ADOPTS PLAN FOR **COUNCIL OF SEVEN**

Charter Board Would Invest **Executive Power in These** and Mayor.

MAY GIVE PEOPLE RECALL

Committee Report Also Favors Abolition of Numerous Auxiliary Bodies, but This Feature Is Continued for Consideration.

The Charter Commissison last night adopted in part the report of the comnittee on executive, the chief feature be ing that the city shall be governed by Mayor and seven Councilmen, elected at large, and that the legislative and executive functions be centered in this body. Other highly important parts of the report were postponed for further consideration or were sent back for elab-

That section of the report recommend-That section of the report recommend-ing abolition of all boards and commis-sions was the subject of considerable discussion, and if was thought wise to postpone definite action until the entire question can be investigated. This was done largely because Rev. W. G. Ellot, Jr. raised the question of whether the city can abolish the library commission. city can abolish the library commission without considerable expense and trouble. Therefore, this phase of the charter will receive further attention, as indeed will the whole matter. The actions of the Commission, of course, are subject to change at any time by that body, as events may seem to make wise

Division of City Control.

The committee reported in favor of seven Councilmen and one Mayor and that each Councilman be assigned to the command of one of seven city departments, with two colleagues to assist him. This feature was attacked by Dr. C. H. Chapman, who said it would divide responsibility and he moved that it be the sense of the Commission that but one Councilman be in charge of each dene Councilman be in charge of each de

one Councilman be in charge of each de-partment.

The question as to whether the recall law should be incorporated into the char-iter called forth much debate, and was finally referred back to the committee for a more detailed report. The elim-ination of party names from ballots was passed over for further consideration, as was also the matter of salaries.

The all-important action of last night

The all-important action of last night is contained in the adoption of the fol-lowing section of the committee's re-

Important Sections Adopted.

ell, to consist of seven members and coun-more, which Mayor and Council are to be elected by the qualified voters of the City of Portland at large. The other section of the report adopted

follows:

The committee recommends that the Mayor have no veto power, but should have a veto with the members of the Council on all measures coming up before the Mayor and Council; five affirmative votes to be necessary to pass any law or to do any act for the city.

The next item in the report was that relating to the elimination of the numerous boards and commissions, as follows.

That section 123 of the present charter of the City of Fortland be amended by striking out everything in the present section 123 which relates to boards or commissions, providing in the place thereof that boards and commissions are all abolished, and that all power of a legislative or administrative kind be placed in the hands of the Mayor and Council, who are to transact all the business of the city.

Library Board Held Necessary.

Dr. Ellot arose, when the question came up as to whether or not to adopt the section, and he expressed serious fouth as to the advisability of adopting this section. He said he undering this section. He said he underjitood that the city could not well
abolish the Library Commission, and it
was finally decided to postpone this
matter until the next session when
Lity Attorney Kavanaugh will make
a report upon it. There seems little
floubt the commission will abolish all
boards, if possible.
The section of the report which

Ex-Senator Gearin and T. B. Wilcox, members of the committee, explained that they considered all these matters in their meeting, and thought that it would be wise to give each Councilman two celleagues to help him, especially in an advisory capacity, but they were perfectly willing to accept an amendment, and the section was referred to the committee for revision.

The section was as follows:
The committee recommends that the

The section was as follows:
The committee recommends that the
management of the city's affairs be divided into seven departments and that the
Mayor appoint each member of the Councit chairman of a committee consisting
of the chairman and two other Councimen, to have entire charge of that branch
of the city's affairs; reserving to the Mayor
the right to change the personnel of any
committee at any time without notice, and
to the different committees the right to
change the personnel of their departments
at any time, without being called upon to
assign any reason therefor.

The "recall" section of the monet also

The 'recall' section of the report also caused much discussion. The committee favored its incorporation into the charter, and recommended that it be "similar" to the state law on recall. R. W. Montague said that he was not ready to vote for the adoption of this section, as did also Dr. Eliot and City Attorney Kayanauth Park adoption of this section, as did also Dr. Eliot and City Attorney Kavanaugh. Both of the latter said they favor some provision for the adjusting of the financial loss incurred by any official who might be forced to put up a fight to retain his office, in case he should be sustained by the people. The section was sent back to com-mittee for the purpose of elaborating some such provision. The recommenda-tion of the committee on the recall was

Provisions Made for Recall.

wife of a local merchant, is his daughter that provision should be made in the charter for the removal of the Mayor and Council by the electors qualified to vote for the successor of such incumbent. The procedure to effect such removal should be contained in the charter and be similar to the recall provided by the state law with reference to state officers and should provide that upon a written petition signed by 25 per cent of the conters woting at the last preceding general municipal election, asking therefor, a special election.

should be called for the purpose of electing a successor to the Mayer or Councilman sought to be removed.

Following in the recommendation of the committee on the matter of elimination of party names from the ballot under the

party names from the bailot under the new system:

While the committee does not undertake to say in just what form it should be expressed, it is the judgment of the committee, however, that all party designation upon the primary bailot, or upon the election bailot is the city elections, he abolished and that the two persons receiving the highest number of votes in the primary election be the candidates in the general election to follow the primary election, and that in the general election, there has been been party designation upon the ticket, and that those placed upon the election ballot for Councilmen be the 14 persons receiving the highest vote in the primary election—seven being the number of Councilmen to be chosen.

John F. Logan said he was not ready to say that he would favor elimination of party names from the ballots, and Mr. Montague and others were unprepared to vote for the adoption of the section.

"I cannot understand how anyone who favors the elimination of partisan politics from city government can hesitate to vote for this." commented Dr. Chapman.

Without much debate, however, the

Without much debate, however, section was passed over for "fur consideration."

The question of salaries was set forth in the following section of the committee

The committee also recommends that the salary of the Mayor should be placed at \$4000 per year and each member of the Council, elected at large as aforesaid, should receive a salary of \$5000 per year; and that the Mayor and the Councilmen should devote such time to the city's business as is necessary for the proper conduct of the city's affairs.

The salars countiles heaven to the city's affairs.

The salary question brought forth same remarks from the members. Mr. Mon-tague said he doubted if the salaries were tague said he doubted if the salaries were adequate for the aervices demanded, and said that it had been demonstrated in Portland that salaries once fixed too low were never increased by the people, and Mr. Wilcox thereupon moved that this section be postponed for further consideration, especially since it seemed to be the sense of the commission that but one councilman should conduct each department. The motion carried. The motion carried.

The legislative committee reported also, and its report was almost hientical with the executive committee's report; so much so, in fact, that in no saying: important particular did it conflict. It was accepted and placed on file and will be open for consideration at all

There are some very important and most serious features in the executive committee's report to be considered as yet. The question of abolishing all yet. The question of abolishing all hoards is most radical, as it sweeps out the Executive Board, Water Board, Health Board, Park Board, Civil Service Commission and every such body now existing. Just what power shall be committed to the Mayor and seven Councilmen to create offices and to fill them, and what officials shall be ap-pointed by the Mayor and Council, are also to be decided. There are differ-

matter until the next session when lifty Attorney Kavanaugh will make a report upon it. There seems little bout the commission will abolleh all boards, if possible.

The section of the report which recommends the division of city departments into seven, with one Councilman as the head of each, and with two of his colleagues to assist him gaused much discussion.

"I do not like to appear in the role of a complainer," said Dr. Chapman, "but it seems to me that there is grave danger at this point of serious trouble. There is loo much possibility of a shifting of responsibility if we put three Councilman, making him responsible for the conduct of his department."

Two Colleagues Are Favored.

Ex-Senator Gearin and T. B. Wilcox, members of the committee, explained that they considered all these matters in their meeting, and thought that it

GRAVES' BODY IDENTIFIED Dead Man Found at Wyeth Belonged

in California.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Sept. 29.—Through a letter received by Justice of the Peace A. C. Buck here, it is learned that the body found floating in the river near Wyeth July 2 is that of Henry Graves, a well-known resident of Colton, Cal. The letter was from Graves' daughter, who had been trying to trace him for the last three months and identified him through effects found in his pockets and also through a description furnished by Mr. Buck about a week ago, The letter states that Graves was 30 years old and that he probably committed suicide, as he had been despondent through ill health and money losses.

oney losses. The fact that his hands were tied together and weighted with a heavy stone led to the belief at the time the body was found that he had been murdered.

found that he had been murdered.

COLTON, Cal., Sept. 29.—Relatives of Henry Graves, of this city, can throw no light on the mystery of his death. They have just received from the Coroper of Hood River County, Oregon, some of the personal effects taken from the body, which convinced them beyond a doubt that Graves is the man found in the Columbia River. Graves lived here several years, and left two years ago for the North. Mrs. G. W. Dearmond, wife of a local merchant, is his daughter.

Senator Beveridge Explains Injunction Law.

FAIRNESS FAVORS

Indianan Refers to Bill He Introduced Last Session, by Which Every Man Shall Have His Day in Court.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 29.-Explaining the policy of the Republican party in reference to capital and labor and recounting the legislation in the interests of the working class, Senator A. J. Beveridge, of Indiana, tonight delivered the second of his replies to W. J. Bryan. Senator Beveridge was greeted

ered the second of his replies to W. J. Bryan. Senator Beveridge was greeted by an enthusiastic crowd.

Mr. Beveridge passed in rapid review the various measures in the interest of labor which have been passed by a Republican Congress and President—the nine-hour law for railroad men, the safety appliance law, the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the eight-hour day for Government employes and for employes of contractors on Government work and the law forbidding railroads to discriminate against union men. He predicted an early revival of industry after Mr. Taft's election and said: "How many mills would Mr. Bryan's try after Mr. Taft's election and said:
"How many mills would Mr. Bryan's election open? How many fide workingmen would it send back to factory and mine?" He than entered upon a discussion of the injunction question,

discussion of the injunction question, saying:

Before President Taft's administration is one year old we shall end the abuse of the injunction in labor disputes. On this great question there are extremists on both sides—both wrong, as extremists always are. There are those who declare that the power to enjoin has never been abused—but the America, bench and har know that it has been thused; workingmen know it, the whole people know it. Injunctions have been issued without notice, hearings not given until the trouble had passed; men punished for disobedience without their day in court. These abuses are not many, but here have been enough of them to prove the evil, to arouse a sense of injustice in the breast of labor, to create unrest throughout the Nation.

The possibility of these abuses must be stopped. Every man should have his day in court—this is the first great maxim of law-made liberty and liberty-made law. This is the foundation of the people's respect for and obedience to the courts. When the meanest man beneath our flag is denied that right, the Republic ceases to he free. As a general rule, no injunction ahould issue without notice, and once issued it should speedly be heard.

Taft Stands for Justice.

AT PEW-RENT STERN

AT PEW-RENT S versality, is deficient."

Necessity of Injunctions.

The infunction prevents the digging of a pir which will cause a neighbor's house to fail; it restrains railroads from granting rehates; it compels them to furnish ears; it enjoins corporations from violating statules; it stops men from burning property and ruining business; it selzes the hands of the lawless, whether capitalist or laborer, before it stelkes its blow which, once struck, works injury that never can be remedied. And those who would strike down this writ of conscience are ignorant of the meaning of equity jurisprudence, forgetful of the centuries of experience and wisdom which created it, blind to the consequences of their own purposes; or size are evil-minded demagogues who would coin votes out of passions.

And that is just what the Opposition's frogramme results in. It means the practical overthrow of the newer of injunctions have been issued against corporations and capitalists that have been issued against labor and I will show you at least a hundred against capital, there is an end to the power of the courts over lawless wealth; an end to the awe of ludges ever present in the hearts of the pirates of money; an end to the awe of ludges ever present in the hearts of the pirates of money; an end to the fear of all the restrains of justice in all the departments of our commercial and industrial life. Once led those rubless overlords of gold, whom only the fear of equity's strong arm restrains, understand that that arm is passied, and lawless wealth will run riot.

Gompers Henest, but Wrong.

I do not think that the men who are

Gompers Honest, but Wrong. Gompers Honest, but Wrong.

I do not think that the men who are demanding this law fully understand its consequences; I do not believe they realize the Frankenstein they are creating. No man means better by his fellowman than Mr. Bryan, but he has not laken the time to think this subject out. Mr. Gompers is an honest enthusiast, devoted to the uplift of the toiler. Dut he has not explored the path on which he would set

plored the path on when it is right, and our feet.

I stand for labor when it is right, and only then; I stand for capital when it is right, and only then; but always I stand for Justice, whether isbor or capital or both oppose it or whether the people themselves in a moment of wrath would.

BRYAN TRIES OUT IOWA

Professes to Be Satisfied With Political Situation There.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 28.—Having traveled all day through Iowa, W. J. Bryan arrived here tonight, and spoke to a big assemblage at the baseball park. He made 10-minute talks at Carroll, Boons. DeWitt and Cilnton during the day and said he had good teports regarding the political situation in Iowa.

MRS. H. M. FAIRFOWL DEAD

Attacked by Illness at Church, She Fails to Recover.

Mrs. H. M. Fairfowl, of 654 Glisan ber.

street, who had been a resident of Portland for the past 17 years, a prominent member of St. Mark's Episcopal rying 700,000 feet of lumber.

Church and an energetic worker in church affairs, died in the Good Samaritan Hospital early yesterday morning, after a short illness of nervous troubles. Mrs. Fairfowl was stricken while in church on Sunday, September 12. She fainted in her pew and was taken immediately to the hospital, where she gradually grew worse until yesterday, when she was seized with a violent attack from which she was unable to raily.

Startles C

which attack from which she was un-able to raily.

Mrs. Fairfowi was a descendant of a well-known Cavillaud family of Cali-fornia. She was born in Marysville. Cal. which town takes its name from that of her mother. Her father also belonged to a pioneer family of that state. Besides her husband she is surstate. Besides her husband she is survived by her foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Schenek, of The Dalles, Or. Mr. Schenek is president of the First National Bank of that city. Other living relatives are Charles J. Cavillaud, Marysville, Cal., a brother: Frank Cavillaud, Los Angeles, Cal., a brother, and Mrs. M. E. Waldron, Woodland, Cal., a sister.

The funeral services will be held today at St. Mark's Church and the inter-

day at St. Mark's Church and the inter-ment will take place in Riverview Cemetery.

KENTUCKY KLICK STRICTLY UP AGAINST IT.

Desires to Aid Bryan by Sending Out Stump Speakers, but Does Not. Know "Who to See."

So many committees in the Democratic camp are reaching out for funds and au-thority that the faithful are wondering just who is in possession of the party-reins. Although the State Central Com-mittee has an executive committee and a finance committee, another committee has butted in to run things after its own

Gleason, at the Klick's expense, providing it can make arrangements with the cen-

tral committee.

But the non-partisan committee's usurpation of party authority, leaves the

FAVORS PRESENT CHARTER

Francis I. McKenna Speaks Against Des Moines Plan.

Francis I. McKenna. in his address last night before the United East Side Push Clubs on "What Portland Needs in the Way of Charter Revision," argued for the retention of the main features of the present charter, and declared emphatically against the Des Moines and the Galveston method of city government. He contended that while a strong city government was a good thing, yet a city government in which the power was centralized was more open to abuses and rings, with greater opportunities for graft and corruption than a city government where the power is distributed among co-ordinate boards. He declared that he would retain the Executive Board, and adjust any friction between them.

W. J. Clemens spoke briefly on the fill contracts on the East Side, remarking that nothing should be done to delay their completion by hampering the contractors. Municipal lighting was discussed by H. G. Parsons, W. L. Boise, Dr. W. De Veny, C. H. Raffety, J. H. Noita and others under a resolution from the North Albina Push Club. Thomas G. Greene, a member of the Executive Board, also spoke of the imtion from the North Albina Push Club. Thomas G. Greene, a member of the Executive Board, also spoke of the importance of the question, and advised that the club consider it carefully. Personally, he said, he favored the city owning the distributing system inside the city, and purchasing electric current from competing companies, but doubted whether it would be a good thing for the city to spend \$2,000,000 in erecting a power plant. erecting a power plant.

Lumber Vessels at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The schooner Bertle Miner arrived, 11 days from Marshfield, with 20,000 feet of lum-

Professor Fisher, of Yale, Startles Congress.

MARKED SAYS 5,000,000

White Plague Discussed in International Convention on Tuberculosis by Eminent Professors and Medical Men of World.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- That five nillion people now living in United States are doomed to fill consumptives' graves unless something is done to prevent it, was the startling declaration of Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, in an address on "The cost of tuberculosis" before the International Tuberculosis Congress today. Profesor Fisher's address created a sensation.

International Tuberculosis Congress today. Profesor Fisher's address created
a sensation.

Profesor Fisher further declared that
the 138,000 persons who die of consumption annually in this country cost,
in hard cash, over \$1,000,000,000 a year.

In section one, in which it is expected most of the scientific discussions and discoveries will develop, there
was a discussion of great importance
to the Congress at the morning session,
when Professor Calmett, of Lille,
France, director of the Pasteur Institute, advanced the theory that tubercuiieum bacilli are taken into the system
by swallowing. Heretofore inhalation
has been considered the principal method of contracting consumption. Infection by inhalation was warmly defended by Professor Tendeloo of Holland.

Past Assistant Surgeon Victor G.
Helfer of the United States Public Health
and Marine Hospital service and director
of health of the Philippine Islands, as-

finance committee, another committee and a finance committee, another committee and a butted in to run things after its own siyle, its members being erstwhile non-partisans, and professing desire for harmony with the state committee.

Last night the Kentucky Klick, an organization composed chiefly of partisan pairtots, again took notice of the situation, by addressing a letter to the public, from its Board of Managers, telling its perplexity as to which committee holds the party authority and asking for light. The Board appointed a committee to investigate the cause of the last committee's creation.

The board of managers met in its rooms in the Chamber of Commerce building, for the purpose of making plans for boosting Bryan. The managers wish to send on a stumping tour of the state Mark O'Neil, president of the Klick, and James Gleason, at the Klick's expense, providing the make arrangements with the cen-

Refuses to Put Union Label on Commoner, Despite Requests.



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