. He can't stand at once for both parties—for election of a Republican President and a Democratic Senator, and have any weight or influence at all. People deride such absurdities.

If Chamberlain is to be elected to the Senate, Bryan should have the electoral vote of the state. Conversely, if Bryan is not to get the electoral vote of the state, Chamberlain should not be Senator. Is Oregon a Democratic state? If so, very well. Let Bryan and Chamberlain have it, for they are entitled to it. On the other hand, is Oregon a Republican state? Then let us cut out this juggle, and have decent, honest and straightforward politics,—so that the elector who casts his vote may know distinctly what he is voting for,—what party, what policy, what politics.

Every honest man hates "mixers" who have no sure principles—men who are working politics as a trade, men of accommodating principles, that is, of no principles, who, in pursuit of personal ambitions, entangle themselves with "statements," make pacts with men of the opposite party and sell out, betray, or compromise their own associates. Advocacy of Taft by men who profess to be Republicans, yet are going to elect Chamberlain, will only produce disgust. This is the reason why the Bryan party has hopes of the state. No honest man likes to be juggled with.

This Scripture has not been surpassed in truth and pungency yet, this Scripture, to wit: "He that is not for me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." Men must be on one side or another.

The Laodiceans, in religion, long ago were "spewed out." No question also about their being spewed out in politics.

CONQUERING THE AIR.

In their seventeen-year contest with the seemingly unconquerable forces of air, the Wright brothers are apparently at last victorious. The aeroplane records established at Fort Meyer Wednesday quite naturally do not guarantee immediate adoption of the machine as a perfect success in its present form. They have demonstrated, however, that it is possible for a machine much heavier than air to rise at the will of man and to be navigated at a speed of nearly forty miles per hour, at all time under perfect control. Orville Wright's aeroplane, with which he made the record flights Wednesday, weighed more than 1000 pounds, and on one of its flights it carried the additional weight of two men. Yet, in apparent defiance of the laws of gravitation, it arose steadily and was kept afloat in the air without indicating any imperfections in construction.

The utility of the present machines is, of course, a doubtful quantity, but the possibilities for development into a machine of great value, especially in war times, is unquestioned. The secret of construction has been discovered, and it is so thoroughly understood that all that is necessary is enlargement and improvement of the present plans. Comparison of an aeroplane with other mechanical constructions or inventions is, of course, impossible, but there are certain features involved which do not differ materially from those which are found in the construction of steamships, locomotives or other examples of applied power for propulsion purposes.

The shipbuilder, by careful calculation, can determine by the performance of a craft of a given size the exact changes that are necessary in order to make a larger craft travel at a proportionately faster speed or carry a heavier load. These calculations, traced back to the original starting point, began with the successful construction of the first steamboat. That craft introduced the basic principle from which all subsequent steam vessels developed and expanded. The same rule can be applied to the aeroplane, and a century hence, in its probable highly developed state, the machine will still be but an improved model of the aeroplane on which the Wright brothers expended more painstaking effort than has been devoted to any other invention that the present century has brought forth.

The balloon, which in age has several centuries the advantage of the aeroplane, even with its propeller and gasoline engine attachment, has never reached a point of development where it was not at the mercy of the elements, and in but slight control of the balloonist. The aeroplane "flies with its own wings," and is not dependent on artificial gas to keep it afloat. It has come to stay, and, in view of the accomplishment of the Wright brothers, as well as other aviators, it is difficult to predict the limits of development and utility that may be reached within the next few years. The Wright brothers have won a lasting place among the world's greatest inventors, and incidentally they have brought fame and glory to the land of their birth.

Prehistoric man undoubtedly yelled in glee over some of the contests which were pulled off between his kind when the world was young. As the stone ax and bludgeon were favorite weapons in those days, the spectators must have received their money's worth whenever the exhibitions were given. But for all that our twentieth century civilization can still offer interesting entertainment which might have proved not uninteresting to the boys of long ago. For example, the account of the Gans-Nelson glove contest in San Francisco says that "Gans presented a terrible picture. His right eye was closed, the left partially so; his lips and nose were badly lacerated, and his face puffed out like an inflated balloon." The Papke-Ketchel mill was also a pleasing affair, for the news dispatches state that "Ketchel presented a terrible spectacle. Both eyes were swollen into great black puffs, and completely closed. His lips were swollen. His face was beaten and cut and puffed out of shape" Spectacles of this kind could hardly fail to entertain the grumpiest old sport that ever lived in a cave shortly after the passing of the paleozoic age.

TOLSTOI'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

The Holy Synod of the Russian Church has never forgiven Tolstoi for preaching the doctrines of Jesus. In 1901 it excommunicated him after threatening him for thirty years, and now, when the whole world has joined in celebrating his 80th anniversary, the priestly hierarchy of his native land forbids the faithful to do him honor. Tolstoi probably comes nearer than any other man now living to the actual realization of the ideal which Jesus upheld in thought and conduct, and in return for it the church which professes to follow Jesus' precepts rewards him with its curse and seeks to exclude him from the fellowship of human kind. Nor should we forget that in Russia excommunication still means something. In the rest of the world priesthoods may retain their old inclination to smother progress and persecute the benefactors of the race, but they have lost the power. In Russia they still wield political power. In that unhappy land, blasted by tyranny and ruled by murder, genius is still at the mercy of superstition and truth must bow to besotted ignorance which invokes the name of heaven to sanctify the deeds of hell.

Tolstoi's 80th birthday has not found him in a joyous mood. His latest utterance to the Western world, which may well be his last, is like the moan of a martyr in the flames. It is printed in full in Littell's Living Age for August 8. Last week's Outlook gives it in synopsis. The old man, after sixty years of public labor for his country and his people, after writing books which will never die and thinking thoughts deeper and truer than almost any other teacher in the modern world, finds himself on the verge of the grave proscribed by his monarch, cursed by the church and hated by the peasants for whom he has sacrificed wealth, honor and comfort. The Czar threatens him with death, the priests condemn him to everlasting fire, and the peasants throw stones through his windows. Looking out over Russia, he sees bloodshed, hatred, cruelty, falsehood everywhere. The government upholds its authority by butchering the people. The people, taught the fearful lesson by their rulers, butcher each other. Twenty years ago, says Tolstoi, there was but one executioner in all Russia. Now hungry men are underbidding each other for the headsman's job in every town, and legal murder is let out by wholesale. He tells how twenty peasants, well dressed in the Czar's uniform and well fed with the Czar's bread, will be lined up in the early morning, facing twenty other peasants gaunt with hunger, their coats in rags, their feet wrapped with withes of twisted straw, and the Czar's twenty at the word of command aim their guns and shoot down the starving twenty; and this is what the Russians call government. It is going on morning after morning all over the land.

No such an indictment against a government was ever drawn as this of Tolstoi against the Czar and his autocracy. The peasants and revolutionaries may be guilty of terrible deeds, he says, but the autocracy is guilty of worse. It has murdered, robbed, tortured, exiled the saints and blighted the genius of the country, not for the good of the people, but for the sole purpose of perpetuating its own power. That the Czar and his relatives may live in luxury and perform their daily parts in the pageant of governing, the Russian people must writhe in misery. "I have seen enough of it," cries the old man, "and I hope this letter will cause the Czar to put an end to my life. Let me be hanged or scourged into the grave with my brothers." It is not pleasant to hear this cry of despair from the most famous man in the world. Tolstoi's life has been filled with achievements. He is the greatest novelist, perhaps, who ever lived. His teaching on social subjects has been second in influence only to the New Testament with this generation. He has developed a profound theory of pedagogy and illustrated it by conducting a school for the poor for many years. He has issued revolutionary teachings upon art and preached the doctrines of primitive Christianity with the whole world for a congregation. But the only use the church has for him is to doom him to perdition, and, in return for the glory he has brought to Russia, the Czar threatens to put him to death. Tolstoi would have been hanged years ago were it not that the autocracy stands in fear of the public opinion of the world. Truly there must be something wrong with a church which excommunicates a man like Tolstoi, and a government which is guilty of the crimes he charges might easily be made better.

In his social theories Tolstoi is an individualist. Like the early Christian apostles, he knows nothing of nations and races. His interest is fixed upon the individual man, and he condemns all the institutions of society which thwart the happiness or cramp the growth of the unit. Hence he has but scant respect for the church, the state, the army or the courts. In the celebrated "Kreutzer Sonata" he even condemns marriage, and for that reason Mr. Wanamaker found the book immoral when he was Postmaster-General; but it is only the commercial element in marriage which is repugnant to Tolstoi. He would dissolve no union which has not been already morally dissolved by the decay of affection or poisoned from the outset by bargain and sale. As an individualist Tolstoi is the acknowledged leader of modern thought. Behind him there is a long array of famous names, Ibsen, Nietzsche, Carlyle, Spencer, Emerson, and many more, but none of them rivaled the genius of the great Russian or wrought with such potency upon the destinies of the world.

THE FIFTH-RIB METHOD.

8 When they were at the great stone which is in Gibeon, Amasa went before them. and Joab's garment that he had put on was girded unto him, and upon it a girdle with a sword fastened upon his loins in the sheath thereof; and as he went forth it fell out.

9. And Joab said to Amasa, "Art thou in health, my brother?" And Joab took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him.

10. But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand; so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his bowels to the ground, and he died. II Samuel xx.

There was political trouble in Israel. Absalom, son of King David, by such arts as we see politicians of Oregon employing to this day, stole the hearts of the people and attempted to supersede the King. But Joab, son of Zeruiah, sister of David, a mighty man of arms, was captain of the host; and he hated intriguing politicians, among whom were Ahithophel and Amasa, who were playing both sides, but secretly urging Absalom on. David, who was a father as well as a King, didn't want Absalom, his son, harshly dealt with. But Joab was not a man of gentle measures, and Absalom was in rebellion. Joab completely defeated the adherents of Absalom and slew great numbers of them. Absalom himself, caught by the hair in a tree under which his mule carried him, was slain by Joab. Among our politicians there are so many who don't read the Bible that we give an outline of the story. Joab forced the King to stop his lamentations for his rebellious and worthless son; but after a little time the King placed Amasa, a political trimmer, in command of his men of arms, superseding Joab. The fifth-rib episode, as related in the passage quoted, followed. It would be accounted murder in our days, but in practical politics men of our days "do each other up" just as effectively, with the gentle inquiry on their lips, "Art thou in health, my brother?"

It is the smooth question which men of each and every Republican faction of the country are putting to each other, in preparation for delivery of fatal fifth-rib stabs. The primary law is the sword or dagger that does the business. First thing anybody knows he feels his friend's steel in his pericardium. The method has a soothing effect. It is producing an unparalleled harmony.

By way of literary illustration let us add a word. "Absalom and Ahithophel" is a splendid and wonderful political satire by Dryden. By the genius of the author political conditions in England about 1680 were assimilated to those in ancient Israel. The Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of James, was Absalom, illegitimate son of David; Ahithophel was the Earl of Shaftesbury, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was Zimri. Other characters and actors in English politics were identified with turbulent, selfish, treacherous politicians of Israel—scheming rascals who placed their own interest above the welfare of the state. These all were fifth-rib politicians. The poem is long, but all our aspiring politicians ought to read it and get its great passages by heart. What faction will do and what characters it will develop, they may see in this poem, in all perfection. Our Republican clubs should read and re-read the poem at their meetings, instead of fooling away their time in vapid harangues.

THE GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE PRIMARY.

This is from a Seattle dispatch to The Oregonian yesterday:

One surprising feature of the primary election was the small vote cast by the Democrats. From every county comes the report that Democrats participated in the Republican primaries and in doing so undoubtedly they have left themselves in the same class with the Socialists, so far as party organization is concerned. Returns at hand indicate that they will not reach the 10 per cent required by the law to give the right to present themselves on the primary ticket at the next election.

There you have your direct primary. Democrats abandoned their own party to influence the action of the opposing party in the primary, so that they may have an easy thing in the ensuing election. Many of them no doubt became Republicans for the moment through the entreaty of candidates who needed their votes; but the bulk of them were inspired by a purpose to do mischief and to create havoc, confusion, consternation and dissatisfaction in the party which they have an inveterate desire to humiliate and defeat. So they go to the extreme of committing perjury by swearing they are Republicans. They are not, never will be, and could not be if they tried.

In the last Washington Legislature it was seriously proposed to fix the primary law so that any voter could vote any ticket he pleased without disclosing his party affiliation. It was argued that the secrecy of the ballot was sacred and should be preserved at a primary as at an election. This was inviting Democrats, or anybody, to vote a Republican ticket, or any ticket, just as they pleased, without risk or penalty of any kind. The measure was rejected by legislators who properly said that no man who was not a Republican had a right to vote at a Republican primary, and vice versa as to the Democrats. But it might as well have been permitted to go into the law. The whole direct primary scheme is a go-as-you-please scramble, a hurly-burly, a jumble, a hodge-podge; and there is no way, apparently, to prevent the wrong of having one party direct and control the action of another through its operation.

PILOT CHARGES TOO HIGH.

The Grays Harbor Washingtonian, in reprinting an Oregonian editorial paragraph on the recent mishap to the steamship Mathilda, says that, while the editorial is in the main correct, the "assumption that the pilotage charges on Grays Harbor are too high is undoubtedly erroneous." To substantiate this statement, the Grays Harbor paper further states: "The pilotage charges here are said by the owners to be the same as they are on the Columbia River for piloting to Astoria on the inward trip." While it is not a pleasant acknowledgment to make, it is a fact nevertheless that the pilotage charges on the Columbia are too high. They are so much in excess of what the legitimate demands of commerce will stand that, in order theoretically to reduce them, the O. R. & N. Co. is at an expense of about $20,000 per year absorbing a large portion of them in order to prevent ships from going to other ports where the charges are more reasonable.

The Oregonian's comment on the Grays Harbor situation was suggested by recollection of former troubles on the Columbia River, in which disasters similar to that which befel the Mathilda were frequently caused by poor pilots. The expensive and unsatisfactory tug and pilot service in the early days of Columbia River shipping gave this port a bad name, from which it has not yet fully recovered, and, if the people of Grays Harbor are wise to the situation, they will take care that the flattering start they are now making for seaport honors is not marred by imposition of any unnecessary handicaps on shipping.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire," whether he is piloting ships or hoeing corn, but the value of his labor will be determined by supply and demand, and in the case of the pilots the demand for their services will be governed to a considerable extent by competition of other ports. As previously stated, it was very poor economy for the master of the Mathilda to employ an incompetent pilot in order to save the extra expense of a good one, but it is very much to the interest of the Grays Harbor people to see that good pilots are available at rates so reasonable that they will be preferred to poor ones.

Portland and Astoria capitalists every year send to Alaska ships which return in the Fall with full cargoes of salmon, the value of the pack coming into the Columbia from Alaska reaching large figures. The transaction does not seem to be a difficult undertaking, and it yields good returns. From this it would seem that it might be possible for this port to become still more interested in the Alaska trade. Our merchants ship to Puget Sound, for trans-shipment to Alaska, large quantities of Oregon products and merchandise which can be secured to much better advantage here than elsewhere, and there is no good reason why this port should not be engaged in some other branch of the Alaska business than salmon packing. Perhaps some day, when the volume of business handled here does not overtax our capacities, we may find the Alaska trade worth cultivating.

The Socialists have made emphatic denial of the Gompers charge that capitalists friendly to Taft were paying the expenses of the "Red Special" which is to go careening through the country in the interest of the Socialist party. Perhaps it was jealousy over the success of the Socialists in raising the wind that inspired the Gompers slander. According to a New York special, it was only "after a running debate that rocked the building" that Gompers succeeded in wheedling $15 out of the Central Federated Union of Manhattan. Mr. Gompers, by his wild talk and unwarranted charges, is losing as a labor leader prestige which will not easily be recovered.

The Protestants and Catholics, whose bloody wars kept the early population of England down to small proportions, seem to have a willingness to resume the old methods of conversion which were used so effectively several hundred years ago. London Protestants have asked King Edward to forbid a Catholic procession in London on the ground that it may provoke bloodshed and rioting. Religious tolerance, like some other British institutions, does not seem to have changed very much in the past few hundred years.

Deer in Southern Oregon are reported to be more numerous this year than for several seasons. This is probably due to the fact that it is so unsafe for a man to hunt deer in Southern Oregon. That region has become famous for the nearsightedness or deersightedness of its hunters, and as a result the timid man who is not overinsured keeps out of the woods.

There will be fewer headaches in the United States. Mildew in France has cut down the yield of grapes in the champagne district, and there will be 40,000,000 bottles of champagne fewer than the average annual output. The prohibitionists of the United States will point to this as further proof that everything is coming their way.

In a public address Speaker Cannon said that Mr. Bryan had made a million dollars selling wind and ink to the public. Bryan says his present possessions do not exceed the value of $150,000, and he asks Cannon to tell how much he's got and how he got it. Cannon is supposed to have very little wealth. But perhaps he'll answer.

The New York minister who was tired of life and committed suicide last week, leaving a note telling his children he was "going to join mother," must have been grievously disappointed when he found he had taken the wrong route.

Uncle Joe Cannon will never, no, never, "vote for a law that shall apply to one man and a different law that shall apply to another." If we read Uncle Joe's record correctly, he won't let anybody else vote for it, either.

Bankers and other rich men are usually the victims of automobile accidents, whenever there are victims. That's a trifling compensation for not being a banker or owning an automobile.

Bryan is coming to the Coast later, perhaps. Hon. Milt Miller says so. But why? Does Hon. Milt need help in carrying Oregon? Impossible.

The Democrats are going to concentrate all their efforts on Indiana. However, other states are going to vote also in this election.

One new feature attaches to the State Fair this year: Portland doesn't have to depend on one transportation line to reach Salem.

"Great landslide for Ankeny," cries the Walla Walla Union. The use of "for," it seems, was not well advised.

Really, we ought to be ashamed to have to have as many policemen as Seattle has to have.

In the circumstances, Mr. Cosgrove shouldn't complain because he was only second choice.

THE PRIMARY LAW.

It Does Not Give Expression to the Will of the People.

Yakima Republic.

This paper is opposed to any amendment of the primary law. It is in favor of repeal.

As a rule the nominations under the primary law do not express the will of the people. Insofar as the claim is made for the system that it expresses the popular will, it is more or less of a fraud. In our county, at the election today there are five or six candidates for a single office. It is altogether likely that the Republican candidate for School Superintendent will be nominated by the votes of no more than 25 per cent of the members of the Republican party. It is quite possible that one may be nominated by 15 per cent of the votes cast by the party. These candidates are all very estimable gentlemen, but it cannot be said that the one who is chosen will be the choice of his party.

The principle of the rule of the majority is therefore overthrown, and if we were unfortunate enough to have what might be called factional politics in this county, we would find that the majority would not only be unable to rule, but would be helpless before a minority.

The old system may have had its faults; its results were often unsatisfactory and disappointing. However, that was not the fault of the system. It was the fault of the people themselves, who neglected their duty as citizens and stayed away from the primaries. Thus the bosses were enabled to gain complete control of the Republican party.

The provocation for changing the system in this state was great, but the trouble was not that the system was wrong, but that the people themselves were to blame for the condition that they found intolerable.

There seems to be one good feature about the new primary law; that is, that it induces the people to come out on election day and perform the duty they have been neglecting. Of course it is possible that this may not be a virtue of the law. It may be due to the fact that the law is a novelty.

The people may be especially interested in the Senatorial fight, or the fight over the Gubernatorial nomination, and perhaps there will be a recurrence of the apathy that was noticeable while we were proceeding under the old law.

We are of the opinion that the representative system upon which the government of this country is based is sound. We believe that the direct primary system contains the germs of thousand evils which have not been known under the old system; and we think that as they develop the people will agree with us that this new idea is attractive mainly because it is new. In the end, or after a time, they will go back to the old plan because it is better.

INTELLECTUALITY OF HUGHES

How He Summed Up Whole Campaign Issue in Few Words.

New York Sun, September 6.

In the speech for Taft which the distinguished Governor of New York pronounced yesterday in the Ohio campaign, we find a particularly striking passage:

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 should 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 can be ascribed to the fact that hitherto he has not been permitted to carry out his programme.

Mr. Bryan is great only because of what he has been prevented from doing. This little piece of political characterization is a thing to admire. It sums up in less than 100 words the main question before the voters. It is delicate in wit, searching in insight, tremendous in significance. The felicity of expression is a measure of the finer qualities of Mr. Hughes' mind. It is masterly.

Bryan in 1924.

Minneapolis Journal.

When Mr. Bryan was notified in 1916 he made his paramount issue the regulation of department stores; in 1920, he demanded the defeat of the Republicans because of the miserable way in which they had enforced the smoke ordinance. But in 1924, when a great concourse had gathered in front of Fairview, Mr. Bryan tottered out upon the porch and said: "Fellow citizens, the paramount issue this year is 'me.' I am getting to be an old man. I should be putting aside millions for my family faster than I am. I cannot afford to take the time from my lecture engagements to run for President. The phonographic business, which I unfortunately started in 1908, has proved a mistake. The people have been so familiarized with my voice, they won't cross the street to hear me at a dollar a throw. I have had to cut rates for the first time in my lecture career. It is up to you, neighbors and fellow citizens, to elect me this time. I hereby renew my pledges of 1900, 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1920 not to be a candidate for a second term." With a mighty cheer for the Peerless One, the meeting broke up.

Note—At the election in November, 1924, Kermit Roosevelt was elected over Mr. Bryan by an old-time Roosevelt majority.

Trapping the Jap.

Hobson's prediction that the Japanese would enter the country by way of Canada and Mexico and capture Chicago has not struck terror to the hearts of the Chicagoans, as it should have done; but rather has proved a pleasant source of merriment. The Chicago Record-Herald has a front-page cartoon showing how the advance of the Japanese is likely to be stopped in the suburbs. First comes a line of beautiful young women selling tickets to a concert ("very depleting to war chest"); then a phalanx of real estate agents offering choice lots for sale ("inducing Japs to settle in our beyootiful little village"); behind that is a macadamized road with automobiles hidden behind a clump of shrubbery ready to run over the invaders; and in the background the railroad station has been battened up and the agent, nailing up a sign, "Suburban Service Discontinued," is remarking gleefully: "How are they going to get downtown now? Huh!"

Steals Watch Owner Carried 58 Years.

New York Despatch.

C. D. Robinson, whose billiard-room at 598 Broadway, New York, was during the late forties one of the favorite resorts of the young men of the town, reports to the police that while on a New York Central train from Rochester he had been robbed of a gold watch which he had carried for 58 years.

SISTER MUST AID BROTHER

Court Orers That Mrs. Failing Help Cornelius Barrett.

Cornelius W. Barrett, penniless, is the brother of Mrs. Xarifa J. Failing, owner of a large amount of Portland property, including the Swetland building, at Fifth and Washington streets.

This was the testimony given in the County Court yesterday morning before Judge Webster and County Commissioners Lightner and Barnes. As Attorney Strong, counsel for Mrs. Failing, had no testimony to contradict it, there will be nothing for the Court to do but fix the amount which Mrs. Failing must pay for the support of her brother. Barrett asked only $10 a month, although his sister's income is $1500 monthly.

Mrs. Failing's property is said to be valued at about $500,000. For several years Barrett has asked her to assist him, and has started proceedings several times to compel her to support him. Although a permit was issued last July for him to go to the County Poor Farm, he refused to go, and has since been living in the cellar at David Kafka's store, at Front and Jefferson streets.

Mr. Kafka said that he knew the Barrett family thirty years ago, and that before Barrett's father died the young man was always recognized as his son, and as a brother of Mrs. Failing. Arthur R. Church and Robert D. Church said that Mrs. Barrett had often spoken in their presence of Cornelius as her son.

Barrett said that he was born at Valparaiso, Chile, sixty years ago. He said his sister was born a year before, in London, and that they played together as children. When his father fell ill, he said, she refused to let the younger Barrett see him, and has since denied their relationship.

Mrs. Failing's attorney said that the last word he had from Mrs. Failing was that she was sick in San Francisco. She had told him, he said, that she did not know whether or not Barrett was her brother. Counsel was willing that the court's order provide for a payment of $10 a month, or that if Barrett would consent to live at the County Poor Farm, his client would bear the expense. The court will announce the decision this morning.

RAILWAY WILL PAY TAXES

Astoria & Columbia Company Abandons Suit Against County.

The Astoria & Columbia River Railroad Company has abandoned its suit against Multnomah County over its taxes for 1905 and 1906. The 1905 tax amounted to $258, and the 1906 tax to $246. The 1907 tax was paid. It was not the amount, but the principle involved, against which the railroad company protested. It contended that its rolling stock in Multnomah County should not be taxed, because it owns no trackage in the county, holding only a lease from the Northern Pacific to run trains from Goble to Portland. The complaint was thrown out of the State Circuit Court on a demurrer from the county's attorneys, and it has been decided not to contest the matter further. The company will now be compelled to pay $671, which includes penalty and interest of $167.

The suit of the O. R. & N. Company against the county, contesting the payment of its $229,000 taxes, was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. It is the contention of the railroad company that it had but $856,095 in taxable property, instead of $16,000,000, the amount of money, notes and accounts levied on by Assessor Sigler. The road figures that the county only has $9117.46 in taxes coming, and offers to pay this amount. The point raised before the County Board of Equalization is again brought forward, that the board should have sat in August instead of in October. It is also contended by the company that banks, mortgage companies and individuals should be assessed for money, notes and accounts if railroads are, and that it has been discriminated against in this respect.

An injunction has been issued restraining the Sheriff temporarily from collecting the tax. The railroad company gave a $5000 bond.

FAILS TO COMPEL PAYMENT

O. G. Emig Must Wait Until $10,262 Notes Fall Due.

John P. Sharkey, Joseph M. Healy and the H. W. Lemcke Company will not be compelled at present to pay two notes aggregating $10,262. O. G. Emig, in whose favor the notes are drawn, brought suit in the Circuit Court to recover upon them, alleging that the interest had not been paid. Judge Cleland, before whom the case was tried yesterday, directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, because it was shown that the Lemcke company acted in good faith in paying the interest.

This fell due January 27, last. A check was drawn for $150, signed by the H. W. Lemcke Company, but was not indorsed by Mr. Sharkey, the president. When the check was returned the next day the cash was tendered to Mr. Emig. Judge Cleland held that, although the notes called for the payment of the entire amount when the interest lapsed, there was no cause for suit in the present instance.

ARRAIGNED FOR AUTO THEFT

Dodd and Wilson to Enter Pleas September 16.

Howard Dodd and W. C. Wilson were arraigned in Justice Olson's court yesterday by Deputy District Attorneys Fitzgerald and Hennessy, and are to enter their pleas September 16. If they plead guilty they will be sentenced, but if pleas of not guilty are entered, they will be bound over to the grand jury. Dodd, against whom there are two charges, is held under $1000 bond, or $500 cash bail for stealing the automobile of Rudolph Becker, and under $250 bonds or $150 cash bail for burglarising Becker's house, and stealing a ring, bracelet and shoes. Wilson, who is held on but one charge, that of assisting in the theft of Becker's automobile, is held at the County Jail under $1000 bonds. He is a married man, about 26 years old, while Dodd is 19 years old, and single.

Ernest Diebler, the automobile thief who brought a stolen machine from Chicago, and who escaped, but was later recaptured, occupies a cell adjacent to that of Dodd and Wilson.

Baker Changes Plea to Guilty.

Robert Baker was fined $75 by Judge Gantenbein in the State Circuit Court yesterday afternoon. He changed his plea of not guilty to a statutory charge to one of guilty. Belle Davis was named as co-respondent. The crime was committed last February. This is the case in which Judge Cleland several months ago sustained a demurrer to the information on the ground that no crime was charged. It was necessary to draw a new information.

Charges Husband With Jealousy.

Charging her husband with jealousy, Nellie Morris has brought a divorce suit against George G. Morris in the State Circuit Court. She desires to resume her maiden name, Hedblom. They were married in Chicago July 18, 1905.

Howard Bicknell Found Insane.

Howard Bicknell was sent to the asylum yesterday. The medical examiners found that he is afflicted with melancholia.

TRAINS WILL START SOON

Service to Wallowa to Be Inaugurated September 20.

Train service to Wallowa from Elgin, Or., over the new Wallowa extension of the O. R. & N. from Elgin, will be inaugurated September 20. Rapid progress is being made by the construction forces in completing the line to that point, and the engineering department promises that the first 38 miles of the road will be ready for trains on that date.

J. P. O'Brien, general manager of the O. R. & N., left last night in his car, Oregon, for a trip of inspection over the new road, to see that all is ready for the opening. He will go over the new track in his car to judge of the character of the work and accept it from the contractors. While away he will also inspect the other Oregon lines of O. R. & N.

Tariffs have been arranged by the traffic department of the O. R. & N. to and from Wallowa and intermediate points, which will become effective on September 20. They were prepared some time ago and filed with the Oregon Railroad Commission, and also the Interstate Commerce Commission, as is required by the interstate commerce law.

This line, which is one of the most important feeders of the whole O. R. & N. system, has been a long time in building, owing both to the difficult character of the construction and the halt in operations last Fall because of financial conditions. Wallowa is not the ultimate terminus of the extension, which will be constructed further to Joseph, a total distance of 64 miles. The estimated cost of the whole extension is but little less than $2,000,000.

OLD DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED

Annual Meeting of O. R. & N.—Oregon & Washington Names Officers.

Yesterday was election day for the Harriman lines. Stockholders of two companies met in the Wells-Fargo building headquarters and chose directors for the coming year. Officers were also elected by one company.

The O. R. & N. stockholders re-elected the old directors for the coming 12 months. The annual meeting was postponed two weeks ago until there should be a better representation of the stockholders of the company in the city. Those chosen are: E. H. Harriman, R. S. Lovett, Maxwell Evarts, William D. Cornish, W. L. Bull, of New York, and J. P. O'Brien, R. Blaisdell, H. F. Conner, W. W. Cotton, A. Gavin, W. R. Litzenberg, R. B. Miller, W. D. Skinner, C. G. Sutherland and V. G. Wilson.

Unless a special meeting of the directors is called, they will meet on the first Tuesday of next month to choose their officers. E. H. Harriman will be re-elected president; J. P. O'Brien, vice-president and general manager; W. W. Cotton, general counsel, and W. R. Litzenberg, secretary.

The Oregon & Washington, the Union Pacific extension to Puget Sound from Portland, held two elections yesterday. Stockholders met in the directors' room in the Wells-Fargo building and elected the following directors: W. W. Cotton, H. F. Conner, W. D. Skinner, Ralph Blaisdell, W. Robbins and W. R. Litzenberg, all of Portland, and J. D. Farrell, of Seattle.

Directors met immediately after and elected the following officers: President, W. D. Skinner; vice-president and general manager, J. D. Farrell, Seattle; secretary, W. R. Litzenberg; assistant secretary, Alexander Millar, New York; treasurer, F. V. S. Crosby; assistant treasurer, J. W. Newkirk; general auditor, Erastus Young, Omaha; auditor, Ralph Blaisdell; chief engineer, H. F. Baldwin; comptroller, William Mahl, New York; counsel, R. S. Lovett, New York; general attorney, W. W. Cotton.

General Manager Farrell, of Seattle, was in the city to attend the two meetings.

Denver Passenger Agent Here.

George Ady, one of the oldest and widest-known passenger agents in the United States reached Portland yesterday on his way to the coming convention of the American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents, which meets in Seattle next Monday. Mr. Ady is general agent of the passenger department of the Harriman lines in Denver. He had not been in Portland for the past 18 years and was very much surprised at the growth of the city. He said he hardly knew the place. He left last night for Seattle.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE

SUNDAY OREGONIAN

HARRIMAN'S MOUNTAIN HOME IN OREGON

How the railroad king took his annual vacation in the Switzerland of North America.

AMERICAN GIRLS WHO ARE "NEAR QUEENS"

Yankee Princess and Duchesses most of whom have supped sorrow and unhappiness.

HIS FIRST-BORN

Full-page illustration in colors of a domestic scene laid in Portland's Chinatown.

CAMPAIGN GENERALS AND THEIR STAFFS

Contrasting personalities of the new National chairmen and their subordinates.

WORLD-FAMED YANKEE BANKERS

J. Pierpont Morgan has plenty of company in Schiff, Stillman, Vanderlip, Belmont, Higginson, Mitchell and others.

THE HOTEL CLERK ON THE TURKISH DISORDERS

This isn't an erudite essay on political disturbances, but a characteristic discourse on foreign and American things that need reform.

WHEN SWIFTY WAS GOING SOME

A little episode in the life of Professor Shorty McCabe's assistant, by Sewell Ford.

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