The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1909.

ROOSEVELT AS EDITOR.

In the Outlook for March 6. Dr. Lyman Abbott formally announces the acquisition of Theodore Roosevelt as an associate editor of that esteemed periodical. He seizes the auspicious occasion to reiterate also the economic creed of The Outlook, which is that of "industrial democracy," and the reader is assured that of this creed Theodore Roosevelt is "the most widely known representative." According to Dr. Abbott the movement toward industrial democracy is world-wide, but in America it has a special interpretation, its aim being to arrange things in such a way that the money power, like the political and educational power, "shall come from the people, be exercised for the people and be controlled by the people." this is now far from being the case goes without saying.

It seems then that Mr. Roosevelt

after he returns like a giant refreshed from Africa's sunny fountains and India's coral strand, will devote himself to wresting the money power from the opulent malefactors who now hold it and to turning it over to the people. May Allah bless his endeavors. If he succeeds he will do something which the greatest and wisest of all the generations of men have tried and failed in. Still the fact that a deed has never been done is not the slightest argument that it never will be Some of the simplest acts which now form unnoticed parts of our daily routine were pronounced impossible by savants for centuries. Then on a fine day in Spring or early Summer arose a genius who showed them how. Mr. Roosevelt may be such a genius. We should not be a bit surprised if he were, something of the sort of a man whom Kipling calls a "prophet of the utterly absurd, of the patently im-possible and vain," who sets his hand to the task and does the thing that can't be done. The Oregonian rejoices in the optimistic faith that no problem essentially relating to human happiness is insoluble. Through every desert and out of every Slough of Despond there is a way. The trouble is to find the way. When Providence in its mercy inclines the heart of such a man as Theodore Roosevelt to help find it, there is occasion for thanks-

giving

Mr. Roosevelt also publishes a confession of his faith in the same number of The Outlook, or rather a confession of that small section of his faith which relates to the duties of editors and the morals of newspapers. His creed in its entirety could not very well be included in one number of The Outlook or of any other magazine that has ever been heard of. He gives it as his opinion that "certain daily newspapers, certain periodicals, are owned or controlled by men of vast wealth who have gained their wealth in evil fashion, who desire to stifle or twist the honest expression of publie opinion and who find an instrument fit for their purpose in the guided and purchased mendacity of those who edit and write for such papers and periodicals." The New York Evening Post, after quoting this passage, takes up a whole column sneering at it. In doing so that exceedingly intellectual newspaper illustrates another remark of Mr. Roosevelt's about persons who "sit in cloistered retirement from the men who wage the real and important struggles of life and endeavor by an unceasing output of slander," to pose as highly superior individuals. This not unaptly describes the situation with regard to Mr. Roosevelt, not only of the Evening Post but of several other periodicals. They have never been fair to him and by their disingenuous treatment have given effectual aid and comfort to his enemies who were at the same time enemies of the coun-

But, not to forsake the mendacious press, let us admit that in some particulars Mr. Roosevelt's harsh words against it are justified. There are periodicals owned by rich men of evil life, and they are used, as he says, to pervert knowledge and sow falsehood throughout the country. This fact can not be sneered away. The dillgent dissemination of falsehood has come one of the regular means by which the criminal upper class seeks to retain its hold on legislation and the courts, and it ill becomes a newspaper like the Evening Post to try to make light of a matter so serious. One of the famous Archbold letters which Hearst read in the Presidential campaign referred specifically to the need of subsidizing certain newspapers in order to keep things going pleasantly for his company. With facts of this kind known to everybody the public will give far more weight to Mr. Roosevelt's bold statement than to the sneering plea in avoldance which the Evening Post prints. Speaking heart that, while the postal card feels of injury to the public morals it is a curious question whether more is done by yellow papers of the flearst variety which frankly pollute the mob, or by so-called high-class papers like the Evening Post which polson the minds of educated men. With both processes going on unchecked what sort of a public opinion are we likely to develop the next few years? The need of plain speech such as Mr. Roosevelt is more competent than anybody else to supply is upon the whole fairly evi-

The 14-year-old girl who ran away from home "for excitement" will probably find life exciting enough before she is through with it, if she proceeds for a few years upon the lines which she has mapped out for herself. inconsiderate miss, regardless

girl might with future benefit to herself and those most intimately concerned in her welfare and with great propriety, be soundly spanked. The age is one wherein the unrest of physical development precedes or outruns the development of the reasoning faculties. Remonstrance in such cases is like "spitting against the wind." diagnosis is not difficult. It is plainly the physical in ascendancy over the mental and moral nature. The treatment is in the hands of parents, although it falls all to frequently into the hands of vultures in the medical profession in which event the follystricken, excitement-seeking lass pays the penalty of recklessness with her life, having paid the first installment with all that makes life worth the living to woman-her personal purity and self-respect.

"BAD FAITH" VS. THE NORMALS. The Legislature is accused of "bad faith" in not appropriating funds to enable the Board of Regents to carry out "contracts" with teachers for the rest of the school year. But if there is any "bad faith" are the regents blameless, when the law forbids them to enter into any contracts for which no funds are available or appropri-Section 2 of the act creating the Board of Regents in 1907 says: Nor shall they (the Board) contract in-debtedness nor incur liabilities to exceed at any time, in the aggregate, the amount of money which has been appropriated under the provisions of law.

This presents a question of good faith or bad faith, aside from the main issues of the normal school controversy. There are arguments in support of the three-normal plan, but they do not defend expenditures and contracts which the law expressly forblds. There seems to have been bad faith in connection with the normals, sure enough. If there are any contracts the regents have made them in violation of law.

CHECKING TAX EXCESS.

Some persons decry the effort for ower taxes, saying that high tax complaints deter investors and builders. It is to be noticed that office holders and persons without property and individuals that profit from governmental extravagance are very sure that tax complaints hold back "development" and effect no good.

Very certain it is that unless the many persons who wish to live off the industry and frugality of propertyowners should be resisted, they would wring from thrifty men and women all their savings, and then not be content. They have done that oftentimes in the world's history. They will not do it in Oregon, but will approach as near it as people of property will permit. From the looks of things they will not get much nearer it. The meeting in the Heilig Theater Tuesday night and the "howls" in the streets are evidences of that.

There has been a period of too fast

spending in government throughout Oregon and in Multnomah County. Reports of it come from all directions Officials have been demanding "more" and getting it. The state lawmakers have just increased so many official salaries that they will go down in annals as the "more" Legislature. Nearly every county pays tribute to these Salaries of Multnomah's county officials have almost all been raised the last two years—Assessor, Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk, Justices, and a host of deputies. Salaries have been increased in Portland's schools. In the city Water Department they were boosted so high that the Superintendent was evidently ashamed of them and declined to accept his allotment. Police, fire, street and all other departments of the city government are paying boosted wages. Besides, there are many more officials, deputies and is than are necessary—far more than a private corporation would em-

ploy for like volume of business. Calls are heard for a new Courthouse and for new bridges. The city is preparing to spend several million dollars for a new water tube from Bull Run, for parks, docks, Madisonstreet bridge and fireboat. Street and sewer improvements entail an enor-

mous expense in addition to taxes. All these expenditures are well enough, if city property can stand the expense. The city will acquire them as it goes along. But too many of them at once will bring paralysis.

It is to check the greed of offialdom and the too rapid increase of municipal luxuries that taxpayers met last Tuesday night. Unnecessary luxuries are the proposed new Courthouse and additional bridges. There are too many persons in the city and county governments drawing pay. The Legislature has just appropriated more than \$1,000,000 more for the biennial period than it did two years ago and passed all records for extravagance in this state

All this needs a check. And there will be a check if progress is to con-Too many citizens are concerned in this matter to allow it to reach a ruinous stage. Already they are beginning to avail themselves of means to prevent that outcome. Progress will not be stayed by this effort. On the contrary it will be promoted through insistence on reasonableness in public expenditures.

A GUILEFUL PLEA. The Oregonian has received an innocently fascinating postal card from the "National Association of Livestock Breeders and Exhibitors," which contains a tearful plea against the removal of the duty on hides. The card is postmarked Chicago, a fact which does not seem very significant until one recalls by accident that Chicago is the humble home of the barons. Again, when one reads that the removal of the duty on hides will be "a serious detriment to the livestock breeders and farmers," a fatal assurance pierces his veins and chills his like the hand of Esau, the voice that proceeds from it is Jacob's. The beef barons pathetically call on the "Agricultural Press" to help prevent Congress from crippling a "growing industry" by giving us free leather, and doubtless some easily fooled farmers' papers may be found which will heed the song of the charmer. Whatever betides it is some comfort to see the trusts described as "growing industries" instead of "infant industries." Perhaps that alteration of language indicates an actual progress toward truth and veracity on the part of our

The duty on hides increases the cost of shoes to every person in the United States about thirty-five per cent. It

tation and anxiety of her parents, this the washerwoman and robs the seamstress of her miserable pittance. enefit of this unutterably mean duty does not go to the farmer or the stockbreeder. It goes to the beef trust. The trust buys a steer of a farmer for ten dollars and, because of the pickpocekt duty, sells the hide alone for nine dollars and more than half that nine dollars comes out of the wages of working girls and poor men. The duty on hides is conspicuously iniquitous in a crowd of duties where few are commendable. It is singularly and eminently indefensible character is well, indicated by the fact that there is none to defend it except the beef trust and that the heat trust does not dare to do it openly, but takes the way of deceit.

Because he was a good caddy, Elmer Loring, of Hot Springs, Virginia, is to be sent to college by President Taft. This act of kindness on the part of the President, it should be noted, was not prompted by the mere fact that he was Taft's caddy, but because he was a good one. According to the news dispatches, he won the President's favor because he exercised discretion. This probably means that he was a boy of ommon sense, that he did not get the 'swelled head" just because he was Taft's caddy, that he did not talk too much, that he attended to business and vas gentlemanly in his demeanor. He didn't tell hangers-on everything that he heard in order to show that he was "close to the President." He didn't measure off the hours to see whether he was working overtime, but was always "on the job" when there was work to be done

Young Loring's experiences points a lesson for all boys with an ambition to rise, but the lesson must not be misread. The effort of the young man who would get on in the world should not be particularly to get a position as a President-elect's caddy. get as good a position as possible and then "make good." It is the making good that counts, for quite likely Lorng had made good in some other man's employ and thereby secured the recommendation which gave him a position under Mr. Taft. It is work and industry and discretion that count, more than the particular position occupied. It is better to be a success as a caddy than a failure as President.

MR. HARRIMAN'S OFFER.

The state of Oregon may not indulge in that socialistic enterprise of building and operating a railroad across the state, and Mr. Harriman may not build a road to Coos Bay. Some of the haze surrounding both propositions has been cleared away, however, by the terse telegram from Mr. Harriman to the president of the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce. If satisfactory guarantee can be had of four per cent on the cost of main tenance operation and taxes, I will recommend its construction," says Mr. Harriman. This unequivocal offer gives Coos Bay first call on any stateupported railroad, for as yet, no other neglected portion of the state has been granted such a favorable proposition in the railroad line.

The offer to build on a four per cent income basis seems to be a fair one. The Coos Bay people are sincere in their faith in their rich country, and would not expect a railroad to enter the field as a losing proposition. The resources of the country are so great and the possibilities for traffic so large, that it is hardly probable that there would ever be a deficit which the people might be called on to make good. The proposal accordingly clarifles the somewhat heated atmosphere from which has developed the proposal that the state engage in the ratiroad business.

viding he is guaranteed the very moderate sum of four per cent, and disproves the general belief that there is some sinister motive for his failure to build roads wherever they are needed. The overwhelming advantage of the Harriman offer, however, lies in the fact that he, instead of the state, is willing to put up the money for the construction and operation of the road, and the only liability that others are asked to assume is that the road will pay four per cent after

it is built. A precedent is established in the work of securing railroads, from which the people will hardly care to depart. If Mr. Harriman will build a railroad to Coos Bay for a four per cent guarantee, let us insist that he make the same kind of a proposition regarding other portions of the state.

SPOKANE'S MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Spokesman-Review has apparently failed to read carefully the Interstate Commerce Commission decision in the Spokane rate case. The Review has this:

Review has this:

The fact is that Fortland jobbers are using the railroads and paying present freight rates because, all things considered, those rates need the control of the control o

Had the Review followed the testimony introduced at the Spokane hearing two years ago, and carefully con-sidered the deductions made by the commission from that testimony, it would have known better than to give currency to the above erroneous statements. The sea service under the schedules which have been in effect for several months, makes possible the delivery of New York freight in Portland twenty-one days after it leaves the Atlantic port, which is fully as fast a schedule as the average maintained by transcontinental freight trains, so that the loss on interest and delays is far from serious. Regarding the statement that "many lines can not be carried at all by water," the sworn testimony of Manager Jackson, of the American-Hawaiian Bteamship Company, at the Spokane hearing, showed that his company was at that time, before the completion of the Tehuantepec route, which greatly improved the service, actually delivering at Pacific Coast terminals commodities representing 95 per cent of all the articles named in the railroads' Western

classification lists. The same witness offered some interesting testimony on articles "manufactured or produced in the interior, which the Review fears cannot profitstates about thirty-nve per commakes the poor shop girl in the cities makes the poor shop girl in the cities and and thence by water. Mr. Jackson informed the commission that his steamship line had taken freight for steamship line had taken freight for points as far west as allke of her own safety and the repu- a heavy burden on the shoulders of Spokane from points as far west as

Cleveland and Detroit, and, after ab sorbing the rall haul to the Atlantic seaboard and the rail haul from coast terminals to Spokane, was still in position to make a rate enough lower than the transcontinental rate to induce the Spokane shippers to patronize the ocean route. The Spokane paper seems to think that the railroads will not grant satisfactory distributive rates out of this city, and assures us "Portland shippers could pile ocean freight pretty high on docks and in warehouses before the merchandise could find its way into the interior unless it had low distributing rates over

the railroads."

As the railroads have built their tracks west of Spokane and have a neavy investment in equipment and roadbed which they do not intend to tear up or abandon, they will make ates which will admit of business. The water haul from the Atlantic seaboard to Portland is so much less than the rail haul ever can be to Spekane, that there is plenty of leeway for the comparatively short distance in which the traffic must stand a land haul. Portland will not, as the Review intimates, "fight the railroads with water competition," but the railroads will fight water competition, and protect their own interests, which, in this particular case at least, are the interests of Portland. A brief investigation of the "trade distributing" problem will disclose the fact that the largest trade centers of every country on earth that is reached by the ocean are located at tidewater.

Secretary Root, in his New York speech Tuesday night, was quite emphatic in his views regarding the right of the foreigner to protection from mob violence. He asserted that "when mobs ill-treat innocent foreigners and the sacred rights of treaties are set at naught, our Government is bound to answer for its failure to keep its promises." All of which is eminently correct. The policy of protection against mob violence might be extended still farther to cover the unfortunate American citizens who are not in frequently set upon and mistreated by a mob of foreigners who, by virtue of a union labor badge, assume the right to dictate the number of hours the aforesaid American may work, and the amount of wages he shall be paid. This is a free country, and we shall endeavor to keep it so, but there are times and places when the American citizen needs more protection from the foreign mob than the foreign mob needs from the American citizen.

Some of the holders of that mysterious 143,000,000 bushels of wheat which the Government discovered in farmers' hands on March 1 might make a very profitable turn in the market at this time. Cash wheat of the variety which must be delivered on May contracts was selling yesterday in Chicago at \$1.22 % per bushel, while the May option was dragging at \$1.15 per bushel and July sold down as low as \$1.02% per bushel, Probably it is the inability of Mr. Patten understand why farmers will hold 145,000,000 bushels of wheat that will sell for \$1.22 % per bushel, when they can replace it with wheat for May or July delivery at from seven to twenty cents per bushel less, that is responsible for the wheat king's persistent refusal to sell his holdings at less than cash wheat prices.

Wide-awake police. A thief steals an auto and the owner calls on the police to find the machine and arrest the culprit. The police do neither. A week later the police serve a warrant on the owner, charging him with the misdemeanor of the thief-driving the auto without lamps. Somehow other the police did not essay to arrest It exhibits a willingness on the part him for stealing the machine. As a sample of police vigilance, this is certainly amusin.' But probably Mayor Lane is no more responsible this time than any other for the antics of the police.

Germany is a land of low wages and limited earning power on the part of her small traders and manufacturers For all that, the Vaderland has many of the thrifty habits of France, and the annual report of the Deutsche Bank at Berlin reveals an astonishing amount of business. The total "turnover" last year was \$23,617,500,000, an increase of \$715,000,000 over the previous year. The net earnings of the year were \$8,500,000 and a dividend of twelve per cent was declared. Deposits were \$317,000,000.

This from a Salem newspaper: "It (State capital) has been of no particular advantage to this city but to put a lot of our otherwise enterprising people under the spell of the sleeping sickness that overtakes all dwellers in state capitals and the interior of Africa." So that's what's the matter.

The Oregon Legislature in special session will try to redeem itself. But It may not do that in one day. could come nearer it, nowever, in half an hour, by repealing all the blunder acts and going home. Otherwise it might need the full twenty days and then be no better off.

Mr. Jeffries and Mr. Johnson are paying the penalty of greatness. It is impossible for them to hide from press representatives, or to conceal their campaign plans.

It will be noticed that Champion Jack Johnson did not choose to make his entry into the United States via Richmond, Charleston or New Orleans.

Salem promises to build a new hotel. Cheaper way would be to hold legislative sessions in Summer and let the members sleep in the haystack. If the Oregon Legislature should imitate Congress-they both meet in

special session Monday-there's no telling when it would adjourn. Whom do those other numerous aspirants for the new Federal Judgeship in Oregon think Fulton had the office created for?

After seven years of slience on the subject, Mr. Roosevelt's editorial views on tariff revision would be read with

This weather wouldn't have seemed so long coming if people realized what was good for them and were content. The Capitol at Salem is said to be

unsafe. It certainly ought to be fumigated. Now for the Spring poems—the bonnets and the new suits.

ONE EASTERN OREGON VIEW. What Benefit Has Portage Road Been to Taxpaying Graingrowers? Pendleton Tribune

The Hon. W. J. Mariner, in a statement relating to benefits according to the business interests of Eastern Ore gon, said in a recent issue of The Dalles Optimist: "A portage cannot be operated for its own profit, and no attempt has been made to run the Celilo road with that, end in view." Granted. But can a private corporation use a plant built with the people's money to make money for itself at the expense of the dear people; Eastern Oregon interests, more particularly the graingrowers, have been assured from the time of the original building of the portage, that the rates on grain would be materially reduced by river traffic, and history led them to believe this would be a fact.

Now the portage, it is conceded by those interested, is not operated for profit, but the charge made by the auxiliary boat line for shipping wheat from points in Umatilla County is \$.4 cents per bushel; the O. R. & N. railroad charges 9 cents per bushel from the same points, and did before the portage became a factor. They have made no reduction in their tariff from these points, but the auxiliary boat line has made a rate as above, a difference (of .6 of a cent a bushel, not enough difference to force the railroad to a lower rate, nor has the competition been of sufficient force to make the railroad even meet their rate. Might it not be that the boat line's cry of railroad is the old story of "Wolft wolf! when there is no wolf?" Certain it is that with the present traffic of the boat line they are no menace to the railroads, nor can they expect to be so long as they are content with the volume of freight received from and distributed at river points. It has been our contention, and yet is, that the boat line has refused to make attractive offers that would induce the building of feeder lines of railroads to bring the freight to them.

We have always been led to believe that freight by water was very much lower than by rail, and this has been proven by the operations of boat lines on other waterways. Mr. Mariner says the portage road was and is being built by the people for the use of the people without profit; It has thus made the river virtually an open river, but without the corresponding ldw rate the people were led to believe would ensue, and which other states with water transportation have. It has been proven that the portage has not only not made a profit, but has incurred a large deficit. Now, with this as a fact, and the difference in freight rates from Umatilla County only .8 of a cent in favor of the boats, who is making the profit?

Mr. Mariner also states: "There is much room for betterment of rates that will come with the extension of the portage to The Dalles." Did not Mariner make these same promises when he made a canvass of Umatilla County for additional funds for the completion of the road? He siso "With the operation of the states: Cascade Portage wheat from The Dalles to Portland was lowered from \$3.50 to \$2 per ton." But he falls to state with the completion of the Cellio portage the farmers of Umanilla County have had no reductions in rates by the railroads, and a reduction by the boat line so slight as to savor of connivance. It certainly leads us to be lieve that "all is not gold that glit-Isn't it a fact that the \$75,000 appro-priated by our last Legislature will all be for the benefit of The Dalles?

QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN JOURNAL New Light Shed on Remarkable Diary

Never to Be Published in Entirety. London Letter in New York Times. Ascount Esher, one of the editors of e letters of Queen Victoria, delivered a Institution tonight, in which he disc some interesting information. The lecture was given with the permis-

mion of the King.

Lord Esher, whose part in the selection of the Victoria letters published in 1997 was highly confidential, said that from the age of 13 years up to the last few days before her death the Queen kept a private journal, which fills 100 volumes, all closely written in her small running hand. The Queen's correspondence and other papers, when the arrangement of them is complete, will fill 1250 volumes.
"We owe to Queen Victoria," said Lord
Esher, "the reinstatement of the monarchical principle in the eyes of all gray and earnest men. I have had exceptions opportunities for examining at first hand the inner history of her reign, but I found no trace of any grave mistake committed by Queen Victoria in her capacity as sovereign."

From early childhood, the lecturer added, she took herself seriously, and her point of view never changed as tim aer point of view hover changed as time rolled on. The journal showed that as Queen she always had the courage to "act alone" and "with confidence in my country." Her influence was uniformly thrown on the side of peace, the speaker declared, and there was no single in-stance in her whole reign where Victoria could be shown to have favored war or to have encouraged those anxious for

The journals, Lord Esher declared. would never be seen hereafter in their entirety. By the Queen's express wish they had been carefully examined by her youngest daughter, Princess Beatrice, who with infinite labor copied in her own hand many volumes of them, excising the passages which the Queen desired should not be seen by any eye but hers.

Senator La Follette Weens.

O. K. Davis, in Hampton's Magazine. LaFollette had been a member of the dignified body of the Senate for more than two years when he rose, last Spring to deliver his famous speech against the currency bill, the speech in which he charged that a clique of less than a score of men controlled the business of the whole Nation. Just before he took the floor one of the radicals who have come into the Senate since he first appeared there went to him and, with outstretched hand, said, simply: "We are expecting great things from

Instantly tears filled LaFollette's eyes

Instantly tears filled LaFoliete's eyes and his hand shock so that he could hardly grasp that of his friend. It was with difficulty that he controlled his voice enough to reply:

"You don't know what that means to me." he said. "You are the first man that has spoken to me like that since I have been here."

Two years in the Sarate he had been

Two years in the Senate he had been, and not a colleague had given him a decent word!

Complain to Commission.

SALEM, Or., March 11.—(Special.)—George Taylor & Son, of Star, Or., have made complaint to the State Railroad Commission that the Oregon & Southeastern Railway Company has made a damand that a spur owned by the lum-ber company be turned over to the rail-

Prsoner Gives Tip and Sheriff Locks Prosecutor in Gordon Case Denied Mon in Cells.

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 11 -- (Special.)-One of the prisoners tipped off the plot to the Sheriff and a jailbreak was frustrated here today. John Bernie, known "Chicago Kid," and Charles Kitchen planned to overpower Deputy Sheriff Johnson when he should bring in

As the Sheriff's young son Chester was passing the jull window in the basement Courthouse on his way to school he was attracted by some one tapping on the bars. He went over, and a prisoner gave him a short piece of quill in which he had inserted a hit of paper on which was written "Jali break planned for noor teday." The boy tank the note to his mother and the latter at once notified the Sheriff and he immediately locked all the prisoners in their cells. There was found in the cells a "plumb-

er's friend," a piece of hard wood about two and a half feet long and two inches thick. The rubber at the end of this had been removed. John Bernie is in prison under

charge of stealing sacks from the Bac drier. Charles Kitchen was arrested on a charge of stealing clothes, and a few days ago attempted to escape from a police officer, the latter, after a long chase, halting the fugitive by shooting near him. Both have been bound over

to the Superior Court.

The man who gave the warning is one of three, Clarence Day, Martin Holm and Harry Wilson, who were today taken to Walls Walls, by A. B. Enstabrook, head guard at the penitentiary to serve in-determinate sentences, Day for forgery, the other two for attempting to obtain money under false pretenses.

NASH INDORSES DEMOCRAT

Insists Mayoralty Contest in Spokane Shall Be Nonpartisan.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 11 .- (Special.) Judge Lucius B. Nash, late candidate for the Republican nomination for the state supreme bench, Charles R. Conner and Councilman B. R. Osterander were leaders in a meeting of Republican advolenders in a meeting of Republican advo-cates of the non-partisan primary held today in which N. S. Prati (Dem.) and former City Councilman was indorsed for the Mayoratty nomination. The meeting denounced the Legislature for failure to pass a non-partisan primary law and urged republicans to throw aside party politics in the coming sity election. sillies in the coming city election.
"It is certainly to be deeply regretted that the wise and wholesome I contemplated was defeated at ment to our Legislature," stated Judg moment in our Legislature, stated Judge Nash, "But notice can at once be served upon every one in the United States and especially in the City of Spokane, that no matter what kind of law exists in

"FUNNY PAPERS" PERNICIOUS

compelling the voter to vote

Umatilla Sunday School Teachers

anything but a non-partisan ticket wi be disregarded in both letter and spirit.

Would Keep Them From Pupils. PENDLETON, Or., March 11 .- (Special.) After voting to meet at Helix next year and electing officers, the annual conven-tion of the Umatilla County Sunday School convention closed a two-day session at Echo this afterno

Among the important action taker ng the enforcement of the prohibi ing the enforcement of the prohibition in by county officers and the invoking of the recall upon those who failed; demanding the Legislature to pass laws preventing the descration of Sunday by public ammenients and condemning the comic supplements of the daily papers. The "funny papers" were declared to have a persicious influence upon the hinds of the young.

Mayor N. A. Davis, of Milion, was elected president of the association. WOMEN GIVE CITY FOUNTAIN

Auxiliary of Eugene Commercial Club to Raise \$1000.

EUGENE, Or., March 11 -(Special.) The Women's Auxiliary of the Eugene Commercial Club has undertaken to raise \$1000 for an electric fountain to be placed in the Southern Pacific depot grounds here. The Commercial Club has a force of men at work now filling in the grounds preparatory to parking, and when this to upleted the electric fountain will be

The Commercial Club and the Southern Pacific Company have an agree which the club will do the original parking and the company maintain grounds. When everything is comple Eugene will have one of the most beautiful depot grounds in the state.

FIVE CENTS MORE FOR WOOL

Sales at Arlington Show Increase Over Previous Year.

PENDLETON, Or., March IL-(Special.) -By the transfer of 180,000 pounds of wool at prices at least 5 cents higher than those paid for the same clips last year, the wool buying season in this part of the state has been auspiciously opened. The sales were made near Arlington, part of the purchases being by The Dalles Scouring Mill, while Charles Green An effort is being made to conceal the

Smytne & Smythe, Horst & Wheell E. J. Clough and William Smith.

Belknap Willamette's Orator. SALEM, Or., March IL-(Special.)

About 30 students will accompany Clark Belknap to Corvallis Friday noon to attend the state craterical contest, Belknap being the representative of Willamette University. "The Aim of Empire" is the University. "The Aim of Empire" is the title of Belkmap's cration, and Miss Gittens, who won second place in the recent fryont, will respond to the toast, cant tryont, will respond to the toast, "Taft," at the banquet following the contest. Six colleges will participate, Williamette University, Salem; Pacific University, Forest Grove; Pacific College, Newberg; Normal School, Monmouth; University of Oregon, Eugenes; State Agricultural College, Corvallis; Albany College and McMinnville College.

San Pedro Shipping News. SAN PEDRO, Cal., March 11.steamer Shna Yak arrived today from Everett

The steamer Shoshone arrived from Astoria with railroad ties.

Departures today included the stea ers Daisy Freeman, for Westport; 1 dondo, for Coos Bay, and the Norwood. for Grays Harbor.

The steamer City of Pueblo called this morning from San Diego, for San Fran-

cisco and Senttle The steamer George W. Elder cleared tonight for Portland. The steamer Yosemite arrived from storia. She landed passengers and

cleared for San Diego. Montesano Realty Active.

MONTESANO, Wash., March 11 .- (Spe cial)-The real estate market has been unusually active for the past few days.

R. H. Fleet made several large sales in two days, all city property, and another agent sold the W. P. Bryant place, known as the "Strawberry Ranch," consisting of two and one-half acres, for \$1000. This is at the rate of \$400 are. road company, threatening to refuse shipments in case this is not done. The commission has advised the lumber company that the railroad company has no right to refuse shipments from the spur.

JAHLBREAK IS FRUSTRATED PHONOGRAPH TO TAKE NOTES

Right to Use Stenographer. SPOKANE, Wash., March 11 .- (Special.) A phonograph in the courtroom to take tion was threatened by Prosecuting At-torney Fred C. Pugh teday after Judge Huneke had ruled that a stenographer would not be permitted to take notes or

opening of court this morning Frank Graves, of counsel for M. J. Gor-don, former Great Northern attorney, moved to have the stenographer excluded ind notes taken at the first day's hearing yesterday destroyed in open court Prosecutor Pugh objected and an adjourn ment was taken until a decision could be made by the five superior judges. The contention of Gordon's lawyers was upcontention of Gordon's lawyers was up-held, whereupon Prosecutor Fugh made an appeal to the County Commissioners for another deputy, which was granted, whoreupon Prosecutor Pugh swore in court stenographer John H. Pelletler as his deputy, seeking this way to obtain a record of the proceedings. This too is contested and a decision will be handed down by the five judges to-

LEWISTON DEFEATS SPOKANE

High School Teams of Two Cities Meet in Joint Debate.

SPOKANE, Wash, March 11 .cial.)-Before 500 people assembled in the High School auditorium, the Lewiston High School debating team tonight defeated the team representing the Spokane High School on the question, Resolved, that labor unions are justified in insisting through all question. lawful means at their disposal on the

Lewiston supported the negative and was represented by three capable speakers in Mildred Strubel, Maurice Hill and Howard Thompson, the latter a son of G. W. Thompson, a prominent banker and politician of Lewiston. Spokane High School students, who upheld the affirmative, were Fred upheld the affirmative, were Fred Earl Wallace and Dudley Hagen.

CATCHES WILDCATS IN TRAP

Linn County Farmer Makes First Application for Bounty.

ALBANY, Or., March 11 .- (Special.)-Seven wildcat scalps were left at the County Clerk's office here today by Frank Steingrandt, of Poster, who is the first claimant for the new wildcat bounty of fered by Linn County. Steingrandt caught all of the wildcats in traps one

He says the animals were rather plenthe vicinity of Foster, but that he and his neighbors have set a number of trups since the bounty was offered and they are rapidly decreasing.

Suverio Brings Silk Cargo.

VICTORIA, B. C. March 11.—The steamer Suveric, Captain Shotton, reached port this morning from Miniba and Chinese and Japanese ports with 168 tons of raw silk, valued at \$400,000. New was brought by the Suverto of the sink-ing of the German steamer Bremen at Chienklang February 19, by the Ham-burg-American liner Ascorda, which ran-into her, the Bremen going down at once. The captain and some of the crew but most of the Chinesa

Montesano on Vaudeville Circuit. MONTESANO, Wash., March 11.-(Spa-

cial.) Montesane is to have a vaudeville theater nightly. Harry Beagle, proprietor of the Star Theater, a moving picture abow, has leased of J. E. Calder the Montesano Opera House and has joined the vaudeville circuit

Body Taken Home for Burial. MONTESANO, Wash., March IL-(Spe-

cial.)-The body of Lynn Herbert Calder 21 years old, a former Montesano boy was brought to this city last night for burial. He died in Baker City, Or., where ne has been for some time past with his father.

Foot of Snow in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 11.—A foot of snow, accompanied by a high wind, has fallen in Western Nebruska and Wyoming during the last 48 hours. Stock suffering severely in some portions of

Lodge Wants Elk Protected.

SALEM, Or., March II.—(Special.)—The Salem lodge of Elks tonight adopted reso-lutions calling on the Oregon Legislature to take steps to protect the elk of th

Steamer Inman Clears.

ASTORIA, March 11.—(Special.)—The steamer R. D. Imman cleared at the Custom-House today for San Francisco with a cargo of \$50,000 feet of lumber, loaded at the Knappton mill.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

THE LETTERS OF A JAPANESE SCHOOLBOY

Wallace Irwin writes of "The Delicions Horrors of War," taking for his text the recent anti-Japanese agitation in California.

WHEN CONGRESS TAKES UP TARIFF REVISION.

Personal qualities of the men who push the Payne bill and those who will oppose its passage.

SOME COMMANDERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

Two Americans in the fore front were themselves victims of the. disease, but for years have headed the campaign opposing its spread.

HEINEY TAKES THE GLOOM CURE

Professor Shorty McCabe's narrative talls of bringing sunshine into the lives of a foreigner and an American.

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