FLAYS INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Judge Charles H. Carey Fears It Will Destroy Representative Government.

ADDRESSES OREGON BAR

Jurist Delivers Warning of Grave Danger That Lies in Wholesale Enactment of Laws Without Proper Deliberation.

In an address on "New Responsibilities of Citizenship," delivered before the Oregon Bar Association yesterday, Judge Charles H. Carey attacked the initiative and referendum as the destroyer of representative government. He warned auditors of the great danger which lies in the wholesale adoption of ill-advised and badly-prepared bills which is made possible by the unlimited application of the initiative and referendum amendments to the state constitution in the enactment of legislation. The address was favorably discussed by many members of the Bar Association.

Judge Carey charged that the initiative and referendum amendments to the Oregon constitution are subversive of the representative system of a republic, with the result that the restraints and limitations of the constitution are no longer respected. Without these restraints, he said, laws may become uncertain, unjust and unreasonable. The power to amend constitutions at will, he declared, will result in that privilege being made the instrument of public passion and prejudice. Judge Carey pointed out that the Constitution of the United States was amended only five times in 120 years, while at the state election last June, 10 amendments to the Oregon constitution were proposed and voted upon. Among those proposed, he said, were some that went to the very heart of representative government, such as proportional representation, which was denounced as utterly visionary and impracticable, and the recall of public officers, which was held to be discouraging to independence of thought and action by public officers, and dangerous if captiously exercised.

Amendments Should Be Limited.

It was insisted by Judge Carey that a limitation should be placed to the number of constitutional amendments and of the initiative measures that may be submitted at any one election. The initiative, he said, should be confined to bills that have failed to pass the Legislature and those vetoed by the Governor. As to the referendum, he argued that a larger percentage of signatures should be required before the referendum could be invoked on any bill passed by the Legislature. If the initiative was to be upheld, Judge Carey insisted that it should so be limited as to insure against worse evils than it was designed to correct.

After reviewing the development of the representative system, and charging that the present-day evils are not greater than those with which preceding generations were confronted, Judge Carey spoke in part as follows:

We have approached the subject of our theme indirectly. My aim is to show that with the recent modifications of the Oregon constitution, the people have taken a step that has brought new and serious responsibilities of citizenship. Whether I have succeeded in demonstrating that the step was not forced by new conditions of political, commercial or social life is an experiment ventured upon against the teaching of history, is of no moment. But the grave question is, how will the people meet the new demands made upon them? In view of the fact that the representative system is the Republic has been on trial but a century and a quarter, and that the principles now engrafted upon the Oregon Constitution, if applied to the ultimate, is utterly subversive of this essential feature of the American plan, the subject is one of deep concern.

Such modifications, because they are gradual, are not harmful, but if it comes to pass that the instrument may be amended at will, or, more serious still, that laws adopted by popular vote need not conform to the Constitution, the danger in times of public passion or prejudice is easy to understand.

Easy Now to Change Constitution.

In Oregon, we now permit the constitution to be amended at will. Formerly, it required not only the majority of all of the electors (meaning the majority of the greatest number participating in the election) to change the constitution, but the proposed amendment must be agreed to by a majority of all of the members elected to each house, in two successive Legislative Assemblies; now, a bare majority of those voting on the measure at any general election is sufficient to carry the proposition, though but a minority vote on it. Formerly, two years and a half in time, at the least, and the deliberations of four legislative groups, besides the vote of the majority of the people, was the requisite; now, in three months' time, an amendment, perhaps prepared in a secret manner by a single individual, submitted practically without opportunity for debate, certainly without opportunity for pruning, polishing, or enlarging, and generally not even read by the voter, may be adopted by a mere minority of the electors!

I say that this condition imposes new and grave responsibilities upon our citizens. Let them beware lest in seeking greater flexibility in the fundamental law of the state, they throw away the precious heritage of their liberties. Let them remember that it is by the restrictions of the time-worn instrument that disaster has more than once been averted, and that the stability of our institutions is the safeguard of not property alone, but of liberty, and of life itself.

Aside from the ten amendments, in the nature of a bill of rights adopted at the outset, the United States Constitution has been amended but five times in 120 years. But at the state election, held last June, ten different amendments to the Oregon constitution were proposed, and voted upon. There is no limit, and it might well have been 40 instead of ten. Among the amendments adopted were some that go to the very heart of representative government, such as proportional representation and the recall of public officers; the former being utterly visionary and impracticable, since it cannot be put into practice, and the latter being so discouraging to independence of thought and action by public officers, and so dangerous if captiously exercised upon the Judges of the courts, or the principal executive officers of the state, that the very fact that these amendments are adopted at the first opportunity under the new scheme, is one of the most discouraging signs for the future of this experiment.

Example at June Election.

At the recent state election, beside the ten constitutional questions submitted to vote, nine other subjects of legislation were voted upon. These measures with the accompanying printed arguments, when published by the Secretary of State in pamphlet form prior to the election, in pursuance of the legal requirement therefor, comprised some 124 pages of closely printed matter. It would require an intelligent study of this pamphlet to qualify for vote on these propositions, many of which were of such character as to totally change fundamental and existing principles of state government. I shall not attempt, at this time, to review these measures and to point out their defects. But a moment's time may be given by way of illustrating my theme.

One is a law changing the time of holding general elections in the state, but no provision is made for the change of numerous co-related statutes bearing upon the time when terms of office begin, or the time when duties under the nominating laws shall be performed.

Another is known as the "Corrupt Practices Act." This law consists of 55 sections and over 9000 words; its title is such as to readily secure the vote of any right-minded citizen, and its sponsors undoubtedly had no other purpose in proposing the measure than to promote the public welfare. But it goes without saying that very few voters could or would read and digest the provisions of a proposed law of such length and complexity, and it need surprise no one who voted in favor of its adoption if it is afterward discovered to contain clauses that were not generally known, and that are more or less lost to sight in its long pages.

I call attention to these examples, not for the purpose of protesting against direct legislation in general, but to emphasize the fact that under the Oregon constitution as it exists, a new and grave responsibility has been imposed upon the citizens. As I have already said, this responsibility calls for the exercise of a very high degree of intelligence, a personal study of measures proposed for consideration. That the new duty has not been well performed in the case of the salmon legislation is apparent, but the failure in this instance is not more glaring than the failure of the Legislatures to do their duty in other instances.

It is fair to credit the voter with a sincere desire to vote right upon the questions submitted, and it is evident that in cases where the question is one of general policy or principle, on which he can express himself by a yes or no vote, the best judgment and will of the majority of the people may be secured. In cases, however, where the proposed measure consists of many intricate and involved provisions, the fact that there can be no opportunity of amendment, or any guarantee that the measure will be read or fully comprehended in all its bearings, points to a danger in this mode of securing legislation. The danger is not so apparent in cases where the vote is upon the referendum, for there it is to be presumed that the measure voted upon has had the benefit of revision in the Legislative Assembly, and examination by the Governor.

Question of Restricting Use of Law.

These reflections suggest the inquiry whether, where the initiative system is to be used, it should not be confined to cases in which the law voted on shall be expressive of a single principle or remedy.

The American people have long been accustomed to vote upon constitutional amendments; sometimes other measures have been submitted to popular vote for ratification or adoption. It will be found that usually in these instances the duty required did not involve more than an affirmative or negative vote upon a single question. It is when the duty involves more than this that its chief danger of the wholesale adoption of ill-advised and badly prepared bills will be encountered.

I am of the opinion that the power of the referendum is not open to the criticism I have mentioned, but that it ought not to be made the means of holding back, and perhaps by the delay making ineffective, measures adopted by the Legislature, unless a much larger percentage of voters sign the petition than is now required.

And I suggest the question whether, since the real object of the initiative is to enable the people to make laws where their servants in the Legislative Assembly are recreant to duty, it would not be advisable to confine its use to cases where the Assembly has refused to pass a bill introduced, and where the executive veto has defeated a bill voted by the Legislature.

But my purpose is served by showing that in this new field there is room for the highest order of statesmanship and patriotism. Timid men, believing that it is not popular to question the all-sufficiency of this new scheme that has been adopted by such substantial majority in Oregon, will hesitate to undertake the duty of formulating and urging modifications and restrictions. But if the initiative is to be upheld as a part of our plan of government, it should be so limited as to insure against worse evils than those it was designed to correct.

Objections to Law Summarized.

I will not pursue the subject further, but will summarize what I have said, in these propositions:

First—There is a marked tendency in the United States and in other countries toward enacting sweeping legislation on novel principles.

Second—The evils that apparently give a reason for these changes are not more serious than have been experienced and dealt with before.

Third—The plan of vesting the lawmaking power in the people at large is not new in history, and was expressly rejected in favor of the representative plan by the founders of the United States Constitution.

Fourth—The recent changes in the Oregon constitution, and the facility with which it may now be amended, puts new and serious responsibilities upon the electorate.

Fifth—The initiative system of lawmaking, in the form now under experiment in Oregon, requires the exercise of an extraordinary degree of intelligence, impartiality and devotion on the part of those having the right of suffrage, and is open to certain criticisms that suggest limitations upon the exercise of the power.

Sixth—These suggestions embody the following changes in the present plan:

(a) Limitation of the number of constitutional amendments, and of initiative measures that may be submitted to vote at any one election.

(b) Limitation of the subject matter of any such measure to single propositions, in concrete form.

(c) Confining the use of the initiative to bills that have been introduced and failed to pass in the Legislature, and those that have been vetoed by the Governor.

(d) Modifying the referendum to require a larger number of petitioners.

MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

Equal Suffrage Association to Observe 37th Anniversary.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 18.—(To the Editor.)—The 37th anniversary of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association will be celebrated in Portland on Friday, November 27. The business meeting will be held in the City Hall in the afternoon, beginning promptly at 2 o'clock. The evening exercises will be held in Convention Hall, Commercial Club building, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Many leading men and women will deliver short addresses. The programme will be announced later.

Our proposed constitutional amendment, providing that no citizen who is a taxpayer shall be denied the right to vote on account of sex, is meeting much favor among conservative business men, and all fair-minded, patriotic women.

Our determination, adopted two years ago, to welcome adherents of all political parties to our ranks as suffragists, but holding the suffrage movement absolutely non-partisan, is rapidly allaying the opposition encountered in former campaigns. And our efforts to secure the enfranchisement of tax-paying women is heralded as a safe and conservative departure from the revolutionary tactics of former suffrage agitation.

It is the hope and ambition of the Suffrage Association to see Oregon arise in her majesty and lead the world in extending the right of suffrage to the law-abiding, tax-paying mothers of the state, who have been patiently striving for this right, "inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only," for 40 years. Let Oregon lead the world in this patriotic movement, and thus attest the valor and chivalry of her liberty and justice-loving men. Thus only can she stop the efforts of the suffragists, and thus only can her sons and husbands prove themselves worthy of the faithful motherhood which all true manhood delights to honor.

By order of the executive committee of O. S. E. S. A.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY, Pres.
MYRTLE E. PEASE,
Corresponding Secretary.

BOY'S PLAY COSTS SIGHT

Gets Father's Powder-Horn and Makes Bomb, Which Explodes.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—John Deako, aged 12 years, son of Charles Deako, of Sara, had his face badly burned and his eyesight perhaps destroyed by the explosion of a toy bomb which he had made. He was brought to a Vancouver hospital and the surgeons report that they may partially save the boy's eyesight.

The lad took his father's powder-horn and poured some powder into a newspaper. He wrapped this up and tied it tightly with a string. Then, bending over it, he lighted a match. There was an explosion and dirt and bits of newspaper and powder were blown into his face and eyes.

A COAT SALE

At Le Palais Royal which will save you dollars. One-fourth off on all coats. All evening coats and capes included in this sale. 375 Washington Street. **

Loses Hand in Mill.

HOQUIAM, Wash., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—Having but recently recovered from a bad cut from an ax, which almost severed two fingers and a thumb, A. W. Carl this morning suffered the loss of his left hand above the wrist by falling on a rapidly-revolving saw in the Coats shingle mill, where he was employed as a bolter.

Between football on one hand and school books on the other this is a busy time of the year.

One of the dangers of football or any violent exercise is the risk of taking cold after the action is over.

Our double-breasted overcoat is so roomy and easy to get into that it's the best protection for the boy to have at hand. $3.45 to $9.00.

THE LION CLOTHIERS
166-170 Third Street.

ELOPERS DELAYED BY LOVERS' QUARREL CAUGHT BY POLICE

Miss Harriet Chapin and Jacob Phillips Detained in City Jail, as Result of Telegram From Victoria, B. C.

BECAUSE of having paused to engage in a lovers' quarrel when they should have been utilizing every second in finding a preacher, Miss Harriet Chapin and Jacob Phillips, who eloped from Vancouver, B. C., are now in the City Jail. The quarrel occurred after they had actually secured a marriage license and were on their way to be married. The trouble was occasioned by the woman's belated confession that she had been married before.

After having succeeded in a spectacular elopement, evading irate relatives of the woman in Vancouver and dodging the police at Seattle, the elopers were within easy reach of the goal when the difficulty arose. Then Miss Chapin told Phillips of her previous marriage. He took the thing very much to heart, said he should have been told in the first place, and then asserted that he wouldn't marry her at all.

This delay enabled Police Sergeant Baty, on telegraphic instructions from Vancouver and Seattle, to locate the couple and interrupt the match. It is said that the woman left Vancouver with articles belonging to a member of her household and the local police were urged to hold her pending further advices.

Miss Chapin, who is said to be well connected at Vancouver, was an incongruous figure among the derelicts of the Municipal Court yesterday forenoon. She is a young woman of fine appearance and refinement. She was in striking contrast with the several women held for drunkenness and seemed to feel the humiliation keenly. In order that the couple might be held, a technical charge was lodged against them of registering as man and wife when they were not really married. They explained that they did this to throw pursuing relatives off the trail until they could have the ceremony performed.

They did not secure an attorney or make an effort to fight the charge against them. Miss Chapin seemed too much in distress at the unhappy turn the elopement had taken to bother about the details of defense, and Phillips, too, seemed plunged in dejection.

"I was warned against Phillips, and so I suppose I oughtn't to complain," she said.

Miss Chapin said Phillips asked her to marry him at Vancouver, but that there was so much objection on account of his position as a salesman that they finally decided to elope. Phillips went to Seattle and she joined him there, she said. They left Seattle at once, fearing trouble might be made if they appeared at the County Clerk's office for a marriage license.

"We would have been married, but she told me about the former marriage and said she believed her husband was dead, but wasn't sure. Since she hadn't a divorce, and couldn't prove that the former husband was dead, I didn't feel like entering unto a marriage contract until being more certain about the whereabouts of the other one." That was Phillips' statement of the case. Miss Chapin denied that there is any possibility her first husband is living. She has been living under her maiden name for a number of years, she said.

Ordinarily the couple would have been permitted to leave and thresh out their own differences. But the police urged that they be held as per wire instructions. Judge Van Zante, taking advantage of the technical charge against them, complied with the request and sentenced them to serve ten days apiece in the City Jail.

Miss Chapin was taken to a cell on the third floor. She was on the verge of hysterics.

"This is the first time I ever saw a jail, and to think of having to be locked up in such a dirty place as this," she sobbed.

To See Fairport

Is to be convinced of our statements. We claim—and the location of this addition conclusively convinces the shrewdest buyer—that property in this addition will triple and quadruple in value in the next few years.

History Repeats Itself

And the experience of Chicago, Kansas City, Fort Worth and other towns which have become distributing points for the large packing-house interests shows that real estate in the vicinity of the plants has increased in value from opening prices of a few hundred dollars to thousands today.

Portland Will Do Likewise

It is no longer a question of "maybe." The packing-house interests are here, and here to stay, and the property around these big plants, which will employ thousands of hands, is bound to prove a big investment for the early buyer—the man who can see an opportunity and grasp it quick.

We Will Go With You

To Fairport. Look this land over. Below we make a few claims for Fairport. They are true, every one of them, and you will find it so. Then, if what we say is true, if we claim you can triple your money in a few years by the purchase of a lot now, you miss an opportunity to

Go Ahead

If you do not purchase a lot here. Call at our office and let us tell you about Fairport and how easy the payments are.

FAIRPORT ON THE PENINSULA

Adjoins Kenton—Swift's city. Has graded streets, Bull Run water, magnificent surroundings, convenient to public schools and churches. Is 25 minutes from the heart of Portland.

Lots $250
$10 Down — $10 a Month

Mikkelsen & Tucker
301-2 CORBETT BUILDING

BEAT BOY WHO DESERTED

SAILORS ARRESTED FOR ATTACK ON APPRENTICE.

Hans Albrecht Refuses to Return to German Ship Alexander Isenberg Because of Cruelties.

Arrested on the street in the act of beating 15-year-old Hans Albrecht, apprentice on the German ship Alexander Isenberg, now in port, Carl Scheller and Otto Whitman, of the ship's crew, were accused by the boy of having subjected him to inhuman tortures during the recent voyage of the ship from European waters.

Only the interference of bystanders saved the lad from a severe thrashing late yesterday afternoon. Tiring of the brutality of the crew, he deserted from the ship and said he intended making his way back to Germany as best he could. The ship's master directed all members of the crew on shore leave to keep a lookout for the boy, since he was under contract for young Albrecht's safe return to Germany. When Scheller and Whitman saw the youngster on the street they at once set out to take him back to the boat.

The boy ran for several blocks, and when he was overtaken, refused to return to the ship with the sailors. Both then began shaking and slapping him, eyewitnesses say. The result was that several passersby interfered. The two sailors were turned over to the police.

"But the boy would not mind us when we ordered him back to the ship," Scheller said.

"Whipping children on the street because they won't mind isn't a recognized custom in this country," Scheller was told.

Being unable to furnish bail, the two men were searched, their money and papers taken from them, and then locked up in the City Jail on charges of assault and battery.

Young Albrecht, who speaks little English, told brokenly of cruelties heaped upon him on the voyage. He said the captain was kind to him, but that the crew was in the habit of mauling him about. He decided that he would never go aboard the vessel again, and said last night he would rather be in jail than back on the ship.

EXPRESS COMPANY WINNER

Court Holds Tax on Its Franchise in Linn Is Illegal.

ALBANY, Or., Nov. 18.—(Special.)—An Oregon county cannot levy an assessment on the right of a corporation to do business when no specific franchise has been given, according to the decision of Judge Galloway, in the State Circuit Court, here this afternoon, in the case of Wells, Fargo & Company vs. Linn County.

The express company's right to transact business in Linn County was assessed on the 1907 roll and the company brought suit to enjoin the county from the collection of the tax. A temporary injunction was granted when the case was filed and this injunction was made permanent on the hearing of the case today, it being shown that the company had never secured a franchise and hence had no taxable right. The decision will affect other counties besides Linn, where the express company's right was assessed.

Seattle Marine Movements.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 18.—The steamer Nebraska returned from Tacoma and left for Bellingham to load canned salmon for New York.

The steamer Yosemite arrived from San Francisco with machinery and general cargo and later shifted to Tacoma.

The steamer Yucatan made port at 3:30 A. M. with 275 passengers from Valdez, Seward, Cordova and interior points.

The French bark Emma Laurans, discharging cargo from Hamburg, will leave for Australia in ballast, having been unable to get a profitable charter here.

The United States steamer Patterson, of Coast and Geodetic Survey, has come out of dry dock after routine repairs.

The steamer Tampico is loading for Southeastern Alaska.

The steamer City of Seattle is due from Skagway tomorrow afternoon with 150 passengers.

Webfoot Oil Blacking keeps feet dry. Makes shoes last. All dealers.

Every Man Read This

This treatment is said to have acquired a wonderful reputation throughout the East, owing to its peculiar propensity to fortify the nerve force and generate health and a consequent personal magnetism, so essential to the happiness of every claimed to be a blessing to those who are physically impaired, gloomy, despondent, nervous and who have trembling of the limbs, dizziness, heart palpitation, cold hands and feet, insomnia, fear without cause, timidity in venturing and general inability to act rationally as others do. Also of vast benefit to writers, professional men, office workers and the victim of society's late hours and overindulgence in wines, liquors, etc.

By preparing the treatment at home secretly, no one need know of another's trouble, while the ingredients are much used in filling various prescriptions, so that even the purchase of them separately need occasion no timidity.

If the reader decides to try it, get three ounces of ordinary syrup sarsaparilla compound, and one ounce compound fluid balmwort; mix and let stand two hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardiol and one ounce tincture cadomene; mix all together, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at night.

This contains no opiates whatever and may also be used by women who suffer with their nerves with absolute certainty of prompt and lasting benefits.

PERSIAN RUGS

The valuable "Matthews" collection of Persian Rugs, including choice Yamond, Bokara, Kirmanshah, Iran, Saruck, and Daghistan; Cashmere, Khiva, Shirvan, Sina, Kilim, Seraband, etc., etc., will be on exhibition at Gilman's salesrooms, No. 411 Washington street, Friday and Saturday, November 20 and 21. The sale will commence Monday, November 23, at 10 A. M. This is indeed a grand exhibition of Oriental Rugs, and we cordially invite the attention of buyers to the exhibition and sale.

S. L. N. GILMAN, Auctioneer

MASON & HAMLIN

Costliest and Most Talked of Piano in the World

The Wiley B. Allen Co.
KNABE PIANOS

Phoenix Bldg., Cor. 5th and Oak. Street Entrance, 304 Oak St.

Grand Central Station Time Card

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Leaving Portland	
Roseburg Passenger	8:15 a. m.
Cottage Grove Passenger	4:15 p. m.
California Express	7:45 p. m.
San Francisco Express	1:30 a. m.
West Side—	
Corvallis Passenger	7:20 a. m.
Sheridan Passenger	4:10 p. m.
Forest Grove Passenger	8:30 a. m.
Forest Grove Passenger	1:00 p. m.
Forest Grove Passenger	5:40 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
Oregon Express	7:15 a. m.
Cottage Grove Passenger	11:30 a. m.
Roseburg Passenger	5:30 p. m.
Portland Express	11:15 p. m.
West Side—	
Corvallis Passenger	6:20 p. m.
Sheridan Passenger	10:30 a. m.
Forest Grove Passenger	8:00 a. m.
Forest Grove Passenger	11:50 a. m.
Forest Grove Passenger	4:50 p. m.

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

Leaving Portland—	
Pendleton Passenger	7:15 a. m.
Chicago-Portland Special	8:30 a. m.
Spokane Flyer	8:15 p. m.
Kansas City & Chicago Express	6:00 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
Spokane Flyer	8:00 a. m.
Chi., Kan. City & Portland Ex.	9:45 a. m.
Chicago-Portland Special	8:50 p. m.
Pendelton Passenger	5:15 p. m.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Leaving Portland—	
Tacoma and Seattle Express	8:30 a. m.
North Coast & Chicago Limited	2:00 p. m.
Overland Express	11:45 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
North Coast Limited	7:00 a. m.
Portland Express	4:15 p. m.
Overland Express	8:35 p. m.

ASTORIA & COLUMBIA RIVER.

Leaving Portland—	
Astoria & Seaside Express	8:00 a. m.
Astoria Passenger	6:00 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
Seaside & Portland Passenger	12:15 p. m.
Portland Express	10:00 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Leaving Portland—	
C. P. R. Short Line, via Spokane	8:15 p. m.
Via Seattle	11:45 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
C. P. R. Short Line, via Spokane	8:00 a. m.
Via Seattle	7:00 a. m.

Jefferson-Street Station
SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Leaving Portland—	
Dallas Passenger	7:40 a. m.
Dallas Passenger	4:15 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
Dallas Passenger	10:15 a. m.
Dallas Passenger	5:50 p. m.

OREGON ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Leaving Portland—	
Salem and Intermediate Local	6:25 a. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	7:00 a. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	8:00 a. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	8:55 a. m.
Salem and Tualatin only, Limited	9:15 a. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	10:25 a m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	11:00 a. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	1:30 p. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	2:00 p. m.
Salem and Intermediate local	3:45 p. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	4:10 p. m.
Wilsonville and Intermediate Local	5:00 p. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	5:30 p. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	6:20 p. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	8:40 p. m.
Arriving Portland—	
Wilsonville and Intermediate Local	6:55 a. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	8:30 a. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	8:40 a. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	10:00 a. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	10:55 a. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	12:15 p. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	1:15 p. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	2:50 p. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	3:40 p. m.
Salem and Tualatin only Limited	4:45 p. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	5:00 p. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	6:00 p. m.
Hillsboro and Forest Grove Local	7:20 p. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	8:20 p. m.
Salem and Intermediate Local	10:40 p. m.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

At Baker's auction house, 152 Park st., furniture, carpets, etc. Sale at 10 o'clock. Baker & Son, auctioneers.

At 210 1st st., at 11 A. M.: buggies, plows, etc. J. T. Wilson, auctioneer.

At Gilman's, 411 Washington street at 10 A. M.

MEETING NOTICES.

OREGON COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T.—Special conclave this evening, 7:30 o'clock. Order of the Temple. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. W. S. MACRUM, Recorder.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 114, A. F. AND A. M.—Stated communication tonight (Thursday) 7:30 o'clock, Masonic Temple, F. C. degree. Visitors welcome. By order W. M.
FRED L. OLSON, Secretary.

THE annual meeting of members of the Associated Charities for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at 305 Jefferson st., near 5th st., at 8 o'clock Monday evening, November 23, 1908. W. R. WALPOLE, Secretary.

IVANHOE LODGE, NO. 1, K. OF P.—All members are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Gundel, from Finley's chapel, at 2 P. M. today (Thursday), Nov. 19. Interment Rose City Cemetery.
(Signed) GEO. J. EMERICH, C. C.
A. H. GAYLORD, K of R. S.

SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Members are requested to meet at I. O. O. F. Hall, First and Alder sts., today at 1:30 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Gundel. All Oddfellows are invited to attend. R. OSVOLD, Sec.

MACCABEES—Portland Uniform Rank will give their second social dance of the season Thursday evening, November 19, in the K. of P. Hall. Invitations can be secured from members. Stiles orchestra.

MINERVA LODGE, NO. 19, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting this (Thursday) evening at 7:30 o'clock; work in third degree. Visitors welcome. B. KLOTZ, Secretary.

ASTRA CIRCLE—The guards will give a dance Thursday, Nov. 19, in the W. O. W. Temple, 128 11th st. Stiles' Orchestra. Admission 25c. COMMITTEE.

LODGE AND SOCIETY SMOKERS—See Sichel before ordering smokes. Sichel is special purveyor of superior smokes for all society functions.

BORN.

FRENCH—In Portland, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. French, of The Dalles, a son.

DIED.

BARRELL—At 786 Union ave., North, November 18, Lucy Crawford Barrell, age 50 years, 2 months and 30 days. Funeral notice later.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

M'TEER—In this city, November 18, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. L. H. Baker, Mrs. Sarah Odell McTeer, a Yamhill County pioneer of 1851, aged 79 years, 10 months and 21 days. The remains will be taken to Dayton tomorrow (Friday) morning, and the funeral services will be held at Mrs. McTeer's old home church, four miles from Dayton.

MOORE—At New Era, Or., Nancy M. Moore, age 80 years. Funeral will take place from F. S. Dunning's parlors, East Alder and East 6th sts., today (Thursday), November 19, at 1:30 P. M. Friends invited. Interment Lone Fir Cemetery.

GUNDEL—The funeral services of the late John Gundel will be held under the auspices of Samaritan Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., from Finley's chapel, at 2 P. M. today (Thursday). Friends invited. Interment Rose City Cemetery.

KENNY—The funeral of the late Harry Kenny, from family residence, 494 Flint st., at 8:45 A. M. today (Thursday), thence to St. Mary's Church, Williams ave. and Stanton sts. Services at 9 A. M. Friends invited. Interment Mt. Calvary Cemetery.

Dunning, McEntee & Gilbaugh, Funeral Directors, 7th and Pine. Phone Main 430. Lady assistant. Office of County Coroner.

EDWARD HOLMAN CO., Funeral Directors, 220 3d st. Lady assistant. Phone M 507.

J. P. FINLEY & SON, 3d and Madison. Lady attendant. Phone Main 9, A 1509.

ZELLER-BYRNES CO., Funeral Directors, 272 Russell. East 1088. Lady assistant.

F. S. DUNNING, Undertaker, 414 East Alder. Lady assistant. Phone East 32.

ERICSON UNDERTAKING CO.—Embalming; lady assistant. 409 Alder. M 6133.