The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1908.

CARNEGIE'S ADVICE.

Having gouged the people of the United States, by means of so-called protective tariff, out of his snug little of \$300,000,000. Carnegie now expresses the opin that the "infant" has outgrown the need of further protection. Accordingly, that protective duties should either be abolished, or greatly re-

It is like talking to the wind. Carnegie has made enough out of the system, and new advises its aban-denment. But there are yet others who want to make fortunes out of it, too-though none can expect the measure of success that Carnegle obtained. Smaller fortunes, however, will suffice. Whoever, therefore, is engaged in any line of industry for whose products there is hope of higher prices through protective tariff, will stand against repeal or re-duction; and all who are so interested will stand together, in support of the

The working people of the country are easily persuaded that they get higher wages, as a consequence; and in many cases doubtless it is true. But it is all achieved at the higher cost of goods to consumers, of whom the working people constitute the larger part.

It is useless to keep this subject under the hammer. For the whole country has just indicated, by a general election, that it intends to maintain tariff for protection. Everything that could possibly be said or urged against the system and its abuses was presented during the recent political campaign. Now, it is certain that since the system is to be maintained it will be impossible to sacrifice some parts of it for protection of others. All will stand together, on the principle or plea that any breach in the system will produce combinations for its everthrow. Carnegie's advice will not be followed at all; first, because he, as the chiefest of the beneficiaries of the tariff, is in no position to give such counsel, at least till he shall have accepted the advice that was given to the man who was told. "Still thou lackest one thing"; and second, because his example and success greatly excite the desire of others, who wish opportunity to imitate him,

even in small ways. The committee that is "taking testimony" will make some kind of re-port to Congress; but such suggestions as it may make will be useless certainly ineffective, because when the subject shall come before Con-gress the representatives of each state and of each district will insist that their own particular interests not only shall not be sacrificed, but shall be conserved, according to their merits as estimated by themselves. Any considerable changes, therefore, that may be recommended by the committee, will be turned down by Congress. But in fact no radical changes will be proposed. The elecfor what critics of protective policy and politicians who take up the cry call tariff reform. It may come some time; but the country still believes that protective tariff is the key to its prosperity. The Oregonian finds this so evident that it is forced to the conon that itself and other free traders might better devote their to other subjects, say those of the law and the prophets.

NEW SUBSIDY DISCOVERY

Ship-subsidy boosters discover all sorts of strange reasons for the de-creasing size of the American mernt marine, and among the latest additions to the list is something new from a Seattle man. Editor Parkin-son, of a Seattle marine paper, is the discoverer of this new reason. At a meeting in Seattle last week h stated that the true reason for this decline in American shipping was and the presence at Washington of a gigantic foreign ship lobby." Further particulars of this "gigantic foreign ship lobby" would be interesting. Every foreign shipowner is permitted by his government to buy ships in the open market, regardless of the flag they sail under. As a result there is no other nation on the high seas to-day that is forced to do business with such high-priced tonnage as is forced of the Americans by our absurd laws.

The foreigner with a cheap ship sting about one-half as much as the American is forced to pay has such an immeasurable advantage over the latshould pay a lobbylst to prevent the funds of the American taxpayers being given to millionaire shipowners in the form of a subsidy. With ocean carnestr freights down to bedrock in all parts in hard of the world, with idle tonnage rust-Oregon and Washington wheat being carried 13,000 miles by tramp steam ers for \$5 per ton, the foreign shipplus funds without wasting them on a lobby to prevent legislation which could not possibly affect their microscopic earnings.

The past season would have been an excellent time for us to secure an American merchant marine, for the shipyards accepted orders during the dull season at the lowest rates on record, and this country to offset this enormous saving on the original cost of vessels. But a reof our navigation laws that would enable us to enter the race for scean husiness on even terms with ur competitors, would not bring with it a wholly unnecessary subsidy

American shipmasters on trans-At-lantic liners are paid the same sal-

slightly higher wages. In the case of the crew, in the foreign trade the wages are the same on all ships. For-eign ships taking a crew from Portland. Puget Spund or any other American port, pay the "going wages" of the port, and the American ship does the same. The only real insur-mountable handicap that is suffered by the Americans is the refusal of the Government to grant to American cit-izens the right to purchase vessels at as low a cost as they can be purheased under the flag of other countries. It would be a sickly merchant marine we would have if it became neces-sary to subsidize our pairiots in order

COLUMBIA RIVER POLICY. To the long letter on Columbia River policy, printed today, in which the position of The Oregonian as to the right course to be pursued is ques-tioned. The Oregonian has but brief reply to make. For brief reply will

the main points (1) What will be the good of an open upper river when ships of sufficient size for the trade of the country cannot enter and depart from the Columbia River?

(2) What will be the good to Portland of pressing improvement of the upper river, with neglect of the lower river and bar? Of what use-(3)

nerely local and small and temporary use—will be any facility for trans-portation down the Columbia River, if the products can't be carried out to sea? Observe that large vessels are

necessary now. Not at all, nor for one moment, does The Oregonian oppose any improvement of the navigation of the Upper Columbia and its tributaries. But it says, because it knows, that an open way to the ocean is the first necessary thing. Every conduit must be widest towards its mouth; and the outlet must be made to suit the in-take. When you build a house you should begin with the foundation and basement; not with the roof and the rafters.

What is the position of Portland? It is for Portland herself to consider. A deep river must be maintained from Portland to the sea, or Portland will cease to exist. But Portland will not cease to exist. Therefore she will maintain a deep river to the sea, and will continue her work to increase the

Already Portland has put a great deal of money into this work. She must put more. She must put in-creasing sums. She must raise them by taxation—since Government will do nothing for relief of the situation. But what manner of man is that citien of Portland who urges that main effort of the Government be concenrated on rocky points of the apper river, while the ship channel below is left without Government aid, and Portland is forced to go deeper and deeper into her pocket to maintain the necessary channel to the sea, for the whole Columbia region?

All the traffic of the Columbia Valey will be nothing, or insignificant, without communication by deep vessels with the sea.

Some of our people, it seems, find it difficult, or impossible, to understand simple propositions. They don't know that the up-river navigation they contend for will be useless, or nearly so, without deep lower-river navigation and exit to the sea. Nor can they for a moment comprehend Portland's position, her relations to the problem. Portland knows; and therefore Portland is taxing herself enormously pay sums that the United States ought to pay. The General Government ought to do for the Lower Columbia what it is doing for the Lower Delaware, and for the commerce of Portland what it is doing for the com-merce of Philadelphia. But it seems there are some people in Portland who do not think so. That is because they are short-sighted, and haven't judgment to keep allence

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

A novel method of overcoming the Italy, has been instituted by the Minister of Public Instruction in that kingdom. Elementary instruction has een sadly neglected in Italy. Abruzzi, for example, over sixty-eigh without which men can neither read nor write and to the density of their ignorance is ascribed a long train of evils. The majority of the inhabitants of the Abruzzi live for the greater part of the year in huts in the untains, far from towns and villages, tending their flocks, and in their large leisure hatching mischief. To reach these people with instruc-tion, without which men can neither be good subjects nor worthy citizens, the Italian Minister of Public Instruction has suggested the employ ment of what he calls "ambulant teachers," i. e., teachers who, instead of conducting clases in the schools, expecting the children of these mountain shepherds to come to them, go

sight of their grazing flocks.
In pursuance of this plan a number of teachers have been provided with torses and every morning they ride up and down beating the country for pupils. These being rounded up, so to speak, in sufficient numbers, classes are organized, and study, intruction and recitation go on in the pen air in sight of the grazing flocks.

The plan is working well. Not only the boys, for whom it was first instituted, but the men as well, attend these open-air classes, and thus it often happns that the father and two or three sons are seen side by side in the same class. What the fathers lack in the quickness that belongs to youth is more than made up by their earnestness and devotion to the work

more ideal situation for study than that presented by a care-free peasantry on the hills under the blue of the Italian sky can scarcely be imagined. The effort, though scarcely a senson old, is already bearing fruit. The signs of vanishing illiteracy appear in men and boys who spend their spare time in studying their lessons or in writing exercises on the black-board, which is usually placed next to the sheep pens, and it is predicted that in a few years every Abruzzi shepherd will be seen reading a book

while tending his flo This educational effort and oppor-This educational enter and oppor-tunity does not extend to the women and girls of the province. The idea of educating the women of the peasant class has not yet invaded Italy. They are chief among mentals in a condi-tion of life in which all are mentals. Mothers of numerous children; the most servile of caretakers; densely ignorant of the world beyond their liners are paid the same sal-as the foreign masters, and in fades, and early old, they live on and Hirsch advises progressive girls not the tramp steamers they are paid on, the petty details of their narrow to marry orthodox men. It is not be-

lives sufficing to fill the measure of their existence. Before the new ed-ucational movement becomes fully effective among the Italian peasantry it must include in its endeavor at least the girls and young women, since all experience has proved that ignorant wives and mothers are a handleap upon civilization.

DESTROYING NATURE'S BALANCE.

When man interferes in the wild animal kingdom and slays its denizens the balance set up by nature is usually destroyed and special indus-tries suffer. Thus, when the ranks of the predatory coyote are decimat-ed the prolific jackrabbit increases to the detriment of the alfalfa fields; when a bounty is put upon hawks and every gunner is abroad seeking this despoller of chicken coops, field mice multiply and the farmers' grain fields are looted by the busy, voracious invader; the slaughter of insect-eating birds in followed by an increase of orchard, garden and field pests.

The crow and the skunk are about the only predatory creatures, the kill-ing of which will not affect disnstrously some industry. According to a statement recently made, these pests are the chief enemies of the Chinese pheasant, being perniciously indus-trious in hunting out the nests and destroying the eggs. The skunk, not content with eating the eggs, has an appetite also for the young chicks and the pheasant, has no defense what-ever against this depredator. It is suggested in connection with a close season of three years for these birds that the Legislature offer a bounty for crow and skunk scalps, since neither of these creatures protects any industry by their depredations and they are the most despicable of sneak thieves of the wild. But why the Legisla-ture? Why not the several counties that have pheasants to protect?

It must be analyzed by her into its ultimate elements before it can ever amount to mything effective. Once entirely free, those elements would recombine into a party which might play a worthy part in history. That the Democratic party as such can ever do so, few unprefudiced persons be-lieve. It has no distinct principles, no purpose and no leadership. It performs no function which is not better and more congruously performed by the Republicans. It is absurd to think that party government can subsist on two conservative parties. Their principles being substantially the same, neither can effectively criticise the other. Constitutional opposition degenerates to insincers word play and political campaigns amount to nothting but a sordid scramble for office. The Democratic party has already been reorganized to death. It ought now to confess frankly that it is dead, to cease its uncouth and somewhat ghastly mimicry of life, and after a decent funeral mingle peaceably with the spherical all. From its revered ashes would arise, Phoenix-like, a new party which would supply the country with much-needed opposition and criticism. Party government implies two parties of opposite principles, not two which differ merely in the fact that one outnumbers the other. The Democratic party, if it does its duty to the country, will respect to the country of the for them. organize by disbanding.

UNEQUAL YOKING.

It is rather startling to learn from Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, that Unitarian and Catholic Chris-tians have more in common than have reformed and orthodox Jews. Relig-tously, he means, of course. He does not wish to imply that the reformed Jew becomes of different flesh and blood from his orthodox brother, but that their beliefs and practices are far apart. George Ellot depicted some of the orthodox practices in "Daniel Deronda," probably to the life. There is nothing repulsive about them. the contrary, to one who has an in-nate predilection for martyrdom they plague of liliteracy that literally must be attractive. But a congenital scourges the province of Abruzzi, taste for martyrdom is so rare that one fancies Dr. Hirsch is pretty shrewd when he urges the maidens of his congregation to beware of making

dox matches He is correct in saying that in m marriages the woman's mind is sub-dued to the man's unless they agree at the outset. Methodist girls who wed Catholics may be looked for at the confessional within a few years, and the children are fairly certain to go to parochial schools. By the same rule a girl of strict plety who marries husband presently the bonds of her faith relaxing. is the normal process in wedlock, though there are exceptions where the woman not only keeps her creed intact, but converts her husband. Dr. Hirsch is therefore justified in his fear lest Jewish maldens who marry orthodox husbands may themselves relapse into orthodoxy. At fi themselves to the mountains and be a very dreadful fate, but Dr. there teach them in the open air, in Hirsch evidently thinks there is nothing much worse and he is a man who isually has good reasons for his opin-

He remarks for one thing, that his wn God is a different being from the one the orthodox Jew worships. We infer, therefore, that Dr. Hirsch's concept of the Almighty is substantially the same as other cultivated and progressive men's. To him the delty is not a mere magnified simulacrum of an Assyrian monarch revelling in cruelty and delighting in slaughter Far from it: he is a power that makes for righteousness, justice and universal kindliness; and he dwells not apart from his universe on a throne of royal state, but he is everywhere present. Walt Whitman said in a powerful verse that he found in the every day signed letters from One fancies that Dr. Hirsch might express himself much in the way if he were a great poet in-of a great preacher. On the stead of a great preacher. other hand, it seems that the strictly orthodox Jew, like the prehistoric Presbyterian, worships a being not inlike the Jehovah of Genesis. This tribal delty had many unlovely traits. was revengeful, cruel, a foe to exceedingly narrow minded. Evidently the Chicago rabbi means to intimate that his worshipers resemble him. This does not necessarily follow. It is wonderful how much better men in general are than their creeds. Still, one who de-liberately prefers the ancient Jehovah to a deity of modern type may with-out injustice be supposed to have some of the same characteristics. He must, in fact, be of a mental type totally unlike the person who instinc-tively prefers the enlightened concept of the Almighty. Here, then,

cause their creeds differ and they have formed their lives in diverse habits. All that can be harmonized It is because they be easily enough. ong to mental types so fundamentall unlike that they cannot be reconciled. Some marriages are miserable besuse husband and wife are fools Excluding these from consideration, one may affirm pretty confidently that a couple can manage to pull in har-ness together in tolerable comfort if they look at life in the same general way. Otherwise they cannot. George Ellot said a different taste in jokes was apt to wreck a marriage. Noth-ing could be truer, because nothing strikes deeper root into one's being than his feeling for humor. Sectarian differences are not very profound as a rule, but between the mind which elfngs to the old Biblical Jehovah and the mind which accepts the modern enlightened universal Father the guif that yawns is impassable. The re-formed Jew is much nearer to the progressive Christian type than he is to the orthodex reactionary. Hence to the ofthoosy reactionary. Hence a woman of the reformed party in Israel is better assured of spiritual as well as mental sympathy from a Gentile husband than from a reactionary of her own race. It appears, therefore, that Dr. Hirsch counseled when when wisely when he urged progressive Jewish women not to shun Christian marriages. Such marriages are also commendable on the broad ground that they tend to break up sectarian

The course of the Chicago wheat market Saturday and Monday would indicate that the heavy frost which was reported from the Argentine early last week had a greater effect in the bull camp in the Chicago wheat pit than at any other point. Liverpool, which follows the American advances with heavy and dragging footsteps, failed to show signs of cold feet when the Argentine frost was report-ed, and yesterday suffered a further What the Democratic party needs is not reorganization, but dissolution. It must be analyzed by fire into its ultimate elements before it can than for the preceding week. For al this, there is a great deal of under lying strength in the market. With sixty pounds of corn selling for 80 cents, the same quantity of wheat at \$1 to \$1.07 does not seem abnormally high, and the price of the coarser cereal has been maintained at high

and racial exclusiveness

figures for a much greater period than that of wheat. "The poor, benighted Hindu" seems o think the "best he kin do" is to remain in British Columbia; there fore, the offer of the Canadian gov-ernment to send 2000 of these swarthy British subjects to British Honduras has been declined without thanks. Two of the Hindus made a trip to Honduras for the purpose of investigating conditions there, and or their return advised their countrymen to remain where they are. It is, or course, the right of these men from the Far East to endure the slings and arrows, brickbats and clubs of outrageous fortune as exemplified by union labor rather than to rush boldly into those of which they know not. Still, in view of the treatment they have received, and with a cold Winter approaching, it would seem that almost any place other than the Pacific Northwest would have attractions

Ministers of twenty-five towns in the Kansas-Missouri zinc-mining district, in their petitions to the Al-mighty on Thanksgiving day, will pray for a tariff on zinc ore. While the foreign zinc miners will probably fail to observe Thanksgiving day, they are undoubtedly Christians; if they should hear of this Missouri plan it might lead to an embarrassing dilemms. It seems reasonable to believe that prayers for a tariff on zinc, and also for free zinc, would place the Almighty in a position where he could hardly please both factions. There is, of course, a possibility that he might regard the tariff as "a local issue" and decline to take any action in the matter. The Almighty would get drawn into many unpleasant complications if he followed the petitions of some of his people, or all of his people.

The citizens of Eugene have themselves to the task of raising \$50,-800 for the construction of a Y. M. . A. building. So earnest and active have been those who have the details of the work in charge that something over \$21,000 has already been pledged and there is every reason to believe that the full sum will be realized. The example set in this matter by Eugene is one that might commend-ably be followed by other prosperous Valley cities. The university town is tertainly entitled to credit for the Without doubt the desired end will be gained.

Shah of Persia has finally decided that the people shall not have a constitution, and his proclamation to that effect has been issued. The eaven of reform is working in Persia as well as in many other outlying precincts throughout the world where civilization has not yet secured a strangle hold. It would not be surprising to learn before many weeks pass that the people of Persia had decided that they did not care to have a Shah and that their proclamation was written in blood.

Nearly two years ago Banker Ross, one of his confidential letters, predicted that the legislators who put through the Oregon banking law would look back on their achievement with anything but pride. It thus transpires that one of Banker Ross distinguished accomplishments is that a farce so far as he is concerned.

The Statement legislators of Multnomah County have been meeting be-hind closed doors and developing their political secrets within, Not since the old boss days have the members of the Legislature dared to shut out the public from their confidences.

It surprises nobody who knows Salmon King Hume, of Rogue River, that sickness has been unable to "do him up" or carry him off; a lot of other enemies have tried that before.

Official vote of Illinois: Taft, 630,. Bryan, 450,702. Plurality for 179,318. For Governor-Deneen 548,385, for Stevenson 525,067. Plurality for Deneen, 23,318

Remember, you growlers, that this warm rain makes the grass grow and helps the cows bring down the price

Should the Kaiser ever meet Roose velt he should take some talking lesTOO LONG BETWEEN DRINKS ENROLLMENT IS NOW 1072 LEGISLATORS AND THEIR DUTY

Buyers of Liquor by Freight Complain of Slow Service.

SALEM. Or., Nov. 21.—(Special.)— Buyers of intexteating liquor in Linn and Lane counties are evidently having a hard time securing much desired thirst quenchers, for allow freights have added quenchers, for slow freights have added to the difficulties imposed by the locatoption law. For relief an appeal has been made to the Railroad Commission.

Robert Denton, of Harrisburg, in Linn County reently complained to the Standard Liquor Company, of this city, that his order of a week ago has not yet been filled. The Standard Liquor Company transmitted his letter to the Railroad Commission with the further complaint that its shipments to Albany and other Linn County towns are three days on the road while shipments to sowns farther south are not delivered in less than four of five days.

or ave days.

The liquor company says it has appealed to the Southern Pacific agent and he cannot promise quicker deliveries, so the company asks the Railrond Commission to help secure better freight service.

POWDER BADLY BURNS GIRL Lighted Match, Thrown to Floor, Drops Into Explosive.

ALBANY, Or., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—
Rose Osborne, a young woman residing at Waterloo. Linn County, was terribly burned last night in an explosion which occurred in a most peculiar manner. She was awakened during the night and believing she heard someone in the house struck a match. As the flame died down she threw the match toward the floor and it fell in a powder box. The explosion which followed moved the house partially off its foundations and burned the girl severely about the head and body. Her injuries are severe but she will recover.

The powder had been used by the girl's brother in mining and had been left in the bedroom, so as not to be near the stoves in the other parts of the house. In some manner the lid on the box had come partially off and left a hole through which the burning match dropped.

match dropped.

PACIFIC HONORS PEARSONS

Philanthropist Loudly Cheered When He Appears at Chapel.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Forest Grove, Or., Nov. 22.— (Special.) — Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the noted college benefactor of Chicago, who has been visiting Pacific University for the past few days, left this afternoon for Southern California, where he will spend the Winter. The philanthropist has been acquainting himself with the needs of the university and expressed himself as much pleased with the work of the institution. Dr. Pearsons has donated \$60,000 to Pacific University and has stated his intention of doing more for the school in the near future. A large gathering of students and citizens of Forest Grove was held this morning in the college chapel in histor of the visitor. When Dr. Pearsons, accompanied by President Ferrin, stepped on to the platform, he was greeted by an ovation lasting many minutes.

MAY HAVE TO SEND FOR VOTE

Special Messenger May Go to Curry County for Returns.

County for Returns.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—
That the prolonged delay in ascuring election returns from Curry County is not due to poor mail facilities is fully shown by the fact that Secretary of State Benson today received from Curry County an official letter mailed at Gold Beach on November 19. The letter came through in less than four days. Twenty days have passed since election and the returns have not yet been received from Curry County.

The statutes authorize the Secretary of State to send a special messenger after the returns if they cannot be obtained in any other manner, and it may yet be necessary to send some one out to Curry County to find out what the official vote in that county was.

HOPE TO ARREST RIPLINGER Federal Aid Promised in Effort to

Secure Defaulter.

SBATTLE, Wash., Nov. 22.—(Special.)— Unless the plans of the State Department officials at Washington miscarry, John R. Ricolinger, Seattle's defaulting City

The fugitive is now located 12 miles from Irona, on the coast of Honduras, where he is operating a banana plantation under the name of J. R. Rich.

HENDRICKS FORGED CHECKS

Missing Aberdeen Bookkeeper Leaves Bad Record Behind.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 25.—(Special.)—Forged checks amouning to a known total of \$185 are now believed to have been issued by J. A. Hendricks, ex-bookkeeper of the American Contracting Company, who has been missing for several weeks. The checks had been turned back to the company by the bank as cancelled when the forgeries were noticed.

Hendricks' books are in bad shape, out this was attributed to neglect. A careful accounting will now be made to determine the exact amount of the

shortage. Hendricks comes from a well-to-do Pennsylvania family, and frequently re-selved remittances from home.

KILLED BY STRAY BULLET Seattle Youth Felled While Hunting

Lost Cow on Fifteenth Avenue.

SEATTLE Wash., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—
Roy W. Gager, who lived at 2001 Tenth
avenue, South, was killed about 3 o'clock
this afternoon by a stray bullet. Gager
was found in a dying condition in the
200 block on Fifteenth avenue South.
Before he died he told G. Lively that
some one had shot him, but he did not
know who. It was evident he had walked
a block after being struck by the bullet.
Gager worked in the freight yards of
the Great Northern Hallroad and was the Great Northern Railroad and was hunting a stray cow when the accident happened. He was 22 years old. The police are investigating

Storm Abates at Coos Bay.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Nov. 21—(Special.)—The storm of several days past has abated somewhat, but the sea is still rough. The Breakwatter, which left yesterday for Portland, was the only boat to leave here. The Plant, Nan Smith and several other vessels are still in port. The breakers along the rocky coast south of here are executionally heavy.

O. A. C. Reports 135 Students From

Outside State. CORVALLIS, Or., Nov. 23.—(Special.)
—The total eproliment in the Oregon Agricultural College for the present semester is 1072 students, distributed in the various courses as follows: Agriculture, 165; forestry, 23; domestic science and art. 167; civil engineering, 114; electrical engineering, 165; mechanical engineering, 124; mining austinocripe, 52;

neering, 134; mining engineering,

commerce, 12; pharmacy, 89; music, 40. Classified by counties, states and for-eign countries, the students are distrib-uted as follows: Baker

ASK CHAMBERLAIN TO SPEAK Oregon's Executive to Represent Governors at Washington.

servation Conference was conveyed in the following telegram from Gifford Pinchot, head of the Bureau of Forest-ry, who is making the arrangements for the conference:

We are planning a great meeting here to open conservation weak on the afternoon of Thesday, December 8. The Fresident will speak, and, we expect, Judge Tatt glan. We want you to speak for the Governors. On acceptance I will write full particulars.

SEEKS HER LOVER'S RECORD

Ohio Girl Fears to Wed Man Lest He May Be Married.

SPOKANE, Wash. Nov. 23.—(Special.)—Fearing to wed a man with whom she had yept company for a year, lest be may have a wife and children or child in Spokane, Miss Grace Williamson, of 243 West Second street, East Liverpool. O., has written to Chief of Police Rice to learn of Frank Lowe's Spokane record. Spokane record.

Miss Williamson states in her commu-

R. Riplinger, Seattle's defaulting City Controller, who fied to Honduras after embezzling an amount in excess of \$50-000, will be arrested and brought back to this city within the next four weeks. Riplinger, after leaving this country, fied to Honduras, where he hoped to evade arrest from the fact that Honduras had no extradition treaty with the United States.

The fugitive is now located 12 miles from Irona, on the coast of Honduras, where he is operating a banana planta-where he is operating a banana planta-peted that the lover has been slandered and that the wedding bells may soon

and that the wedding bells may soon ring for Miss Williamson.

STOCKHOLDERS MUST PAY Receiver of La Grande Bank Calls for 100 Per Cent Assessment.

LA GRANDE, Or., Nov. 22.—(Special.)— Receiver Walter Neidner, of the defunct Farmers & Traders National Bank, will notify stockholders of the suspended in notify stockholders of the suspended in-stitution during the next week that an as-sessment of 100 per cent will be levied on all stock. The \$50,000 capital stock will be used to defray expenses of the re-ceivership and apply on the repayment of the depositors.
Only Scriber, the bankrupt cashier of

Only Scriber, the bankrupt cashier of the defunct bank, cannot meet the assessments. Scriber holds a majority of the stock and the assessment on that stock will be made a claim against the Scriber estate. The estate may pay 80 cents on the dellar, meaning a similar payment against the receiver claims. There are 25 shareholders in the corporations of them holding limited num-

Promise of Auto Ride.

Promise of Auto Ride.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 23.—(Special.)
—Surrounded by two Deputy Sheriffs and two plain clothes men of the police force, John Kohobboff, a Russian, about 28 years old, who, last night, victously resisted the police and was left in his but by the Puyallup River, near Dead Man Cut. this morning surrendered after being promised a ride in an automobile and a "square" breakfast.

Last night three big officers tried to arfest the wild man, but Kohobboff braced himself in his den and bellowed like a mad buil. Then he began to bite and scratch. He tore Detective Huckabas' coat with his teeth and left marks on the detective's hands.

abated somewhat, but the sea is still rough. The Breakwater, which left yesterday for Portiand, was the only boat to leave here. The Plant, Nan Smith and several other vessels are still in port. The breakers along the rocky coast south of here are exceptionally heavy.

Yakima Seeks Jobbing Rates.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Nov. 22.—A movement is on to make North Yakima the jobbing center for all the valley from Kennewick to the Cascades. It was begun by the Hartung-Larson Hartware Company, which is seeking a local freight rate from the Northern Pacific with a view to special coarse.

And where do intermeddling voters, bound, like the candidate, by allegiance to supreme law, get any right to hold up a candidate and make him promise to yield up to them his constitutional duties of office to exercise his under Capital Robert A. Koontz will be pitted against any drill team in the world at the A. Y. P. if entries can be world at the A. Y. P. if entries can be senator and "divest" himself, as the sourced," stated Delegate Cary Smith today. "We have the matter under containing a wholosale hardware house.

Why Presidential Electors Vote for

Nomince of Purty. PORTLAND, Nov. 22.—(To the Edtor.)-Some appear to think there is analogy between Legislators and Presdential Electors. The difference is radical. There was a time when there was resemblance, but there is little or none now. Originally, Presidential Electors were chosen, not by the people of the state directly, as now, but in such manner as the Legislatures of the several states directed. Our fathers originally intended to repose in Electors absolute control in secret ballot the final election of a President. This theory has become completely subverted in practice and years of acquiescence, though attle much the same

ed in practice and years of acquiescence, though attill much the same
mechanism is employed.

Shortly after our Constitution was
adopted, our Electors became, to all intents and purposes, absolute servants
of political parties, merely to carry out
party wishes, and to this day they formaily vote the party instruction not
the wish of even the whole people, simvivy the wish of a party. Today all Rethe wish of even the whole people, simply the wish of a party. Today all Republican Electors will vote for Taft, and all Democratic Electors will vote for Bryan. You will see no Bryan men voting for the whole people's choice. Electors today are unlike Legislators, who are free for their own discretionary action. Each Elector must act under oath of office, to support the Constitution as it is now construed, and he a mere automaton to carry out, not his own will, nor even the people's will, but simply his party's will.

For an Elector to act contrary to this National understanding would be

BUY CANNED STUFF SATURDAY

Spokane Stores Not Allowed to Sell

on Sunday.

For an Elector to act contrary to this National understanding would be a breach of his well-understood pledge to the party that elected him, and also a violation of the now universally-adopted construction of our Federal Constitution. It is also well understood that Electors are in duty bound a disregard people's choice and even to disregard people's choice and

on Sunday.

SPORANE. Wash. Nov. 23.—(Special.)—Every store in Spokane selling canned goods is warned to obey strictly the Sunday-closing law.
Grocous bakers or any dealers in these goods whose store is found open November 29.—next Sunday—will be prosecuted under the state statute.

The Prosecuting Attorney's office, through Deputy George A. Lee, has ismuch notice to 75 stores, coming under this classification, that any violation of the Sunday-closing law by stores opening for the sale of grocories or canned goods on November 25 or after will be prohibited. A committee of six or seven men will be in evidence Sunday to see that the day is not dessecrated.

The order issued by the Prosecuting Attorney's office does not apply to the confectioners or cigar stores. It is understood that the order immed by Deputy Lee was made because of complaints filed by members of the Spokane Rotali Grocors' Association who were obeying the law. was made because of complaints thomal duty as, under its former literal Association who were obeying reading, it was their duty-to choose for themselves.

Really, it is a striking historical illustration of virtual amendment, not by ordinary process but through uni-versal acquiescent construction by the whole people for years, and today it is exactly the same as though it were ac-tually written into the Constaution it-self, in so many words, that it is their SALEM, Or., Nov. 23.—(Special Governor Chamberiain has been invited to represent all the Governors of the United States in an address at the opening of the National Conservation Conference at Washington, D. C. on December 8. He has accepted this invitation as also an invitation to deliver an address before the Rivers and Harbors Congress, wich will be in session the Congress, which will be in session the Congress that the Congress of the Congres

to violate this construction as it would have been a hundred years ago to have violated the literal reading.

The Nation, also by unanimity, might virtually amend our Constitution concerning election of Senators, but it has not; and it was morumental folly for Oregon ever to start in to disregard existing supreme law.

Legislators have constitutioned figure certion duty. Electors have none. A Legislator cannot divest himself of this final duty, but an Elector through long

Legislator cannot divest himself of this final duty, but an Elector through long custom, which makes law, is now a mere clerical officer, to record the vote of his party nominee and that alone. Electors are pledged to observe the Constitution, as now universally understood, while with our Legislators, under Statement No. 1, Oregon is trying to "pledge" them and to "instruct" them to disregard it, and to permit someone else to choose and select a Senator for them.

A Legislator is-or now should ? unbound, and free to do his duty, and select a Senator, and free from unlaw-ful pledge to the contrary; while an Elector is now constitutionally tied to the National nominee of his own party. The Nation can so bind an Elector but no state, through any statement, can tie up a Legislator's constitutional pow-er to cast his own oath-duty vote as he pleases for Senator. his own oath-duty vote as

As to the Dakota decision, all concede its soundness but some deny its appli-cation to Statement No. 1. However, our Statement lawyers are careful to limit their comments to the Statement alone and to say nothing about the Dakota knockout to our fuille state at-tempt to require all Legislators to voic for Oregon's people's choice, Why not frankly admit that any "instruction" law, ours included, is null and void, be-cause it violates the National Constitu-tion, and that the Dakota case so de-cides? Of course, the provisions in Dakota requiring members to make a statement differs from our primary law, which says they may. Yet the principle of the Dakota decision, namely, its ruling constitutional doctrine that legislative discretion to vote as they themselves please must remain vested in Legislators on the Senatorial question, destroys the lawfulness of any voluntary pledge to assign or transfer their own discretion to Oregon voters, and it is quite unnecessary to add, annuls also all attempts by our state "in-

struction" act to compel it.
In Dakota, it was held violative of the
Constitution to force members to take
a pledge to support other than their payment against the receiver claims.
There are 25 shareholders in the corporation, most of them holding limited numbers of stock.

HELD AT BAY BY WILD MAN

Four Men Make Capture Only After

Promise of Auto Ride.

As the Dakota court said: "He"—the gandidate—"by any such pledge di-

As the Dakota court said: "He"—
the candidate—"by any such pledge divests himself of all discretioned freedom of action in the discharge of a portion of his official duties if elected."
Certainly, Statement pledges are
against the Constitution, and the oath
to do the duty it requires. No Legislator has any right to sign away his
own constitutional discretion duty in
the choosing and electing of a Senator. the choosing and electing of a Senator. It's immaterial how much "word" he gives—the more the worse. No Constitution-supporting voter should mand it-and the more urgent the de-

and the worse Will some Statement No. I partisan tell where a Legislator gets authority to pledge or sign away to any voter the