co-Invariably in Advance. (By Mall.)

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT 29, 1908

THE CAMPAIGN "DEBATE." It is probable that the Roosevelt-Bryan controversy is now at an end. Neither will wish to say much more to and both are voluble. In belligerency Roosevelt is superior; in volubility he country to see this carried further. It is Taft who is the Republican candidate, not Roosevelt; and Taft every day is speaking for himself. speeches are of the plain, practical and sensible kind. They show a grasp of every important matter under discus-He is, as the New York Sun though the Sun cannot be numbered among his supporters-"a sound lawyer and judge, of the widest training in public affairs, eminently fit to be President." And since he is to be President (unless Bryan is to be), the

country wants to hear him. But we believe it is an undesirable custom into which the canvass for the Presidency has fallen—the custom of pushing the candidates out to make speeches for themselves. It has grown up within the memory of men yet living, and it comes from the Democratic rather than from the Republican party. It was started by Douglas, an aggressive politician, who had little regard for precedent or decorum. Lincoin did not "take the stump" in his own behalf. But Greeley did, and Blaine did. Cleveland did not, nor did McKinley, nor Roosevelt. Taft did not but the circumstances have compelled him. He has yielded to imperious custom, which doubtless hereafter will compel all candidatesselected not for their worth, but for their "stumping" powers.

The man who excites hopes that never can be fulfilled, who promises what he never will be able to perform has a kind of advantage in a contest of this kind. He is not detained much scruples; he sees nothing clearly himself and imparts his vague and unrealizable notions to others. Mr. Bryan's favorite query, "Shall the people rule?" comes to nothing; for he expects the ruling multitude to form an opinion by following the opinion of himself; which indeed has some plausibilities to back it, but nothing realizable. In all ages oratory like this has been barren of results. But it is formidable, for the time, till the expectations it excites vanish into thin

the more dignified words, by debute, must go on; to come to crises at times by disagreements that produce war. But yet people who talk and talk will not fight so often, and the system has some historical value in the fact that it often enables portions of the Nation, who otherwise would be armed enemies, to be only factions.

WORDS AND DEEDS

It is ardently to be desired that the President and Mr. Bryan may both strive to practice the virtue of brevity If they intend to keep up their interchange of letters. Sundry advantages will accrue to them and to the public if they limit their outpourings to a column or so a day. For one thing, their respective styles will appear energetic. The satire being boiled down will bite more savagely and the fire of epithets will wound in proportion as it is concentrated. Pungent and convincing as the President's last letter to Mr. Bryan is, still it suffers somewhat from prolixity. Twice as spite of a shipment of \$2,000,000 gold been only half as long.

If this is true it is a pity, for what Mr. Roosevelt says in the letter bears serve is still more than \$50,000,000 in weightly on the issues which the voters must decide. The section on the publication of campaign contributions banks have reached the enormous is less important than the rest. In amount of \$1,405,935,000, while banks is less important than the rest. Indeed. In those paragraphs the Prestdential pen came dangerously near to a lapse into special pleading. The bad deposits of \$1,044,808,200, a total of logic of the plea which Mr. Roosevelt makes for secret contributions is so transparent that one cannot call it ophistry. It is, more likely, a case of Homer composing while he nods and mistaking rubbish for inspired poetry. There is no respectable reason why all campaign contributions should not be entered in a public register as soon as they are made. In trying to excuse the contrary practice, Mr. Roosevelt impairs, rather than strengthens, the terrific cogency of the rest of his letter, though he does not impair it very

The beginning and end of the President's letter are the valuable parts of it, which is lucky, because the middle is the part that everybody will skip. The beginning treats of what has been accomplished in law enforcement against the defiant corporations. The end treats of Mr. Haskell, of Qklahoma. and it is pleasant to observe how little there is left of that precious rogue | October 19, only to fall with a crash. when Mr. Roosevelt gets through with him. Mr. Bryan is not the only perwho makes a habit of sneering at the "trust busting" of the administration. Many others do the same. It is common to hear that the President's \$54,000,000 below the legal requireopposition to the law-breaking corpo- ments. rations is mere sound and fury signifying nothing. "Don't the trusts go on flourishing in spite of it all? Show us one solitary magnate whom Roose- \$6,000,000 a week later. Since that velt has put in jail." Thus they harp

Mr. Bryan and those who echo him 000,000, when the demand for crop-seem to forget that Mr. Roosevelt has moving funds began in June. The denot the power to jall anybody. He crease from that figure has been recannot even issue an injunction and markably small considering the deimprison those who disobey it. All he | mands that are usually made during can do is to bring offenders to trial by the period when the crop is moving. tedious and roundabout legal process The possibility of Bryan's election has and by the decision of the court he had the effect of making the New

must ablde. If there are no trust magnates in jail the fault belongs to the law and the court, not to the Presiof his predecessors is shown by Victor Murdock in the October McClure's. The Sherman anti-trust law passed in Harrison's time and his Attorney-General began only seven suits under it, four in equity and three at law. The latter all falled. The former produced three futile injunctions and an appeal to the Supreme Court. This appeal was fought out by Mr. Olney under Cleveland's administration, and its result was the far-reaching decision against pooling agreements among the railroads. This injurious victory over the railroads almost ends the story of Cleveland and Olney's efforts to break up plutocratic monopolles, while their real against the labor unions was furfous. The Addyston Pipe & Steel Trust was broken up while Cleveland was President, but Judge Taft was the man who decided the case. In McKinley's administra-

tion only three trifling prosecutions

were begun under the Sherman law.

So much for Mr. Roosevelt's predeessors. All together they began 18 cases against the trusts, of which the majority failed. Mr. Roosevelt has begun 37 cases, most of which have ucceeded. Out of the 19 which have been decided he has won 17 and lost other. But both are belligerent 2. In other words, the cases he has gained only fall short by one of the number all his predecessors perhaps Bryan. But it will not edify lost and gained, while there are 18 of his cases still pending, of which, judging by the past, he will win a goodly These figures show proportion. how much force there is in Mr. Bryan's sneer that "Roosevelt has done nothing against the trusts." He has done twice as much as all his predecessors together. If Mr. Bryan were elected President be must either continue the Roosevelt trust policy or change it. If he changed it, how could he better it? Could he do more? Could he do it more effectively? If he did not change the Roosevelt policy would he be likely to carry it out as well as Mr. Taft? The Secretary of War has been the President's trusted counsellor throughout. He understands the polley because he has helped to form it. Mr. Bryan offers us a baseless promise Mr. Taft, substantial performance The former gives us words, the latter deeds. It does not seem very difficult to decide which is the safer leader.

Prohibition can't be enforced in New England because they eat so much salt codfish. Even those who vote for prohibition next hour want to quench their thirst. The bibulous person who watches the barkeeper filling the high-ball glass from the syphon may not realize that he is indebted to the sacred cod for his thirst; nor does the barkeeper fully understand it.

But Secretary Straus, of the De partment of Commerce and Labor, said at the opening of the Interna tional Fisheries Congress at Washington the other day, that dried fish was the greatest thirst-provoker yet discovered, and moreover, that the early New England trade with the West Indies, where various New England rule, that one begins the perusal of products were exchanged for Jamaica rum, might be traced indirectly to the unquenchable thirst provoked by saited fish.

Then if thirst is to be extirpated root and branch, let prohibition be extended to sait fish and sait meats. We are pickling and drying salmon and salting and smoking meats, and we complain that prohibition can't be enforced. How are we to denounce sensationalism. trammel up the consequences while promote the cause?

It is plain that prohibition should prohibit things that provoke thirst; not only dried fish and smoked meats. but piquant sauces and "keen" on this, for support of local option.

Isn't it most unscientific, and all wrong, for government to strike at offered the sinners after the man must be controlled in his drink why not control and repress the thirst-producing stuffs, laying the ax at the root of the tree? This would be scientific prohibition

STRENGTHENING THE RESERVES. The New York bank statement continues to reflect the extreme caution with which financiers are proceeding. The statement for the week ending last Saturday shows a decrease more than \$6,000,000 in loans, and in many voters would have read it had it to Canada for crop-moving purposes, and a similar amount to interior points in this country, the surplus reexcess of the legal requirements. De posits in New York clearing-house and trust companies not members of the Clearing-House Association hold more than \$2,450,000,000. The trust companies carry a much smaller

amount of cash on hand than the

associated clearing-house banks, but the report shows a total of more than

\$99,000,000, which, with the reserve

of the clearing-house banks, brings

the total on hand up to more than \$500,000,000. The first anniversary of the panic of 1907 will be here in less than thirty days and the latter part of October will show some seemingly phenomenal gains in bank clearings and in the eserves as compared with one year ago. The surplus reserve of the New York banks vanished during the week ending October 26, when it was reported more than \$1,000,000 below the legal requirements. It had previously dwindled to \$2.690,000 for the week ending October 5, but a heroic effort was made to stem the tide and it was built up to more than \$11,000,000 by The drastic part of the panic was

The upbuilding process was so rapid that a deficit of \$11,509,000 on January 4 was supplanted by a surplus of time the gains have been steady until the surplus reserve amounted to \$66 .-

maximum deficit in reserves

reached November 23, when the

statement showed them more than

York financiers unusually careful, and with the preparations they are making for such a calamity, its actual appeardent. He has done his part. How ance would hardly create so great a much better he has done it than any turmoil as was in evidence last October and November.

CAPITALIZING THEIR REGRETS. There is much post-mortem regret over the indifferent manner in which the first annual exhibition of the Pacific National Show was received by Portland people. This, of course, does not pay the bills contracted in the successful effort to give the Pacific Northwest the greatest livestock show and racing meet in its history, but the feeling argues well for the success of the next meeting. Those who, through neglect or misunderstanding of the impe tance of the event, failed to extend support during the meeting just closed will now have an opportunity to assist in making the 1909 show a brilliant success by guaranteeing a patronage which will warrant the directors in proceeding with the plans already laid

Next year's show will be visited by thousands of strangers who will come West to the Alaska-Yukon exhibition and, if it is up to the high standard established at the initial attempt, it cannot fall to prove of inestimable value to the city and state. should be generous response to the efforts of the management to dispose of a large number of admission tickets sufficient to warrant a repetition of the high-class exhibition just ended.

AN AGES' OLD PLEA. Frank D. Pinkham, for eight years one of the most trusted employes of the Tacoma Mill Company, has "gone wrong." Wine, women, cards, automobiles at \$5 an hour, and an extra plunge at the Seattle races ran up an expense account that his salary, though no doubt a good one, would not meet. In the financial stress that resulted he shook the dust of Puget Sound cities from his feet, taking with him funds to the amount of several thousand dollars that belonged to his

employers. Even in the matter of responsibility for the fast pace that Pinkham set for himself, and the money, not his own, that was required to keep it up there are no new features in this story. It is the "same old slobbered tale" in which Adam appeared in the title role some thousands of years ago—a sorry

The woman beguiled me." These words have been voiced in the whimpering tones of the poltroon for gener ations. There are no variations what ever in the pulling recital. Wine and wassall, fine raiment and a "good time," theft of money to meet the expense incurred, flight and open disgrace-these are the counts in the familiar indictment of a life ruined through voluntary excesses but against which the ages' old plea, "the woman beguiled me," is regularly entered.

SENSATIONAL PREACHING. In returning daily thanks for our blessings, let us not forget Dr. S. C. Lapham. His sermons are a source of mingled sorrow and joy, but the foy so heavily preponderates, as a each new one with anticipations of entertainment which are seldom disap-His latest empties half a ozen vials of wrath upon those of his pulpit brethren who draw large crows by what Dr. Lapham calls sensational methods." One is tempted to remark in passing, that quite frequently the most sensational of all preachers are those who most bitterly ever was a more theatrical bid for attention than the good doctor's recent tirade against the women, it has es-

caped our notice. But as to "vaudeville in the pulpit" and other such quaint devices for We shall want the initiative gathering in sinners from the highways and hedges, these methods may be bad or good, according to what is the effect instead of the cause? Since gathered. There is an old saying among lawyers that it makes no difference how a criminal is got into court, whether by persuasion, guile or force; the important fact is what is done to him while he is there. So to the secular mind it appears as if preachers like Dr. Lapham paid a great deal too much attention to the arts which their brethren employ to attract the lost to the fold. If mingled with the noise and vaudeville there is a generous seasoning of the gospel it all comes right in the end, does it not? The main thing is to make careless people go to church and listen to the old, old story. If the worn-out creeds and moth-eaten traditions which Dr. Lapham so lauds will not attract them, why the preacher, if he is a man of sense, will intro duce something that is true and modern. Both truth and modernness are terrible bugaboos to some pulpiteers, but the common people have a preference for them which is not easily overcome, and the minister who utilizes it for good seems wiser than the one who vainly fights it. Has Dr. Lapham forgotten how sensational the methods of Jesus were, feeding the multitude with a handful of bread, curing the sick, raising the dead and

MORE EXPENSIVE RED TAPE

It would be interesting to know whether it is the regulation Govern-ment red tape bungling, or the strength of the Atlantic Coast "pull" that is responsible for construction of Pacific Coast lightships and lighthous tenders at a point more than 12,000 miles away from the locality where they are to be stationed. Not since the Government built a huge drydock Manila at Newport News and towed it more than half way around the world, entailing a needless expense of about \$100,000 before it reached its destination, has it indulged in such a wasteful proceeding as that in conneccomparatively short lived, for the tion with the small vessels now en route to the Pacific Coast.

In the case of the drydock, the say ing effected by having the craft built on the Atlantic seaboard was less than \$15,000, and the additional cost of sending the craft to her destination was about \$100,000. Several times while en route the great, unwieldy craft narrowly escaped destruction, and the risk, had it been assumed by as insurance company, would have cost many thousands. The fleet now under way from New York to San Francisco and Portland consists of three lighthouse tenders and three lightships. The diminutive size of the vessels makes it necessary that frequent stops be made for coal, and at every port at which they call there

will be pilotage and other port charge to be met. The aggregate cost of this long journey will run into big figures and there is the ever-present danger of such small vessels being lost.

There are half a dozen shipyards on the Pacific Coast which would have built these vessels and delivered them at their Pacific Coast stations for much less than it will cost the Government to deliver them where they will be Unfortunately for placed in service. the Pacific Coast bidders, a surplus of red tape and a scarcity of common ordinary business sense prevent the Government from taking anything into consideration except that the bids for these vessels delivered at Atlantic coast ports were lower than those for the same craft delivered at Pacific oast ports, where the vessels were to be stationed.

The absurdity of that storied rule that "a pint's a pound the around," has never appealed world has never appealed to the beepers of the royal red tape in the departments at Washington, for much of the work that they put forth bears unmistakable evidence that the rule is in constant use in awarding contracts

A record-breaking increase of more than 5,000,000 bushels in the American visible supply of wheat yesterday caused a slight break in the market but the inherent strength of the cereal was shown when the price failed to break under \$1 per bushel for either the May or December option, while the spot market closed firm at 99% c per bushel. The strength of the market in the face of the bearish statistics yesterday was remarkable. only was the increase in the visible one of the largest on record, but there was an increase of nearly 3,000,000 bushels in world's shipments, while quantities on passage were nearly 1, 000,000 bushels greater than for the preceding week. The growers of the Pacific Northwest, having sold quite freely early in the season, are in a position to regard any weakness with equanimity, but, in spite of vesterday's bearish news, a pronounced decline in prices is hardly probable.

A McMinnville farmer tells of a return of \$38 an acre from raising hogs. Specifically, he let 57 hogs have the run of a 100-acre field of clover early in the season, later confined them to a three-acre field of clover. then to an eight-acre field of wheat and finally to a four-acre patch of peas. The pasturage was a benefit to the first clover field, which was afterward mowed for seed, so does not count. For the rest the hogs did all the harvesting, and were rounded out at the last with \$42 worth of milifeed. Summing up, the owner found that the returns showed a fair interest on 15 acres of land at \$400 an acre after deducting the cost of putting in the wheat and peas. When Oregon farmers each dedicate corner of their farms to individual experimental stations, as in this case, the day of unprofitable farming in the state will be over.

Two physicians at \$100 per month and a nurse at \$75 per month are recent additions to the Mayor's official There have also been added an assistant health officer at \$125 per month, and a bacteriologist at \$75 per month, since Dr. Wheeler, alone and unaided, looked after the health of the city for a saiary of \$125 per month. This increase of something over \$5000 per year in one branch of city officialdom should not disturb the equanimity of the taxpayers, for it is light in comparison with what might be expected with the possibilities that are before us. Why stop with one nurse, when there are schools all over the city which might be used as resting places for \$75-per-month-at-taches? On with the dance, for the hills are footed by the taxpavers, and their rights are not entitled to consideration

The latest mistaken-for-a-deer tragthe explanation given by the man who pulled the trigger is that his friend, who is not here to present his version disobeyed instructions. It had been previously arranged that the friend should remain at a point farther up the ridge than where he was killed. This is probably the best excuse that could be advanced for the criminal carelessness, but it fails to excuse the hunter. Even had his friend remained at the point decided on, the man who was so handy with his gun would hardly be justified in shooting at the first object that moved a bush. There is always the possibility that there might be more than two hunters out in the same county. If this reckles killing continues, no careful hunter will dare to enter the woods without a suit of mail or boiler plate.

The steamship Guernsey, which entered the Columbia River without a clean bill of health, was fined \$5000 by the Astoria collector of customs The customary permission to knock off \$4995 of the fine will be forthcoming from Washington as soon as the master's protest is received at the Capitol. Our quarantine laws are not half so stringent and severe as they seem. The most imposing thing in connection with them is the bewildering maze of red tape in which they are bandaged.

Haskell says he will sue for defamation of character. It will be necessary for the defendant only to put in evidence Haskell's forced resignation from the Democratic National Com-mittee, and from the office of treasurer of the committee for the cam-The resignation was confespaign. sion of everything.

Whatever may be the punishmen for Sunday law breakers, District Attorney Cameron dare not indict a lot of people for climbing the hills the first day of the week and bringing in big bunches of red Autumn leaves to illuminate and warm their homes.

If the President and Mr. Bryan had to pay telegraph tolls on "letters" in terchanged the past week, perhaps the communications would be shorter.

Fortunate, indeed, was the West Side Portlander whose laundry stove was in good enough repair to boil the coffee for yesterday's breakfast.

When you write "synthetic philos ophy," and it appears in print "'sym-pathetic' philosophy," you feel the injury, but there is no remedy.

There's one consolation. This campaign can't run more than five weeks

REMARKS ON JEFFERSON. Evidently His Followers Know Little

of His History.

(Tillamook Herald.) "Why doesn't the Republican party do something for the farmers?" asks Mr. Bryan. This belongs to the same category as his other fool query, "Shall the people rule?" Somebody ought to tell Bryan about the homestead act, which the Republican party put on the statute book just as soon as it gained power in the Government, and which the Democratic party had defeated while it held sway. That act, passed to years ago, did more than any other single fact toward peopling the West. It contributed bundreds of thousands of settlers to Bryan's own state.

If Bryan calls this "ancient history," ne things will be cited here which are not ancient. There are 66 Agricultural Colleges in the country. These originated passed by the Republican Conin an act gress in Lincoln's day, but the principal gain in the number was made in the past few years. There are agricultural experiment stations in many of these states which are an outgrowth of this Republican legislation. In 1902 President Roosevelt signed the National irrigation act, which had been passed by a Republican Congress which is effective through the whole arid region of the country and which has already created homes for thousands of persons.

Did Mr. Bryan ever hear of the rural free delivery of mail? If not, somebody ought to tell him about this at once. His own State of Nebraska has a good many miles of these free delivery routes which have brought the farmer into close cominication with the world. This is also Republican work and every intelligent farmer in the country knows about it, even if Bryan is ignorant of it. Through the Department of Agriculture the Government spends great sums of money every year for the benefit of the farmers, largely as a consequence of the improvements in methods of cultivation which have originated in experiments by the Government, the farmer is less dendent than formerly on the uncertain ties of the weather, and the average diasions of the crops have increased. As a result of all these Republican aids to agriculture the aggregate value of the farm products of the United States for 1908 is \$5,000,000,000, as compared with \$1,-000,000,000 in 1860, just before the Republicans entered office. While the country's population has increased two and three quarter times since \$860, the farm products have multiplied eight times. Here are a few points which some farme: ought to bring to Bryan's attention

THE ALLEGED CLEVELAND LETTER Statement by Mr. P. S. Hastings,

Executor of the Cleveland Estate. That the letter attributed to Mr leveland was received and published in good faith by the New York Times cannot be doubted. Mr. F. S. Hastings, executor of the Cleveland estate, in a letter published in the Times last Wednesday, pronounced it genuine; yet wo days reversed that opinion. Hastings, when shown extracts from various papers criticising him for not stating more promptly such facts as he knew about the letter, wrote to the Times affirming the letter. The whole matter is an exceedingly strange and curious thing. The man who supplied the letter to the newspaper syndicate only says that it was "not written nor dictated by Mr. Cleveland as it appeared in print." But that Mr. Cleveland had some part in its composition seems certain. Perhaps it was only through conversations; for he would hardly, have given out notes of an unfinished article. Here is the Hastings

intribled article. Here is the Hastings letter to The Times:

I have delayed making any public statement regarding this matter, acting under natice of counsel. The facts are that there is abundant evidence that Mr. Cleveland was engaged in writing an article for publication some time prior to his death, who merely obtained from me, after Mr. Cleveland's death, confirmation of his authority to sell it to the New York Times. My sole connection with the affair was in acting in my capacity as Mr. Cleveland's executor to confirm the arrangement that had already been consummated between Mr. Cleveland and the literary agent.

Naturally, in view of the doubts cast by the various critics upon the authoritity of the document. I took great pains to investigate all the conditions surrounding the transaction between Mr. Cleveland and the literary agent, and I can state positively that I have no evidence which would warrant any doubt as to the genuineness of the article in question.

There are within my knowledge facts and incidents that confirm my belief in the genuineness of the article in question. During the course of my investigations I have uncarthed a design among certain prominent Democratic leaders who have asserted that in order to off-set the effect of this article of Mr. Cleveland's it would be necessary for them to question its authenticity. Of this I have abundant poof, which can be produced at any time if necessary.

any time if necessary SOMETHING HAS BEEN DONE.

A Few Points That Might Be Brought

to Bryan's Attention.

Pendleton Tribune, A recent lasue of The Orego tained an exhaustive analysis of the public career of Thomas Jefferson as con-trasted with that of Alexander Hamilton, which was so comprehensive and fair that it could be read by every citizen. To be sure, it contained nothing which is not already known to students of American political history, but his part in the form-ative period of the United States Government was so conspicuous that the effect of his influence and its trend should be generally known.

The Oregonian's dissection of Jefferson's The Oregonian's dissection of Jeneraon's pernicious course in many instances occurring in the period following the Revolution is absolutely along lines which the history of that time amply supports. Every step made by Washington and Hamilton in the construction of a government that should have sufficient internal strength and recuperative vitality to surstrength and recuperative vitality to survive internal dissensions, which could even then be easily forefold, was opposed by Jefferson not only openly, but in the most insidious manner also, and methods were employed so underhanded that they

would put to blush those which are com-mon in ward politics today. Jefferson's repeated attacks upon Wash-ington's administration, even while he was his Secretary of State, reveal his real, "cunning" character. He was never a sincere man—no more than is Bryan of today-and the steadfastness with which his present followers applied his every public act indicates a surprising lack of study of the history of his time, which is to be found in abundance in every public II-

More Teachers Required. OREGON CITY, Or., Sept. 28 .- (Spe-

cial.) — The new Gladstone school, which opened last Monday, has an enrollment that exceeds expectations to the extent that an additional teacher has been engaged and a general shift-ing of the gradework is necessary. Miss Edna Caufield, who graduated last June from the University of Oregon, has been given the first and sec-ond grades, Miss Pearl Selvers the third and fourth, Miss Munsen the fifth, sixth and seventh and Professor Vedder the eighth, ninth and tenth. The Oregon City schools are also be-

Stealing to Help Sister Does Not De-

ter Sentence. Because he stole a gold watch and other fewelry, valued at \$157, that he might assist a destitute sister in Detroit, Mich., so he said. Harry Riggs must serve a year have been deserted by her husband. Riggs is a member of Company D, Twentieth Infantry, -now stationed in California. He pleaded guilty to simple larceny before Judge Gantenbein, in the Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon, and was sen-The property, which belonged to

clously in the face twice, and then attempted to choke him. He shot at Braun twice, he said. Judge Gantenbein took the case under advisement, and will sentence the man today, Eugene Rooney, 19 years old, pleaded guilty to simple larceny, and after being sentenced to serve a year in the Penitentiary, was paroled to H. M. Esterly, formerly connected with the Juvenile Court. Rooney remained in the store of J. Nudelman on the night of September 8 until after it had been closed and stole about 10 from the cash register.

Charged by the grand jury with the embezzlement of \$498.40 from the Thiel Detective Service Company on May 2, W. E. Douglas pleaded not guilty yesterday.

Joseph O'Brien admitted to the court that he is guilty of stealing personal articles belonging to Fred Mailetton August 14. He said he came to Portland

gust 14. He said he came to Portland rom London, Ont., and had been here but

from London, Ont., and had been here but two days when he was arrested. He must serve one year in the County Jail.

A. P. Markham was arraigned. He was recently indicted by the grand jury for obtaining money by faise pretenses. It is asserted that he passed a MS check on M. Gardner, a saloon man. District Attorney Cameron said that the check was indorsed by George Reed, and that it was just to the passed and that it was just to the passed and that it was just to the passed of the life was just the life was just to the passed of the life was just to the passed of the life was just the life was just to the passed of the upon his representations that it was paid by Gardner. As Reed has now reimbursed the saloon-keeper the District Attorney recommended that Markham be permitted to go on his own recognizance. Judge Gantenbein will decide today whether or ot to dismiss the case.

not to dismiss the case.

Harry A. Clark pleaded not guilty to forging a check August 12, and singing the name of J. Sorensen. The check was made out in favor of the International School of Music, and drawn on the First National Bank of Coquille.

National Bank of Coquille.

Peter Kallor was arraigned on a charge of burglary, and a demurrer to the indictment submitted to the court.

Otto Tanberg pleaded not guilty to a charge of contributing to the delinquency of 15-year-old Selma Schwartz.

of is-year-oid seima schwartz.

M. F. Copley was arraigned on a similar charge involving i-year-old Edith Non-kin. He will plead at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Tom Schock and Eugene Bachelor will enter their pleas today. The former is charged with causing 8-year-old Violet L. Harris to become a delinquent child, and the latter with contributing to the de-linquency of 17-year-old Katle Stricklin. The case against F. Bloom, charged with stealing \$300, was dismissed because the prosecuting witness cannot be found.

TELLING ABOUT KELLY BUTTE

Grand Jury Probes Administration. Ends Work by Saturday.

H. Warwick, M. Calker and John served time at Kelly Butte, were brought before the grand were brought percent yesterday, presumably to tell yesterday, presumably to tell they know regarding affairs at the wine although an air of the rock pile. Although an air of secrecy is maintained about the grand jury room, it is said that at least one of the men has a grievance against Superintendent Briggs for being fastened to the bars of a cell with his hands above his head for refusing to work. He was sent to the rock pile he says had reached the delirium

tremens stage.

The present grand jury will cease its work next Saturday. The October grand jury, to be drawn from the regular panel, will take its place. Deputy County Clerk Bush has completed the list of jurors who will try cases next month. It is as follows: pletted the list of jurors who will try cases next month. It is as follows:

N. E. Ayer, R. H. Ashby, R. G. Ashley, J. G. Bacher, John Bliss, H. J. Burrews, J. E. Blackburn, T. J. Burns, K. Barlier, I. Brunn, H. Bacher, J. B. Barns, K. Barlier, I. Brunn, H. Butter, Thomas H. Brinson, William Bailis, George C. Burton, S. W. Bugbee, Herman Burks, H. Bruck, P. B. Brigham, J. C. Bayer, G. J. Burns, W. S. Blackney, Baines, John Chalmore, H. L. Chaplie, B. J. Cress, A. B. Cameron, C. C. Caples, D. Chambers, A. M. Compton, A. Cornutt, J. R. Callahan, Louis Chartenson, Henry L. Carl, Sherman Cochran, A. J. Clark, William C. Clow, C. C. Childress, C. H. Cobb, R. C. Clyde, A. M. Cox, Frank Collinson, F. J. Calrek, J. T. Conenanon, Harry T. Clarks, J. L. Cline, G. L. Davenport, L. F. Danforth, N. Day, A. Dilby, J. Dannels, E. Dimbat, J. Dellar, N. E. Daugherty, N. Davis, George W. Davis, W. H. Donahue, C. L. England, R. R. Effinger, C. D. Fraser, Joseph Finke, William H. Foulkes, W. H. Foster, Henry Fassbender, F. J. Fellaws, P. Feldman, B. E. Flab, R. Garrison, A. H. Griswold, M. B. Gedfrey, Charles Gauld, Paul Geisler, C. W. Goode, R. E. Gibson, George F. Hubbard, E. T. Hatch, Frany Heiney, N. Bodgeon, George B. Hampton, J. A. Howard, Theodore Henrichsen, J. Harriseld, J. B. Hampton, W. I. Harris, William P. Hansen, John H. James, Oth Learned, E. O. Magoot, Thomas A. Mosr, A. J. McCure, O. P. Polk, Fred Rix, Feter F. Sievers, Fred Emmelsen, William Smith, H. P. Taylor, J. E. Williams, P. Dectsion, in Augustation Question. ases next month. It is as follows:

Decision in Annexation Question.

Presiding Judge Gantenbeln, of the Circuit Court, will decide at 2 o'clock this afternoon whether or not County Clerk Fields must place the Mount Scott annexation question on the bal-lot for the Presidential election in No-vember. A petition that an order for a writ of mandamus be made was presented to the court yesterday after-noon and taken under advisement.

Administer Simon Estate.

E. M. Lauce was appointed yester-lay by Judge Webster administrator of the Leon P. Simon estate. This con-sists of a \$7500 claim against the Clark & Wilson Lumber Company on accoun-of an accident by which Simon met his death.

Bank Closes Early in Life.

FRESNO, Cal., Sept. 28.—The Valley Savings Bank of Fresno, incorporated under another name originally on January 16, with an authorized capital stock of \$200,000, was ordered temporarily suspended by order of the State Bank Commission and its affairs temporarily placed in charge of fairs temporarily placed in charge of an accountant. One who is conversant with the affairs of the institution, says that the depositors will be paid in full

May Place Bibles in Hotels.

KANSAS CITY, Sept, 28 .- An organized movement to place a Bible in the rooms of every hotel in the United States was formulated at the Grand-Avenue Methodist Church last night at meeting of the Gideons, an organization of Christian Traveling Men

PATHETIC PLEA OF NO AVAIL SCHISM IN OREGON DEMOCRACT

Rival Factions Seeking to Run the State Campaign.

Dual-headed is Democracy's paign in Oregon, and hydra-headed if may be before the campaign is over for into the ranks of the unterrifted has come two Democratic organiza-The sister is said to
by her husband. Riggs
company D, Twentieth
titioned in California.

Harmony talk prevails when information is given to the public with refer-

ence to this double-headed campaign but underneath are nettles. The party's regularly constituted campaigns committee in this state is composed of Alex Sweek and John tenced. The property, which belonged to Mary Barton, was stolen June 15.

P. Boutcher, who passed a worthless check for Hi on D. E. Bowman, of the Moyer Clothing Company, May 19, was paroled to Chief Probalion Officer Tuescher, of the Juvenile Court, after he had been sentenced to serve one year in the State Penltentiary. Boutcher pleaded that his wife and children need his support. His parole was made conditional on his faithfulness in supporting them.

Otto Harold, who shot E. J. Braun in a North End saloon August 29, so that the man was taken to a local hospital in a precarious condition, pleaded guilty, but said he shot in self-defense. In telling the story to the court he said that he is a German, and had taken only five glasses of beer during the afternoon. Braun, he asserted, had slapped him victiously in the face twice, and then attempted to choke him. He shot at Braun twice, he said. Judge Gantenbein took the coast under advisement, and will sen-

tice of the situation by adopting resolu-tions declaring confidence in the regular campaign committee and deploring the adof "some hypnotic coercer" that had "thrust upon Chairman Sweek a new cam paign committee, thoroby ignoring and discrediting the original and legal State discrediting the original and legal State Democratic Executive Committee."

The Klick is composed of "white males," born south of Mason and Dixon's line or coming from ancestors so born it's members are mostly Democrats, headed by Mark O'Nell, president, and S. C. Armitage, secretary. Its membership includes the most relobrated of Democracy's local sons. The meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce building and the resolutions are as follows:

resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, Some hypnotic coercer had thrust upon Cherman Sweek a new campaign committee, thereby ignoring the original and legal state Demartatic exceptive committee therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Kentucky Klick, is meeting assembled, makes known its fails and confidence in the ability and integrity of Chairman Airx Sweek, John Montag, W. H. Wehrung, Lark Bilyen, Sam Gerland, W. F. Matlock and Mr. Peterson, members of the said legal Democratic committee it wage a vigorous and legitimate campaign against the opposing party at the election.

Alignment of Factions.

Arrayed on one side are the old-time war houses of the party in this state, those who, from a time antodating the remotest possibility of Democratic success, have fought the battles of the party and endured the Jibes and jokes of vice caused to resent them. For long years they have financed and conducted every campaign in the state for their party and have entered each new fight as zeniously as if they had occasionally won.

as if they had occasionally won.

On the other side are apostates of the non-partisan creed which they shouted long enough to elect several of their number to office, and jumped upon the back of the donkey as soon as they though they saw a chance of Democratic victory Included in the ranks of the new-tangled Democrats are several prominent office-holders in Portland and in Oregon. It is these latter acquisitions to the party that are trying to usurp the place!

of the faithful: trying to emap the pluma as it were, from their very hands. So these non-partisan Democrats are trying to crowd out the battle-scarred veterans of Democracy from the management of the campaign in this state.

agement of the campaign in this state But the oid-timers refuse to stand for any such treatment, and there is when the fight begins afar back. It revived with the Word and the Mailoy factions, and will the Lane and the Thomas factions.

As a matter of fact the Democratic campaign in Oregon is in the hands of the executive committee of the state central committee. When the organization was completed that Spring this committee was placed in charge. Although a bitter fight was waged on Milt Miller for National committeeman that gentleman won out at Denver. It was only due to the fact that D. M. Watson remained loyal to an ante-convention mained loyal to an ante-convention pledge to support Miller that the "Saxt of Lehanon" was selected. Great pressure was brought to bear on Watson Milder bim to forget his pledge.

The non-partisan branch of Democracy has set up a rival institution in the way of a campaign organization. It has had which is making a loud noise for money Amounts are not specified by either faction, and all contributions, from postage stamps to real money, will be gratefully received. The Kentucky Klick resolutions mention a hypotic coercer as having thrust this committee on Sweek. This "coercer" is Governor Chamberlain. Members of Democracy's non-partisan faction declined to discuss the fight Meanwhite they are continuing their appeal for campaign contributions. which is making a loud r

peal for campaign contributions.

TAFT RALLY AT SUNNYSIDE Mayor Rodgers, of Salgm, Principal

Speaker at Meeting.

Mayor George F. Rodgers, of Salem, by his address lust night before the Sun-nyside Taft Republican Club, in Hunter's Hall, gave a plain and forceful presenta-tion of the issues of the campaign. Ther-was a large audience. Professor R. F. Robinson presided and introduced Mayor Rodgers, who declared that during the 40 years of the past the Republican party has been the party of progress and con-struction and the Democratic party has been the party of obstruction and de-

Passing on Mr. Rodgers contrasted the two candidates and showed what they both stand for, Mr. Taft standing for the policies of President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan for vagaries of every sort. He discussed the publicity issue, a strong government, trusts, tariff and bank insurance by the Government, and set forth the Republican positions on all these topics with force and clearness, being frequently interrupted by applause.

Allan R. Joy followed with an eloquent review of the political issues, closing with the prediction that Taff would be elected by the sober, thinking people of this by the sober, thinking people of this country for what he represents.

Excellent music was furnished by the East Side High School Quartet. Miss Mary Thompson and Miss Paulina Vocipel, late of Boaton, gave instrumental and vocal selections. Literature, pictures and campaign buttons were distributed. It was announced that another meeting will be held in the same place in two

be held in the same place in two weeks.

TELLS ABOUT GORE MEETINGS

M. A. Miller Returns From Trig With Orator to Southern Oregon.

M. A. Miller, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, returned restricting morning from Southern Oregon, whither he accompanied Senatos Gore, of Oklahoma, Chairman Miller presented Senator Gore to the Democrate of Roseburg and Cottage Grove, and in both places the blind Senator from Okia both places the blind Senator from Okla-homa spoke to overflowing crowds. Al Roseburg Senator Gore spoke in the Courthouse, and Chairman Miller says that not more than half of the people who wanted to hear the orator could get into the building.

J. H. Albert, of the Capital National Bank, of Salem, was yesterday appointed a member of the Democratic banking committee. Mr. Albert is heartly in ac-cord with Bryan's new banking scheme.

cord with Bryan's new banking scheme