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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1908.

SHIFTING POLITICS IN SOUTH.

Many comments have been made hroughout the United States ain Presidential election about the disinlegration of the solid Democratic None of them, apparently, has struck a more responsive chord than after-dinner speech of Mr. Taft Monday night in New York before an organization of North Carolinians, when he told of his desire to act in acsordance with their real economic and colitical beliefs and to put away the negro question."

Throughout the United States, of mte, there has been a falling away from old political divisions. partisanship" has been a catch word of demagogues and they have worked it to the limit. In truth, however, ion-partisanship is impossible; all men must join one party or another if they are to participate in political affairs. Every dispute, every issue makes all persons involved in it partisans. A log-fight at once makes partisans of

But throughout the country there has been a shifting of political ballast a readjustment of political cargo. would be strange if this change had not invaded the South.

The new industrial conditions of the South are taking it away from its oldlandmarks. Industrially, that part of the United States wants the political policies that the North has stood for. As for the negro problem, the Southern whites are coming to recognize that their Northern neighbors are growing content to let them solve it. That is the clear meaning of Taft's

In many of the Southern States the Democratic vote showed a marked falling off in the last Presidential elec-Missouri and Maryland were carried for Taft. In Georgia the Demo-cratic plurality of about 39,000 was half that of four years before. In North Carolina and Mississippi there was also a big decrease. Ever Texas there was Democratic loss. Even in

The cause of the political shifting is plainly economic. By leaps and bounds the South has been going forward in manufactures and in agricul-tural products. These industries, the same as in the North, are out of acrord with Bryanism. They have wanted none of his free silver nor his anti-expansion nor his government ownership nor his socialistic tenden-They have voted for him only from Democratic habit, but with di-

Since 1900, capital invested in manufactures reased from \$1,153,002,368 to \$2,-100,000,000, according to the Manufac-turers' Record, published in Baltiost doubled in cotton and cotton oil value of the lumper output is twice that of eight years ago. Ekewise that of coat. Iron, roleum and phosphates show heavy increase. Bank deposits have multi-plied two-fold. Since 1880 the totals exhibit enormous growth. The most striking figures are:

Manufactures. 1880. 1908. 1908. Capital 257,254,554 \$2,100,000,000 \$7,454,577 2,600,000,000 Coston m'ls, cap 21,000,000 360,000,000 160,000 160,000 24,829,000 2,445,221 Alabama is the heaviest producer

of pig iron; North Carolina of cotton goods, with South Carolina a close second and Georgia next; Louisiana, of umber, then Texas, next Mississippi, and fourth Arkansas; West Virginia of coal, then Alabams, and third Ken-

This rapid progress, of course, brings changes in political conditions. They are voiced in the Southern press. anguage that would have affrighted the Southern people of a generation ago. The Atlanta Constitution had this to say after the election:

The result means that the time has passed when a resident of one of these states must buy his social accurity, often, perhaps, at the price of his political con-Many business man, the South over, most

of them adherents of the Democracy all their lives, dared to support hopefully and openly the candidates of the Republican party, because their convictions led them outhern vote, which, in firm belief.

wrenched itself away from sectional, political tradition-and it was a large one ans that the South is no longer to

be kept as a voting machine; as a slice of country to be depended on to go solidly Democratic though the heavens fall; as a

the voter of the South is going to demon-strate his faith by works and not let con-viction wait upon a columebled tradition which a new Nationalism has decreed must be brought up to date, to stand the test of

states; then it will be in position to demand and get something.

This voices the tendency of the New South. It means that the people there are coming to vote their political beliefs rather than their race fears.

Judge Neterer, of Bellingham, has fast made a remarkable ruling in a record the confession of a murderer who killed his wife last Summer. Of ourse the average layman who is not very close touch with the law may all to see anything remarkable in this The man killed his wife, and then confessed that he killed her. This made a very plain case of murder, but it can readily be understood that the lawyers for the defense are terribly handicapped by this confesalon, and if it could be excluded from the records and the murderer had sufficient money, the case might worry along until the lawyers could prove

technically or otherwise that the The Oregonian woman shot and buried herself. The admission of evidence of this character is dangerous. It will not only tend The victing a murderer, but it will eventu-Smitered at Portisand, Oregon, Postofice as ally throw a number of criminal lawyers out of work by making murder a sheeription Rates-Invariably in Advance. less popular pastime than at present

MR. BRYAN'S MYSTERY.

Happy is the man who can befuddle his own mind. Most people have to drink whisky or eat opium in order to fill their brains with enchanting chimeras, but Mr. Bryan needs no such aids. As little Alice moved through the looking-glass into a fairy world, so he easily slips away from reality and dwells with alry phantasms. Perhaps, though, he does not need to slip away from reality. The chances are that he abides with ghosts all the time.

Who but Mr. Bryan would think of ceing a "mystery" in the election of If there ever was a perfectly plain and unperplexed event, that was such a one. The election went as it dld because the voters believed in Mr. Taft and did not believe in Mr. Bryan. That is the sum and substance of the matter. In trying to make a mystery out of it Mr. Bryan is like Lucretia Hale's old womau, who put salt in her coffee. She tried all the chemicals in the drugstore one after another to change the salt taste to sweet, but finally had to throw the coffee away. We fear none of Mr. Bryan's chemicals, whether he calls them "mystery" or what not, will sweeten the bitter cup of the last election. The best thing for him to do is to throw the whole affair overboard and perpare a new set of Chautauqua lectures. This will form a fitting prelude to a fourth nomination and another "mystery" just like the present one, only more so.

ABOUT PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTA-

The next Legislature is authorized but not required, to enact a propor tional representation law. A propor-tional representation amendment to the constitution was adopted last June, but this amendemnt is not effective until followed by legis-For various reasons it will be well to go slow in enactment of laws of this kind. This amendment was adopted under the initiative and, everybody knows, the initiative amendment is itself under question before the United States Supreme It is possible that the initiative amendment will be declared null and void because in contravention of that section of the Federal constitution which guarantees every state a republican form of government. If tion should fall, all that has been adopted under it would fall also. that reason alone it is well not to enact a proportional representation law until the validity of the amendment has been settled. . Then, too, this subject of propor

tional representation is one that is very little understood. Perhaps every one knows in a general way that the plan contemplates securing each politcal party representation in proportion to the number of its adherents. But there is not one man in a thousand who has any knowledge of the different methods by which proportional representation can be worked out in practice. As a matter of fact, the eaders in the proportional representation movement in the Uinted States are very much at variance as to the best methods to adopt. That being true, it is no reflection upon the intelligence of an Oregon Legislature to say that the members of the Legislature are not prepared to take up the subject and enact a comprehensive aw at the coming session. But even if the subject were understood by the members of the Legislature, it is not understood by the people. Before we the people at Grange meetings, in deproportional representation and quite another thing to specify the manner in which the principle of proportional representation shall be put into practice. There is plenty of room for doubt as to the wisdom of the proportional representation principle, though the prependerance of opinion seems to be just now in favor of it. Whatever Oregon may undertake will be largely experimental, and will probably neces sitate a redistricting of the state into Senatorial and Representative districts. An undertaking of that character should be well considered.

ILL-ADVISED RESISTANCE. The problem of co-education is orking itself out in its own way, after the manner of such problems. Experiment has shown that, while there are many young men and young wo-men who can and do pursue their studies together in college with the attendant contact in social life with senefit to each other as students and with pleasant and profitable association in social as well as in educational lines, it seems likely to be demonstrated that many young people of either sex who are away from home for a course of study, thrive better, both in scholarship and character-

building when in separate institutions. This statement does not reflect upor the mental endowment or the moral purpose of these young people. It is n accordance with the simple fact that they are human beings, at the age in which the natural impulses are not likely to be under control of the

judgment. The University of Chicago is dealing with an embarrassing phase of this matter just now, as evinced by insert tail to what by itself would be an undyable Northern Democratic kite.

Is means that the time has come when ulty prohibiting the young women from living in boarding-houses where the men students have rooms, and by the resistance offered to the decree by the young women themselves. the reason of the hour, or fall if it fails | protestants are without doubt of the lass of young women who are up-What the South needs is a few doubtful right in morals and irreproachable character and who feel abundantly able to take care of themselves. hasty judgment, which they mistake for righteous indignation, they resent the order as a reflection upon themselves, whereas the truth is that the rule was made to protect those who are weaker and more frivolous than just made a remarkable ruling in a they. These may or may not be in murder case by admitting on the court | the majority, but for the good name of the university, for their own sakes and as a defense of the principle of co-education at its most vulnerable

point, all must be governed by it.
The faculty, beset and perplexed, infimated that exceptions may be made to this rule. This, it is plain, cannot be done without giving the greatest offense to those discriminated against. It cannot be supposed that such a rule was adopted by the governing powers of the university without serious deliberation and convincing proof that it was a wise and necessary provision or precaution. In this view the cheerful

part of wisdom. It lies with the "coeds" themselves, as the young women ter is dangerous. It will not only tend in co-educational universities have to shorten the time necessary for conthe propriety and desirability of coeducation by conforming to rules necessary to protect such institutions from the greater scandal, and the less considerate among their number from associations that may be the source of

lifelong regret.
Resistance to this rule is, therefore, manifestly ill-advised. Compliance will, no doubt, work temporary inconvenlence in many cases, and perhaps hardship in some, but in the larger view which should govern the matter these things are trifling considera-

FOOTBALL FOR SPORT AND PROFIT. At Eugene the college boys have a net football profit of \$2000, which they will devote to student enterprises. This is a large earning for athletics-enormously better, as all student enthusiasts know, than a deficit, to end up their sport season. Friends of the University will expect this cash to be spent for good purposes. The money was made out of the two games in Portland, one with the Multnomah club. Financially, football has been

successful; all the creditors will testify to that. But there are some other items in the account to be considered, not on the profit sheet. Have there been any losses in student health? Have any of the boy players been physically injured or impaired by the strenuous conflict with the mature men of the Multnomah club? In past seasons there have been injuries, most of them in Portland. These may not be known to the younger university students, but a number of cases can be recalled by persons who have watched a dozen years of football. Loss of book study, of course, results from football, to a greater or less degree, but that can be repaired and made up.

Football competition has reached such a point that it calls for high training. The cost of this training necessitates big revenue. The revenue cannot be obtained in inter-collegiate games alone; there must be an addi-tional game with the "clubmen"—a group of burly, mature men, toughened by years of muscular work and

This subject is not popular with the students. It is not mentioned here out of any hostile spirit. The advantages of football are numerous, until light boys encounter heavy men in a "do or die" contest. Most of the college players are yet boys, though they do not As an exercise and a sport football is a fine game. As a spectacle it is open to serious criticism. Every mother who has seen her boy meet a nature man on the football field feels that the game is not just right nor

The football system is with us, how ever, and may not soon be changed. college these days without a football team lacks the chief means of advertising for new students. Just as a col-lege cannot endure without a football sam, so a team cannot get along without revenue to pay its expenses.

A RACE OF SPECTACLE WEARERS.

panion, under the title "Eyes to See," cites the plaint, heard on every hand, that we are becoming a race of spectacle wearers; that our children are born old and that both sight and hearing are breaking down under the terrific strain of civilization. In the direct, forceful and earnest manner characteristic of this writer he proceeds to lay this ghost of apprehension or at least to allay the terror that

Its stalking presence excites. He finds in the first place that much of the apprehension that is felt have any further legislation upon this in regard to the general inability of and kindred subjects, it would be bet- the eyes to stand the strain of civilizater to let the matter be discussed by tion is due to ignorance of the subject. We speak of the keen sight of the savage when, as a matter of fact, It is one thing to declare in favor of his eyes were used for long distance service almost exclusively. The tasks put upon them involved no close work, yet they falled him early in life. as indeed did his other special senses. The "noble savage," he declares, is simply a myth of civilization—a statement that is verified by the description of him found in the century-old journal of Lewis and Clark and by the memory of him and his as they wandered up and down the Willam-

ette Valley half a century ago. The Indian's environment put enormous strain upon his physical senses with the result that they served his needs for a time, but falled him early The average savage tribe in the open not only had an enormous death rate but their teeth, eyes and sense of hearing failed them early and the few who survived to old age became blind. r nearly so; toothless and hard of hearing-groveling., under-sized, pltiable caricatures of humanity. The Indian simply "gave out," not knowing why. Civilized man, on the contrary, notes the defects in his physica senses, and in proportion to his ad-vancement in knowledge applies thereto corrective measures.

Close work has developed what is known as "eye strain"; blurred vison, headache and nervousness follow; science is appealed to, glasses correct-ing the defect are placed before the eyes and lo, they are as good as ever -in many cases better than at first.

In the opinion of Dr. Hutchinson practically the only basis for the oftrepeated assertion and firm conviction that the civilized eye is inferior to that of the savage is the fact that the savage or inherited eye will not do civilized work without assistance This assistance given, the eye becomes equal to its new tasks. Furthermore, he says that there is no valid proof that the civilized eye has become any weaker or less adequate during the past hundred or two hundred years. "I see so many more people who wear glasses than I used to see," says

the race. "That is probably because you see so many more people than formerly," replied an equally observant but more practical man who sat beside him in the crowded trolley-car.

the man anxious for the welfare of

"But so many children wear glasses now," persisted the first speaker, "That is because defects in sight in the young were not discovered and the remedy was not applied until within recent years," answered the

This is the simple solution of facts that are frequently noted with grave oncern. Our population is rapidly multiplying; everybody now gets abroad where formerly everybody stayed at home. This means that we see more people than formerly. ence has given intelligent assistance to the civilized eye, in order that it may do the work of civilization; consequently many of the people whom we see wear glasses.

These facts are within common

ce of all concerned is the knowledge. Many persons struggle adom. It lies with the "co- along for years under the inconvenlence and inadequacy of poor eye-sight from dread of the penalty that follows the use of glasses—that of "becoming dependent upon them." This dependence is assessed by Dr. Hutchinson merely as an expression of the good judgment of the eye, when once it has been given full and perfect vision in declining to be satisfied with anything less.

Clearly, all things considered, "a spectacled race" is not so much to be deplored as a race needing spectacles but unspectacled through ignorance of the existence of defects in the eyeor of proper means to correct such defects when discovered

The stagecoach will soon become a thing of the past in this state. has been withdrawn from most of the routes over which it reeled and plunged and thumped its way a score of years and more ago. Its day of usefulness, danger and discomfort; of thrilling hold-ups and midnight tumblings down the mountain side are nearing the end. One of the last stage lines to outlive the necessities of transit that brought it into existence was the Klamath Falls line, which has now been reduced to a scant three miles and will soon be entirely superseded by the track and rolling stock of the California & Eastern Railway. It did yeoman service as an advance agent of civilization. It passes on honored for its place and part in the advancement of the interests, and supplying the needs of frontier set--honored but unregretted. The energies of the stagecoach were never depleted by use nor paralyzed by age. Metaphorically speaking, it died running.

Congress having put very restrictive limitations upon the employment of secret service agents, President Roosevelt suggests in his message that this may have been due to a desire on the part of the members that the secret service be not used to investigate Sen-ators and Representatives. He says that the limitations, however, are a protection to criminals, especially to rich criminals, and proposes that if the asons mentioned are the true ones, it might be well to make a special exception which would prohibit secret service officials from investigating Representatives and Senators. dent Roosevelt must have grinned his broadest grin when he wrote this bit of humor. Imagine a Congress appropriating money for a detective service and then expressly providing that the members of Congress shall be free from investigation. Such a limitation would make Congress the laughing stock of the country.

The hardy mariners who fight the wintry gales that sweep over the Western Ocean, battle with the typhoons of the Pacific and wallow hrough the "roaring forties," have a mild contempt for the dangers of lake navigation. Land and safety seem so close at hand along the lakes, as compared with the ocean, that the possibillities for shipwreck are much lessened. And yet every Winter witnesses the disappearance of some fine steamers which ply the inland seas. The D. M. Clemson, which went down with all Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in a recent on board a few days ago, was a new. tons register, but, from the wreckage now coming ashere, it is apparent that she was battered to pieces as expeditiously and as relentlessly as would been the case had she been caught in an ocean hurricane.

> The master of a British steamer has arrived at Norfolk with a story that the Sargossa Sea has disappeared. This story, if true, will work a great hardship on the amateur writers of lurid sea tales. As a repository of the literary ships that never came back, the Sargossa Sea has no equal in fact or in fiction. There is a possibility however, that this "sea," which is no a sea, but a mass of floating vegetation, may have slipped its moorings and drifted slightly out of position while this observant captain was passing. The Sargossa Sea has always been so much more real and tangible than that other ocean curiosity, the sea serpent, that it would be a pity to have it adopt the disappearing habits of the latter.

A committee of the Los Angeles asked Southern California legislators to enact a law requiring that a book of instructions to young wedded couples be assed with every marriage Now if the committee will take another grip on the situation and enough to secure the enactment of license. This ought to help somewhat. Now if the committee will take andeavor to secure the enactment of a law that will supply intending matrimonial victims with a book of instructions, they will get along with a much smaller issue of the book now asked for than would otherwise be neces By removing the cause it is BRITY. easy to escape an unsatisfactory effect.

The most surprising feature of the East Side Bank robbery was the escape of the robbers, heavily laden as they were with their booty, and in spite of the fact that the alarm was given and pursuit was in progress almost before they had disappeared in the fog of the early evening.

take a whack at Roosevelt might prepare addresses in answer to his message and thus put the President to shame. If the President is so lacking In statesmanship it ought to be easy to prove that fact by comparisons.

The secret political manipulations of the Statement Republican members of the Oregon Legislature indicates that the primary law has not dispensed with machines yet.

Whether placed on exhibit at Spo kane or not, Oregon apples win the first prizes in the New York market That is the all-important considera-

Castro cannot get into France. He is the first hard customer on record who has been refused admission to that country. That east wind may come back be

fore Christmas, so you'd better save yourself from grippe by shopping If Castellane or Sagan had only

taken up with Mme. Steinheil, there

would have been a fast trot, for a

The robbers did a good turn for inch and Von Neida by distracting at-

tention from them for a few days.

If Young should share the fate of Schuebel, there are other Populists to WANTS CRIME CARNIVAL CHECKED Writer Blames Lax Government and

False Education for Lawlessness. PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 8.—(To the Editor.)—What is to become of our Nation tor.)—What is to become of our Nation?
The atroclous crimes which are daily committed by bank robbers, gaspipe thugs and cold-blooded murderers, all this, and much more, compels us to believe that we are not living in a free country. I think it is time for the good people of this city, and the whole United States, to wake up to the situation and adopt some stringent measures to prevent this spirit of crime and vandalism with which our country is being overrun. Where lies the blame? And what is becoming of our boasted land of the free and the home of the brave?

"Hold up your hands!" is the daily cry, and, strange to say, an identity of the holdup is seldom secured and they roam and ramble through our streets at will. I would ask: Haven't we a sufficient police force here in Portland to grapple with the situation? Or is it a lack of private detectives? In the name of God,

what is the matter?

I say, and I voice the opinion of many a one, it is about time something shall be done to bring all these criminals to justice. When brought before the court, which is very seldom the case, a very small fine is imposed upon the criminal, persons of the case, the persons of the case, the court is the court of the case. perhaps a few days of the rockpile, then they are turned loose, to work new schemes of desperation, meantime gloat-ing over their victories so easily won. Have we no government? No laws by which we can punish crime? Must sympathy for the living be so indulged in, when it fails to bring back the dear form and sweet voice of the

loved ones? Why should crime exist in our beau tiful land, with all our educational fa-cilities, with all the enlightenment which we claim to possess in our beautiful

Too much education is not good for some persons. Unless men and women are born with a natural tendency for be-ing good, education will only make them ing good, education will only make them the shrewder scoundrels. Talk about Russia, or any other foreign country! Our examples of goodness and purity fade away in the distance when compared with them.

The money-greed seems to have permeated the brain of our American people to such an extent that any crime looks respectable to the average mass. I could enlarge upon this subject in

I could enlarge upon this subject in many and various ways, but I will only ask in conclusion: Cannot something be done to protect our loved ones from the daily atrocities Or have we no law, no discipline, no government? I ask again, me of our Nation? MRS. PORTIA MURRAY.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH HOMES! Parental Responsibility at Low Ebb; Discipline Nearly Obsolete.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times, Parental responsibility has come to a ow ebb, and discipline is almost obsolete. The sacredness of the home has become a farce in too many cases; the father thinks the bowling alley is far more sacred, and the mother plays bridge or euchre as relaxation from household cares. Children are hustled off to school at the sarriest possible. off to school at the earliest possible age, just to get them out of the way. and then parents too often look to the school to do the rest. The breathless whirl of pleasure seeking also reacts upon the child. Vaudeville shows and skating rinks absorb the time and nervous energy that used to be served at the fireside, around the ning lamp. The solidarity of the fam-liy is impaired—each member goes his own way; lodge, missionary society, dance, basketball game, poolroom or street, and anon the saloon. No care is exercised over the young people's choice of companions; late hours are the thour reproof or question. Does the father who reads this know where the boy was last night? Does the mother know where her girl was? Do they both realize that the enactment of a curfew law is an insult to them. It means that many parents are so crimmeans that many parents are so crim-facily careless about their children that the authorities must threaten action to

get them to do their duty. We would need no truant officers nor juvenile courts if homes were con-ducted as they should be. If cheap ducted as they should be. If cheap amusements and soul-deadening pas-times were tabooed, and homekeeping habits were revived, and parents re their children, not the teacher or the policemen, penitentiaries would be less crowded and Socialists would have less to talk about. The home is the basis of society. It is sad, but true, as Judge Lindsey has said, that "something is wrong with the homes."

Americanism a Question of Principle.

Cleveland Leader. Once more the President has urged upon the American people the priceless value of high ideals, the need of the spirit of self-sacrifice, the sacredness of unselfish and patriotic service. He has reminded them of the way in which all nationalities are welded here into one and all men are permitted to make such a place for themselves as their merits and their talents may deequality as far as merit makes equality possible, and fearles devotion to high

That is the American idea at its best. "We should keep steadily before our minds," said the President, "that Americanism is a question of principle, of purpose, of idealism, of character; that it is not a matter of birth-place or creed or line of descent." Over and over he has preached that doctrine. Time and again he has beaten it into the minds and hearts of his countrymen. They can never hear it too much. They love and admire Theodore Roosevelt because he teaches so well and practices what he urges others to make their ruis of life. That is the American idea at its best. their rule of life.

Faith in Mr. Cannon's Conversion. Chicago Evening Post. We are ready to give Joseph G. Can-non credit for good faith in his prom-se that tariff revision will not be ob-

structed by him. It is entirely in character that the promise should be lived up to by Mr. Cannon with even greater force than he put into the giving of it. In the first place, he has felt the power of the new President and gained considerable personal knowledge of the support of the people back of it. Furthermore, prompt revision is in the party platform, and party dictum has ever

an influence to which Mr. Cannon has confessed an unqualified fealty. With an aroused public opinion, a popular majority and the Republican party in favor of a thing, Mr. Cannon is not the man to lead a forlorn hope against it. On the tariff we may rea-sonably expect to see his change of front become complete and permanent.

> Sublime Hope of the Jews San Francisco Emanu-El.

Modern Jewish optimism is marvel-usly reflected in the Zionist moveient, which, though viewed by many as a mere draum, represents, neverthe-less, the sublime hope that, after many centuries of deep slumber, the ancient Jewish national life may yet once more arise in all its glory on the Eastern horizon.

Timely Warning for Everybody. Hartford Times.

The season for pneumonia has arrived and the Chicago Board of Health has is-sued a code of preventive rules. Con-densed, these are the principal warnings laid down: Avoid impure air, Seek an abundance of fresh air. Avoid over-indulgence in food and drink. Don't coddle HINDUS CANNOT BE CITIZENS MAKE PLANS FOR GOOD ROADS

Interior Department.

ALBANY, Or., Dec. 9 .- (Special.)-The Sovernment of the United States has forced two Hindus who declared their intentions to become citizens here to reinquish their declarations, and the first official effort of a native of India to beome an American citizen has ended in failure. The last of the declarations was recovered today, after considerable diffi-

Early this year David Son Kehar and Sham Wassan, two Hindus employed in a sawmill at Crawfordsville, Linn County, applied at the County Clerk's office here to declare their intentions to become citizens. Their request was at first refused, but attorneys pressed the matter for them and County Clerk Miller communicated with the Bureau of Im-migration and Naturalization at Washington. He was informed, however, that no ruling could be made until the matter came before the department officially, and under these circumstances and to make the matter a test case, the

and to make the matter a test case, the declarations were received here.

The past Summer, when the declarations came up for acceptance or rejection by the Department, a ruling was made that a native of India could not take advantage of the naturalization laws of the United States. County Clerk-Miller was instructed to secure the conies of the declarations given to the copies of the declarations given to the Hindus, but they refused to relinquish them and the Department at Washington turned the matter over to the Department of Justice, and the Assistant United States Attorney at Seattle, who is in charge of nauralization matters in the Pacific Northwest, assisted in the efforts to secure the papers.

Kehar has moved to Portland since making the declaration and the Federal officers secured his copy and Wassan finally forwarded his copy to County Clerk Miller here. The original declarations have now been canceled and the copies forwarded to the Department at copies forwarded to the Department at Washington and this marks the end of the first actual effort of a Hindu to be come an American citizen.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION TO MEET

State Organization Convenes at Sa lem Today.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—The annual session of the Oregon State Dairy Association will convene in this city at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow in Ye Liberty Theater. Most of the exhibits arrived today and were placed in position in the hall over the Salem Hardware Store, on Commercial street. At the opening ses-sion, August Huckestein, president of the Salem Business Men's League, will deliver an address of welcome, to which President F. L. Kent, of the Dairy Asso-

President F. L. Kent, of the Dairy Association, will respond, as he delivers his annual address. E. T. Judd will speak upon "Food Problems."

In the afternoon, Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, will speak on "Tuberculosis"; J. W. Bush, of La Grande, will discuss "Dairying East of the Cascades," and C. H. Frazer, of the Corvallis Creamery, will make an appeal for "Better Cream." In the evening an entertainment and re-In the evening an entertainment and reception will be given at the Illihee Clair cooms, when a lunch will be served.

BROKEN DISH CAUSES FIGHT

Two Prominent Salem Men Engage

in Fistic, Altercation. SALEM, Or., Dec. 9 .- (Special.)-George W. Hobson, a prominent Salem merchant, and Squire H. A. Johnson, a well-known insurance man and form-erly Justice of the Peace, engaged in an altercation today which ended in Hobson's pleading gumy to a charge of assault and battery, while Judge Johnson will tomorrow morning answer to a charge of using abusive language.

The trouble arose over the refusal of Hobson to sell a dish to replace one broken in a set already sold. Because of the prominence of the parties, the case has attracted considerable at-

tention. INFECTED HORSES ARE KILLED

State Veterinarian Says 500 Malheur

Animals Should Die. SALEM, Or., Dec. 9 .- (Special.) -- Dr. C P. Korinelt, State Veterinarian, returned today from Owyhee Valley, Malheur County, where he has been killing horses infected with glanders. He reports that stockowners are not getting control of the disease and will not until they kill off about 500 wild horses of the scrub class that transmit the disease to valuable horses owned by the ranchers. The wild horses are small, and therefore of no value, but they convey the infection. Dr. Korinek says that sheep scab has been

eradicated.

Progressive Man Chosen COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Dec. 3.— (Special.)—At the annual meeting of the Commercial Club, H. O. Thompson was chosen president and F. H. Rosen-burg secretary. Mr. Thompson has been a prominent resident here for six years, and with his wife has taken an active part in the sanitary affeirs. They also helped to organize the Civic League. Mr. Thompson was formerly from Idaho, where he was prominen in the Republican party. He is 41

years old.

Clackamas Horticulturists Elect. OREGON CITY, Or., Dec. 9 .cial)-The Clackamas County Horticultural Society today elected the fol-owing officers for the ensuing year R. S. Coe. president; William Beard, secretary-trensurer; A. J. Lewis, mem-ber of board of control for three years. The society will attempt the organiza-tion of a fruitgrowers' union along the lines of the Hood River Association. An exhibit of Clackamas County fruit will be installed in the rooms of the new

Commercial Club.

Devotion Saves Horse. ALBANY, Or., Dec. 9 .- (Special.) -- By staying constantly with a sick horse fo an entire week and giving it his undi-vided care and attention, H. L. Kiser, a farmer residing near Albany, has saved a valuable animal. The horse became ill while Kizer was driving to the city a week ago today. He stayed with the horse night and day, caring for it constantly. Today he was rewarded for his unexcelled devotion to a sick animal when the horse had recovered sufficiently

Mayor Nullifies Complaint.

OREGON CITY, Or., Dec. 9 .- (Specisi.)—The case against Al Close, of Estacada, charged with selling liquor without a license, was dismissed today as the complaint was faulty, Mayor Heylman having neglected to sign his name, using only his title. It is possi-ble that Close will be re-arrested. The Estacada authorities have suspected him of operating a "blind pig" ever since the town voted dry last June.

Revenue From Hunters' Licenses.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 9.—(Special.)—Since the first of the year, the County Clerk has issued 771 hunter's licenses for Claisop County. The licenses are \$1 each and the money is turned over to the state. Over 1500 licenses have been issued in some counties in the state.

Declarations Ordered Canceled by Polk County Meeting Is Held at

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Dec. 2.-(Special.)-An enthusiastic good roads convention was held in this city Monday. The meeting was addressed by Judge John Scott, of Salem, after a programme of

Judge Scott complimented the road work tha he had seen on his way to Inde-pendence from Salem, stating that as a rule the people expect too much of a County Court in the way of highway im-provements. He said that most of the time of the County Judges is taken up with the duties of the offices and that they have little or no time to give to road improvement throughout the Judge Scott explained in detail the measure

Juge Scott explained in detail the measures that are now being prepared by the committee on legislation that was appointed at the meeting of the Oregon State Grange, the Good Roads Association and Good Roads Conference held in Portland on that date. in Portland on that date.

"One of the measures provides for a state appropriation not to exceed one-half mill, which would raise a revenue of about \$300,000. This money," continued Judge Scott, "is to be expended under the direction of a state highway commission to be appointed by the State Board. One member of the commission is to be appointed from each judicial district of the state and one member is to be appointed from the state at large—a civil engineer especially trained in the be appointed from the state at any civil engineer especially trained in the construction of public roads, who would act as chairman of the commission, this appropriation to be apportioned among the various counties throughout the state. No county would receive more than \$20,000 until all the counties shall have had an appropriation for a make application for a opportunity to make application for a similar sum, after which time there besimilar sum, after which time there being any of the sum unapplied for, it is to be reapportioned among the various countles according to the applications. At the close of Judge Scott's address the organization of the Polk County Good Roads League was effected. J. H. Mulkey was elected president; J. N. Jones, the president Charles in Heles seems.

Laura Craven, fourth vice-president; Dave Stapleton, fifth vice-president; Bessie But-ler, sixth vice-president, and Maggle Hodge, seventh vice-president. IMMENSE COLONY IS PLANNED

Scheme to Set Out 10,000 Acres in

vice-president; Charles E. Hicks, secre-tary; H. Hirschberg, treasurer; Mrs G. W. Conkey, second vice-president; Mrs. Claude Skinner, third vice-president; Miss

Trees in Jackson County. MEDFORD, Or., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—A huge colonization scheme for Jackson County lands has been planned by Golonel Ray, of New York City. Mr. Ray is owner of the Conder Water & Power plant and various other properties in this country. It is intention to have planted county. It is his intention to have planted on one of the large tracts held by his company 75,000 fruit trees annually and continue until 10,000 acres have been

planted. He plans to place the land under irrigation, the facilities for which he now controls. The project has long been a controls. The project has long been a favorite with Colonel Ray, who is doing it not from a desire to enrich himself so much as a desire to furnish small tracts for employes of the American Tobarco Company, of which he is vice-

PARCELS POST IS OPPOSED

Salem Merchants Object to Trial of Scheme in That Town.

SALEM. Or. Dec. 9—(Special)—Salem probably will endeavor to be selected as one of the towns in which the parcels post experiments will be tried, in accordance with the recommendations of President Rooseveit. The Salem Board of Trade this evening ordered the appointment of a special comm for the purpose of investigating matter and conferring with the delegation in Congress. It developed, how ever, that there is strong opposition t the parcels post plan upon the ground that it will enable Eastern mail-order houses to compete with local dealers. The proposed experiments, lit was argued, are but an entering wedge to the adoption of an extensive parcels post system.

BLACK HAND IS AT MEDFORD

Pawnbroker Receives Threatening

Letter Through Mail. MEDFORD, Or., Dec. 3.—(Special.)—M. Eller, from New York, recently opened a pawnshop in this city and whether he is the victim of a joke or a prey of the black hand has been placed in the hands of local and postal detectives for solving. Last Saturday morning Mr. Shar received through the Medford postoffice a letter which read;

a letter which read;
"Bring \$100 under Creek bridge at 10 o'clock tonight. Saturday, or death. You will find a person there with a long red coat and give the shiners to him. Your blood will be on your own hands if you don't, X Y Z, A B C, the Black Hand."
The letter was immediately turned over The letter was immediately turned over

to the Chief of Police, JAPANESE MAN GOES INSANE Beats Himself, Thinking He Is

Fighting for Mikado VANCOUVER, Wash., Dec. 2.-(Spevancouver Barracks, went insane this morning and began beating himself in the eyes and knocking it bead against the stone wall and into a time of the dwise. The soldiers took him to

the guardhouse and later he was lodged in the County Jail. He said he was suffering from an "emotional illness," and he said that when he was pounding himself he was in effect fighting for the Mikado and his country. He will be examined tomorrow

as to his sanity. Dallas to Be Boomed.

DALLAS, Or., Dec. 9.—(Special.)— The business men of Dallas met last night and organized a commercial chib, which they have named the Dallas De-velopment League, for the purpose of financing and carrying out a plan to advertise the recurres of Dallas and vicinity in the Eastern states and to atfract tourists and settlers to this place. Hon. U. S. Loughary was elected resident, H. G. Campbell secretary and W. G. Vassal treasurer.

Cliffs Needs Hotel.

CLIFFS. Wash., Dec. 9 .- (Special.) -- A large, first-class hotel is becoming a necessity here. The present hotel is full to overflowing, with beds occupied both night and day. The railroad office men are clamoring for better accommodations ard insist on something being done, as there will no doubt be as many as 200 workmen stationed here before another year. There are between 40 and 50 men

pany. Kansas Woman Dies at Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 9.-(Special.) -Mrs. W. D. Wilson, aged 77, who came here from Abilene, Kan., several years ago to visit her daughter, Mrs. L. G. Humbargar, died here today, from paraly sis, with which she was seized saveral days ago. Mrs. Wilson was the mother of five sons who have followed the news-paper business in Kansas and her hus-band was a newspaper publisher. The remains will be taken to Abilene.