Koch Would Have Teachers Instruct Children in Hygiene.

HOW TO SECURE IMMUNITY

Inoculation of Guinea-Pigs With Tuberculosis Germ Proves It Possible-Value of Treatment

in Sanitariums.

WASHNGTON, Oct. 1.—"Of more importance than any other feature in the crusade against the scourge of the white plague is the cumpaign of education."

This emphatic deciaration was made by Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent German scientist, who today again figured prominently in conficersial discussion of tuberculesia before the International Con-

before the International Con-

Teach Children Hygiene.

Dr. Koch regretted that thus far most of the educational efforts in the cape paign to stamp tuberculosis out have been made quite confinedly with adults. He emphasized the importance of teaching hygiens to children, because, he said, they are quicker to learn the hygienic laws than are adults. He called attention to the duty which imposes itself upon the teachers to instruct their scholars in all of the sanitary measures and precautions to be taken in combating tu-berculosis, and added that both teachers and scholars must be thoroughly and

and scholars must be incroughly and competently taught.

"I have long felt in regard to this general infectious disease of tuberculosis as I have felt in regard to the many infectious diseases in the study of which I have occupied my life," continued Dr. Koch, "that every effort must be taken to prevent the spread of this contagion, and, most important of all, the contamination of human beings by one another."

How to Produce Immunity.

An important subject which created considerable discussion in the proceedings of the section of the "promotion of immu-nity" was "Immunity From Tuberculoof the section of the "promotion of immunity" was "Immunity From Tuberculosis." A new theory was advanced in a paper by Professor M. A. Barber, of the University of Kansas; Drs. W. W. Williams and Gerald B. Webb, of Colorado Springs. Colo., who declared "that any successful method of producing freedom from tuberculosis must be sought through the use of the living germ." That theory has been proved in experiments on guinea pigs, and is the only successful method by which human beings may be immunited, was stated in the paper.

Result of Experiments.

Result of Experiments.

Immunity by inoculation with the living germs has been accomplished in but few diseases, principally in smallpox, but the authors declare that satisfactory immunity from tuberculosis has only been immunity from tuberculosis has only been obtained experimentally by the use of living baculit. The experiments consisted of inoculating guinea pigs, beginning with one of the deadly tubercle bacilli and then gradually increasing the number up to the thousands. The result was, according to the authors, that none of the guinea pigs have become victims of tuberculosis, as shown by post-mortem examinations. "To ascertain any therapeutic value of this theory," state the authors, "rabbits rendered tuberculous by feeding living rubercle bacilli are undergoing simving tubercle bacilli are undergoing sim-ar inoculations for their cure."

Treatment in Sanitarium.

Berlin, discussed the asystematic com-pensary examinations in systematic com-bat against tuberculosis, while Dr. A. Calmette, of Lille, France, Dr. R. W. Philip, of Edinburgh, and other sci-entists, advocated the necessity for sani-tarium treatment. Section 2 was addressed by many emi-

Section 2 was addressed by many emi-Section 3 was addressed by many em-nent American surgeons on subjects re-lating to surgical treatment of tuber-culosis in cases involving the kidneys, intestines, binder and other organs. Methods for the detection of tubercu-losis among school children and also the problem of better lung development in children were discussed by many speak-

The different parts played by the nurse in stamping out tuberculosis was a sug-ject around which interest centered at the meeting of section 5.

LAW DECIDE ON FORAKER

(Continued From Pirst Page) peat that my employment was confined to the affairs of the company in Ohio, including its re-organization after the decision of our Supreme Court dissolving the trust, and that it was ended long before the company, had become in any way the object of legislation by Congress or the subject of attacks of any kind in the courts or otherwise by the United States Government and before any such legislation by Congress or any proceeding by the United States Government against the company was proposed or foreseen, and that such employment has never been renewed, although, as hereforore shown, again tendered and declined in 1906.

herstofore shown, again tendered and declined in 1806.

"If I did not have a right to accept that employment. I should probably be criticised for naving been for years employed by the Ohio Traction Company, on the ground that, while such employment has no relation to my duties in Congress, yet in some way now unforeseen the company may be subjected hereafter to legislation by Congress or to Federal procedure against it; or, perhaps, I should be condemned for once representing the General Electric Company, although that was before I was elected to the Senate; or the Cincinnati Telephone Company, by which I was employed for many years before and for some time after by which I was employed for many years before and for some time after I was elected to the Senate, because it is a branch of the Bell Telephone Company, and these companies—the Gen-eral Electric and the Bell Telephone have now been charged, according to the newspapers, with the violation of anti-trust laws and are to be civily and criminally proceeded against by the Attorney-General of the United

No Probability of Legislation.

"When I was employed by the Standard Oil Company, there was no more knowledge or probability of that company being legislated about by Congress or proceeded against in the Pederal courts, so far as anybody was then aware, than there was and has been as to the other companies named at the times when I respectively represented them. If such mere possibilities are to bar employment, then no member of Congress can safely act as attorney in any case and every one should immeany case and every one should imme-diately close his law office. No such rule has ever heretofore obtained and

there is no reason why any such rule should obtain. All lawyers at least fully understand that, when a professional service has been rendered and has been paid for, all obligation ceases on both sides, and that no lawyer is bound by reason of a previous employment to show any favor at any subsequent time as attorney, as public official or otherwise, to any one who may have been his client.

Let Courts Decide.

"Finally, if I committed any offense against the law, let somebody specifically point it out and proceed against me. The courts are open and, although they have been severely criticised, yet the people have confidence in them and will accept and be satisfied with their judgments. If there by any just basis for this reckless, wholesale defamation and attempted assassination of character, let it take some tangible, open and fair form of procedure, in which all interested can appear and be fully heard."

WANTS MONEY TO WAGE FIGHT

Haskell Makes Appeal to People of Oklahoma for Aid.

Oklahoma for Aid.

GUTHRIE, Okia, Oct. 1.—Governor Haskell has made a public appeal to the people of Oklahoma for money to aid him in overcoming his enemies, whom he declares are the enemies of the people. Governor Haskell's appeal says:

"As for myself, I am not possessed of wealth, and receive a salary but barely enough for the expense of my family and myself. I am giving my entire time to the welfare of Oklahoma. I can make the fight against all these interests and win with the support of the people. I not only want the moral but also some financial assistance of the people of Oklahoma. Postage, paper, labor and other items of expense can only be incurred when I have the means to meet them. I am standing firmly for honest government and against graft, greed and corporate oppression. I ask assistance, not in large amounts, because a few thousand dollars will be a start for the fight, but I ask that the multitude weigh this matter and render such financial assistance as they deem proper."

SUITS UNDER SHERMAN LAW

Department of Justice Issues Statement of Actions Brought.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-The Department of Justice has, issued a revised statement giving in pamphlet form summarles of the record to date of all civil and criminal cases instituted by the United States under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of July 2, 1890, and the act to regulate commerce approved February 4, 1887, as amended, including the Elkins

The statement gives the following sum maries of cases under the Anti-Trust

Four bills in equity and three indictments under President Harrison's administration from 1889 to 1893, four bills in equity, two informations and two indictistration from 1883 to 1887. Thires ments under President Cleveland's second administration from 1883 to 1897. Thires bills in equity under President McKinleg's administration from 1887 to September 14, 1801, and 18 bills in equity and one forfeiture proceeding in civil cases and 25 criminal indictments and two proceedings in contempt in criminal cases under President Roosevell's administration from September, 1961, to date. The fines imposed in these cases amounted to \$147,000. The summary of cases under the Interstate Commerce Act shows one indictment during President Cleveland's first administration and & indictments, five convictions, 18 nolle prossed cases, seven quashed, one dismissed and four acquittals under President Harrison's administration.

tals under President Harrison's administration.
Under President Cleveland's second term there were 19 indictments which resulted in nine convictions, one dismissal, eight nolle pressed, three quashed and one acquittal, 17 petitions to enforce orders of commission and one petition to restrain defendants from making discriminatory rates, one prosecution for contempt and 6s petitions for mandamus to compel filing of annual reports.

Under President McKiniey's administration there were 21 indictments, five petitions to enforce orders of commission and one petition to declare pooling combinations illegal. These indictments resulted in five convictions, one acquittal, four

in five convictions, one acquittal, four noile prossed and 12 not prosecuted.

Under President Roosevelt's administration to date it is shown that there have been 127 indictments. 48 convictions, two acquittals, nine noile prossed, five demurrers sustained, four dismissed, one quashed and 88 pending; the amount of fines imposed was \$1,113,325.

NOMINATED BY DEMOCRATS

Two State Conventions Select Ticket for Fall Elections.

SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 1 .- The State

Democratic Convention here today com-pleted its ticket as follows: Lawton Hemans, of Mason, having been Lawton Hemans, of Mason, having been nominated for Governor at the primary election in September; Lieutenant-Governor, S. D. Williams, Detrolt; Secretary of State, Frank T. McDonald, Sault Ste. Marle; State Treasurer, Robert J. Whaley, of Filmi; Auditor-General, W. M. F. Montague, of Kalamazoo: Attorney-General, James G. Tucker, of Coleman; Superintendent Public Instruction, W. Sherman Lister, of Ionia; Land Commissioner, J. W. Tierney, of Roscommon; member of State Board of Education, Justin R. Whiting, of Jackson; Justics of the Superme Court, to fill vacancy, Mark Norris, of Grand Rapids.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The Democratic State Convention today nominated a state ticket for the November election as fol-

liows:
Governor, James H. Vahry; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles J. Barton; Secretary of State, James F. Allward; Treasurer and Receiver-General, Erwin Kennedy; Auditor, Simeon Viger; Attorney-General, John A. Thayer.

The Presidential electors-at-large are Richard Oney and James H. Cotter.

BLACKMAIL CASE MISTRIAL

Pamous Case Affecting Benson and Perrin Trial Settled.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. Oct. 1 -- One of the most noted criminal cases in the history of Arizona has just resulted in a mistrial of Arizona has just resulted in a mistrial here. The case was that of the Territory of Arizona vs. C. P. Snell, of San Francisco, charged with sending a letter from San Francisco to Dr. E. B. Perrin, at Williams Ariz, alleged to imply that Perrin would be prosecuted unless he should pay Snell a large sum of money for the delivery of certain documents in the possession of Snell. At the time the letter was written the defendant was a witness in the case of the United States vs. E. B. Perrin and John A. Benson, which was tried in San Francisco in August.

west, 1997.

The case was continued until the April term of court, but there is a welf-founded impression that the District Attorney will make no further prosecution. After being discharged, the members of that the the jury gave out a statement that the jury stood II for acquittal and one for conviction. The jury was out N hours.

Eyasell's Pharmacy, 389 Morrison, between Fourth and Fifth,

District Attorney Positive Witness Will Testify at Wolff Murder Case.

CONVICTION

Cameron Declares Prosecution Has Evidence in Good Shape and Police Say They Have Facts Not Yet Made Public.

Max Drey, missing witness, without whose testimony the state could hardly expect to convict Edward H. Martin of the brutal murder of Nathan Wolff, has been located. Not only that, but according to a statement made by the District Attorney's office, Drey is on his way to Porliand this minute to testify at the murder trial, which is scheduled to open next Wednesday.

Drey was located in Chicago. District Attorney Cameron said yesterday no trouble was met with in getting the important witness to come back. The state is paying his fare and an allowance for expenses, but the money is regarded as a necessary expenditure. Drey is due in Porliand this week.

Police Busy With Evidence.

Police Busy With Evidence.

That the case is in good shape so far as the prosecution of Martin is concerned is the assurance given by Mr. Cameron. Since Martin surrendered himself to the police the work of collecting evidence has never been dropped and there is considerable iscriminating evidence which will not be given out until the trial, the police say.

Drey will be called to testify to selling Martin a second-hand shirt. He will then be asked to identify that same shirt as one found besmirched by blood a couple of days after the Wolff murdet, Upon that testimony and corroborating features, hopes of conviction are largely based. The police also claim to have a blood-besmirched overcoat which ones belonged to Martin. It was found with a rifle stolen from Wolff's pawnshop the night of the murder.

a rifle stolen from Wolff's pawnshop the night of the murder.

Another important witness will be City Physician Ziegler. When Martin was arrested he had scratches on his face and welts on his head. Wolff fought hard in his death struggles and probably marked his assassin. Martin explained these scratches as having been caused by his pet cat. Dr. Ziegler examined the scratches and said they could not possibly have been made by a cat, although they might have been the product of finger nails.

Great Interest in Trial.

Wide interest attaches itself to the

Wide interest attaches itself to the case because of Martin's connection with a wealthy New York family and the fact that he was a company commander in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and later a first lieutenant in the regular service. Opinious differ among those familiar with the case as to his guilt or innocence.

The police say there is not the slightest doubt as to the man's guilt and that it is purely a matter of whether conviction can be secured on the testimony at hand. They base their belief in his guilt partly on the accusations made against her husband by Mrs. Martin. But she afterwards refused to help the officers. Under the law she could not take the stand against Martin, even if she wished, should her husband object.

UNITARIANS WILL North Pacific Conference at Hood

River, October 7 and 8. HOOD RIVER, Or., Oct. 1.—(Special.)— The North Pacific conference of the Uni-tarian Church will meet at Hood River Wednesday and Thursday, October 7

About 50 ministers are expected to be in attendance from the district, which extends from Seattle to Northern Cali-

fornia and from the Coast to the Rocky Mountains.

Arrangements are being made here to Arrangements are being made here to take care of the visitors and a programme has been arranged for the two days' session that includes addresses by Dr. Cruzon, district field agent for the church on the Pacific Coast; Rev. A. B. Powers, a prominent minister of the church at Seattle; J. H. Ackerman, of Salem, State Superintendent of Schools, who will talk on "Church and Education"; E. L. Smith, of Hood River, whose subject is "Unitarianism on the Coast," and Dr. T. L. Ellot, of Portland. Thursday afternoon the visiting ministers will be given a ride over the valley.

TAKING FEW FISH AT COOS

Union Men and Packers Unable to Agree on Prices.

ASTORIA, Oct. I.—(Special.)—A letter was received this morning by Secretary Rosenberg, of the United Fishermen of the Pacific, from W. H. Smith, secretary of the Coos Bay Fishermen's union, stating that the fishermen and canners at Coos Bay have been unable to reach an agreement regarding the price of fish to prevail during the season, and for that reason none of the union men are fishing, but a few men who went from the bay to the Columbia River are at work.

Mr. Smith says that the fishermen are asking 20 cents each for sliversides and 50 cents for chinocks, which is below last season's figures, but the packers have thus far refused to accept the terms.

THREE BURIED IN RUINS Firemen Killed and Burned When Building Collapses.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 1.—Six firemen are in the hospital and three more are in the ruins of S. H. Knox & Co's, store, which was burned to the ground tonight. The firemen were on the roof and third floor, when suddenly the whole interior of the structure gave way, carrying eight firemen to the basement.

The bodies of Assistant Chief Thomas Reilly, Edward Sweeney and Captain Charles N. Vaughn have not been recovered. Chief of Police William Lawler was fatally injured.

Lasker Keeps Chess Championship.

MUNICH, Oct. 1 .- Emanuel Lasker, of MUNICH, OCL :- Minimal Lasaci, of New York, retains his title to chess champion of the world. Yesterday he wen the sixteenth and last game in his contest against Dr. Tarrasch, of Nuremburg. Of the 16 games played. Tarrasch won three, and five games



Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Have made for us this season the best lot of clothes we ever offered. There are a lot of new fabrics and the new colors are as varied and attractive as ever.

New models and new kinks in styles; you'll find just what suits you. In dark goods also; blue serges and black thibets and the like, we'll show you the right thing and at the right price.

FALL SUITS \$20 TO \$45

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

Beveridge Declares for Maximum and Minimum.

SPEAKS TO LARGE CROWD

Says Both Standpatters and Freetraders Are Wrong-Low Rate to Friendly Trade Relations, High to Unfriendly.

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Oct. 1.—Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, tonight was cordially acclaimed at a great political demonstration by townsmen and friends on his arrival from the East and during an address in the auditorium on the lar-

Senator Beverldge said: America, the most modern of nations, should stand for the most modern methods and the most modern men. With a great and the most modern men. With a great revenue to be raised because we are a great Nation; with the greatest domestic trade to-day and the greatest foreign trade tomorrow; with factories and farms ready to capture the markets of the world, we cannot tolerate ancient tariff systems which all progressive peoples have abandoned. The free-trader is obsolete, the standpatter out of date. Both cling to wormout theories, both declare that the world does not move. Hospitality to ideas is the method of progress; and neither stand-patters nor free-traders invite to their intellectual freesides a single modern thought upon the tariff or listen to the voice of a single present-day fact.

Better Tariff Needed.

Better Tariff Needed.

A tariff for Revenue Unfair.

A tariff for revenue only means a tax en imports that will bring the most revenue. But these are articles like coffee, tea, chocolate, tropical fruits and many other things which all of our people consume and none of our people produce. Most Americans frink offee, but coffee is not raised in the United States. We must have it, but we must import it; therefore a tariff on coffee would bring a greater revenue than on nearly any other article. So a tariff for revenue only means a tariff on coffee—a tax on the breakfast table. The opposition proposes a revenue-only tariff. Do they propose a tariff on coffee, which would produce more revenue than any other article? If not, the whole tariff-for-revenue-only logic is surrendered. Will Mr. Bryan, Governor Johnson or any other member of the opposition

explain this tangle in their reasoning? And what is true of coffee is true of tea, chocolate, tropleat fruits and scores of other necessary articles like them.

But every modern nation has abandoned the revenue tariff long ago except Holland and Great Britain; and Great Britain also is rapidly abandoning it. Most of her self-governing colonies have protective tariffs. The only other revenue tariff nations are Turkey, China, Abyssinia, Thibet and Beloochistan. If a revenue tariff is a good thing, why are the backward nations the only ones that still use it?

Should Have Double Tariff.

Should Have Double Tariff,

Should Have Double Tariff.

What, then, is the tariff system our needs demand? It is a double tariff—our platform calls it a maximum and minimum tariff. If we are to equal other nations in the rivairy for commerce, we must have a tariff as good as the best they have—a tariff for the double purpose of protection and trade, like that of Germany and France. They took our model and improved on that; let us take their model and improve on it. The double tariff we need is one, honeatly protective of our industries, which we will grant to any nation that will open its markets to American products; and another and higher tariff which will apply to any nation that will not open its markets to American products. This is the simple principle of give and take that has governed barter since the world began.

The tariff is the most intricate, delicate,

Present Classification Wrong.

The tariff is the most intricate, delicate, far-reaching of facal problems. The building of a tariff means the expert knowledge of every industry in the country and its relation to every other industry—a knowledge of the tariff systems of every other mation and of their relation to our own. It is impossible that a committee of Congress, working for three or four months, can find out these necessary facts; more impossible and absurd that they can make the required classifications. And tariff classifications are as important as tariff duttes themselves. America is the only modern Nation in the world having no scientific classifications. A straight-out revenue tariff would not classify any article; the lariff we have does little better.

For example, we now classify buttons and stoves together; bullets and buggies; lanterns and gold boxes, carriages and dress trimmings, enamelled portraits and railway cars. Because of this classification all must pay the same duty. Yet the stand-patters in our own party insisted on keeping them merely because they did not and will not study. And the opposition insists on doing worse. It is because they do not study. Both are intolerable; both should be rejected.

Better Tariff Needed.

Tet if we are not to yield the oceans of trade to rival nations; if we are to win and increase that prosperity which the sale of our surplus abroad alone can bring, we must adopt the best tariff methods which the experience of the world affords.

In the new tariff which we will make immediately after President Tafi's inauguration, we Republicans propose to reject alike the theory of a single protective tariff, and adopt instead of either a revenue system that will protect American industry and labor, and at the same time win new markets all over the world.

Tariff for Revenue Unfair.

A tariff for revenue only means a tax on imports that will bring the most revenue. But these are articles like coffee, tea, chooselet, tropical fruits and many other things which all of our people consume and none of our people produce. Most Americans drink coffee, but coffee is not raised in the United States. We must have it, but we must import it; therefore a tariff on coffee would bring a greater revenue shan on pearly any other article. So a tariff for revenue only means a tariff on coffee, would produce more only means a tariff on coffee. It not, the revenue than any other article? If not, the revenue than any other article? Commission Is Needed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-Director of the



Mint Leach announced today that he would this week resume the purchase of fine silver for subsidiary coinage. He states that he expects to purchase about 125,000 ounces each week for an indefinite period. The first purchase may not be made until early next week. For several would not be lead to the learly next week. For several words are financial stringers. onths prior to the late financial strin- is in anticipation of this demand.



FRIDAY SALES DAY Unusual Bargain **Offerings**

NOTE THESE VALUES: \$60 Women's Novelty **Fall Suits Sale**

> A limited number of highgrade, exclusive Fall models, worth to \$60.00, \$36.75

\$18.50 Women's and Misses' Suits \$8.75

price of \$8.75 are modeled in the latest fashions to fit small women and misses; \$8.75 worth to \$18.50...

\$15 Beautiful Dress Hats \$7.98

A notable collection of this season's styles in Fall milli-\$15; your choice ... \$7.98

89c

\$3.00 New Fall Wool Challie Waists \$1.98

colors and stripes; worth to \$3; only......\$1.98

Ground-Floor Specials of Exceptional Interest \$1.25 Ladies' Back Combs

> 59c \$1.25 Belt Buckles

40c lace-trimmed

87c

Extra Glove Special -- \$1.25 Ladies' Dress Gloves

For 75c
We can fit you in all sizes and colors.

Neckwear Special

75c Jabots 49¢ 25c Windsor Ties 19¢

Handkerchiefs Reduced

35c linen Handker- 19c chiefs