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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1908.

WHICH WE WISH TO REMARK.

Many persons who heard Senator Beveridge's speech thought it able and strong; but certainly it was not a great speech when compared with any of the models of reasoning and eloquence which have passed into permanent literature. Nor are there any modern or recent speeches of this class. Taft's are merely plain talks, in a practical way, but delivered with little illustration or force; Bryan's are windy harangues, received with delight by persons of superficial views, to whom thinking is irksome. Beveridge's speech at Portland was that of an orator of the Bryan type, speaking to the points of a party platform and opposing those of an adversary. Beveridge was ready and copious; but a party plea, on such method, is not weighty in matter. Little of real importance is talked about in this campaign; and there is no orator at present who is able to raise small subjects to the rank of matters of large interest or of dealing with the temporary and accidental things of current politics in a manner to convey lasting instruction. Yet of course we are not often to expect speakers of the power of Burke, Ames or Webster, or of men next below—even much below—them. It ought to be said, however, that Governor Hughes is making excellent campaign speeches.

Complaint is made on the Democratic side that Beveridge did not deal as he should have done with such matters as initiative and referendum, guaranty of bank deposits and election of Senators by direct vote. His omissions, it is said, are to be dealt with by local Democratic campaigners. Of course, as Beveridge was not speaking to please the Democratic brethren, he could hardly be expected to deal with their new crotchets or hobbies in a way to gratify them. Beaten out of all their old positions, they have a fresh stock of banalities and futilities, every time. One has only to wait to see the new clap-traps wear themselves out.

The Oregonian speaks for itself only, for it only half-way agrees with the Republican party. But it doesn't agree with the Democratic party at all. The basis of this dissent lies in the history of the country and in the history of parties; of which this journal has had at different times much to say. Probably it is not done yet with this theme. But just now it will say something about the new assortment of great principles which this party has collected; some of which the local brethren claim were not treated adequately by Senator Beveridge.

Guaranty of bank deposits is only a political or partisan cry. It is not practicable as an economic principle, and never will be adopted. After the coming election it will be forgotten. Neither careful bankers nor prudent depositors will want it; for the reason stated so forcibly by the Baltimore Sun, that "when the cashier of a bank in Oklahoma (or elsewhere) takes to the woods with the bank's cash, the depositors in the banks of Baltimore and elsewhere, which are honestly conducted, will not be disposed to rush eagerly to make up the loss." The great states, where the great banking interests are, will not have this method of "insurance" of reckless banking.

Initiative and referendum may make some progress, for a time, as a state movement. But as a National movement it will gain no ground. Bryan at one time urged it, but the proposition raised a protest in his party so loud and vehement that he was forced to drop it. The platform of his party, written in his own closet, with the assistance of his friend from Oklahoma, contains not a word about it, even as a state policy. Protest of his party whipped this offending Adam out of Bryan and his Oklahoma coadjutor. Initiative and referendum now will settle down to a whim of some of the small states. The great states do not deem it practicable at all; nor is it even possible they will for the reason that it is incompatible with republican or representative government, on any large scale.

As to election of Senators by direct popular vote it is noted by observers in all parts of the country, North and South, that opposition to the proposed change is much more manifest than formerly;—that it is gaining in concentration and power. The objection now is asserted that it involves a very radical change in our system of government; that it belongs to the class of measures of the family of initiative and referendum, of "socialization" of the railroads and of the chief instruments of production, with public ownership of all principal "utilities" and general dispossession of private owners, both large and small. The Senate and the Supreme Court were established as barriers to the progress of this spirit, and the mode of their selection was conformable to the purpose. The proposal to change the method has been little subject to discussion heretofore and there has been much passive acquiescence, which will change to positive opposition as the discussion shall proceed. Southern States will want it no more than Northern—less even; for the South will not consent to the loss of the representative principle, with consequent loss of the influence of those esteemed fittest to be at the head of affairs. The Oregonian fully believes that the proposition to change the method of electing Senators has had a larger degree of favorable consideration than it ever will know again. The experiment in Oregon, with its consequences, does not encourage any other state, whether Republican or Democratic, but serves rather as a warning. One observes it in the tone of the press in every part of the United States.

It is the firm conviction of The Oregonian that the country will not follow the Bryan party in any of these ways—not even if it should chance that Bryan were elected to the Presidency. It is not going to have initiative and referendum, abolition of injunction, free coinage of silver, change of the method of electing Senators, guaranty of reckless banks, abandonment of the Philippines, government ownership of the railroads, reduction of naval force, or acceptance of any part of the main scheme or general policy which the Democratic party has been advocating during the last dozen years. Such is the careful and candid judgment of this newspaper. Those whom it may concern are invited to wait and see.

CERTAINLY—THE PEOPLE MUST RULE.

"Shall the people rule?" Certainly. And they will rule. But it is the enlightened public judgment that will rule, must rule; not the whims of the day, nor the expedients of politicians playing to these whims.

Faith in the people is a great thing. But we have heard of some people who know more about particular subjects than others. Who wouldn't rather have the opinion of a specialist about sheep breeding than the opinion of ten thousand who know nothing about it?

The use, the good, of checks and balances in government, is that the people in the mass are thus compelled to review their opinions and inform themselves.

Who now stands for any single thing the Democratic party has advocated these fifty years and more? Yet the people rule. Many of the propositions were plausible at the time, or at one time or another; yet everybody is glad that everything for which this party has contended these fifty years is dead and buried. All that it is making its present campaign on will be dead and buried before the next one.

Shall the people rule? Undoubtedly. No question about it. But they have not been ruling hitherto, in accord with the raw notions of Mr. Bryan. As often as they take time to examine his propositions they reject them. First impressions of some of the people are favorable to his notions or expedients. But on reflection they reject his "principles" as vagaries. The deadly enemy of Bryanism is instruction or knowledge; in accord with which, only, the people have the right and power to rule.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an organization whose good intentions are undeniable. Concerning its practical sense opinions differ. It has acquired the reputation of advocating measures for sentimental reasons, without paying much attention to the probable results. By some it is said that the "W. C. T. U." is apt to be satisfied with producing a superficial illusion of virtue. If it can make the outside look white and clean, it cares little what goes on within. Very likely the organization has been maligned by those who put the case thus, and yet there is somewhat in its Taylor-street resolutions which seems to set appearances above reality.

These resolutions declare unalterably against "the segregation of vice, under whatever guise it may be made." The sentiment sounds well. Whether it means well is another question. As to vice, we must do one of three things. We may extirpate it, segregate it or scatter it. Naturally the desirable course would be to extirpate it, but at present this is impossible. Hence our choice lies between segregating and scattering. Vice is a moral disease, and the practical question is this: "Is it more easily controlled when it is quarantined in a certain section or when it is permitted to spread as it may?" To some persons the exodus from the North End looks like a great moral victory. To others it seems much the same as if a huge pesthouse for smallpox sufferers had been depopulated and the patients sent out to infect the whole city. All experience teaches that the latter view is the sound one, but the W. C. T. U. may be right and experience wrong. A little time will tell.

THE WATER TRUNK LINE.

"The strongest plea for deep waterways that the association could put forth" is the indorsement placed on Mr. James J. Hill's paper read at the National Waterways Convention in Chicago by the delegate who presented it. From the telegraphic summary of the paper it would seem that the praise given it was not extravagant. The recommendation for a permanent commission authorized to expend appropriations at its discretion upon National waterways in the order of their importance is an excellent one; so also is that which suggests the classification of the rivers and canal routes in the order of their value by the commission and the carrying on of the commission's improvement plans without interference by Congress or any other party. The recommendations of Mr. Hill, which are of special interest to the Pacific Northwest are, to quote from the news report:

> Third—Insistence upon the development of trunk lines first and upon a depth that will make these real carriers of commerce.
>
> Fourth—A liberal standing appropriation annually for the commission's work without making the mistake of urging that the National credit be pledged to unheard-of amounts in order that we may complete the whole work at once.

The wisdom of the development first of the "trunk line" of waterways is quite clearly illustrated in the case of the Columbia River. Ships have been coming to the Columbia River for more than 100 years, and ocean-going craft came up as far as Portland more than seventy years ago. The river then, and for more than forty years afterward, was unsafe at low water for vessels of more than thirteen, fourteen or fifteen feet of water, but the undeveloped empire drained by that river was so marvelously rich that waterway improvement soon appealed to the pioneers in our deep-sea commerce.

This improvement began on the "trunk line" between Portland and the sea, and not on the upper reaches of the river, or its "laterals," it being plain then, as now, that internal development would be hampered and obstructed until commerce could move to and from the high seas without delay. Portland began improving this "trunk line" more than twenty years ago, and with some aid from the Federal Government has succeeded so well that now, with the river at its lowest stage, vessels of twenty-five foot draft are carrying Inland Empire products from Portland to the sea at a cost per ton per mile so low that no railroad ever constructed could meet it except at a loss. But this "trunk line" is not yet completed, and there should be no division of energies or attempt to spread Government appropriations over the "laterals" until it is completed.

The ships of the world have been increasing in draft, as the channel of our trunk line has been deepening, and it is now more necessary than ever before that we deepen the channel to accord with the greater draft of the ships. Mr. Hill is just completing a water-level-grade railroad into Portland. With this road and its branches he will haul to tidewater wheat and other products from the most remote portions of the Inland Empire. This immense traffic will be turned over to the ocean carrier at Portland, providing our water "trunk line" is maintained at a depth which will accommodate the increasing size of the ships. If it is not improved in keeping with the demands which the near future will make upon it, Mr. Hill will be obliged at greater expense to himself, and at great loss to Portland, to seek an ocean outlet farther north.

The interests of Portland and the entire Columbia basin and the interests of Mr. Hill are mutual in this matter, for all will suffer through failure to improve the wonderful highway to the sea. Once this great work is completed, development of the upper reaches and laterals will follow naturally and easily. Railroad rates are so much lower in this country than they are in Europe that inland water transportation may not immediately reach the prominence that it has attained in the Old World, but the trunk line in this country, where big carriers can be operated at small expense, is destined to handle a mighty commerce.

AN HISTORIC NIGHTMARE.

Monarchy has always been the nightmare of the Jefferson Democracy. They got it from the bad dreams of Jefferson himself; who pretended to be in terror lest Washington and Hamilton and Knox and Lee and Marshall and Lincoln and many more, who had fought for American freedom and achieved it by effort in the field, while Jefferson was skulking and hiding away from the enemy and hurling the platitudes of Rousseau at King George and the British Ministry, should sacrifice and trample under foot the liberty they had fought for, and establish a monarchy on the ruins of it.

We are told now again, that monarchy, which was so near, in Jefferson's nightmare, is upon us again. Somebody reported that Nick Longworth had said that after Taft, Roosevelt again. Nick is a shallow fellow, not worth minding, no matter what he might say. But he declares he never said that.

However, it is as good a monarchical scare as our Jeffersonians, so fearful for liberty, want; and Freedom therefore shrieks again, as she did when Kosciusko fell. And yet America may still have hopes of Freedom.

Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the most charming and amiable of men, was born and reared in the school of Jefferson Democracy. That is the reason why he was a Confederate soldier (and a mighty good one he was), and why he is a Bryan Democrat, at this time. In a speech at Louisville, reported in The Oregonian yesterday, he expressed the Jefferson fear that the opponents of the Democratic party were bent on turning the Republic into a Monarchy. The White House he says, is "already the palace of a King." Now the people of America, while they have highest regard for Mr. Watterson, will be slow to join with him in this alarm.

When Washington was President Jefferson was terribly afflicted with this idea. He made it intense. It was cultivated as a party cry. Jefferson secretly hired a fellow named Freneau to attack Washington on the charge that under him the government was "fast galloping into a monarchy." The words are Jefferson's own. At a Cabinet meeting—Jefferson being present—Washington, in a high state of excitement, denounced these attacks—not knowing at the time that Jefferson had inspired them. Jefferson set down in his diary, which was not printed till long afterwards, that "Washington on this occasion was much inflamed; got into one of those passions when he cannot command himself; ran on much about the personal abuse which had been bestowed on him; defied any man on earth to produce one single act of his since he had been in the Government which was not done with the purest motives; that he had never repented but once the having slipped the moment of resigning his office and that was every moment since; that 'by God' he had rather be in his grave than in his present situation; that he had rather be on his farm than to be made Emperor of the world, and yet they were charging him with wanting to be made King; that that rascal Freneau had sent him three of his papers every day, and he could see nothing in this but an impudent design to insult him;" and much more. Jefferson, who had hired this rascal, and was inspiring all his work, gloatingly set all this down, and later it was published to the world. It was part of Jefferson's quixotic crusade against "Monarchy," for party ends, and it has been revived as a party cry at intervals ever since. It was the favorite partisan accusation against Lincoln, when it was asserted that he was exceeding his powers in his measures for suppression of the Great Rebellion. "The country is drifting into monarchy!" "We shall lose our liberties!" "Abe Lincoln will make himself Emperor or King!"

The very people who would stand most resolutely against monarchy are those accused of a desire of it. They are believers in and supporters of the principles of orderly and regulated liberty, at immeasurable distance from monarchy. But buncombe is not to be taken too seriously. Allowance may be made for the party that is "out."

THE 1908 WHEAT CROP.

The Government crop report this week contains the first official statement regarding the dimensions of the 1908 wheat crop. While the figures are 90,000,000 under the record crop of 1901, they are 25,000,000 bushels greater than for the crop of 1907. The Government estimates place the out-turn of both Spring and Winter wheat at 659,000,000 bushels, compared with 634,000,000 bushels last year, and an average of 641,000,000 bushels for the preceding ten years. Perhaps the most remarkable feature in connection with the 1905 wheat crop is the rapidity with which it has been marketed. The shipments since July 1 have already exceeded 50,000,000 bushels, and, while this has been exceeded in the past, the American visible has never increased so rapidly on anything but a bumper crop.

On October 5 the visible was 34,281,000 bushels, and for the same week in 1906 it was 34,652,000 bushels, although the crop of 1906 was 75,000,000 bushels greater than that of 1908.

Last year the visible in the first week of October was 43,597,000 bushels, and showed a decrease of more than 1,000,000 bushels compared with an increase of more than 4,000,000 bushels this year. The price at which the cereal has been selling since the opening of the season has undoubtedly been the means of bringing out offerings more freely than in any past season, and the actual amount floated does not represent even approximately the amount sold. In the Pacific Northwest more than two-thirds of the exportable surplus has already changed hands, but not one-third of it has been shipped, and in a lesser degree free movement from first hands is reported in the East. The crop is much short of a bumper one, but the strength of the market seems in a fair way to make up for most of the shortage in the yield, and this, with a good crop and high prices for other grains, will make the year an exceptionally prosperous one for the farmers.

The refusal of Millionaire Knapp, of Newburyport, Mass., to permit his daughter to marry Howard E. Smith unless he "quit living on an allowance and went to work" has been followed by a breach-of-promise suit filed by the indolent Smith. This is something unusual in the way of a breach-of-promise suit, and the outcome will be awaited with interest. If the Eastern heiresses should generally adopt the practice of demanding real "men" for husbands, instead of idlers or foreign rakes, there would shortly be an improvement in the race. It is seldom, however, that one of these disreputable drones gets so far down in the scale of decency as to advertise his shortcomings to the world in the shape of a breach-of-promise suit against an unusually sensible heiress. Dartmouth will hardly be proud of her champion athlete.

There is a report that the efforts of Samuel Gompers to deliver the labor vote to Bryan will be rewarded by a Cabinet position. As it will be the Solid South that supplies the votes with which Mr. Bryan is elected, if by a miraculous calamity he should be elected, Mr. Gompers will, of course, be in a position to assist labor. Democracy at its home and headquarters in the child-labor districts of the South has awlays done so much for labor that Mr. Gompers' fidelity to the cause of Democracy is easily explainable. And of course this same Democracy, which has proved such a faithful friend to labor, will rally to the support of Gompers on any plan he might put forward for the betterment of labor conditions.

The Beveridge speech did not suit the Democrats and they are complaining about it. He did not advocate direct election of United States Senators, they say. Awful, awful. Nor did he say anything about that other pet Democratic doctrine, the initiative and referendum. Right here in its home, too. Carry the news of the outrage to Bryan. Bryan will be indignant, for Bryan is making the woods ring with his demands for the initiative and referendum. Yes, indeed. Haven't you heard the eloquent flashes of silence Bryan is daily emitting on the subject of that great reform?

The Pacific Ocean has again proved of insufficient size for two steamers bound in opposite directions, and as a result the new steam schooner Norwood and the Standard Oil tanker Asuncion came together with a crash which left both vessels damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the accident was one that might happen to any vessel during a fog. So long as there are no regularly defined courses over which northbound and southbound coasters will travel, we shall continue to hear of such disasters.

Professor William Milligan Sloane, of Columbia University, and also president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, is in search of a new National hymn and will endeavor to have the institute offer a prize for a rousing National song that will combine "Yankee Doodle," "The Star-Spangled Banner," 'Marseillaise" and "Die Wacht Am Rhein" into one patriotic hymn. The task is not a difficult one, and all that is necessary for the prizewinner is to turn the receiving end of a phonograph loose during the late afternoon exercises at a Federated Trades picnic.

A Bryan paper of Oregon says:

> It is very bad, we are told, for Gompers to advise workingmen to vote for Bryan; but it was highly patriotic in 1896 and 1900 to scare about a million voters into voting contrary to their desire.

Why, of course, those sturdy voters couldn't have been scared. They simply were shown what silver money would mean to them. But wasn't it the luckiest thing in the world that they were reasoned, or even scared; since disaster thereby was averted? Who is sorry that the silver craze was beaten?

Mr. Jacobs, of Eugene, who has been arrested, fined and imprisoned several times for "bootlegging," is beginning to learn that the law is a dangerous thing to trifle with, when it happens that there are law officers who have an honest purpose to enforce the law.

Here's a Nevada judge refusing to grant a divorce to two actors—one actor and one actress, rather—unless they appear in court. That's very annoying, and will do a lot to discourage matrimony between stage favorites.

George Fred Williams has "came" and "went"; firm in the belief that Oregon is safe for Bryan. Sure. Hasn't George Fred Williams been here, speechifying?

We are occasionally reminded by a fatal accident that a rifle or a pistol in the hands of a small boy is a terrible weapon. Also in the hands of any one else.

If the weather man will take our tip, he'll keep at it until those showers do come. We always have showers some time during the Winter.

The war in the Balkans has already begun in the Hearst papers, and their imitators. We are in for a lot of journalistic bloodletting.

BRYAN'S SYMPATHY WITH LABOR

Let Him Show It by Advocating Reform in His Sure States.

DRYAD, Wash., Oct. 7.—(To the Editor.)—While Mr. Bryan is making his pitiful pleas for the labor vote of the North and weeping copious tears over our imaginary wrongs, I wish to remark that it is up to him to show wherein he has ever done anything for the laboring man either as a Congressman or as a private citizen, especially as a Representative in Congress—one law which he had passed, one word spoken, one deed performed to show the earnestness of his feelings for the wrongs of his fellow man. Don't wobble, but speak out in plain English.

Of course this period covers only about 16 years that you have been in the limelight and we have no way to judge the future but by the past; you may yet do something. You may, but it will be chimerical and not practical, a sort of panacea to insure against the aches and pains of working like taking away the job itself. No work, no getting tired, you know.

I can but look back a short time and I see that grim, starved ghost of 1894, '96 and '96, an apparition which stalked over the land then, and like a thief in the night took all I had: my job, my savings and my dinner bucket. Mr. Bryan, did you help lay that ghost? I will answer for you. You were hunting a new issue and too busy to look back over the way you journeyed. Your eye was on the White House and you could not see the soup kettles by the wayside. It pleased you to call the states that do not support you the enemy's country. I know comparisons are odious but will not the labor conditions in the enemy's country put the labor conditions of your country, to wit, the sure Bryan states, in the background?

I spent several years of my life in the Sunny South and I say, yes. The man who follows the mule from sunrise to sunset in the long cotton rows will say yes. The woman with the heavy cotton hoe who follows to chop the rank weeds will say yes, as she looks with a sigh towards the North, where in that far distant land she has heard tell that her Northern sister wears shoes the whole year around. And the little boys and girls they, too, are in the fields for days and not hours; no time for school or play. The 50,000 young men of the South who are in our logging camps, our mills and our factories on the Pacific Coast are but a confirmation of what I say: that the labor conditions of "your country," the sure Bryan states, are not so good as in those states that will vote for Mr. Taft this coming election. Facts and figures are stubborn things. Reform your friends, Mr. Bryan, and then you will be accounted sincere on this question at least.

Your word is law down there in the Southland. Go down there and shorten the hours of labor in field and factory. Take the women out of the cotton field. Place the boys and girls in the schools. Enact a child labor law in every one of your sure and certain states and then, and not till then, will I accept your tears of sympathy as genuine.

THERON LANDON.

THESE BE WONDERS.

And Yet Observe That the People Are Infallible.

Newberg (Yamhill) Graphic.

We have a man here in Oregon who hopes to be elected to the Senate of the United States at the coming session of the Legislature, who can scarcely attend a public gathering of any kind without getting so gloriously drunk that he must be led away by a friend on either side to bolster him up, and it looks like he might be successful in his aspirations, and yet 21 counties in the state have been voted dry and there is a good prospect of voting the whole state dry before the term of the new Senator will expire. Verily, the Oregon style in politics is one thing at least that is new under the sun.

At the June election, Yamhill County voted dry by a majority of 863 votes, while at the same election a strong temperance man and the best all-around man from the standpoint of qualifications for the office of any of the candidates was turned down and a man elected to the Legislature in his stead who was and now is committed to vote for a man for United States Senator who is the most notorious drunkard in Oregon politics today. Another misfit in Oregon politics.

Pacific Outlook (Grants Pass.)

We have a number of holy-minded Democrats in Josephine County who will tell you that Taft should be defeated if only on account of his being a Unitarian, which, one of them declares, is equivalent to being an infidel. You will notice, however, that these same holy Democrats have been hollering and voting for Chamberlain early and late for years past and are still shouting for him as the next United States Senator; yet so far as we know, Chamberlain never showed a religious symptom in his life, and furthermore, has been quietly notorious as one of the jolliest good fellows that ever blew in from the land of the mint julep. As fresh evidence of this a number of the Northern papers are commenting caustically upon the report that Chamberlain was possessed of a glorious jag while attending the recent regatta at Astoria and made the same sort of a spectacle of himself as any common Republican drunk would have made. We suppose our scrupulous Democratic friends will find some method of explaining away these facts or of showing that a Governor and Senatorial candidate who makes himself a moral discredit to himself and his state is not in the same class with a Presidential candidate who has, by inheritance, a taint of Unitarianism. Oh, consistency, thou art hard to locate.

Apples Mirror Mr. Bryan's Face.

New Haven (Conn.) Dispatch.

Bucyrus Scudder, a farmer near Bethlehem, Conn., says he has four apples on which he has succeeded in growing portraits of William Jennings Bryan.

Ink.

By James J. Montague in New York American.

A drop of ink makes millions think—Montreal Star.

It was Kipling's delight when he used to be right to portray with a pungent "he"-pen
The uncouth underside of the eddying tide of the rude human creatures called men.
And whenever he wrote there were thousands to quote, from Calcutta to Kalamazoo,
Both his verse and his prose, which convincingly shows what the ink of an author can do.

When Roosevelt assails all the animal tales that Seton and Aesop have written,
And declares that a yak has no horns on his back; that a chipmunk can't wallop a kitten,
The publishers fight for whate'er he may write, and would pungle a dollar or two
For each word of his stuff, which shows plainly enough what the ink of a statesman can do.

When Archbold sits down with a three-finger frown and tells what he'd like to have done,
And issues commands to political "hands" as to how U. S. should be run,
Dishonor and rout find conspirators out, and treason looms large on the view,
Which shows to all men what the poisonous pen and the ink of a * can do.

*Fill it in yourself.

SHORTAGE MAY BE $40,000

Creditors of Farmers' Company Begin Bankruptcy Proceedings.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Proceedings will be instituted in the Federal Court at Portland to throw the Albany Farmers' Company into involuntary bankruptcy. Attorney Percy R. Kelly, representing several creditors, left for Portland this afternoon to institute proceedings.

The shortage of the company is now estimated between $30,000 and $40,000, and creditors fear they will lose heavily. The failure of this company, which has been in operation here for more than 50 years and has conducted a big business operating warehouses at Albany, Tallman and Tangent, has caused a sensation. Scores of Linn County farmers are stockholders in the company, and a number of Linn County's leading farmers and prominent business men of Albany are interested in the failure, either as stockholders or creditors. A report is current here today that criminal prosecutions will follow the present civil proceedings.

It is said that all of the creditors will join in the bankruptcy proceedings. Attorney Kelly will file the petition for involuntary bankruptcy on behalf of Hon. J. M. Shelly and S. S. Williams, partners under the name of the Eugene Milling Company, who have a claim for $2700; J. R. Baltimore, of Albany, who claims $800; and R. A. McLagan, of Albany, who claims $500.

Other creditors will enter the proceedings, and it is said that the case filed in the State Circuit Court here yesterday, in which S. M. Garland, of Lebanon, was appointed receiver, will be dropped. It is said this case was filed only to prevent the directors shipping oats from the company's Albany warehouse and that the bankruptcy proceedings will supersede it.

TOO PROUD TO LEAVE JAIL

Tony Gallagher Would Rather Stay Than Plead Poverty.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Tony Gallagher, whose term at the McNeill Island United States Penitentiary has expired, refuses to sign the application for discharge made out and sent to him, and apparently will stay in prison forever. The law provides that prisoners sentenced to fine, costs and time, shall remain in confinement until the fine and costs are paid or until otherwise discharged by law.

By making application for discharge on the ground of having no funds to pay the fine, United States Commissioner Samuel D. Bridges can order their release, but Gallagher is proud and rather than plead poverty will stay.

MARION ADOPTS LANE PLAN

Voters to Decide on Question of County High Schools.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—There was filed in the County Clerk's office today a petition that the County High School question be submitted to the voters of the county at the November election, and the submission has been ordered.

If the project should be adopted, the County High School Board will levy a general high school tax sufficient to pay the tuition of all high school pupils in the county, and then will pay to each district having a high school a certain amount per month per pupil.

Lane County is the only county in the state that has adopted this plan. The purpose is to encourage rural high schools.

WHALE CATCH IS LARGE

Vancouver Island Fleet Makes Million-Dollar Haul.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 9.—That the success attending the whaling operations on the west coast of Vancouver Island is altogether phenomenal, and that the total catch this year will be half as great again as it was in 1907, is borne out by news just received here from the stations at Sechart and Kyuquot, from which the steam whalers Orion and St. Lawrence, respectively, hunt. The total take up to date amounts to 556 of the mammals.

For the lay mind to grasp what this means it may be said that the value of the catch is well over $1,000,000.

Moses Dillaboy Dies at Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Moses Dillaboy, aged 66 and a native of Canada, died at his home in North Hillsboro, yesterday, from an attack of Bright's disease. Deceased had lived near Reedville for many years, and moved to this city six months ago. His first wife died some years ago, and he again married, his second wife surviving him. He is survived by grown children by his first marriage.

Appeals to Circuit Court.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—G. B. Hansard, who was convicted at Lebanon of selling liquor in "dry" territory and was given the maximum penalty of 30 days in the County Jail and a fine of $500, has perfected his appeal to the State Circuit Court. The transcript on appeal was filed today. The case will come up for hearing at the October term, which convenes October 26.

Jacobs Gets Another Sentence.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Joe Jacobs, yesterday convicted of violation of the city ordinances by selling liquor, was today fined $100 and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment in the City Jail. The sentence will not be carried out, however, until after Jacobs is tried for violation of the local option law, for which he was arrested yesterday.

Chehalis Levy Is Reduced.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The City Council has fixed the Chehalis tax levy at 15 mills. Last year the levy was 25 mills. The levy this year includes provision for support for the new Carnegie Library. The County Commissioners have fixed the county levy at 18 mills. As fixed by the State Board of Equalization the valuation of Lewis County property is $19,349,270.

Dr. Coe President of Bank.

KELSO, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the directors of the First National Bank, Dr. Henry W. Coe, of Portland, was elected president of the institution to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. S. Strain. L. C. Wallace was elected to the vice-presidency to fill Mr. Coe's former position.

Receipts Increase 32 Per Cent.

MONTESANO, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The postoffice receipts at Montesano for the quarter ending September 30, 1908, show an increase of 32 per cent over the same period for 1907. The receipts for the quarter ending September 30, 1907, were $1166.21, and for the corresponding period this year they were $1661.94.

Eugene Receipts Increase.

EUGENE, Or., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The stamp receipts for the Eugene postoffice for the quarter ending September 30 show an increase of 20 per cent over the sales for the same period last year.

HE STARTLES CLUB WOMEN

Judge Neterer Demands Proficiency in Child Raising Before Marriage.

BELLINGHAM, Oct. 9.—"I hope to see the day when the law will require the prospective bride and bridegroom who are preparing to be married to present a certificate of proficiency in child-raising before the ceremony may be performed. There will be fewer cases before the Juvenile Court." Thus spoke Judge Neterer, Superior Court Judge and Judge of the Juvenile Court, before the 200 delegates to the convention of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs today. The address produced a sensation.

The following officers were elected at the closing session of the Federation this afternoon: President, Mrs. H. W. Allen, Spokane, re-elected; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. C. Blair, of Spokane, re-elected; treasurer, Mrs. John Trumbull, Port Angeles, re-elected; first trustees, Mrs. H. S. Brode, Walla Walla, re-elected; recording secretary, Mrs. E. C. Jewett, Bellingham; first vice-president, Mrs. N. H. Jennings, Seattle; second vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Pringle, Port Townsend; auditor, Mrs. N. B. Coffman, Chehalis; second trustee, Mrs. Colon Shedd, Pullman.

Next year's session of the Federation will be held in Seattle.

OLD COMMITTEE TO STAY

Time Too Short for Republicans to Change Campaign Managers.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Ellis de Bruler will remain in charge as chairman of the Republican committee, despite the fact that he has been charged with usurping that position. Here last night a long and lively session was held, attended by most of the State Republican candidates, or their representatives.

It was finally decided that the time was too short between now and election to make any change in the State Central Committee. Notice was today sent to Mr. de Bruler that the candidates are willing that he should remain in charge until election day.

Propose Township Rule.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Oct. 9.—The Lewis County Commissioners have passed a resolution to submit the subject of township organization to the people at the election next month. Petitions toward that end have been extensively signed in the country, the move being started by the Grange.

BALLOONS WILL RACE TODAY

Eighty-Six Entered for Great Cup Contest at Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Eighty-six balloons have assembled here to take part in the series of airship contests that begin tomorrow and continue through Sunday and Monday. Among the pilots are several army aeronauts of world-wide reputation. The races will start from the suburb of Schmargenoorg. The principal event will be the contest for the international cup, which will take place on Sunday.

Great public interest has been aroused by this event, for which there are 23 entries, representing eight nations. There will be also a number of other endurance and distance races, with fixed goals.

The arrangements are most complete. The balloons were tested today in the presence of the contestants, and regulations according to size and other conditions were decided upon.

The three American contestants, James C. McCoy, N. Henry Arnold and A. Holland Forbes, accompanied by Brigadier-General James Allen, chief of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., visited the grounds today and obtained official maps from the Aero Club, that is promoting the contests. They were also given the final instructions for pilots. During the progress of the races the pilots will drop out every half hour during daylight loaded envelopes containing dispatches informing the Aero Club of the whereabouts of their balloons.

Attacks Plumbers' Trust.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Four men accused of conspiracy were arrested yesterday on complaint of W. H. Shilvock, a dealer in plumbers' supplies. They are John S. Kelley, Western manager of the Central Foundry Company, of New York; James Gavin, business agent of the Plumbers' Union; Simon O'Donnell, the business agent of the Plumbers' Union, and William Gunther, president of the Gasfitters' Union.

The warrants for the men were taken out by W. H. Shilvock, who alleges that O'Donnell, Gunther and Gavin ordered contracting plumbers not to buy his goods, and ordered members of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union to quit work in buildings where Shilvock's goods were being put in, so that they could assist Kelley in forcing Shilvock out of business.

Three Wed Aboard Liner.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Wedding bells rang loud and long aboard the White Star Steamship Majestic yesterday. When the mail steamer from Old England arrived at her pier she brought three brides to be who were to be met by as many promised husbands. The girls were Miss Alice L. Osborne, of Norwich, England; Miss Mildred F. Hand, of Bournemouth, England, and Miss Rosa Jane Webb, of Portsmouth, England. They had to tell all this to the immigration inspectress, but she would not allow them to go ashore until Wednesday.

It took a deal of red tape for three very earnest young men to get aboard the Majestic and into communication with three weeping young women, who dried their eyes at sight of their sweethearts.

Reorganize Life Company.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Republic Life Insurance Company of Illinois, the $1,000,000 life company of the Rhodus Bros., which was to have back of it the $2,500,000 Central Life Securities Company as a holding company, will be reorganized with a number of well-known Chicago men at the head and will enter actively into the insurance field. Burch F. Rhodus and the other officers and directors of the company capitulated to Judge Kohlsaat's ultimatum to the effect that the company would be placed in receiver's hands, unless they retired.

Charles E. Norton Very Ill.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Charles Eliot Norton, prominent as an author and authority on art and literature, and professor of history at Harvard University up to 1898, since which time he has been the professor emeritus at that institution, is seriously ill at his home in Cambridge. He is 81 years old.

THREE SUE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Demand Damages for Injuries in West Side Wreck.

Three suits for damages against the Southern Pacific Railroad were filed before the United States Court yesterday. The complainants were injured in a wreck caused by passenger train No. 3 breaking through a trestle near Forest Grove on the west side branch.

The complainants are David M. Nayberger, who asks for $10,000; J. H. Brown, $2500, and Evalin Brown, who is seeking to recover $15,000. The Southern Pacific is represented by Attorneys W. D. Fenton, Ben C. Dey and R. T. Leiter. Attorneys McCain and Vinton appear for the plaintiffs.