The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Subscription Rates Invariably in Advance. Daily, Sunday included, one year.

Daily, Sunday included, one year.

Daily, Sunday included, six months.

Daily, Sunday included, one months.

Daily, Sunday included, one month.

Daily, without Sunday, one year.

Daily, without Sunday, six months.

Daily, without Sunday, one months.

Daily, without Sunday, one months.

Weekly, one year.

Sunday, one year.

Sunday and weekly, one year.

(By Carrier.)

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1909

A NAVAL BASE IN THE PACIFIC. It is fortunate for the United States that we have in the Hawaiian Islands an advantageous position for a naval outpost in the Pacific. Are we to re-tain the Philippines? We may not retain them permanently; yet if we are to retain them, the Hawaiian Islands will afford always an intermediate station. If we shall, sometime, (when we can) gult the Philippines, still the Hawaiian naval station will be advantageous, for supervision and protection of our Pacific Ocean and Oriental commerce. The position of Hawali, for use as a naval and commercial outpost in the great Pacific Ocean, is anique; for all our Pacific commerce may be sheltered by it. Not only so, but what is still more important, from our Hawailan naval station any enemy may be intercepted in an attack directed against the Pacific Coast of the

United States.

President Taft, it is reported, is of opinion that Pearl Harbor should be improved, enlarged, deepened and fortified, and made our great naval base in the Pacific. Word comes from Washington that he will recommend it Congress, and urgo prosecution of the plan, under the direction of naval and military engineers. Pearl Harbor is better situated, and affords better facilities, for a naval station than any other place in the Hawaiian Islands. It is near Henolulu; it can be improved and defended more easily than any other port. Already a dry dock is now under construction there United States. Enlargement and fortification of the port will make ft a most suitable station ,(aptissima navibus); at once a naval base, a place of refuge and defense; a place of supply; a place for sally, in emergency var. almost in the heart of the Pacific Ocean; from which, as a point of survey and operation, our country may be in position to protect the Panama Canal, the Philippine Islands, our Pacific Coast States of America, and our general interests in the commerce of

With creation of the naval station at Pearl Harbor, prudence will require gradual increase of our naval force in the Pacific. Danger of war to the United States will not appear henceforth on the Atlantic, but on the Pa-Nations that border on the Atlantic have been sated with war; new vistas open to those which border on the Pacific. There is new stir among all the Oriental races, with whom we can have no assurance of permanent peace. Within the last forty years naval, military, electric-has put into the hands of the races once supposed inferior, weapons that have equalized former unequal conditions as the invention and use of gunpowde stopped all the Front de Boeufs and Brian Bois Gilberts, in their coats of mail, on horseback. As the most powerful soldier in the ranks of the British Guards at Waterloo was slain by a French drummer boy, so now, in greater degree, later science has put nto the hands of races, once scouted inferior, means and instruments of war that equalize weaker men with stronger, on a great scale; and on the side where fatalism is the inspiration of valor and numbers may overpower, victory not unlikely will prevail-or defense may be dearly

Defense at sea against such dangers is and always will be the main defense. Hence, the United States needs this naval outpost in the Pacific. It is indispensable as Gibraltar is to the British Empire. Dependence on human kindness and the brotherhood of man never yet protected a nation, nor ever will-unless, indeed, it is a small nation protected by the rivalry of greater, yet likely to be overrun, by Le and another, as Holland, Belgium and Italy heretofore have been. Our Pacific States should stand as a unit, not only for fortification of their own casts and ports, but for establishment and maintenance of a great naval base in the Hawalian Islands. Nambypamby philosophy or philanthropy never yet was good for defense-unless backed and supported by something an enemy could not laugh at.

HARD TIMES AND TEMPERANCE. Cause and effect become somewhat indeterminate when one makes a close study of the liquor problem: We find, för example, that liquor-drinking to excess causes poverty, and on the other hand, poverty seems to promote the cause of temperance. This latter is not an idle statement or a theory. It is the natural deduction from official figures on the whisky consumption of this country. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, was a hard one on all classes of people. There was but little employment for labor, and capital had not emerged from the hiding places into which it had been frightened by the panic of 1997. There were four "fat" months in the fiscal year before the panic broke, in October, 1907, but the eight lean ones which followed curtailed the expenditure for whisky to such an extent that but 119.703.594 gallons were withdrawn from bond during the entire twelve

The cause of temperance, as re flected in new laws, elimination of saloons and great increase in the "dry" territory, enjoyed a veritable boom in the past year; but strange as it may seem this boom in the temperance heavy increase in the amount 134,901,408 gallons for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, being the largest fashion permits. He retained power years preceding was 112,332,116. This evitable revolution finally occurred and

tion that the consumption of liquor decreased when times were bad and there was no money with which to indulge in the liquor habit, and increased again as soon as the financial situation improved.

The liquor business may not cause

so much trouble in "dry" districts as it does where the laws are less stringent, but the consumption is probably greater. The man who is obliged to buy it by the gallon undoubtedly consumes more than he would if he bought it by the drink at the corner grocery or saloon. That the economic, more than the moral point involved, is responsible for decreasing consumption of liquor, finds further corroboration in the situation in Great Britain where there has been a decrease of 50 per cent in the amount of liquor consumed as compared with that consumed prior to the hard times and the increased tax on beverages. Mr. Lloyd-George offered as an excuse for the loss of revenues through the decreased consumption the suggestion that the increased tax had promoted the cause of temperance. As the conumers who drink most of the liquor that is sold in Great Britain have suffered more by hard times than the poorer class of liquor drinkers in this country, the cause is undoubtedly the same there as here—simply lack of money with which to satisfy their

cravings for liquor.

MADAME STEINHEIL'S TOUR. It will be entertaining and possibly instructive to hear Madame Steinheil lecture on the French courts, if she decides to visit these shores for that purpose. She will speak as one who knows, as one who non ignara mail can tell all about it to others. If she cherishes some spite against the tribunal which tried her and the judge who questioned her, it is no wonder, for the ordeal she went through was a hard one, but she ought not to forget after all that she was acquitted, though appearances were against her. She cannot deny that the French courts, with all their severity, protect innocent fully as well as ours. while they punish the guilty with a

greal deal more certainty. One infers that Madame Steinheil's missionary purpose is twofold. the one hand, she will seek to make us better satisfied than we are with our criminal courts. On the other, by a tour in France, she will undertake to stimulate discontent with the French system. Both objects are regrettable. Americans already admire their criminal courts quite as much as circum stances warrant, and France has nothing to gain by initiating our slip-shod hysterical and ineffectual methods of dealing with crime. If Madame Steinheil would consent to visit us purely as a curiosity, she would be more welcome than she will be as a mission-Most Americans will gladly bestow of their substance to help replete her purse in return for the sight of her piquant face, but not nearly so many will care for her ex-hortations. If she must talk, why does she not prepare a lecture on the North Pole or some other subject of practical interest? Our foreign visitors are prone to forget that we are above all things a practical people.

GRACE AND CANNON.

The international importance of the reported execution of the adventurers Grace and Cannon by Zelaya in Nicaragua depends entirely on the way our Government decides to look at it President Taft seems disposed to hold that the insurrectionists are waging lawful war upon the tyrant who poses as president of the Republic. In that case Zelaya acted rather rashly when he caused the two Americans to be shot. They appear to have been regularly enrolled in the insurgent army and were entitled to the rights of prisrs of war. But if the Nicaraguan rebels cannot be regarded as belligerents, very likely the two men had no rights which Zelaya was bound to respect. They took their lives in their hands when they joined the rebels and the fate which befell them was a contingency which they ought to have counted upon. Governments do not usually exert themselves very actively to protect subjects who choose to risk their lives as Grace and Cannon did. Still, it sometimes happens that the execution of an adventurer is used as pretext for intervention when a pretext is desired.

In this instance it rather looks as If a pretext were desired by our Government. Mr. Taft may possibly strain a point and make an ostensible zeal for protecting American citizens cover a real desire to put an end to the interminable discords which distract Nicaragua. The little Republic hardly knows what peace means, and its nternal troubles have always attracted bold spirits from the United States to stake their lives on one side or the other in its civil wars in the hope of winning power and fortune.

Probably William Walker was the most picturesque of these adventurers. His brilliant success, though it was only transitory, has been an unfailing allurement to others to imitate Walker began his military expeditions southward in 1853, when he was 29 years old, by an attack on That Republic had not felt the iron heel of Diaz in those days and was as turbulent and impotent as Nicaragua is now. Walker landed his force at La Paz in Liower California. Fortune favored him for a little while He captured some villages, proclaimed himself President of Mexico, quite in the orthodox Latin-American style and set out inland in what he thought would be a triumphal progress. Perhaps it would have been if his ammu nition and provisions had lasted, but they gave out and he had to flee to the United States. He was tried at San Francisco for breach of the neutrality laws, but, in the face of all the evidence, was acquitted. The neutrality laws were as hard to violate in 1853, apparently, as the bribery laws

Free from the not very dangerous tolls of California justice, Walker made a fresh start in 1855. This time he chose Nicaragua for the field of his adventures and his brief career there reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights. Curral, the President, was distinguished more for discretion than Walker frightened him out of his senses by capturing the town of Granada and was forthwith made commander-in-chief of the Republic by the trembling chief magistrate. Then in true buccaneer style Walker arrested movement was accompanied by a his benefactor and shot him. Soon of after he elected himself President of whisky consumed, the withdrawals of the country. His administration lasted somewhat longer than Nicaraguan The average for the ten for some eighteen months, but the in-

reached the United States he was arrested again, but the authorities did not take his misdeeds seriously. He a second time, but also to make two e: peditions against Honduras, but Fortune never renewed her smiles. All his undertakings falled, and the government of Honduras at last courtmartialed him and ended his careet with a builet.

Probably our Government had as much sound reason for taking Honduras to task in Walker's case as it has for resenting the execution of Grace and Cannon by Zelaya, but circumstances make a great difference in such affairs. The time has been when the authorities at Washington have seen a whole shipload of fillbusters executed without losing their equanimity. Cuba as well as Central America was very attractive to these gentry between 1850 and 1860. The Gem of the Antilles was then carrying on one of its many revolts from Spain and adventurous young Americans flocked thither for excitement and fortune. The Spanlards shot them down ruthlessly, but Washington made no protest. Indeed, there was none make under international law. The filibusters broke our own law as well as Spain's. Agron Burr narrowly es-caped conviction for violating the neutrality laws in plotting against Mexico, though he was also accused of treason, which is a more serious crime. His great scheme included the conquest of Mexico, but he planned also to sever the Mississippl country from the Union and erect a huge empire. He might have succeeded if his followers had been faithful. All that saved him from conviction of treason was John Marshall's deadly enmity to Jefferson, Jefferson eagerly desired to hang Burr, and that was a sufficient reason why Marshall, who presided at the trial in and looked to it that he was acquitted.

OUR PRESTIGE AS A PORT.

Nearly one-fourth of all the wheat exported from the United States during October, 1909, was shipped from Portland. The shipments for the month were more than 800,000 bushels in excess of those of any other port except New York, which was in first place with 2,938,984 bushels, compared with 2,115,439 bushels from Portland.

The prestige of this city as one of the great wheat ports of the world is further shown in the Government figures for the ten months ending with October, which give this city second place, New York being first, Philadelphia third, Duluth fourth, Chicago fifth and Puget Sound sixth.

These are figures compiled by the various customs districts, and are ac-cordingly official. They find readers throughout the entire civilized world wherever commerce is handled, and are most effective advertising, which has been largely made possible by the excellent work of the Port of Portland in providing shipping with a safe mical port of entry and discharge.

LATEST ATTACK ON BALLINGER.

In the quiet repose of their literary dens in New York, Washington and other Eastern cities, the "yellow fellers" who grind out copy for the muck-raking magazines and weekly papers are developing great solicitude for the natural resources of the Far West. Not wishing to be handlcapped in their flights of fancy, but scant consideration is given the facts bearing on conservation. Secretary Bal-linger as the head of the land department seems to be the target at which most of these attacks are aimed. Advance notices state that he is to suffer a typical assault in the December issue of Hampton's Magazine. The object of this particular attack is the permission granted the Hill and Harriman roads to build gon on a water-level grade through the Deschutes canyon

This Hampton's Magazine muckraker makes the unqualified statement that Secretary Garfield refused to grant the right-of-way through the canyon until the surveys were made placing the tracks above the level of necessary dams and reservoirs. As a matter of fact, it was Secretary Garfield who approved the railroad survey through 74 miles of the canyon nearly two years before Secretary Ballinger took the office.

This giaring misstatement is not the worst feature of the article. The point on which Oregon is placed at a disadvantage here, as well as in nearly all of these attacks, is in the assumption that our people are not familiar with what is needed in our own coun-The Deschutes rallroad is the try. means by which any developonly ment would be possible in Central Oregon. Without a railroad, the water power would be useless to any one and its conservation would be of no

advantage. This is a situation so well understood throughout Oregon that there is not the slightest objection to giving the railroads right-of-way through the Deachutes canyon without forcing them to build their lines high up along the sides of the canyon, where construction and operation would alike be unnnecessarily costly. Admitting, however, that the granting of permission for the railroads to follow the waterlevel grade through the canyon would be detrimental to development of the power sites, the provisions under which the surveys were approved were such that whenever it becomes necessary to improve the power sites the railroads will be obliged to change their grades to permit the power site improvements. This latest attack on Secretary Ballinger is so full of inaccuracies and misstatements that it will hardly fall to have a boomerang effect wherever the actual facts are known.

According to the old story, when Satan and Mephistopheles had that little controversy over who should be first on the job, Satan gave his chief mate a hunk of brimstone and told him to go away and start a little hell of his own. Now that there does not seem to be any room in the Christian Science Church for Mrs. Stetson, it would seem that Mother Eddy had kindly but firmly told her to go away and start a little church of her own. One head to the church, like one captain on a ship, seems to be about all that can be used to advantage. Mrs. Stetson still announces that she is a firm believer in the teachings of Christian Science, but it will require a strong faith to enable her to believe she has not been "fired" from the church.

Let us hope that the army of bunce steerers and miscellaneous criminals who fied in terror when Police Judge would seem to indicate beyond ques- he was driven out. When Walker Bennett made his telebrated speech,

will not, on their return to the city, make a demand for railroad fare and other expenses incurred in the hasty was soon at liberty once more and get away. These men, of course, had lived not only to invade Nicaragua no means of knowing that Judge Bennett could not prove what he thought he knew to be facts, and their hurried flight from the city was all due to a mistake. The incident should serve as a warning against "hollering" fore being hurt. At the same time, these criminals who have found Portland such good working ground, should keep in mind that old saying about the pitcher which makes many trips to the well.

A monument is to be placed at the spot where Washington crossed the Delaware, when he moved to the attack on Trenton. It's well enough; but last time a certain friend of ours crossed the Delaware, as he says only a few months ago, he saw the print of the hoofs of Washington's horse as he galloped up the eastern bank, to go against the Hessians. Now The Oregonian is not vouching for this story. It merely gives the story as it got it. But those hoof prints certainly are more interesting than any monument. Nor is the story about them more wonderful than that about the origin of that black streak down the slope of Mount Hood, seen every Summer from Portland. In the first party that ascended Mount Hood was a pioneer American trapper, or misstonary (we don't remember which, and it doesn't matter), who had nine pounds of bacon among the provisions he was carrying in his coat-tail pocket. His feet slid from under him, and down he went, from the top to the bottom of the mountain, leaving that black streak behind him; and the story is true, because the streak can still be seen any fine clear day, from Portland.

We have made some progress since differences of opinion on religious matters were settled by burning at the stake and similar methods, but that old argument started by Martin Luther still appeals with great force to some of our religious enthusiasts. Ole Asten, of Astoria, came on earth a few centuries too late to be burned at the stake for his religious views, but the courage of his convictions regarding the sincerity of Martin Luther landed him in St. Vincent's Hospital with three broken ribs, a broken jaw, a broken knuckle, a brulsed head, two black eyes and sundry bruises elsewhere on his body. Half a dozen Irish sallors are held responsible for handling the negative end of the argument so effectively, and, while one can hardly fall to admire Ole's pluck as a modern martyr, his judgment regarding odds does not seem to be much better than that of some of his predecessors many generations ago.

Speaking for Senator Chamberlain, Chairman Sweek and the whole body of Democratic bosses and partisans their Portland organ, declares the primary, with statement one, highly satisfactory; and it will be just the cans don't spoil it by their convention or assembly. But if means should be taken to unite the Republican party, on candidates that would win general support, it would be awful, in-

"The dollar buys less." This is ommon remark. But you just start out to get a few dollars, and see if it costs less effort to get them. Yet relation to labor is far better for labor than it was fifty years ago. The trouble is all persons want and will have for common and daily use things that were luxurles scarce obtainable fifty years ago. Therefore "the dollar buys

Among inquiries about names is that about the origin of the name of Burnt River, in Eastern Oregon. It was so-called by Peter Skene Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who was trapping on the stream about the year 1832. In the mountains about its sources there were very large areas of burnt timber. From this circumstance he called it Burnt River.

Even if Portland's detectives cannot catch criminals without standing in with their stool-pigeon proteges, that argues not for the stool pigeons nor the present detectives, but for the necessity of engaging new sleuths who can round up lawbreakers by their own industry.

As the area of "prohibition territoy" in the United States widens, more and more money is collected by the United States from the taxes on liquors. There is a mystery here. Does prohibition prohibit? No; it is but farce, whose side product is hypocrisy.

The story of that tidal wave at Lisoon, one hundred feet high, was story which such newspapers as don' print bogus news didn't get. On this kind of "news" it's always easy for the genuine newspaper to "get left." More cows are needed, but those

persons are not consistent advocates of more cows who falsely charge that between 25 and 50 per cent of the cows In dairy use are tubercular and liable At Grants Pass the business men of the town have held an "assembly" and named a candidate for Mayor. This

effort to "forestall the primary" is one of the many unhappy signs of these unhappy times. Dan Shannon, evangelist, closed his meetings at Baker City Monday night by taking a collection of \$1500. He is said to have made a thousand con-

almost "free." The Oregon Dairymen's Association will meet in Portland three weeks hence. We suppose the State Board of Health will be an ex-officio mem-

At \$1:50 per head salvation is

If Pinchot is Roosevelt's viceregent here in America he has not yet shown Before going to Afhis credentials. rica, Roosevelt put Taft in charge.

No doubt large part of Pinchot's valor comes from the thought that President Taft is afraid of him. bold spirit could deal with Pinchot.

It may be the Danish scientists have done more for Dr. Cook than American scientists would have done. Dr. look is a shrewd man.

No glory in college debate any more; it is all in college football. Naturally, students care little for debate.

WIND MODERATES ON COAST MANY ARE INJURED IN STORM Drops to Ten Miles an Hour at

North Head Light Station. Wire service, partially destroyed by the atorm of Thursday, was restored yes terday forenoon, and weather report received by the local bureau North Head the wind had moderated to ten miles an hour and had shifted into The steamship Catania got the west. sea at 11 o'clock in the morning and the Santa Clara, from San Francisco, crossed in a half hour later. The steamship in a half hour later. The steamship Breakwater, Captain Macgein, crossed out Thursday evening in the teeth of a southeast gale. During Thursday the wind at North Head attained a velocity

of 88 miles an hour.

Last evening the storm center was drifting toward the northebst and was heaviest near the Canadian line, north of Montana. The influence was felt all along the Pacific Slope and rain was gen-eral over Oregon, Washington and Ida-

The rainfall was heaviest in the vicinity of Portland, and at this point the precipitation amounted to 34 of an inch for the 24 hours ending at 5 o'clock last evening. Since September 1, the excess of rainfall for the section has amounted to 1.55 inches.

Light south to west winds and contin ued rains are in order for today. The official forecast gives the barometer at Portland at 29.65 inches, with a cor-responding reading at all stations in the Pacific Northwest. The gale of Thurs-

day has passed to the eastward. To date few reports of damage by the gale of Thursday have been received. For a time it was feared that the lightship off the mouth of the Columbia had rone adrift but as no report was received from North Head the vessel probably rode out the storm in first-class shape. At Fort Stevens the work was sur pended for several hours on account of the storm. Smokestacks were carrie the storm. away and two water tanks dem The seas broke over the jetty so that i was impossible to proceed beyond the land. Engineers have been unable to ascertain whether any of the false work has been carried away or mot. The swell has been carried away or mot. continued heavy yesterday and no one ventured far enough out to make an ex-

Reports received last evening from Ab erdeen, Wash., announce the most s vere storm in the history of Grays Ha Damage to the extent of thousand of dollars has been reported. At Hoquism a blacksmith shop was blown down and John C. Lane, the proprietor, was badly injured in the collapse of the structure. Lumber piles, signs, doors and portions of buildings were blown into the bay.

DAMAGE ON HARBOR IS HEAVY

Shipping Demoralized, Buildings Damaged and Wires Prostrated.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Nov. 19 .- Grays Harbor district was isolated for 24 hours up to noon today, during which the moss severe storm in the history of this district severe storm in the interest at severa trict did damage estimated at severa thousand dollars. Signs were blown down windows in business buildings and resi-dences in Aberdeen and Hoquiam were shattered, lumber piles were scattered, some of the lumber being blown into the

John C. Lane, a blacksmith at Hoquiam John C. Lane, a blacksmith at Hoquand, was badly injured yesterday in the collapse of his blacksmith shop. The Wood Lumber Company's framework and the Elks' new building in Hoquand were damaged. The ferry across the Hoquand was torn from its moorings and all ship-Wires are prostrated in every direction

Wires are prostrated in every direction, and during the early part of last night Aberdeen and Hoquiam were without lights for a brief time.

Newspaper offices are badly affected. The World, in Aberdeen, operated its linotype by bicycles, and the Washingtonian, in Hoquiam, was unable, to issue this morning.

The storm began Wednesday afternoo following a period of cold weather, grew in violence during the night, and reached its height yesterday morning. It for four hours, the wind at times attain-ing a velocity of 80 miles an hour, and never dropping below 60. So strong was the wind that ropes were brought into

play at the plant of the Western Cooper-age Company to keep on the roofs. The storm abated yesterday afternoon, and repairs are being made today More than 450 telephones in Aberdeen are out of commission, and the Hoquism service demoralized. Telegraph wires were raised at noon today.

O. R. & N. TRACKS WATCHED

Mudslides Are Feared Because of Heavy Rains Along Columbia.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Nov. 19.—(Special-The Columbia at this point has risen a foot since morning, and the Hood River and creeks in the valley are at flood

stage. Unless there is a cessation in the heavy downpour of the past two days, it is feared that considerable damage will be done and traffic blocked on the railroad. Watchmen are patrolling the track be-tween Viento and Cascade Locks, in anticipation of a mudslide. According to the voluntary Governmen

observer, the rainfall in the past 24 hours is one of the heaviest on record here.

SANTIAM IS RISING RAPIDLY

Heavy Rains and Warm Winds Melt Snow in Linn County.

ALBANY, Or., Nov. 19.—(Special.)— Fed by the rains of the past two days and the melting of fresh snow which fell in last week's storm, the South Santiam River is rising rapidly all along its course through Linn County. It has risen four feet in the last 24 hours, and at the pres-ent rate will reach flood stage tomorrow. No damage is reported yet.
The Willamette has not yet begun to rise rapidly here, but with the Santiam and other mountain streams approaching flood stage, high water in the may be expected in a day or two.

COWLITZ RISES EIGHT FEET

River at Castle Rock Is Filled With Logs and Shingle Bolts. KELSO, Wash., Nov. 19 .- (Special.)-

As a result of the chinook winds on the snow at the headwaters of the Cowlitz, the river rose again today 8 feet, bring ing the river higher than two weeks ago. Reports from Salmon Creek and Tuttle River show the streams are 4 feet above the former mark, which means that the river here will rise consider ably tonight.

At Castle Rock the river was filled with shingle bolts and logs during the afternoon, many of which came out of Salmon Creek. No damage is reported as yet.

WIRES DOWN FOR 36 HOURS

Nooksack Dangerously Near Highwater Mark in Whatcom County.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Nov. 19 .- (Spe. cial.)—Beilingham has been practically cut off from the outside for 38 hours, owing to telephone and telegraph wires going down in the gale of yesterday. A few wireless' messages were received ast night.

The Nooksack River is running dan gerously near the high water mark, and some lowlands and meadow roads are already under water. County bridges are in danger.

Damage in Seattle Will Amount to Thousands of Dollars.

SEATTLE, Nov. 19 - (Special)-When the sum total of the losses inflicted upon Seattle property by the gaie which seized the Pacific Northwest in its grip yesterday and continued today, though somewhat ahated, is computed, damake running into the thousands will be re-

However, no toll was levied on human life, although many persons received minor injuries and scores experienced narrow escapes.

R. A. Campbell, a gifard at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition grounds, nar-rowly escaped death from a falling tree vesterday. While walking through grove near the rustic bridge which leads to the landing on Lake Washington he was warned by the cracking of a hig fir near at hand. Glancing up he saw the glant tree tottering toward him and he leaped from the spot just before the

STORM ON SOUND FREAKISH

Wind Blows From Every Direction

of Compass, Skippers Say. VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 19 .- (Spe cial.)—This city was well cut off from the outside world last night by the storm which swept Scattle and vicinity, and today neither telegraph nor telephone communication could be obtained further than Bellingham or Victoria except by way of

Local skippers reported that the action of wind on Puget Sound and in the Gulf of Georgia last night was most unusual, in that it seemed to blow from every di-rection of the compass, changing from one to the other rapidly.

None of the local fleet was damaged. PACIFIC COASTERS WIN GAME

Water Polo Contest Goes Against Northwestern Boys.

Portland's baseball colony continues to mjoy the sport of water polo, for yes-erday afternoon the Pacific Coast Leaguers, arrayed against the Northwest-ern players, won a hard-fought aquatic game by the score of 3 to 1. It was the second game the ball-tossers have played in the Portland swimming tank, and th The teams lined up as follows:

Pacific Const.—Jack Graney, Roger Cor-nell, Charley Armbruster, "Speck" Hark-ness, M. Walsh and Jack Kirk. Northwestern-Pearl Casey, Fred Adams, Ote Johnson, Tom Sane, Joe Stutt and Eddie

Father Reveals Son as Slayer.

PUEBLO, Colo., Nov. 19 .- An effort is be made to obtain the pardon Charles Barr, now in the prison Canyon City, for holding up a street here, so that he can be taken to Nevand tried for the murder of Deputy Sheriff William Larkin, of Hemboldt. The identification of C. C. Collins as Barr was made yesterday by San Francisco officers through letters written by Barr's father under an assumed name.

Seattle Man Found Dead. TACOMA, Nov. 19.—The man found ead on a Northern Pacific flat car at Puvallup last night has been identified James Ross, a longshoreman of Seat-His companion says they started to beat their way from Tacoms to Seattle and Ross went to join some foung fel-lows on another part of the train. That's the last he saw of him. It is the theory of the police he was shot by hobos in an effort to rob him.

Dallas to Get Union Depot.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 19 .- (Special.) -- State Railroad Commissioner West has just re turned from Dallas, Pork County, wher he has ben looking over the depot facill ties of the several roads entering that city. As a result of his trip, the Commission has taken up with the roads the project of the construction of a union depoat Dallas, for the use and benefit of all the roads entering the town.

Eruption Causes Panic.

MADRID, Nov. 19 .- Advices received from Teneriffe state that the activity of the volcano that appeared in the moun tains of LasFlores continued for only five minutes, but that villagers on the island were panic-stricken. Other mountains are giving evidence of volcanic activity.

Coos Bay Injunction Argued.

MARSHETELD Or. Nov. 19 .- (Special.) Judge Coke, of the Circuit Court, eard in chambers arguments in the pe fitten to have dissolved the injunction against the Commissioners of the Port of Coor Bay restraining them from levying taxes or issuing bonds. It will probably be several days before the judge gives

Father Joyce Assigned.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 19 .- (Spe cial.)—Father Joyce, formerly chaplain at Fort Walla Walla, has been detailed to the Fourth Field Artillery in Vancouver, Barracks and has orders to remain here after that organization leaves for Fort early Father Joyce is now at Vancouver Bar

Telegraph Officials to Keep Places. NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- Authoritative cement was made today by ficials of the American Telephone & Tele graph Company that there would be no hange in the official personnel of the Western Union Telegraph Company by reason of the transfer of the control of that company to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Gas Franchise Accepted.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Nov. 19 .- (Special.)-W. W. Seymour, of Tacoma, has filed his acceptance of the gas franchise that was recently granted him by the Council. A deposit of \$1000 has been filed as an evidence of good faith. Mr. and his associate, Mr. Brewer have a franchise at Centralia.

McCredie Has Big Lead.

MONTESANO, Wash., Nov. 19 .- (Spe cial.)—An official canvass of the votes cast at the special Congressional election shows that Judge McCredie's majority in Chehalis County was 611. The votes stood as follows: McCredle, 951; Lister, 340; Herman, 116; Hallan, 55; Rockwell, 22; Carlson, 17. Total vote, 1511.

New Company Incorporated. SALEM, Or., Nov. 18 - (Special)-Arti

cles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today for the MoGrath & Neuhausen Company, of Portland, with a capital Company, of Portland, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are T. S. McGrath, T. B. Neuhausen and James Cole.

Ellot's Successor Is Chosen.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 19.—Provost Charles C. Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, accepted today the chairmanship of trustees of the Carnegle Foundation for the Advancement He succeeds Dr. Charles W. Whot, ex-president of Harvard.

Assemblies to Be Held

Necessary for Guidance to Party Action and Suggestion of Candidates for Nomination.

Notice the Matter.

Gervals Weekly Star, Republican assemblies over the state will be held the coming Spring to select and place in nomination candidates for county offices. Also to elect delegates to a state assembly to suggest caudidates for the various/state offices. This is perfeetly proper and timely, as the state primary law recognizes parties and party fealty, and permits such nominations by

mass meetings. As a matter of history, the only political party in the state that has strictly. heretofore carried out the letter of the law in this matter has been Republicans. All other political parties have nominated by mass meetings. It is thus seen that new, but has been participated in by all other political parties save the Republicans. Other parties have followed this plan and will continue to do so so long as it suits their convenience.

There is no reason under the law why Republicans cannot hold assemblies or any other style of mass convention they may wish. They will surely do so and place before the people for ratification the very best men they can recommend for all offices. both state and county. The people can elect or reject at the coming November election. Republicans will stand upon their platform and win or lose as such and no longer brook outside influence. It is not expected that other than Republicans will participate. There are enough true, tried and loyal Republican voters in the state to elect, if such a course is pursued, and competent, well-known electors placed upon the ticket, to be voted for by Republicans.

Let the slogan be: "Republicans for Republicans"; all else is un-Re-

A Struggle for Life.

Oregon Observer, Grants Pass. The question of Republican assemplies or conventions to recommend candidates for the primary elections next year is still being debated in the newspapers of the State, although the propsition seems to have passed the stage of debate. It has, in fact, been accepted by all sincere Republicans, and it is quite certain that such assemblies will be held when the time comes. The very existence of the Republican party in Oregon depends upon that.

Of course, there is loud objection from Democrats, who cry "machine," while, in fact the Democratic party never abandoned its "machine," never worked with the primary election law. It is all right for them absolutely to choose their candidates, but all wrong for Republicans even to recommend candidates for the voters to pass judgment upon at the primary. fact is that, by false registration, the Democrats have become accustomed to take an active part in Republican nominations, and the fraud has been so advantageous to them that they appear to have persuaded themselves that they have a right to help Republicans choose candidates, while they do not need any help to choose their own. A little coterie of Democrats meet, the candidates are chosen and the job is done. But it is all wrong for Republicans to do anything like that, Yet as long as Republicans are within the law, the method adopted by that party for the nomination of candidates is really no part of the business of the Democratic or any other political party. Each party, according to the primary law, has its specific party rights, not to be interfered with by other parties. There is where the law fails. The Demthe rights of the Republicans, and it is precisely this unlawful interference that Republicans propose to prevent by holding meetings, or conventions, of reputable members of the party to choose, without interference by oppos-ing parties, desirable candidates for the Republican voters to approve or disap-prove at the primary. It is entirely a matter of self-projection against political rascality by opponents. The Repub-lican party must either secure this pro-tection or break up. It proposes to help itself by means of recommending con-ventions in entire conformity with the primary law, all constitutional law and all natural law. These conventions will in no way interfere with the pri-mary law, but will do a service for the Republican voters of Oregon that they are much in need of, namely, the recommending of desirable candidates

for their approval or otherwise. That's all. Just the exercise That's all. Just the exercise of a common right, that is now, and always has been, exercised by every political party in the State (except Republicans of late years), and that in no way af-fects the right of any voter secured to him by the primary law or any other

Check This Folly, The Dalles Optimist."

It has been the custom from the earliest history of parties in this country for each party to go into a campaign upon what we are pleased to call a platform. But in Oregon the reformers have found a better way, as they assume, in which we are supposed to go into the campaigns without any avowed principles. We are supposed to let each man who aspires to an of-fice to run on any old issue he sees fit. while the party as a whole is not sup-posed to be at all interested. There may be great State or National issues at stake—Oregon does not side for or against them, our political parties not being supposed to have any creed of

faith except to get the offices.

But so far as the Republican party of Oregon is concerned, we propose to change our attitude next year. We propose to go into the next campaign with certain fixed ideas and certain fixed principles. We are going to call a convention to adopt a platform, and if the Democrats think they can keep us from doing that they have another think coming. Some of our brethren call it an assemblage, but The Optimist would rather call it by the good old name—a convention. We will get no more abuse for calling it by its right hame than for calling it by any of the advisory cognomens suggested.

As to what else the convention will do, may be judged from the past, with only the difference that our nominations will not be final, but will have to be passed upon at the primaries election. And perhaps this is a wise election. consideration, for it will make us the more careful to select our very best

Of course the Democrats will, as usual, hold no convention. No, they don't need to; they will make their minations in secret and pass the word nominations in secret and pass the word down the line, just as they will as to which of the Republican candidates they are to vote for at the primaries. They will, of course, do all in their power to renominate Bourne, but the foxy Jonathan will find that his strength with the Democrats will be his undoing next year,