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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1908.

80,921-28,788.

From the registration of the electors of the state it might appear that Oregon's vote was assured to Taft. The registration, as it stands on the rolls at the present time for the entire state is 80,921 Republican and 28,788 Republican majority, Democratic.

Now this registration is fraudulent. It is fraud, open, palpable; gross as a mountain. It simply means that thousands upon thousands of Demo-crats in Oregon registered last Spring, falsely, as Republicans, for the purpose of participation as Republican in the primary, and nominating the Republican candidates—with no intention, however, of voting for them in the election. It was the leading card in the play for Chamberlain, and was invited by a faction of Republicans in every part of the state, for promotion of their own objects. Of course it dis-gusted others, and it was repudiated by them. As a result of the juggle Cake was nominated for Senator, and Chamberlain got a plurality in the election. A further result is that a Legislature nominally Republican by five or six to one, is actually Democratic and expected to elect a Democratic Senator

How many thousands of men it Oregon have lied, and sworn to the lie, to make the registration of the state read 80,921 Republican, 28,788 Democratic? A great many thousands, undoubtedly, or Hon. Milt Miller and his compatriots would not now be enthusiastic in their expectations of carrying the state for Bryan.

We think, however, Taft has chance of carrying the state, but it is certain he will not have a plurality of 52,133 votes. Perjuries recently have been too common to permit any judicious observer to make reasonable calculations.

But the main point here is the fact that the primary law with its sacred 'statement," the methods of its oper ation and the results thereof, far from securing an expression of the will of people, or establishing the choice of party in making nominations, goes diametrically against those principles, objects and results. In operation whatever it may have been in intent it is a scheme of political thimble-rigging, lying, deceit, perjury, fraud, jugglery and miscellaneous dishonesty claiming the sanction of law, and made loathsome by the pretensions set up for it in the name of reform

Heaven stops the nose at it and the moe-winks! The bawdy wind that kisses all it meets is hushed within the hollow mine of earth and will not hear it?

TRADE AND THE MERCHANT MARINE A San Francisco dispatch announces that the keynote of the coming Trans-Mississippi Congress will be "trans-Pacific trade" and "an American merchant marine." These are live topics, and it is well that they are to be dis cussed here on the shores of the Pacific, where actual conditions at clos range can be studied much easier than theories at long range. The "merchant marine"-not necessarily under the American flag-bears a close relationship to the trans-Pacific trade For nearly two years the bulk of this trade has been handled by tramp steamers at rates so low that some of the owners of the vessels have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. They have handled our exports in the most economically constructed and economically operated vessels affoat, but the stress of competition has been so great, and the supply of tonnage so far in excess of the demand, that it has been simply impossible for them to return a profit.

All of which is perhaps unfortu nate for the owners, but of course increases the profits of the men who produce and handle the cargoes. It is thus quite accurately demonstrated that cheap transportation is beneficial to the trans-Pacific trade, and if this transportation is to be supplied by an American merchant marine, we must have no handleap of original cost over the ocean carriers with which our ships must compete. In other words, we must abandon our present absurd and unbusinesslike policy of forcing the American shipowner to do business with a \$500,000 American-built ship in competition with a foreigner who can secure an equally well-built

vessel of equal capacity for \$250,000 .The Pacific Coast ports at this time are pretty well cluttered up with American schooners and barkentines which are unable to enter the foreign trade except in a small way because foreign-built vessels, constructed at ing, the good and bad points in judgmuch lower cost, can handle "trans-Pacific trade," or any other ocean trade, at lower rates than can be met State Fair and one that awakened by the American craft, except at a great interest. Its popularity was asloss. If the men in charge of this sured from the first, and it will no Trans-Mississippi Congress wish to know why the American merchant marine languishes, they should invite Mr. Robert Dollar, of San Francisco to give some of his personal experias an owner of both American and foreign ships.

Expert testimony, such as Mr. Dol lar is in a position to give, might, if properly digested by the delegates, realt in an appeal to Congress for legislation that would result in a merchant marine. Not a subsidy-fed, pampered, weak, nerveless, hothouse affair, but an active, independent mer chant marine, that could float on its own bottom and could on its merits compete with the ships of other nations which are now carrying the bulk nest and prey upon the products of the Russian people wholesale to the B. Parker. All escaped alive.

of the trans-Pacific trade because they carry it cheaper than we can carry it in our own ships. The sub-ject is an interesting one, and San Francisco is an interesting point at which to study it, and, if the delegates get a good understanding of it, there will be no further demands for a ship subsidy from the Trans-Mississippi Congress

GREAT VESSELS AND A GREAT RIVER. The steamships Falls of Nith and Cambrian King and the British bark Andorinha crossed out of the Columbia yesterday carrying 616,576 bushels of wheat. They were preceded a few days ago by the steamships Braemont and Queen Amelia with 402,206 bushels. The draft of the big trio sailing yesterday ranged from 23 feet inches to 24 feet 8 inches, and all were taken through from Portland to the sea without the slightest de-

As an illustration of the remark able improvement in the river channel it is interesting to note that the five vessels mentioned, with cargoes of 1.018,782 bushels of wheat, carried a greater tonnage than the combined September and October, 1888, fleet of fourteen vessels. The total amount of the fourteen cargoes of twenty years ago was 1,914,543 bushels, and it was necessary to lighter some of this wheat to Astoria, even the diminutive vessels of that period being unable to load to their capacity at Portland. Evidence of this nature shows quite clearly what has been accomplished in the past, and what may be expected in the

DOMESTIC EXPORTS INCREASING. The first ray of sunshine in the foreign trade situation for several months noticeable in the August statement of the Bureau of Statistics, comprising exports of breadstuffs, meat and dair products, food animals, cotton and mineral oil. These figures show a total nearly \$9,000,000 in excess of the July exports of the same commodities, and are nearly \$3,000,000 greater than the amount exported in August, 1907 The showing is all the more favorable when it is noted that the value of the July exports was much smaller than for the same month in the preceding four years. Wheat and cotton were the two great staples responsible for making August the first month to show an increase this year. In the cereal alone exports rose from 5,861,-066 bushels, valued at \$5,268,980, in August, 1907, to 11,815,605 bushels, valued at \$11,964,691 last month.

The amount of cotton shipped last month was nearly three times as large as for August, 1907, but, on account of the lower prices, the gain in total value was not so great proportionately The August increase, while quite encouraging, was insufficent to make up much of the deficit that was caused by the heavy slump in foreign trade earlier in the year, and the total exports for the commodities mentioned for the first eight months of the year are but \$522,455,500, compared with \$555,064,861 for the first eight months of 1997, although they compare favorably with the exports for the same period in years prior to 1907. Exports of breadstuffs for the eight months were the largest on record, reaching a total of \$113,561,150, which was more than \$2,000,000 in excess of the previous record of 1906.

In this feature of the export trade Portland and the Puget Sound cities make a very flattering showing, the value of the breadstuffs exported from the two North Pacific ports exceeding \$20,660,000, or considerably more than one-sixth of all that was shipped from the United States. In wheat alone these two ports also make a remarkable showing, being credited with 15,-756,344 bushels out of a total of 54,-682,751 bushels from all American ports. In meat and dairy products, olis, there was a decrease of several While an increase in the exports of manufactured products is very much desired at this time, it is hardly probable that it will be in evilence until fears as to the outcome of the November election have been allayed. Our cereal crops and the coton crop are so large, however, and the foreign demand is so heavy, that it is reasonable to expect that the upward move indicated in the August iomestic exports will be maintained. There is a big crop at high prices, and it is moving quite rapidly. endence of the American farmer was never more apparent than in this year of large crops and high prices following a severe financial upheaval in the

A most hopeful sign of the times i the eagerness of farmers to learn more of their vocation. Time was when plowing and sowing and gathering into barns met all the require ments of knowledge in farming. The 'lucky year' was looked for hopefully to balance the short crops of unlucky years, and severe economy in living, cheap raiment, lack of all indulgence in the way of amusement or entertainment, were the only known methods whereby money could be saved to pay the taxes and keep up the interest on

-All of this is happily changed. Agriculture has grown to the dignity of vocation that, properly pursued. gives certain results year after year in this blessed land of assured climatic favors. The how, why and wherefore of agricultural methods that produce with unerring certainty the results desired are eagerly and intelligently sought. It is thus that representatives the State Agricultural College found attentive audiences at the State Fair when dairying, the control of insect pests, tree grafting, apple packing stock and kindred topics were preented. This was a new feature of the doubt commend itself to the managers of the State Fairs of the future. It rance they may thank their priests. extends the instruction which young men and women receive at the State Agricultural College to farmers who have long outlived their school days and in whose boyhood farming was simply an inherited vocation. The earnest attention given to the topics treated, by men and women grown middle-aged and even old on the farm.

which it is received. Truly there is much to learn that was not written in the requirements a plague spot both moral and physical. of early farming in Oregon, The pests Still, however we may deplore the introduced by commerce have come to tyranny and superstition which deliver

plainly attest the need of the instruc-

soil, long cropped to a single product which would bear slow transportation to far markets, has been exhausted of acting demands upon the quality of products year after year. To counteract these drawbacks and conditions the science of agriculture has arisen and, fostered by the Government, Na tional and state, has become a sure help in time of need. "Back to the soil" is the slogan of this science, and It is meeting response, far and wide.

A BIT OF SAGE ADVICE.

The Oregonian tries to act as nearly as may be like a perfect gentleman when it is approached upon delicate subjects by a real lady. For that rea son the following inquiry from "E. J." is not relegated to an obscurely unworthy corner of the paper but is shoved into as brilliant an illumination as possible. "The writer," begins the virtuously inquisitive "E. J., a married woman and while out in the evening with a party of lady friends and their husbands was invited to enter one of the prominent grills of the city to partake of liquid refreshments. Was it wrong to accept the invitation under the circumstances?"

A good deal depends upon the num ber of husbands each lady friend had along. If she had no more than three four we can see nothing prima facle wrong about the adventure; but if any member of the gay party had as many as six husbands with her it seems to us decidedly risque for "E. J.," to have gone into a grill in such company. It is impossible to give a definite answer to deep and important questions of this sort without knowing all the particulars of the affair. For example, how can we say whether it was wicked or not to ente the grill for liquid refreshments when nothing is told us about the refresh ments themselves? If these ladies and their multitudinous husbands partook of whisky one must know the brand, the age of the beverage and whether it was polluted with water or not before the moral quality of their onduct becomes determinable. champagne was chosen for the liquid refreshment one can declare offhand that if it was made of vinegar, lime and sugar then it was not only wicked to drink it but scandalous even to be seen where it was kept. If it was the true vintage of the sunny plains of France, we must have further infor-

mation before venturing an opinion. In conclusion we are disposed to add, merely as a counsel of perfection, that when a real lady goes into a saloon to take a drink she usually orings at least one of her own husbands along. No matter if she is chaperoned by several of the husbands of her lady friends she does not feel socially secure without some nearer and dearer protector.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

If new proof were needed of the inapacity of the Russian autocracy to govern it would be furnished in superabundance by the epidemic of cholera which rages from the Caspian Sea to St. Petersburg. Cholera is a disease which originates in filth and thrives upon superstition and ignorance. The panic terror which it once inspired whenever it appeared. Rational quarantine, decent habits of life and soap plentifully used deprive cholera of most of its power to slay, but in Rus sia the officials are too busy grafting to set up a quarantine. The disease entered the country last Summer from the region of the Caspian, where the people are too holy to wash themselves or their food and where cholera is therefore endemic.

While the Russian officials were diligently robbing and torturing the populace the pestilence worked its way unhindered up the Volga, a great artery of commerce, to the heart of the Empire. Everything was prepared to make it welcome. wretched peasants are so ill-fed that their power of resistance is slight. The grain that should nourish them is exported to pay the gambling debts of their rulers. There is probably not a peasant's house in any Russian Mir village from the Caspian to St. Petersburg as clean as an American cow-Their food is not only insufficlent but it is filthy. St. Petersburg comes nearer than any other city of the empire to being civilized, but even there we read that the habits of the people are incredibly foul and the markets reeking with putrid offal. The so-called hospitals of Russia, controlled by ignorant priests, are simply breeding beds of cholera. In one of them, for example, 300 patients were served by three bath tubs.

Such being the facts there is no mystery whatever about the spread of cholera in Russia and its virulence Every circumstance invites a pestilence and the pestilence has accepted the invitation. If it were not cholera it would be something else. Instead honestly facing the facts, however, and fighting the pestilence with good food and cleanliness, the Russian priests have begun to gibber and chatter about it. God has sent It to punish the people for their sins, they say, and they are trying to stay the pestilence by prayer. One can imagine the silly creatures parading up and down the streets with their holy images borne aloft and muttering incantations as they go. never yet stayed one epidemic and a good mop is worth a million elkons when it comes to fighting the cholera.

These forforn priests cut a hideous figure but they are dangerous also, for they keep the populace ignorant of what really ought to be done and which cannot possibly help. Hence the disease will probably take its own course in Russia and it becomes doubly difficult for her civilized neighbors to quarantine against it. The inhabitants are utterly ignorant of the danger to themselves and to others from their habits and for this igno-

Russia menaces the world now both as a hotbed of revolution and as a breeding ground of pestilence. Each condition is directly attributable to her wretched government. The Russian people are as intelligent and capable as any in the world and they would take an honorable place among the nations if they only had decen rules. As they have not, they must tion given and the open minds with submit to military torture, to starvation and pestilence while the rest of mankind looks upon their country as

our fields and orchards; the virgin pestilence, we need not be particularly alarmed for ourselves. Population which are cleanly and well fed are in no great danger from the cholera. Its fertility and become stingy in its it is well to remember that the more yield; civilization has made more ex-, sanitary we make our surroundings the safer we are. Quarantine alone is but a poor defender when there are filth and decay to play the traitor within the walls.

> There is valid objection to the purchase of a house built for a private residence for public purposes. In this view the purchase of the C. E. Smith homestead in South Portland for the purpose of transforming it into a county hospital is unwise. Suitable sites for a hospital building are not wanting and there is little doubt but one could be secured and a building sufficiently commodious to meet all de mands for some years to come onstructed thereon at a cost but little, if any, in excess of that which will be required to purchase and transform this private dwelling into a hospital. Any one who has had expe rience in remodeling an old house will coincide with this view. Multnomah County needs a new hospital, but it should have a building for that purpose constructed from the ground up in accordance with modern plans for such institutions. Patchwork in earpentry, plumbing, lighting, heating, drainage, etc., is both expensive and insatisfactory.

Nevada has the unenviable distincion of being the only state in the Union in which open gambling is tolstate of such disastrous notoriety, a special election will be held next month for the purpose of attempting to legislate the evil out of existence. A news dispatch from Reno says that the stringency of the laws in other parts of the country has resulted in driving to Nevada nearly every promient gambler in the country. This might be a good time to apply the jack-rabbit-drive plan to the gamblers. Having them all in a corral in Nevada offers a good opportunity for getting rid of them. It might not be good policy to knock them in the head, but as an alternative for that plan they might be herded together and forced to live off each other. world is too busy just now to be bothered with parasites, and they should be removed, and the removal will be simplified by getting them all in a

A modest touring car with a party of six pleasure-seekers, while proceeding at a leisurely pace in Watsonville, Cal., Sunday, collided with a telegraph pole, wrecking the machine and injuring all of the occupants. On the same day a Los Angeles auto-maniac drove his machine 100 miles in three hours and thirty-five minutes over the "most dangerous course in the country" and escaped uninjured. The expression "a fool for luck" is not uncommon, and It seems to be based on some tangible evidence

With Spring wheat yielding forty bushels per acre in Washington County, it would appear that some of the "Valley wheat" fields were not yet doomed to extinction. Even at forty bushels per acre and the price clos to \$1 per bushel, the wheat crop is hardly as good a wealth producer as fruit and dairy products, but in some respects it is easier to produce, and if the yield reported and present prices were assured, there would be a big output of wheat from the Willamette Valley for an indefinite period.

A tavern is being built on the Zigzag River, near the toll gate on the Mount Hood wagon road. It would immigrants of the ex-team era who a political fray. Probably threeate October days a half a century that place comes after the real need

"Print the names! print the names!" shouted the Democrats scoffingly when there was complaint that hundreds of Democrats had registered as Republicans for the dishonest purpose of directing the action of the Republican primaries. The names have been printed for Portland. There is the record. Who can dispute it?

The registry lists are now open again, and you will not see the new registrations favor the Republicans as three or four or five to one. The lists will be more nearly even. need is none of that fraudulent pro-

home team?

The Democratic ideal of a real Democrat in Oregon is of a selfsacrificing citizen who is willing to go to the extent of perjury in order make trouble at a Republican primary.

Everybody on the Republican side appears to be anxious to have it known that Chairman Hitchcock is the running this campaign. Then somebody is running it? There is loud Democratic complaint

of course because Taft didn't "repudiate" Foraker. What would you call induce the afflicted to trust to means what happened to Foraker after the upset? Those 500 Democrats will all make

> neat little explanations as to why they did it; and no two of them will be alike. But it matters little. They did it. The President is running a pretty

> efficient publicity campaign himself under the Oyster Bay date line. But it bears the White House stamp. Wilbur Wright made another world's aeropiane record yesterday. It will be observed that nobody went

Congressman J. Adam Bede might | pires get even by descending on Danville and running in Uncle Joe Cannon's

district. Mr. Bryan spent a whole day Sunday with David B. Hill and Alton AN "INDEPENDENT" LOOK AT IT BIG ENGINES ARE VIEWED VEHICLE TAX HELD VALID comments on Last Week's Election in the State of Maine

Best commentaries we have seen last week's election in Maine are sented by the New York World and New York Times. Here is what the World salā:

Mr. Taft would have better cause fo gratification over the result if the Repub-can National organization had not made special efforts to help matters by keeping National issues like the tariff to the front during the campaign. The situation was known to be shaky weeks ago because of the strong popular interest in the resulbuli-sion of problibition as urged by the Democrats. At the same time the enthusiasm of political seers like Mr. Bryan who are searching for signs of Democratic victory n November should be tempered by the cirmetance that the Maine Democrats seduously avoided the discussion of National questions and stuck with all their might to the resubmission issue, which a large Republican element was knewn to favor. Some Prohibitionists even had advocated re-submission, because they were convinced that the people would again vote for proibition and so settle the matter for a gen

of the Maine election a preliminary test on National issues they falled, and by their feilure the Maine Democratis profited in carrying out their campaign policy. The most significant thing in the election is most significant thing in the election is that in a Republican stronghold where ur-gent appeals were made to the partisanship of the majority a large body of Republicans should have been willing to desert their party and vote independently in a purely state matter, without regard to the effect on the Presidential electi

Following is the article by the Times.

It was polite and politic for Mr. Bryan to congratulate the Democratic chairman in Maine on the result of the state election and natural that he should be "gratified at the returns." On the other hand, it was but prudent for Mr. Taft to remark that he had predicted the result and that it had no National significance. On the one hand and the other, these are but the ways of candi-dates, the most dignified of whom always try to make things look as bright as pos

tion, we should say, is not very great as bearing on the National election, but what it has is not favorable to Mr. Taft. The issue of prohibition was practically local, and the Democrate had a candidate very popular with the farmers, so that the cided change in the voting was in the country districts. How far it was due to the auti-prohibition sentiment, and how far to the clunnishness of the farmers, it is not easy to say. The fact remains that sundry thousands of rural voters, who have hith-erte stood fast by the Republican party, voted the Democratic ticket. That may not show that they will vote for Bryan in No vember, but it shows that they are not so enthusiastic over Taft in Maine that they feel compelled to deny themselves the luxury of voting against the party on local issues. If like conditions prevail in other states the Republicans would do well to attend to them as promptly and efficiently as

Looking over the whole field, and noting such signs of public feeling as there are at this point in the campaign, it is reasonable to say that there is no evidence of a strong popular sweep toward Taft, while there is evidence that Bryun is stronger than he has Mr. been in his two preceding campaigns. In other words, as things now look, Mr. Taft is safe because he has a very wide margin to depend on, and Mr. Bryan's prospects are not substantially encouraging because he has so large a margin to overcome. As for the local issues, we think that most sensible men will not be sorry that the uncompromising prohibition policy has received a sethack in the state where it has been the most firmly intremched. Ultimately the spirit that administered this setback is likely to be directed toward the general policy of uni-versal Government interference and regulation in matters which the Government !

EMPIRE STATE BOSSES OF TODAY As They Appear at the Saratoga Convention.

From Dispatch to the New York Even-

ing Post.
A vast majority of the 1009 delegates have been a welcome sight to the to this convention are veterans of many crossed and recrossed the Zigzag in the fourths of them have attended as many as a half-dozen state conventions. All C. and more ago, as they struggled on the old leaders are here—men who ran toward the "settlements." Like most the political machine in New York other things in this life, a tavern at State before this year's "first voters" were born. Every man who has aspired to leadership in the Empire aspired to leadership in the Empire State in the last quarter of a century is here, with the exception of Thomas C. Platt. There are Senator Depew and ex-Senator Frank Hiscock and his son, Justice Hiscock, ex-Governor Odell and ex-Governor Black, Colonel Dunn, George W. Aldridge, General Stewart L. Woodford, Seth Low, William R. Wilcox, Francis Hendricks, Lou Payn and J. Sloat Fassett, Yet not among them all is there a

Lou Payn and J. Stoat Fassett.

Yet not among them all is there a man who measures up to the leaders of the past as a master of the political game. Odell might essay such a role if he would, some say, but it is clear that he does not see just what advantage would accrue to him by organizing a band of bosses, every one of whom would turn upon him at the first opportunity. So Odell is quiescent.

"If Tom Plati were in the saddle we wouldn't present such a sad spectacle,"

need is none of that fraudient proceeding and perjury to support. The game, for this year, has been played.

Six games in a row is a good enough record for any ball team. The Beavers frequently play like a ball team. But how often do the rooters and bugs make a noise like boosting for the home team?

"If Tom Platt were in the saddle we wouldn't present such a sad spectacle," growled one "leader" who had an active hand in dethroning that one-time boss. Of course, Tim Woodruff is the last man any one would look to for the sort of leadership that is demanded. Certainly Woodruff presents the most ludicrous picture of them all. Fassett and Payne and Hendricks and Barnes have the courage of their convictions, at least so far as talk is concerned.

have the courage of their convictions, at least so far as talk is concerned. Dunn and Aldridge and "Ben" Wilcox are willing to be counted for Hughes, realizing as they do there is no other course open to them. But Woodruff sits uneasily on the fence; it hurts him, and he squirms and makes faces, but that is all. When he does get off the fence, as he must sooner or later, the chances are that it will not be of his own volition. He will be pushed his own volition. He will be pushed or he will fail.

Thus, with no candidate to oppose the Governor in sight, kicking and acreaming like so many naughty schoolboys, the "patroons" are being dragged slowly but surely to the in-

Wants Insurance Against Airships.
Winsted Dispatch to New York World.
Jacob Weiner, a farmer of Nepaug, came here to buy fire insurance. He insisted on there being a flying-machine clause in the policy, saying he had read how Orville Wright had per-

facted his aeroplane, and he thought there was as much danger of a flying machine striking and wrecking his building as lightning if aeronautics keep pace with the development of auto-The farmer wanted a five-year policy, but when informed by Justice Smith, the insurance agent, that he was shead of the insurance companies, which have not yet begun to insure against loss by flying machines, he said

dejectedly:
"Insure my buildings for one year
only. Perhaps the companies will be up to date by the time my policy ex

Silver Spoon in Shark's Interior. Hartford (Conn.) Dispa

In the body of a shark caught by fish-ermen on a line near New London, Conn., was found a heavy aliver soup spoon four inches long engraved "Pequot House."

Locomotives.

Harriman superintendents of motive power, who are in session in this city, returned Sunday night from Lester, Wash, where they went to see the Northern Pacific's Mallett compound locomotives in action on the steep grades of the Cascade Rungs. William France ascade Range. William Evans. land, representing the Baldwin Locomo

The party left Pertland in a special train Friday night. Brenkfast was taker at Tacoma Saturday morning, and a trolley ride was given the party about the city by Munager Dimick, of the Tacoma Railway & Power Company, who also, took the superintendents for a ride out to American Lake. Luncheon was given the railroaders by A. A. Hilton at the

The special train was taken to Lester after luncheon, where the visitors were after function, where the visitors were received by Messrs, Moir and Crosby, of the Northern Pacific, and were taken over the mountains on a large Mallett compound engine. The work of these big roadsters was watched with interest by the motive power superintendents. by the motive power superintendents. Two of the big fellows, weighing 316,000 Two of the big fellows, weighing 316,000 pounds on the drivers, were found to do as much work and consume less fuel as three of the old type formerly in use on the steep mountain grades. Helper engines have been done away with on the grades out of Lester. On the track running up the mountain side for 14 miles, where there is a grade of 2.2 per cent, two Mallett compounds and a Mikado locomotive-hooked onto a trainload of 1800 tons and carried it up the grade at a

tons and carried it up the grade at a rate of ten miles an hour.

Upon the return to Tacoma, the su-perintendents went on to Sestile and were given a trolley ride about the city were given a trolley ride about the city by Superintendent Kempster, of the Seat-tle traction lines. The return trip from Seattle to Portland was made in record time, leaving Seattle at 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon and reaching Portland at 5 o'clock that afternoon. The run from Goble to Portland was made in 45 min-utes. Sixty-seven miles an hour was made with ease on the trip down from the Sound. Even better time would have been made but for a half-hour's delay at been made but for a half-hour's delay at Kalama. The train was made up of five private cars, brought here by the super-intendents, and a baggage coach.

Those making the trip were: First Section—Mr. Crosby, general master mechanic Northern Pacific; Mr. Bruce, master mechanic, Northern Pacific, Tacoma; Mr. Fuller, superintendent of motive power, Union Pacific, and wife, Omaha; Mr. Dalley, chlef draftsman, Union Pacific, and wife, Omaha; Mr. Nuffer, superintendent of motive power, Illinois Centrai, and wife, Chicago; Mr. Ryan, superintendent of motive power, Texas & Northern, and wife, Houston; Mr. Cade, M. C. B., Texas & Northern, Houston; Mr. Davisson, su-perintendent of motive power, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake, and wife, Los Angeles; Mr. Dunn, superintendent of motive power. Oregon Short Line, and wife, Salt Lake; Mr. Fields, superintend-ent O. R. & N., Portland; Mr. Younger, aster mechanic, Southern Pacific, Port-

Second Section-Mr. Moir, superintend-Second Section—Mr. Moir, superintendent of motive power, Northern Pacific, St. Paul; Mr. Small, general superintendent of motive power, Southern Pacific, San Francisco; Mr. Stillman, mechanical engineer, Southern Pacific, San Francisco; Mr. Heitzleman, superintendent of motive power, Southern Pacific, Sacramento; Mr. Shacky, superintendent of motive Sheedy, superintendent of motive lower, Southern Pacific, Los Angeles; Mr. Fitzpatrick, road foreman, Northern Pacific, Tacoma; Mr. Gilman, M. C. B., Northern Pacific, Tacoma; Mr. Graham, superintendent of motive power, O. R. & N., Portland.

HARRIMAN OFFICES ENLARGED

Ticket and Freight Business Single Headquarters. Marked improvements are being made

in the ticket offices of the Harriman lines at Third and Washington streets. The partition at the rear of the room is be-ing taken out, and the barbershop in the rear will be occupied by the railroad of-fice. A new counter 40 feet long, said to be the longest in any ticket office on the Coast, is being installed.

A feature of the changes now being made is the combination of freight and passenger offices in one. Not only will assenger offices in one. Not only will Congressman Theodore A. Bell, of W. Stinger, city ticket agent for the California, will not speak in Portland allied lines, still maintain his headquarters in the same office, but H. E. Louns-bury, general agent of the freight depart-ment, will also occupy the room, having his desk in the rear.

To give room for both divisions of traffic. another office on the ground floor of the pailing building, now occupied by the Northwestern, will be included in the main ticket office, making a very large room. The freight office to be moved to Third and Washington is now carrying on its business at 102 Third street. When it moves to the new location, the Northoffice will remove to the room at 102 Third.

It will be several weeks before all these changes can be brought about, but there is a force of carpenters at work remodeling the interior of the office to be changed. Additional clerks will be required when the quarters are enlarged in accordance with present plans. The in-creasing business handled by Mr. Stinger's office made it imperative to have

Freight Service to Salem.

Freight service was inaugurated on the main line of the Oregon Electric yesterday between Portland and Salem. yesterday between Portland and Salem. Dally freight trains will run in each direction hereafter, and will handle any quantity of freight, either carloads or less than carloads. Freight service has not been provided heretofore, on account of the purchase of a large number of freight cars in the East and the delay in their arrival. They have cover delay in their arrival. They have com and are being put in service. The com-pany's new freight depot at Water and Jefferson streets was opened yesterday and will hereafter receive and dispatch

G. W. Talbot to Go East.

G. W. Taibot, general manager of the Oregon Electric Railway, will leave the city next Monday for a month's visit in the East. He will attend the annual convention of the general managers of the American Street and Interurban Railways, which meets at Atlantic City, October 12-16, and will also hold con-ferences with the Moffstt & White in-terests in New York, who control the Oregon Electric. Prospective improve-ments and the building of feeder lines next season will be talked over by Mr. Talbot while in New York.

Traffic Agents Visitors Ernest Carley, manager of the North-

western department of the Cunard Steam J. Cook, passenger agent for the Colorado & Southern Railway, at Trinidad, Cal. D. E. F. Buckingham, purchasing agent for the St. Paul road, at Seattle, and C. W. Mount, general agent at Lewiston for the O. R. & N., were outside trans-portation officials who spent yesterday in Portland on business for their respective

Railroad President Coming.

Island system, is due to arrive in Portland today. Mr. Winchell's headquarters are in Chicago, and he is on a trip of inspection of the Pacific Coast country. He spent yesterday in Seattle and is on his way south.

Railroadmen Witness Test of Glant Judge Gantenbein Cites Illinois Decision as Precedent.

Constitutionality of the vehicle tax was upheld by the State Circuit Court yesterday, and the City Council's right to pass an ordinance establishining that assessment was affirmed. A. A. Kadderly and J. C. Mann, who resisted payment, will either have to appeal to the Supreme Court or stand trial on a charge of operating delivery vehicles

without the required license The case was decided by Judge Gantenbein, who based his decision fidings of the Illinois Supreme in similar litigation. The matter was presented in court in the form of a demurrer by the city to an application from Kadderly and Mann for a writ of habeas corpus. They applied for this writ following their arrest for viola-tions of the vehicle tax ordinance. It was contended by them that they already were paying personal property tax on the vehicles as well as an occu-pation tax, and that to make an ad-ditional levy on their vehicles would

be triple taxation and contrary to the Judge Gantenbein said that the City Council received its authority to pass such an ordinance from the Legislature and that the action of the Legislature in granting such right was clearly in harmony with the Constitu-tion. He sustained the City's demur-rer and thereby brought the litigation to an end, unless appeal is taken, which is not thought likely

HOTEL-OWNER IS RESPONSIBLE

Acceptance of Valuables for Safekeeping Makes Him Liable.

When a hotel-cierk accepts a pock-etbook for safe-keeping the hotel company is responsible for the contents, according to a decision made by Circuit Judge Cleland yesterday. The case at issue was that of Mary E. Clay-against the Merchants hotel. The wo-man is a paimist doing business across the street from the hotel. She was in the habit of leaving her purse there nights. Recently she left her purse, containing \$92, with E. T. Hesa, the

Hess threw the money into a drawer while he attended to a bus-load of nev arrivals and later placed it in the safe. When the owner called for her money next day there was but \$4.50 left. The hotel management resisted payment of the difference and the matter was taken into court.

Employing Firm Wins Suit.

Henrietta Magone's suit to collect money her son would have earned had he not been disabled, falled in the Circuit Court yesterday. She asked that the Portland Manufacturing Company be working for the company two years ago and thereby the boy's earning capacity was cut down. The sult was decided by a jury which was instructed in favor of the defendant firm by Judge Morrow.

Seeks Divorce and Her Child.

Mary E. Scott asked the Circuit Court yesterday for a divorce from Alvah Scott. They were married November 12, 1859, at Lancaster, Neb., and Scott disappeared in June, 1907, while they were in Portland. She asks the custody of their 4-year-old and accepting that Scott is not a fit. son, declaring that Scott is not a fit person to have charge of him.

Three Prisoners Are Arraigned.

Three arraignments were held in the Circuit Court yesterday. Charles Healy, charged with forgery, pleaded not guilty. Lillie Morris, charged with assaulting Glen Terry, a boy, pleaded not guilty and a similar plea was made by P. H. Triggs, charged with beating Vernon Knight.

OREGON SCHEDULE OF BELL

California Congressman Will Not Speak Here This Campaign.

this campaign, alti three addresses in the state this week Last night he addressed the Democrats at Medford, tonight he will speak at Eugene and at Salom Wednesday night. The following night he will be at

Seattle. But for the fact that Senator Gore, he blind orator of Oklahoma, is the blind orator the blind orator of Oklahoma, is scheduled to speak here Friday night under the suspices of the Democratic State Central Committee, arrange-ments probably would have been made by which the chairman of the Denver ention would deliver an address

Forest Grove Plans Taft Club.

W. A. Williams, of Forest Grove, called W. A. Williams, of Forest Grove, called at Republican headquarters yesterday and reported that a Taft Club would be organised in that city tonight, under the auspices of the Republican State Central Committee. The Bourne people quietly organized such a club in Forest Grove a few weeks ago, but when the responsibil-ty for the organization was discovered ity for its organisation was discovered the club was dissolved and its delegates to the state convention of Taff clubs were withdrawn. The club to be formed tonight will be organized by many of the members of the original club but it be affiliated with the Republican S organization, according to Mr. Willis

John Temple Graves to Speak.

Paulinus McDonald, who is in charge of the Independence party headquar-ters in this city, has completed ar-rangements for the meeting to be held under the auspices of this political organization at the Knights of Pythias Hall next Saturday night. At that time John Temple Graves, Independ-ence nomines for Vice-President, will deliver an address. If the hall should prove insufficiently large to accommothe audience speak from a carriage in the street.

Sunnyside to Have Rally.

Republicans at Sunnyside have arranged for a big rally Thursday night. The principal speaker will be Mayor George F. Rodgers, of Salem, who has notified the State Central committee that he will take the stump for two or three weeks in the interest of Taft. There will be several local speakers at the Sunnyside meeting.

Democrats Will Hold Meeting.

A joint meeting of Precincts 42 and 43, Seliwood, has been arranged by the Democrats to be held next Monday night in Union Hall, Thirteenth and Tenino streets. A list of the speaners for this meeting has not been selected by County Chairman Thomas.

Football Players to Meet.

A special meeting of the general body of association football players will be held under the auspices of the Portland Association Football Club tonight in the office of District Attorney Cameron. The report of the committee of seven, appointed to make recommendations covering all the present season's