The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as ion Rates-Invariably in Ad-

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Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 15 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 45 to 50 pages, 4 cents Foreign postage double rates.

Eastern Business Office.

Eastern Business Office The S/C Beckwith Special Agency New York, rooms 48-be Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1908.

BRYAN AS AN AUTHORITY ON BANKING. Compulsory insurance of bank de-

posits is simply a proposition to compel sound and conservative banking institutions to insure ill-managed and shaky ones. One effect will be to make people careless where they deposit their money. They will think it "safe" anywhere. A bank guaranty is merely a method to compel those who are careful, prudent and economical to support those who are careless, shiftless, imprudent, on the one hand, and on the other those who take risks, are plungers, see great fortunes ahead-dealers in futures and mirages, who put their money into promising schemes and expect to get rich quick. There is a class of deposiwho will take the risk when the bank offers them great returns or profits; there is a class of banks that will encourage this class of depositors. The bank of this description that wishes to appear safe and sound will have its bucket shop, through which the business may be done, and when the deposits are guaranteed more and more money will flow in. Then sometime, the greatest catastrophe.

No man who uses a bank and wants his deposits to be safe and secure should desire the guaranty for which Mr. Bryan contends. No woman who uses a bank and wishes her deposits to be safe and secure should desire the guaranty for which Mr. Bryan contends. Mr. Bryan is most unsafe of all men in matters of money and finance. Else he never could have supposed that the United States could pay its debts with its own notes or promises to pay, or that free coinage of silver could be maintained at a and fictitious ratio above the valuation of stiver in the commerce of the world. Better keep clear of Bryan's advice in matters of money, credits and finance in general. accept his advice would be, as Job says, to "fill the belly with the east

The fact that the United States re quires bonds to be given for security of its own funds in banks or else where presents no analogy. From the beginning till now every person, every official, every depository, in with funds belonging to the United States, has been required to give bonds. So it is in state and in county and in city and in every school district. For public money there must always be security. But the Government supposes private individuals may be able to look after their own business and their own interests. They needn't deposit in banks in which they haven't confidence. There are sound banks enough. People who have money should have sense enough to refuse the balt of high interes offered by weak banks that want money for Thorburn Ross jobs. Or, if they haven't, should people who are careful be compelled to pay to secure them?

Bryan's advice may do for a catchy appeal to people who have no mone bank, yet envy those who have But it never should mislead those who have a bank account, large or small, and object to the burdening of the prudence of one description of persons with the imprudence of an-

It is to be compulsory insurance Every National bank is to be forced And state banks are to be forced into it, under state laws. That is, conservative and well-managed banks are to be compelled to guaranty the wildcat banks. The proposition as the Boston Advertiser says, is the consequence of "a fallure to appreciate the difference between voluntary insurance agreements and enforced legal blackmail."

Depend upon it, and his record has proved it, that William J. Bryan is not the man to give advice on any matter of finance, money, credits banking, or subjects of similar kind. The great champion of free coinage of silver can offer no advice on money. banking or finance which is not worse than worthless. Isn't it ludicrous to find the orator of the platitudes of the Platte, who, however, can't even carry his own state, trying to instruct the country in the science of banking, and how the business of banking ought to be conducted?

In other words, is the country ready to follow Mr. Bryan as a financier and banker? Probably not. Even if the majority should vote for him, it would not, because some knowledge and some responsability in business would be required, even after his election.

WILLIAM VAN AMBURG SULLIVAN There are many impediments to the progress of civilization in the South-States besides the Democratic party. The worst of them is the class of men to which William Van Amburg Sullivan belongs. From his name it may be inferred that he is an Irishman by descent, but for the credit of his race let us hope that the descent wrongs incomparably greater than anything the South has endured from the negroes, but her public men have mance.
never openly paraded themselves as Plain the leaders of murderous mobs. This is precisely what William Van Amin the papers with a vaingiorious

and every civilized sentiment con-

From men like Sullivan the South should pray to be delivered. They not only blacken her good name, but their barbarous conduct perpetuates conditions which frighten away capital and blight industry. Productive enterprise demands peace as its in-dispensable requisite. The Tillmans, Vardamans and Sullivans systematically destroy peace. They thrive upon race hatred and civil turbulence. Sullivan, like the rest of his abominable gang, puts his riotous conduct on the ground of chivalry. He is so horrified, he says, at the actions of the negroes toward white women that he feels proud to be a lyncher. This chivalry is all humbug. It is the most patent hypocrisy. What he is after is votes and, if he could win votes by siding with the negroes against white wo men, that is what he would do. The business of his class is to trade upon the generous emotions and the fears of the simple-minded whites, and make capital of bloodshed. thrive upon torture and fatten on . In all the world there is not a set of men more thoroughly detestable than the Dixons and Sullivans of the South. They are worse than ghouls, for ghouls disturb only corpses in the grave, while these unholy crea tures devour the living.

RUBBING IT IN, INDEED. ald Governor Hughes at Youngstown. "If all that Mr. Bryan has favored and urged during the past twelve years had been concred into law we should now be over-whelmed with disaster." The Governor has a fine way of rubbing it into Roosevelt.—

Oregon City Courier. Has President Roosevelt ever advocated free coinage of silver, or Government ownership of railroads, or National initiative and referendum, or abandonment of injunction as a method of relief in equity, or scuttle of our enterprise in the Philippine Islands, or legislation to force sound and conservative banks to guaranty operations of reckless ones?

PARTIES AND PANICS.

The Oregon City Courier remarks: The panic of 1907, coming without any legitimate excuse when the Re publican party had for a decade been in complete control of the Federal Government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public."

Is the Government to look after everybody's business? Are we not nearing the time when we should have some common sense? The panic of 1907 was not due to anything the Government had done or had failed to do. It was the result merely of attempts of individuals to get rich quick -leading to abuses of credits and exhaustion of the resources on which the plungers had drawn. It didn't affect the productive resources of the country at all, nor affect the prices of farm products and general staples It was merely a speculators' panic.

It was totally different from the panic of 1893, which was the consequence of the threat and danger of changing the money standard of the country. So far as we are concerned slightest possible importance and consequence. It was a panic among Eastern speculators which affected us nutriment no longer. but little and only temporarily. Here was no distress. There was no reduction of the price of farm products, no catastrophe to any legitimate interest But no political party can prevent speculators from rushing to ruin. They will go always as far as their credit will allow. Then they "bust." Such was the panic of 1907. But it was uance. When was Oregon so prosperous as now ?

No government, under any party ever will stop or prevent the excesses of speculation that make credit panies. From an entirely different ource came the money panic of 1893-97. That was due to the attempt to force free coinage of silver, and to the knowledge that, if it should succeed, it would change the money standard of the country and split the value of the dollar in twain. The policy of a party produced this panic; but the speculation in imaginary futures, that produced the panic of 1907, had no relation to the policy of any party.

THE PIONEERS DEATH ROLL

Robert V. Short, whose death occurred at his home in this city a few days ago, was a representative pioneer a man honored in the useful, practical life of the state in its early isolation and slow, painstaking develop ment. He was a farmer of the old school, and by the abounding grace of Nature, which was lavish with its favors in the early days, and by sturdy industry with which he plowed and sowed and gathered into barns, he acquired an ample store for the Winter of life. He married early, a woman of energetic, pioneer stock, who was a help-meet all along his way. Together they brought up a large family of sons and daughters. Together they climbed the hill of life and passing over its summit, together descended its sunset slope, parting not many miles from its farthest verge-the wife entering the "wayside

inn" but a few years in advance of her husband. Sacred to the memory of the early days in Oregon is this pioneer-are these pioneers-and the host that has preceded them into the domain of silence. Factors in the subjugation of the beautiful wilderness "where rolls the Oregon" were they. Cheerful burden-bearers of civilization were they-industrious, hospitable and useful in their long day and busy generation. The homesick immigrant knew their cheer, and the sick man, alone and far from home and family in his adventurous quest for a new home in the storied, dimly known "Oregon country," blessed them from his couch of suffering. History, however faithfully written, is necessarily silent upon the incidents that made up the daily lives of these pioneers and their associates in state building. These details belong to the shadowy, is remote. Ireland has suffered unreal realism of folk-lore not yet far enough removed from the present day to be invested with the mantle of ro-

Plain, everyday people were the Oregon pioneers, of whom R. V. Short was one-earnest, honest strivers burg Suillvan is doing. He appears along the simple lines in which their lives were cast. A writer will arise notice that he was the active head in some future generation who will of a mob which lynched a negro the do for the Oregon ploneers that which other day, and such is the state of his Rose Terry Cooke and Harriet Beecher soul that he takes credit to himself Stowe and Margaret Deland have

community life in early New England. Until this time comes it must suffice that the pen of the chronicler of current events touches lightly the life record of the pioneers, and passes on to the vital topics that engage the hurried attention of the public of the present day.

A LAND-GRANT INCUBUS.

All of the original capital stock of the defendant Oregon & California Railroad Company (line from Portland to Reseburg) and substantially all of the capital stock of said West Side Company (line to Mc-Minnville) was issued without consideration, and by reason of the premises, neither of said companies had any original capital or other funds for construction or other purposes, except such as was borrowed therefore. poses, except such as was borrowed therefor

This recital, in the complaint of the

Government's land-grant suit against

the Southern Pacific, reveals a sample

of the high finance by which the Ore-

gon & California Railroad was con ducted from the first, up to the present time when the master company asserts title to a \$20,000,000 \$40,000,000 land-grant in defiance of the terms of the Government's concession. Hen Holladay, and then Henry Villard, each with their confederate "promoters," were the ploneers of unscrupulous finance in Ore-They have been succeeded by Harriman, who declares that the railroad shall keep 2,000,000 acres of land, which Congress ordained, before giving it into the railroad's clutches, should be sold to actual settlers at not more than \$2.50 an acre. Holladay and Villard absorbed vast sums of the money subscribed-by bondhold-There was no paid-up capital stock. Holladay ruled Legislatures and carried on orgies of high finance by methods as daring as those of present-day Wall street. These men regarded the land trust in them reposed by Congress as their own fee simple possession, to do with or plun-der as they chose. Harriman has followed their work of diverting a 2,000,000-acre settlement, from which dinates. Should the Supreme Court the railroad was to receive not more than \$5,000,000 bonus from actual settlers, into a \$30,000,000 timber preserve, in defiance of the terms and purpose of Congress.

Nor is this all of the evil. The Oregon & California Railroad is capital- front. ized for \$36,745,000 -- \$19,000,000 capital stock and \$17,745,000 bonds Inflated capitalization has burdened Western Oregon ever since the rail-road was operated. The people of this state do not have to look beyond their own boundaries for a spectacle to match the "looting of the Alton." This capitalization amounts to \$55,225 a mile for the 653 miles of the company's road-an absurdity. The capitalization far exceeds the actual money invested in construction and equipment. Large part of it is inflated and fictitious, as the Govern-

ment's suit may show. The purpose of these remarks is to point out that the Oregon & California -which means the Southern Pacifichas no equitable claim to proprietorship of the land grant. It should not receive a \$30,000,000 honus where \$5,000,000 was intended. The railroad has practiced graft, from the beginning, on the people of Oregon. As in the West the panic of 1907 was of an infant it perhaps needed the suc cor. Now that it has grown to lusty proportions it should receive such

THE COMMODITIES CLAUSE.

It is a singular trait of our system of government that the united opinion of two Federal judges sitting in a Circuit Court, or even the opinion of a single judge in the District Court, should override the deliberate enactjust repealed one of the most important sections of the Hepburn act, are just now in Republican politics. presumably no wiser than many of the Senators and some of the Repre sentatives who voted for it. The two judges say that the commodity clause unreasonable and invalid. The President and Congress held that it was reasonable and valid. The opinion of the two men prevails over of the representatives of the Nation and the law falls flat. In no other country would such a thing be permitted. Our method of treating laws may be better than that which the experience of mankind everywhere else has approved, but time has yet to show it. One significant fact bearing upon the subject is the wellknown truth that nowhere else in the world is law in general so much disregarded as it is here. It may be hasty to argue that the people are only following the example which the courts persistently set before them but certainly the example is there.

The "commodities clause" of Hepburn act forbids the railroads to manufacture, mine or own the goods which they transport. The plain reason for enacting it is the unfair advantage which a railroad owning a coal mine, for example, has over a mineowner who does not control railroad. Naturally the railroad will carry its own coal cheaper than anybody else's, and thus dominate the market. In other words the commodity clause is almed squarely against monopoly. Besides declaring that the commodity clause is unreasonable and invalid, the judges add that "it invades the rights of the state by strik ing down the liberty hitherto enjoyed by its citizens under the laws and usages of the commonwealth to engage in interstate commerce to the fullest extent as to all harmless articles, whether owned or not owned by the carrier, and deprives of their property the defendants contrary to the fifth amendment to the Constitution." It is amazing that some of the Senators eminent for legal lore did not perceive these objections which the judges say are visible "from every point of view from which they have een able to approach the question.' What the commodities clause really does is to compel the railroads to se their coal mines. Judge Gary and his colleague identify this forced sale with confiscation although the Government has shown no disposition to hasten the process. Ample time has been granted to seek the best market. It seems to be a novel doctrine in the law that to compel a person to sell property is the same thing as to confiscate it, but some of our judges in their efforts to prevent regulation of the corporations are apparently not much frightened at doctrines which are novel or even absurd.

The view that the commodity clause deprives "citizens" of any of their ordinary rights seems to be a little strained. It does not forbid anybody to engage in any business he may for a doed which the law of the land | done for the simple, faithful tollers | select, but if he becomes a common

who laid the foundations of home and carrier it does prohibit him, for excellent reasons, from owning the goods which he transports in compe tition with others. The confusion which the judges make between "citizens" and carriers is probably unconscious. By judicial construction cor porations are citizens, but under any rational view of the law their rights and duties are altogether different from those of natural persons. Of ate years there has been a persistent effort to make all the protective were intended to apply only to natural persons apply in their full extent to corporations. The courts have yielded to the tendency to an alarming degree, but a time will certainly come when the tide will turn. Corporations were not in the minds of the fathers when they framed the County, Constitution and it is clearly a perversion of that instrument to give them the benefit of many of the protective clauses.

Corporations are created by the law and can claim only those privileges which the law expressly confers upon them. It is well that those privileges should be extensive, because corporations are indispensable in modern commerce, but it is far from well to make them so extensive as to throw all the business of the country into the hands of the common carriers; nor is it well for the courts to interpret the law in such a way as to set the corporations above the government to which they owe their existence. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage used to declaim that "the God who started the universe could stop it and start it a million times According to some of our over. judges the government which starts the corporations cannot stop them even once, to say nothing of a million times. The decision in question has yet to be passed upon by the Supreme Court, which has not shown of the same terror before "centralization" which besets some of its suborconcur in the repeal of the commodity clause the question whether the railroads can be regulated at all will once more become a burning one, and the advocates of Government ownership will again push their theory to the

Now and then the ghastly discovery is made in an isolated cabin of the uncared for in circumstances the details of which can only be surmised The discovery is pathetic chiefly through the suggestion that accompanles it of the utter loneliness and relative uselessness of the life, the dreary end of which is thus grimly and dumbly attested. It is sad to dle alone, doubly sad to live alone, the end and aim of life centering in self.

If guarantee of bank deposits, why not guarantee of wages and rent and grocery and meat credit, and against "dead beats" of every description? Many persons never can get enough money together to put in bank. Are not they a part of the people as well as those more fortunate?

City Electrician Savarian "didn't specifications know" that those specifications framed by him for fire-alarm boxes could be complied with by one con-Then what kind of an cern only expert is City Electrician Savarian that the preparation of specifications should be left to him?

Food Commissioner Bailey found forty-seven poisons in canned fruit samples that were prepared for exhiment of Congress and the President. bition. If the law directed him to Judges Gray and Dallas, who have inspect other things there is no telling how many poisons he would find

> At Eugene, as at Corvallis, owners of land are "holding up" the state schools which need or dealer more land, and compelling payment of extravagant prices. They reason, ap parently, that public money costs nobody anything.

> Those English Protestants have been trying for many hundred years to put the Catholics away in the limbo of the dead and forgotten, but here they are again. There are some Catholics in other countries, too.

Many salmon have reached the Ontario hatchery. Does it appear, then, that since Astoria's Fish Warden was displaced, the up-river fisheries do not catch all the salmon that escape the maze of nets about Astoria?

In Maine the Democratic party this year is contending for repeal of the prohibitory liquor law. If you fall to see any kind of politics in any state this year that you are looking for, just ask for it. Merely as a reminder of a neglected

work, the City Council is once more up against the garbage crematory proposition. Wonder how the Des Moines statesmen deal with this in soluble problem? Our old friend, Colonel Paty du

Clam, was allowed to open up for a few minutes during the latest Dreyfus trial, but they soon shut him up. Why hasn't Paty been hurried off to the bouillon?

shoot at Drevfus. That's encouraging to the anti-Dreyfusites, who have some good marksmen among them. A man down in Los Angeles has refused a nomination with anger. If any man like that could be found in

demonstrated that it is no crime to

Portland he would deserve the best office in the city. The Republican and Democratic campaign books are now out. Campaign orators will now become numer-

During the remainder of the campaign, Mead and McBride can tell the are not going to eliminate it, so long as boys what a stiff fight they made for

Taft and Foraker, too, have joined in a fifth-rib embrace. "Art thou in health, my brother?"

If "second choice" shall choose where come in the "first choice" and

This should be a strenuous last Saturday for the schoolboy.

THE PITY OF IT ALL."

Some Remarks on the Primary Law and the Meannesses of Human Nature Developed by It.

Seattle Times. Even at the time when there was to opportunity for congratulating the men who had won in the Republican primaries, there was ample opportunity all day yesterday for sympathizing with the man who has lost. There lies the pity of our whole direct primary system

Every candidate for nomination is forced to make his own campaign, mortgage his own home to pay his own expenses and run his own legs off try ing to save the scene when he goes ome and tells his own wife that he is not the most popular man in King

The direct primary law may be good thing in the way of breaking up "rings," as it surely has in this case, but in the process it has come very nearly "breaking" the majority of the defeated candidates along with it.

For one thing, the direct primary law has served to show that the average man cannot be trusted when he promises to vote for this or that candidate for office-at least when there are six or seven of them seeking the same position. He will promise one thing and do another without the slightest compunction.

It is as fair for one as it is for another, but the fact remains that the man who is the best known and has the most money to spend is the man who is going to win in the general run of events. Some of the candidates who won on Tuesday did not have very much money, and were not very well known, but that does ont disprove the foregoing statement because whatever they lacked their friends made up and the result was the same in the end.

We have no quarrel with a system which allows the people to express their preference by a direct vote, but it does seem pitiable that there should be system , which requires a man to stake everything of value he has in the world upon the word of friends, who proceed to "double-cross" him.

Under the "old convention" system man might aspire and gain a nomination, with the expense of the few dollars he happened to have in his pocket. If he won the nomination, his party aided him in the expenses of his campaign body of a rancher who died alone and for election; if he lost he was but a little out of pocket.

The new primary system, however makes a personal campaign out of the nomination, and the human frailties which lead to lies, in the early discussions of possibilities, make a very expensive matter out of flattery.

Men are encouraged to mortgage their homes in the hope of winning a fight in which they had not even an opportunity, and men are falsely encouraged by their friends in the foolish expenditure of money which they would not have They were married in thought of spending were it not for the fact that they believed what their friends told them.

There was many a man on the ticket false idea that it was due to his honor, his dignity, his reputation, or some other intangible thing, to win a fight into which his friends had beguilled him.

Most of these men lost. There was a great deal of politics played which belong in the category marked with the sign of the "Double-Cross."

H. Ritchie September 6, 1904.

David Koch secured a divorce from Laura A. Koch because of desertion. belong in the category marked with the sign of the "Double-Cross."

The fight is now over, but the mort gages upon the homes, the deficite in bank accounts, and the enmitties engendered will continue for many years. "All is fair in love, war and politics" -but it is not kind to induce a friend to lose all his money.

That should be the great lesson of the greatest and most tangled fight in the political history of Seattle-the first fight of the primary election.

IS IT WORTH ALL THE COST! Heavy Burden on Candidates in the

Direct Primary.

Aberdeen World. The primary law has been tried. What

its results in the kind of officers it has furnished, is yet to be determined. But that aside, it has some obvious defects. It does engender factional strife to a greater extent than the old convention system, because the fight is more in the open, because the contest is more personal, because opponents appear to forget that the quarrel is only for a nation, but view it more in the light of a final election.

Then, too, it is costly. There is no par ticular honor, for instance, in the office of State Auditor. That official is merely a clerk. Why does he seek the post! Solely for the salary attached to it. What else? But the salary is not high, and when the primary contest is bitter, expense can easily mount to a greater figure than a year's income. There is no organization to furnish a part of the expense. The cost must be borne by the candidate. How is the expenditure to be repaid? If the successful aspirant is honest, it will never be repaid; if dishonestbut when a campaign costs \$3000 or \$4000 for an office that yields an annual salary of but \$3000, it is but natural that the idea of regaining some of that campaign coin should not be the last thing rebered. If these is a way by which the cost can be lessened through limiting the amount of money that shall be spent, or in some other manner, that way should be found and adopted.

Participation of Democrats in the Republican primaries or of Republicans in Democratic, should likewise be obviated Perhaps the law is as strong now in that respect as it can be made, since it bars a split ticket. Under no consideration should the law ever be altered so as to provide a blank ballot. If Democracy wants to take part in primaries wherein it has no right, let the risk of perjury always run against the Democratic voter who breaks into the ranks of the opposi-

The direct primary is likewise a law li favor of the minority party, inasmuch as the minority will always profit to an extent by the factional fights in the dominant party. This is a matter that goes to the root of human nature, and you the direct primary is maintained.

Makes Watterson Laugh. Louisville Courier-Journal.

The story allowed in a careless sort of way to drift from Republican sources that contributions to Republican campaign funds are coming in so slowly that the leaders are growing pale in the gills is sweet in sentiment and superb in originality. It is also somber with pathos—yes, we must not overlook the pathos. It is enough to touch the hardest heart. COURT FREES FIVE WIVES FARM LIFE EXALTS YOUTH

Women Recite Details of Marital Infelicity.

Cruelty, drunkenness, desertion and deceit were among the charges made State Circuit Court yesterday morning. Judge Cleland heard the divorce cases Lou Ellen Cornell, formerly secretary of the State Spiritualist Association

who, with Mrs. Sophia B. Selp, con tested what she considered her rights against the attacks of Green C. Love, H. E. Trigg and Harry Yanckwich members of the rival faction, secured a divorce yesterday. She married Rich ard C. Cornell in July, 1890. The couple have two children. Testimony given yesterday was to the effect that Cornell abused his wife because the youngest child was not a girl. only did he call her names, but threatened to kill her, she said.

At one time, when his wife was ill, he was sent to the drugstore for a bottle of chlorotorm, but failed to return. It was disco became interested It was discovered later that he became interested in watching the hoppickers, who were leaving. One witness said that Cornell wanted to sell his home in Portland, and to take Mrs. Cornell to California with him, as he couldn't do without her. He finally left alone, however. Judge Cleland re fused to grant Mrs. Cornell's request that the names of her children be changed, so that they would not be obliged to bear their father's name.

Wife Leaves Polygamist.

Anna S. Williams is no longer the Rihorn. The latter is now serving a one-year term in the County Jail, hav-ing pleaded guilty to polygamy. Williams was married to Anna Sanderson in Elma, Wash., last January. The woman lived with him for a little more than a month, when, discovering that he had two other wives, she obliged to leave him. He had WAS failed to provide for her. Although he told his last bride that his name was Williams, he explained to the court yesterday that his true name is Judge Cleland annulled the

marriage.
F. C. Billups, a traveling salesman. F. C. Billups, a traveling salesman, said that two years ago his wife was haled before the late Judge A. L. Frazer, charged with contributing to the delinquency of her daughter, and that it was with difficulty that he had the case dropped. Discovering that his wife was frequenting saloons and dance-halls under the assumed name of Wilson, and taking his daughters there, he said yesterday that he turned the youngest over to the Juve-nile Court. The oldest has since mar-ried. Billups' brother said that Mrs. Kate Billups came home almost every night for two months between 11 P. M. and 1 A. M. The couple were married at Ellswood, Iowa, in 1887. The divorce was granted.

J. W. Baker choked his wife and

drew a razor in a threatening way, according to witnesses. Mrs. E. Baker said he drank so much that she was ashamed to walk on the street with him one night. Another witness de-scribed him as "half-and-half," on circus night, meaning that he was only half sober. The decree was granted Clackamas

More Charges of Cruelty.

Cora King testified that she was cursed, choked and beaten by Clarence which the people of Scattle scanned on Tuesday, who had mortgaged everything—even his prospective salary—in the leaving the latter of the latt in October, 1904. She was given a di-

Mathlida Ritchie was given a divorce because her husband deserted her in March, 1995. She said he went to Scat-tle because she refused to support him. She is a tailor. She married William

They married at Allentown, Pa., in May, 1894. That his wife interfered with him

when he attempted to sell goods to women customers in a Portland drug-store where he was clerking, is the harge made divorce suit filed in the Circuit Court yesterday against Nora Collins. They were married at Hartington, Neb., in July, 1902. Two weeks later his wife began to accuse him, he says, of unfaithfulness. He says she has been extravagant and has neglected her home. They have one child, of which

home. They have one child, of which Dr. Collins asks the custody. Minnie Newman filed a divorce suit yesterday against Elish H. Newman and of desertion. married in Seattle, October 30, 1904.

NO INDICTMENTS FOUND YET

Grand Jury at Work, but Not Ready to Report True Bills.

Although it has been hard at work since last Monday noon, the grand jury has not yet returned any indictments. It is believed that a large number of indictments will be returned at the same time. District Attorney Cameron has issued an order to the Sherif's office to give no information regarding the witnesses who are being examined. Neither is any information about the cases under investigation forthcoming from the District Attorney's office.

cases under investigation forthcoming from the District Attorney's office.

A few of the cases bound over are: F. Bloom, charged with larceny: Don Hoaglin, statutory offense: Ike Hadden, statutory: H. E. Howitz, larceny: M. A. O'Mara, larceny: Louis Bowen, statutory offense in connection with the charge against Dr. Courtney: Ed Fors, obtaining money by fairs pretenses: O. E. Bartie. money by false pretenses; O. E. Bartie, larceny; Bill Gates, larceny; P. H. Trigg, assault with a dangerous weapon; Mrs. Lillie Morse, assault with a dangerous weapon; J. A. Bloch, polygamy.

Trustees File Report.

Mary T. Kennard and E. P. Staples, trustees of the Charles Goodbough estate, filed their seventh annual report in the Circuit Court yesterday. The assets now amount to \$44,924. When the last report was made the cash on hand amounted to \$413.54. The receipts for the year have been \$10,571.44, and the disbursements \$10,615.39, leaving a halomater \$10,615.39, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$379,59.

Left \$15,000 in Safety Deposit Box.

The County Court appointed A. Anderson, M. M. Cavanaugh and W. La Roche appraisers of the Lewis Burrell estate, which was at first thought to be worth but \$1000. After the letters of administration had been applied for \$15,000 in cash was found in a safe de-

No Evidence to Back Charge.

OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 11 .- (Special.)-G. W. Shannon, John Shannon, J. W. Smith and C. W. Hammond, who were charged with stealing a boat from Merrill's boathouse in Portland on July 2 and seiling the same to Paul Wyman at Oregon City, were arraigned before Justice Sampson today, when the case against them was dismissed because of lack of evidence.

Troops Marching to Camp.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Five companies of regular infantry, here-tofore stationed at Fort McDowell. yesterday began the march to the scene of the military maneuvers at Atasca-dero, over 200 miles south of this city. The troops expect to arrive there on September 27.

Grange Speaker Lauds Rural

Benefits. Austin T. Buxton, master of the Oregon State Grange, was the first speaker by several wives and husbands in the at the Russellville institute yesterday. His address was upon Grange subjects and was in part as follows:

at the Russellville Institute yesterday. His address was upon Grange subjects and was in part as follows:

I have not been quite sure of the nature of this gathering, but from the number of prominent educators on the programme I have ludged it was to be to a degree at least, educational. It is fitting that it should be so, and am always glad to help on any movement to advance the educational interests of the state. The duties and responsibilities of the Nation will in time devolve upon the rising generation.

It has been said that in this country of ours, where each citteen bears, to some extent, a share in the government, the price of good government is good citizenship. Most of the evils complained of in our social and political life must be corrected through reform of the individuals making up the community. Impress the individual with a true conception of his duties and responsibilities and you will have taken a long step toward reform. Hence the necessity and economy of the state maintaining a system of free education.

But the complaint, frequently made, that our educational system ducates our youth away from the practical infairs of life and particularly from the farm has been largely frue. Much though has been given to the problem of checking the drift toward the cities and of ridding our cities of the throngs of life men who serve no purpose other than a burden on society. It is useless to try to anchor the youth more firmly to the soil or increase the attractions of country life by the ordinary course of school training. We must endeavor from the first years of school life to instill an appreciation of the beauties of nature and further to teach the elements of some gainful occupation.

But I was probably invited here to talk Grange. The first particularly course of school training when their fathers have known. Nor will the holo ever succumb to the allurements of the grange is so associated with educational work that the two terms see almost synonymous. The influence and support of the Grange has a c

Secrets of Farm Success.

The second speaker was C. I. Lewis, professor of horficulture in the Agricultural College. The following extracts

were taken from his address:

turni College. The following extracts were taken from his address:

Wherever horticulture is developed we find the most intense type of agriculture. higher-priced land, larger net returns per acre and better homes. This is true in all sections of the United States wherever the industry becomes important. The introduction of some phase of horticulture means small farms and intensive farming; it therefore brings in more people and citizens of the highest type.

The average size of an orchard in Hood River is 16.3 acres; in Rogue River it is 25. At the present time not over 10 per cent of these orchards are in bearing, yet support a family on this small acreage. The land in these sections is high-priced because the people are successful.

What makes success in horticulture? There are two main factors: First, a region must have the right soil and climate; second, proper methods of culture must be followed. Nearly every section of the Northwest has soil and climate adapted for some line of fruitgrowing or vegetable gardening. It therefore depends largely upon the people themselves whether they are successful. In engaging in any horticultural pursuit there are several steps to keep in mind. We must grow the product to the best of our ability; we must learn to put it up in right shape; we must feel ourselves that we have something good, then let other people exploit it—in other words, advertiss. Organization will ald in all these.

Science of Soil.

Professor Lewis went into considerable detail in discussing his topics such as selection of soils, planting and pruning of trees, cultivating and spraying, and closed with a few remarks on successful small fruit culture.

An address on "Matihood" was made by President Ferrin, of the Pacific Uniby President Ferrin, of the Pacino University. He said:

Let me remind you that certain qualities which are spoken of as characterising a state or community are simply the characteristics of the people. When we speak of a community as being enterprising or progressive or prosperous we mean that its people have these qualities. There can be no development of a state, at least none that is permanent, that is not accompanied by a corresponding growth in the character of its people.

by a corresponding growth in the character of its people.

Of course educators do not claim a monopoly of the business of producing men. There are many useful and noble citizens who have enjoyed but little of the advantages of schooling, and then again not every educated man is a credit to himself or his country. Nevertheless none will deny that this is the business of teaching, and that they succeed reasonably is obvious if the people did not have this confidence in the public school system they assuredly would refuse very soon to maintain it.

Conditions by Comparison.

The last speaker was J. J. Jehnson, lecturer of the State Grange. He spoke of conditions years ago and now. Then people were more easily satisfied and all tried to do their duty to the best of their ability, which was limited. There was greater rivalry among all classes in those days than among agriculturists who were the most honest of all, and disposed to attend to their own business. They were the most oppressed of all classes of society and it needed a master hand to lift them up. This uplifting came when the Grange was organized, and its work appeals to the farmer as no other influence can. The last speaker was J. J. Johnson

For protection and development it is For protection and development it is necessary for the order to deal with questions of Government, but it takes no hand in partisan politics. The basic principles of the Grange are broad enough to deal with all problems and good government is as necessary to the farmer as good crops or education.

The evening was devoted to a concert by the Rose City Quartet, which was largely attended.

largely attended.
Today's programme will include addresses by President Campbell of the State University; J. H. Ackerman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon, J. D. Lee and others. The also be selections by local talent. There will

Business Locations Scarce.

OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 11.—(Special.)—The lack of desirable business locations in Oregon City is proof of its growth and is demonstrated in the futile growth and is demonstrated in the futile search made during the last few days by E. J. McKittrick, of Portland, who wants to engage in the shoe business here. Mr. McKittrick was formerly in this line of trade in Oregon City, but sold out about five years ago.

Rockwell Is Not Satisfied.

RAVENNA, O., Sept. 11.—Judga David L. Rockwell, the Democratic nomines for Lieutenant-Governor, yesterday announced that he is to withdraw from the Democratic state ticket. He had preferred the nomination of Secretary of State.

Hunter Kills Himself.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 11.—Frank Heay, aged 17, shot himself while hunting yesterday. He died in a few