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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1969.

PREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Persons who think liberty of the press and freedom of speech are worth preserving will find much to please them in the remarks with which Federal Judge Anderson dismissed the Government's libel suit against the proprietors of the Indianapolis News. They were indicted because certain individuals were accused in their paper of making a corrupt profit of \$28,000,000 when the French possessions along the Panama Canal route were purchased. It appears that the News went so far as to call these alleged gleaners of unearned riches 'thieves and swindlers," which they certainly were if they did what they were charged with doing. But Judge Anderson holds that the newspapers committed no criminal libel even if it was mistaken about the facts, provided the mistake was made in good faith.

The Judge believes that it is a newspaper's duty to print the news without waiting in every case to fortify it by legal evidence. More than that the newspaper has the right to "draw inferences" from the news and it cannot be punished for doing so unless the Inferences are unwarranted. In the Panama transaction Judge Anderson finds much that is obscure and ques-lionable. "To my mind," he says, "there was just ground for suspicion and he refuses, therefore, to punish the proprietors of the Indianapolis News for expressing similar suspicions, no matter how pointedly it was done. He indicates very clearly that he dislikes to see the Government of the United States attack the liberty of the press by reviving prosecutions under the barbarous libel law which, according to an English Judge, is "a mass of confusion and injustice." Still more was Judge Anderson displeased by the Government's attempt to "drag the defendants from their homes in In dianapolis to Washington for trial. The prosecution contended that the criminal libel was committed in every jurisdiction where copies of the paper were distributed, but the court did not uphold them. The purport of the de-cision was that a newspaper can be tried for libel nowhere except in the jurisdiction where it is published.

Manifestly the only purposes the Government could have had in haling the proprietors of the News to Washington for trial were, first, to cause them all possible trouble and expense and, second, to put them at the merci of a hostile jury. "In a political libel sult," said the Supreme Court of Kansas in a recent decision, "if a non usually gets a verdict," if the matter was published in good faith. There seems to have been no allegation that the News printed the charges against Canal clique in bad faith. By holding the trial at Washington the Government apparently hoped to avoid securing a "non-political jury," from a servile panel obtain a verdict which might be used in future to stifle The law of libel has ever been one of the most potent weapons which corrupt power has employed against its accusers. Only with the utmost reluctance and after long resistance was the principle accepted that the defendant might clear himself by showing that he had published the "The greater the truth the greater the libel" was the way the old to be offered in evidence would have impaired the efficiency of the libel law "as a weapon and shield of caste | Far East. and arbitrary power," to quote the Supreme Court of Kansas again.

Of course the "liberty of the press which is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution means nothing until the words have been construed by the courts, and in this case, as in devious others, there are two trains of decisions which sharply collide. One set to publish nothing but the truth and of "Japanning" Manchuria, but she will not even that unless it is "without malice." The other set maintain that a paper may criticise all public characters and their acts with perfect free dom, and if in doing so it commits able by the figures on trade between errors of fact, still it cannot be punished for libel as long as its mo were good. Sir Frederick Pollock. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, a British judge, states the view in these words, substantially: "I think it quite right that all bona fide and honest remarks upon the persons and conduct of ministers (he means cabinet ministers), judges and all persons who are responsible to the public at large may be made in perfect freedom." The trend of enlightened opinion is markedly in this direction and the reason for it is obvious. Liberty of speech and serious injury to individuals, but the value of free thought and unhampered criticism is so great that it outweighs all the harm they may do. It is better that a few should suffer without remedy than that the sources of public information should be polluted or On this ground it must be conceded that Mr. Gompers is fighting for the general good in maintaining cott. However indefensible the boy-cott itself may be, the news that one has been declared is something which the public has a right to know. Mr. rebuild her sadly impaired finances. Gompers was enjoined from publishing such an item, and, for defying the prison. Looked at without prejudice. other assertion of individual liberty valuable man for the post. against unwarrantable invasion. The affairs in both China and Japan are

spreading to others as class interest or partisan zeal may direct?

IN THE GOOD TIME COMING.

It may really be feared that the railroads will not soon be able to satisfy all the wishes of the jobbers of the Coast cities, who expect the roads to meet the sea rates, and then to carry at lower and decreasing rates from the seaboard to the interior. It would seem to be a position for the railroads somewhat analogous to that trying situation located by the fabulist between the devil and the deep sea.

For we all desire to "pinch" the rallroads as much as we can. Are they not corporations? And why should we not insist on bringing all corporations -- railroad corporations especially-to a proper sense of their duty to the public? Every city, moreover, wants better rates than its neighbors, and feels that it ought to

Payment of railroad rates is as annoying as payment of taxes. Nobody r ever will be glad to pay either; and in the good time coming, both are to disappear and "the Government," out of its abundance of mysterious resources, is to relieve us of all cares and costs and charges.

#### THE COST POLLOWS THE MODE.

It is strange people cannot see the selessness of making complaint about the increased cost of living. It does cost more to live as most people try to live now than it cost in former times, when all life was on a most careful and most economical basis. People now want and will have-if they can get them-things which were luxuries but a few years ago. Then they complain about the increased cost of living.

There is change, certainly; it is, in the outlay of the individual and the family. The simple way of life that gave contentment once will suffice no longer. For the plain apparel, the plain furniture and food, the simple social customs of the former time. have been superseded by the march of "prosperity." Times of prosperity are always times of high prices.

To three things, mainly, the higher cost of living in these times is due. One is increasing luxury and extravagance, allke in public and private life. Another is the diffusion of town civilization, attainment of touch with which has become the supreme object. third is the increasing inefficiency of labor, especially in the country, where the farmer, from whose efforts the supply of food must come, cannot obtain steady and reliable assistance at wages he can afford to pay. This fact restricts the food supply and holds up the prices.

A further abuse results from combinations for control of markets. It is an abuse clearly seen and easily nounced. But nobody can suggest how t is to be abated or reduced. Coldstorage stuffs, canned and bottled goods, are not economical foods; but people will have them. Neat packages and attractive labels tempt the buy-

Return to primitive conditions of dress, food, household and social life, is neither possible nor desirable. But plain apparel, simple food, the rustic furniture and equipage, houses that once sufficed but now would be regarded as cheerless abodes, can be had now at no greater cost than formerly, but even less. But the style or mode of living has been changed, and put on a higher basis. Naturally, it costs more, and will cost more yet.

# MR. CRANE'S RECALL

The recall of Minister Crane and the incidents leading up to it are exeedingly unfortunate. There is much in the Far Eastern situation to create the belief that serious complications are among the possibilities of the future. There is nothing, however, that would seem to warrant the rather free use that Mr. Crane made of his tongue before starting to his foreign post. The aggressive nature of Japan b thoroughly understood throughout the world that no one believes that the men of Nippon will pause in their conquest of Manchuria until they are varned by some of the powers. he situation has not attained a degree of gravity where a duly credited repesentative of the United States is ustified in announcing in public and decisions put it. To permit the truth through the newspapers that we are going to do this, or that, or something ise, to bring about changes in the

Whether Mr. Crane was misquoted r not, he has admitted enough to end his usefulness as a diplomat, especially in such a country as the Orlent. He has given offense to Japan and at the same time can hardly have failed to impress that country with the belief that we are unduly alarmed over the situation. Japan will go as far as of Judges hold that the press is free she is permitted to go in the process display extreme hesitancy curring the displeasure of the United States. This hesitancy is not due to any sentimental reason, but is explain the two countries. According to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the exports from Japan to the United States last year were valued at 122,000,000 yen, which was \$2.2 per cent, nearly one third, of the total exports of the empire to all countries. from the United States last year

amounted to 78,000,000 yen. The present contention in the Far East is exclusively over the integrity of China, which is also one of the heaviest purchasers of Japanese ports. It naturally follows that any inwarranted act of Japan which might offend the United States would be almost certain to alienate China, certain districts of which have already begun boycotting Japan. The Nippon Empire, already staggering under the weight of a war debt of colossal proportions, would be rather slow to act when it would be obliged to consider that any attack on the integrity of China would mean a severing of trade relations with the two countries, which above all others Japan is now in need of as dumping grounds for her manufactures with which she is striving to

Mr. Crane is a man of pronounce ability. Had he refrained from talkinjunction, he has been sentenced to ing until he reached the Far East and facts regarding seal life interference become thoroughly in touch with the his act is just as commendable as any situation, he might have proved a press cannot assert its freedom with undergoing such rapid changes and respect to any particular varieties of new issues arising are fraught with respect to any particular varieties of new issues arising are fraught with dence to convict these eminent scient-news and submit to censorship in oth- such great pessibilities, that there is lists of their ignorance regarding seal ers. If the principle of the censor- unusual merit in that rough admoni- life is found in the capture on the about it.

be in the humiliating position in which cretion; He would also have saved the Government much embarrassment a teapot subsides.

### ASTROLOGY.

A "constant reader" of The Oregonian in Tillamook writes to inquire if there is any reputable modern scho of astrology or any astrologer who can outline character, temperament, success, and so forth, based upon signs of birth and planetary conditions?" There is no reputable school of astrology in the world, and there is no such thing as an honest astrologer. Everything and everybody going by that name must be stamped as hum Astrology is one of the many buga. modern survivals of witchcraft. In the dark ages it flourished among mand other forms of superstition and deception was then a natural consequence of all pervading ignorance. But in these days of common schools and newspapers, astrology looks sadly

out of place. To put any faith in astrology is evidence of a lack of intelligence. There are no signs surrounding a child's birth by which anybody can predict its future, unless poverty, drunkenness and disease be classed as signs. The planets are not concerned with the affairs of human beings. They move regularly in their orbits, careless whether we live or die, and if by some catastrophe we should all perish the heavenly bodies would continue to pass through their configuration pre-

cisely as they do now. The only way for a human being to determine his future is to make stern resolve and then carry it out in spite of fate. Some have done this fact, a transformation. Expenses for-merly unknown have been added to and ever. More could do it if they only thought so. But whenever a man begins to putter with ghosts and planets, there is no hope for him. He becomes an admirable subject for Dr celebrated treatment with chloroform.

## COOK AND PEARY AGAIN.

It is not likely that much weight will attach to the testimony of the Eskimos who are said to have gone with Cook to the Pole. Charity requires us to suppose that they know what they are talking about when they tell one tale today and its opposite tomorrow but it does not require us to veer with them. Possibly they might be induced in consideration of a tallow candle to aver that John Smith went to the Pole before Cook. In making up our minds upon the merits of the controversy we may set the Eskimos aside.

Cook's veracity, in the absence of reliable witnesses, will ultimately be established or impeached by the scientific observations he can produce. If he reached the Pole he naturally must have recorded what he saw as well as the incidents of the trip. From these data men of learning will in due time deduce their conclusions and the question of Cook's truthfulness must remain in abeyance until that is done. Precisely the same thing must be said of Peary. His witnesses are not an atom more respectable than Cook's and if he ever proves that he reached the Pole he must do it by exhibiting the observations he made. Even then the demonstration will not be conclu sive, since appropriate observations could be invented easily enough. Of ourse the presumption is that neither explorer would invent them, but still he might, and if one would, why not

# ALASKAN HOME RULE

Mr. Bryan disagrees with President Taft on the question of Alaskan gov ernment. For Mr. Bryan to disagre with Mr. Taft is, of course, quite nat ural-so natural that it is within the range of possibilities that, had the President declared for home rule in Alaska, Mr. Bryan would have taker the other end of the argument. Mr Bryan insists that "Alaska has a right to make her own mistakes. makes mistakes, she will suffer from them and then correct them." This principle of permitting Alaska to work out her own destiny unrestrained by any governmental influence is not dis similar to that which would insist that a toddling child be given free rein to do as it pleased, and in after years at great cost atone for the easily avoidal . mistakes it has made.

Alaska is America's most remot frontler. It is peopled with a virile dventurous race in which good and bad are indiscriminately mixed. There has been much improvement in socia conditions since Kipling wrote that "never a law of God or man got north of fifty three." Even under home rule it would be possible for Alaska eventually to whip her affairs into shape. But a world of trouble would be saved if her affairs were taken in hand by the National Government and molded into proper state without the necessity of making mistakes which Mr. Bryan insists Alaska has the right to make There is a certain element in Alaska which, like a young, headstrong infant, has abundant confidence in its ability to manage its affairs without assist ance from the Government. Yet it the duty of government to enter an objection to Alaska's endeavoring to walk before she has mastered the

creeping process. With increasing development, better transportation facilities and more of the comforts of civilization there will appear in Alaska a vastly different environment from that willch at the pres ent time tends to give too much free dom to the exuberant, adventurous spirits that are blazing the trails for those who will help the pioneers bring or/or out of chaos. The numerous po litical scandals that have tarnished the name of Alaska have not served to impress the country with our northern possession's ability to manage her own affairs, and it is hardly probable that Mr. Bryan's expressed desire that the people be permitted to make their own mistakes will be gratified. trouble enough in the world already without increasing the possibilities by placing edged tools in the hands of Alaska before she has demonstrated her ability to use them without inflict-

ing damage on herself. It is positively distressing the way with the theories of Dr. Jordan and other scientific experts who are largely Political responsible for driving the American sealing business under the protection of the British flag. The latest evi-

ship becomes well established in one tion to "keep the mouth shut and ears Falkland Islands, in the South Pacific, province, what is to hinder it from and eyes open." Had Mr. Crane fol- of a seal that had been branded on the lowed this rule, he would not today Pribilof Islands in Bering Seg. This shows quite clearly that the effect of he has been placed by his own indis- the inhuman practice of branding the dumb and helpless fur-bearers was to drive them away from their haunts and explanation that must necessarily in the north, and scatter them to the follow before the present tempest in Japan coast, to the Antarctic and other remote localities. Pelagic seaiing assisted in depleting the herds, but the branding iron of the Government, wielded in the interest of the San Francisco fur monopoly, was re-sponsible for most of the decrease in the number of seals

> "The world would not believe me if said it was sentiment that made me refuse the offer," said the late E. H. Harriman when asked why he had declined to sell the magnificent Manchuria and Mongolia, the finest American ships affost, to the Japanese. "That's a fine old flag," said he, "and I like to see it on my own ships, even if it is an expensive whim." was more of this sentiment in Mr. Harriman's nature than he was generally given credit for, and all true Americans will note with pleasure that his daughters have inherited "it. stead of chasing off to Europe and purchasing some disreputable deadbeat who happened to belong to decayed royalty, genuine American citizens are good enough for them. One of the girls is already happily married to a clean, respectable American, who has not been tainted by his millions, and another is about to marry another real nobleman of the same race.

Chicago, New York and a few other Eastern cities observed Columbus day Tuesday, by closing the banks and stock markets. It has been over years since Columbus laid the foundation for this celebration in his honor, and for a time it seemed unertain whether he, or Americo Vesouecl, would win first honors for discovery of America. If the North Pole country should attract immigration and become famous 400 years hence, there may be a similar celebration up By that time, the public will here. undoubtedly have weighed the evidence of Peary and the negro, as compared with that of Cook and the Eskimos, and will be sufficiently in- by the United States for the various in formed to award the prize to the proper claimant. The experience of Columbus and Cook should serve as a warning to the gentlemen who are now planning to capture the South

Central Oregon has sent an exhibit of farm products to the Dry Farming Congress at Billings, Mont. This is farther away from home than any of the Central Oregon products have been sent, and the exhibit will hardly fail to attract attention. It should not be inferred that this exhibit at a Dry Farming Congress necessarily means that dry farming, as it is understood in less-favored sections, is a specialty in Central Oregon. It is a fact well known to all who have visited the nev empire beyond the railroads that there is an annual rainfall so much in excess of that in the Eastern States, where dry farming has become a science, that heavy crops are produced without any special effort at conservation of the moisture being made.

The statement telegraphed from Marshfield that a man named Joel Bond had been killed in Curry County by James Curry, son of the man fo whom the county was named, needs orrection in this, that no descendant of George L. Curry lives, or ever lived, in Curry County. For information of those not acquainted with Oregon's early history it may be well to say that George L. Curry was connected during many years with the early government of Oregon. He was Clerk of the Territorial Council in 1850, and was a member of the House from Clackamas in 1851. He was Secretary of the Territory from 1853 to 1855; then Governor till 1859. Curry County was created by the Territorial Legislature in 1855.

When Byron wrote of Gibbon as ne "sapping a solemn creed solemn sneer," he couldn't have been equal, with all his powers, to the conecture that it ever could be quoted, "sapping a solemn creed with solemn success." Yet that was an achievement of the editorial columns of The Oregonian yesterday-after all hands from the typewriter, through the com ositor, through the proofreader, and then through the pressman, had got done with the business. The Oregonian isn't vain, but it thinks this example about the very height of achievement in this line;

The Hill and Harriman interests are still wrangling over the matter of joint operation of the new road tween Riparia and Grangeville, Idaho an I meanwhile there is a very unsatis factory transportation service between Portland and points in the Idaho panhandle. It would be a source of gratification to shippers from one end of the line to the other if the two companies would come to a definite dis agreement so that one line or the other would get busy with a road down the south bank of the Snake River between Lewiston and Riparia

Explorer Cook rises to inquire why Explorer Peary did not bring those two pliable Eskimo witnesses to America, where they could be examined by impartial scientific bodies Why, indeed? Also why did it not occur to Explorer Cook to do the same? But would those Eskimos know a pole if they saw it?

So far as anyone here is concerned there appears to be no imperative reason why either Detroit or Pitts-burg should win the world's baseball championship

DeWolf Hopper may now retire his recitation "Casey at the Bat," and substitute a paraphrase concluding: There was no joy in Pittsburg; Mighty Wagner had struck out.

Mr. Crane "gave away" Secretary Knox' little game in the Orient. But Mr. Knox is a versatile man and ought to be able to think up another. Novelist Barrie is at last rid of his

latest wife and is ready to try another. It is getting to be a habit with Sentimental Jimmle. Oregon's two Senators promise to work for large appropriations for rivers and harbors. We thought they

It is just a little difficult to see what ex-Minister Crane is going to do

TO U. S. UP

Only Their Reports Count in Ap- Freshmen Must Prove Scholarship propriations.

It is up to Portland to snuggle up close to the Board of United States Engineers Or., Oct. 12.—(Special.)—The Sigma Nu if it would secure appropriations for fraternity at the University of Oregon has harbor and river improvements. In a just taken a progressive step toward maktween Senators Bourne and Chamberlain, the trustees of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and two representatives of into the fraternity until they have satisthe commercial body at Salem, the two factorily passed college examinations give members of Oregon's Senatorial delegation said with gusto that the United States Engineers were the technical authority and supreme with Congress

when appropriations were considered.

The meeting brought forth one con soletion for Portland in the announce ment that the United States Engineers consider the channel from Portland to the sea to be the most important project of the state. The Cellio canal is next in importance with them, improvement of Coos Bay harbor occupying third place and the Oregon City locks not finding place at all in their category This scale was given by Senator Bourne as authoritative. He further reported that General Marshall, Major Cavanaugh and Captain Bagraw of the United States Engineers had expressed them-selves in favor of a 40-foot depth for the mouth of the Columbia and a 30-foot channel from Portland to the ocean. considered these gepths practicable, sail Mr. Bourne, but differed with him as to the amount of money and the time the improvement would consume. Mr Bourne's personal opinion is that an appropriation of \$15,000,000 will be re-

quired and that dradges will be engaged for 10 years in completing the work. President Swigert, of the Port of Portland, in turn, differed with Mr. Portland, in turn, differed with Mr. Bourne. He said first but three years would be required to complete channel, and, after discussion five year, was set down as ample for the improve ment. The appropriation required wa

Aside from the necessity of currying favor of the United States Engineers to btain appropriations for rivers and harbors, probably the most important result of the meeting with the solons yes terday was the announcement made b Senator Bourne that Gregon's delegation favored the issuance of bonds by the United States for projected improve-ments rather than improving step by step as revenues permitted.
"Will you stand for appropriations within the revenue?" asked J. N. Teal.

"Bonds," answered Mr. Bourne tritely reporte Cellio Canal was re 20 per cent completed Bourne intimated that it The 20 per Bourne been decided to award Celilo \$1,000,000 year until the \$3,700,000 needed had bee expended. Coos Bay's needs were die cussed and Salem, represented by Colonel Hofer, complained of the loci toils it was obliged to pay on abou 200,000 tons of freight a year.

All the separate discussions of the assembly were, toward the end of the meeting, rolled into one. This shape itself in the form of advice by the Ser ators to the Portland Chamber of Cor merce and similar bodies throughout the state cautioning them to keep it touch constantly with the Oregon dele-gation at Washington. It was decided that the local Chamber of Comme shall act as agent for all the bodies the state and take upon itself the r sponsibility of providing the delegation facts and figures on all Oregon subjects that are likely to become ; of debate at the National Capital.

ELOPING YOUTH RETURNS

Deserted by Soulmate, Lad Goes Home With Mother.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Oct. 13.-Special.)—Kidnaped from his home in Victoria, B. C., by a woman older than himself by several pears, whose hold over him was due partly to his own infatuation and partly to her hypnotic influence, Leo Morrison, a guileless boy of 20 years, was deserted and left straits when found today by his mother and sister. The woman had tired of him, quarreled with him and left him here while she went on to Senttle.

Seattle.

Mrs. and Miss Morrison arrived here yesterday in search of the prodigal son and brother. After a long search they finally found the boy hungry, repentant and possessed of a strong distrust of womankind. He was still loyal to the woman with whom he had eloped, however, and refused to divulge her name. Upon his promise to refrain hereafter from even so much as calling a woman "dearie" he was given forgiveness and railroad fare nd went home with his relatives. Mrs. Morrison insists that her son is a worthy lad, led astray by an ad venturess. She says that the woman had a strange influence for evil over him that she is unable to explain except by the supposition that she had some occult power over his mind.

WIFE JOINS BLOOMER TEAM

Spokane Husband Insists This Is Ground for Divorce

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 18.—(Special.)— Novel grounds for a divorce were set forth in a complaint of John Rothwell against Elaine Rothwell, his wife, in Superior Court today.

"The said Elaine Rothwell did abandor The said Egaine Rothwell and abandon the bed and board of John Rothwell and desert him by joining a female bloomer baseball team last February," says the injured husband, and in his belief the cause is sufficient grounds for an absolute, alimonyless decree. The Sheriff's office returned "not found" as its report of a search for the defendant.

The couple were married in Seattle February 1, 1908, and lived together one year

SAWMILL RESUMES AT BEND

Demand for Lumber in Growing

BEND, Or., Oct. 13.—(Special.)—The lumber mill of the Pilot Butte Develop-ment Company resumed activities after being idle for nearly a year, since its former lessees, the Central Oregon De-velopment Company shut it down. The mill is situated on the Deschutes directly at Bend, with many OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 18.—(Spein easy hauling distances. It has a capacity of \$50,900 feet daily, and will continue in operation from now on, to meet the ever-increasing demand for tember made by the large number of lumber made by the large number of buildings being erected to accommo

MEYERS PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Defendant's Counsel Expected to Ask

ENGINEERS FRATENITY SETS HIGH MARK

Before Initiated.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene 'heart-to-heart' meeting yesterday be- ing good scholarship a necessary qualification, by passing a rule that none of their freshmen pledges will be initiated ing them nine full credits at the end of their first semester's work each year.

This rule will result in postponing in tiations until February. It will do away with promiscuous "rushing" of young fellows just out of high school into the fraternity before much is known of their capabilities, and will be a great incentive to good scholarship among the freshmer pledges. Splendid results in raising stand ards of scholarship have followed the ap leges and at the University of Washing ton, where it is in general use by all the fraternities, but it has never been tried before at the University of Oregon. President Campbell and members of the fac-ulty are greatly pleased at the voluntary action of the Sigma Nus in adopting ! The Sigma Nu fraternity is the oldest at the university, having been organized in December, 1960. The local college chap. ter is a member of the Sigma Nu Nationa fraternity, which has 62 chapters and about 16,000 college and alumni member in the United States. The rule goes int effect at once. There are seven other

Sigma Nus it is expected that most of them will adopt a similar rule by another RECORDS NOT RECOGNIZED

Hood River County Clerk Refuses to

and following the example set by

five girls' sororities at the

National and local men's fraternities and

Certify to Report. SALEM, Or., Oct. 13.—(Special.)—Attor-ney-General A. M. Crawford has rendered an opinion as to the meaning and intent of the law creating Hood River County. Section 10 of this law provides that the work of transcribing the records of Was-co County affecting the real estate situ-ated in Hood River County shall be let to the lowest bilder by the County Judge and that when the work shall have beer completed the County Clerk of Hood River County shall examine and certify

e correctness of the same. County Clerk having refused to certify to the records the county was left with no official data for the trans fer of the property. The Attorney-Gen-eral holds that the County Clerk must examine the records and certify to the same and that if he persists in refusing an action for mandamus will lie against

It is held that the records of Hood River County have no legal status until they have been examined and certified to as prescribed by law.

LABOR'S DEMAND STARTLES Bellingham Unions Insist on Voice in City Government.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Oct. 18.— (Special.)—The cool demand that the abor unions be allowed to influence the policy of the city administration; that the Mayor consult with them on matters of importance connected with the city government and that they be permitted to name their own men for two of the appointive offices, was made today by the organized labor leaders to all four of the candidates for Mayor. The coming city election, it is ex-pected, will be closely contested, and the candidates are all making strong bids for the labor vote. It is not be-lieved, however, that any of them will agree to hand the reigns of government over to the unions.

RECORD FISH RUN EXPECTED

Mammoth Catches Are Made This Fall on Grays Harbor.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 13 .- (Spe tal.)—That all records for the fish broken in black salmon is indicated by the mammoth catches of the past few weeks. This applies both to quality and quantity of the fish. Most of the catch has already been contracted by the New York and Chicago

Dog and silver salmon are now mencing with indications of a big run to continue until the season closes November 25 to reopen December 25 for steelhead salmon, the highest priced of all the salmon species. Local fisheries are jubilant over the outlook.

GOES FOR RABBIT, KILLS SELF Hunter Drags Gun From Wagon and

PENDLETON, Or., Oct. 13.— (Special)—While trying to shoot a jackrabbit, John Holben, of Lewiston, Idaho, became the victim of his own carelossness, and is dead. The accident happened three miles

west of Eicho, just before noon today, and details are lacking. It is reported, however, that he selzed the gun by the muzzle and pulled it toward him in taking it from a wagon. The weapon was discharged and the bullet pierced the left breast. He was rushs to the office of a physician in Echo but died almost as soon as he reached

In company with three brothers, the youth was en route from Lewiston to California with wagon and team.

BUTTER GOOD ONLY FOR SOAP Fifty Barrels of Dairy Product Are

ABERDEEN, Wash, Oct. 13.—(Special)—Fifty barrels of renovated butter, valued at \$1000, have been seized by Ernest Kelley, State Dairy Inspector, at the warehouses of the Chehalis Produce Company, in Aberdeen.

The butter was offered for sale, but he had a such bed condition that

found to be in such bad condition that it was reported to Kelley, who immedistely came to the harbor for the pur-pose of making the seizure. Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Sayder will make an application to the Su-perior Court today to sell the confis-cated article to some soap factory, as

must be sold for use other than

Albany Prepares for Shriners.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 13 .- (Special) Albany Masons are making big prepar-ations for the pilgrimage of Al Kader Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Portland, to this city on November 13. A score of committees are now at work on the plans for the pilgrimage, which will probably be the greatest event in Masonic circles in the history SALEM, Or., Oct. 13.— (Special.)—
George Meyers was brought into Circuit Court today and, by one of his attorneys, pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree for the killing of Policeman Tom Eckhart.

Date of the trial has not yet been fixed, but it is understood the defense will try to secure a continuance until the January term.

event in Masonic circles in the history of Albany. A big class has already been secured for initiation into Al Kader Temple on that occasion and additions to it are being made steadily. While most of the man who will compose the caravan to cross the burning sands will be from Albany, there will also be a number from Salem, Eugene, Lebanon, Brownsville, Corvallis, Harrisburg, Halsey and other cities who will join the class

# Life's Sunny Side

"So William Watson, the British poet, has married an Irish girl! Watson, to be sure, has a government pension of \$10 a

week. Still-The speaker, a leading member of the Franklin Inn, of Philadelphia, shook his

head ominously. "In the present depression of the poetry market, poets shouldn't marry," he said, "But Watson has always been proud, un-reasonably proud, and self-confident. Walson walked into the sanctum of an

English magazine editor one day, laid a long ode on the desk and said: "'Here's that 32-stanza ode I offered you three years ago."
"But I refused it three years ago," said

the editor, turning the pages of the manu-script disdainfully. 'Yes.' Watson agreed, 'that is true "Then, if I refused it, why do you bring it back to me now?"

"'You have had three years' experience since then, said Watson, and I thought you might have learned by this time to tell literature from trash," "-Washington

A Philadelphian was praising the lats Caivin Wells, "Had you known Ms. Wells," he said, "you'd have easily un-derstood his success as a mainifacturer and as a journalist. A better, quicker udge of men never existed. "I remember once, at a dinner in Pitta-burg during the Boer war, a British visitor praised the valor of the British troops. Inasmuch as the Boers were hav-

ing everything their own way at that time, this made us all smile. "Well, the Briton began to praise one of General Buller's retreats.
"Buller,' he said, 'was splendid. He retired without losing a man, or a flag, or gun.'
"'Yes,' said Mr. Wells, 'or a minute.'

-Philadelphia Record. When Charles Dudley Warner was the editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Press back in the '60s, arousing the patriotism of the state by his vigorous appeals, one o the typesetters came in from the compos-ing-room and, planting himself before the

Well, Mr. Warner, T've decided to enlist in the Army.' With mingled sensations of pride and re-sponsibility. Mr. Warner replied encouragingly that he was glad to see the man

felt the call of duty.
"Oh, it isn't that," said the truthful compositor, "but I'd rather be shot than to try to set any more of your copy."-Rochester Herald.

. . . A day or two ago I gave a story about the late Lord Tweelmouth, who once re-ceived half a crown as a "tip" from an American lady whom he had shown over the Houses of Parliament. "Curiously enough," writes one of your readers. "I have just happened on the following in Hawthorne's 'Our Old Home," which occurs in the chapter describing his visit to Shakespeare's birthplace

"In fact, nobody need fear to hold out half a crown to any person with whom he has occasion to speak a word in Eng-"Possibly the American lady who tipped Lord Tweedmouth may have read the above sentence and taken it seriously."-

London News. Every visitor at the new Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., who gets as far as the registration room is expected to write his name in a big book, together with his birthplace and present residence. Not long ago, when a crowd of excursionists visit ed the grounds and buildings, a stout girl

ed the grounds and buildings, a stout girl started to registar.

She paused, pen poised in air, and called out to an elderly lady, comfortably seated in a big chair, "Mom, were was I borned 'Vat you want to know dat for?'

"Dis man vants to put it in der big "Ach!" answered the mother, "you know vell enough—in der old stone house."—Troy Times.

A man who had been three times married and as often left a widower was re-ported to be thinking a fourth time of ering into the blessed and comfortable state of holy matrimony.

A friend ventured to sak whether the was any truth in the rumor and received

this sagacious reply:
"Na, na; what wi' mairryin' them, and what w'i buryin' them, it's ower expensive."—Answers.

A Missourian informed a traveler who had inquired about corn that "each stalk had nine cars on it and was 15 feet high." "That's nothing compared to our corn." replied the other quickly. "Up in lilinois, where I came from, we always had nine ears to each stalk, and a peck of shelled corn hanging to each tassel, but we never could raise any field beans win it." "Why?" asked the Missourian,

"Because," nodded the other, "the corn grew so fast that it pulled the beans up.-Circle Magazine.

Girls Trained to Run Lunchrooms.

New York Press. Simmons Collego, Hoston, beasts it is the only place in the world where women can be trained to plan and to manage two years. The demand for such training has more than trobled in the last two years. The college has a steady increase in girls studying the lunchroom course, and graduates are going into almost every state. Every detail of trackyon organization and management lunchroom organisation and management is taught. There is instruction in cook-ing and in service. The girls are taught how to buy, how to figure profit and loss and how to handle a waiting staff.

. Dayton News. While this country does not claim any wilderness to devote as much time to a whiterness to devote a matter that the such things as the people of the old world have had—it will not surprise a great many people who understand manufacturing to be informed that the American piano leads all others.

The Kind of Law Taft Respects.

Washington Stat.
Mr. Tart's respect for the law is of course understood to apply to the law as conscientiously and clearly interpreted. It is well known that the law sometimes affords valuable advantages to unscrupulous dealers in technicalities.

In the Good Time Coming.

Providence Journal.

In the large sense, reforms do not move backward, and the epoch of special privilege and class legislation will some day be superseded by an era of fair dealing for everybody. In a word, the Ultimate Consumer will come into his own.

Entirely Used to It.

Philadelphia North American.
Wilbur Wright sailed around the
Statue of Liberty in his aeroplane. Liberty never noticed it. The trusts have
been circumventing her so often that she is entirely used to it. A "Seab" Explorer.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Henry Hudson didn't make a cent out of his discovery of the river. If he were alive today he would never be admitted to the Explorer's Union. The Devil Wagon,

Life. "That wealthy young broker has given his motor to a well-known actress," "Yes. He says his father taught hims to hitch his wagon to a star."