The Oregonian

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Daily, without Sunday, six months.
Daily, without Sunday, six months.
Daily, without Sunday, one month.

Weekly, one year.

Sunday and weekly, one year.

(By Carrier)

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1909.

BANK NOTES AS CURRENCY.

Notes in any form (and every form) are simply evidences of debt. They convenient substitutes for money, and as such are used. Even when issued by the United States they are promises to pay. Nothing more Yet multitudes of our people still think a promise to pay, made by the National Government, not only is good as money, but is money itself. They insist that notes, which pass as money, shall be issued by the General Government, direct from the Treasury they oppose all bank issues by individuals or corporations, and, of course they oppose a central bank of issue which the Government is to be partner with individuals, even with right of governmental supervision of the whole. We shall have, therefore no central bank of issue, no reorgani zation of our national bank and currency system, on principles well estab lished and approved by experience We are not wise enough. We have not yet had panies and financial disasters enough. We still hold to the Idea that we can control credits and yalues, by the votes of the majority.

Therefore we haven't yet had the necessary experience to permit or authorize a great central bank, like the Bank of France, controlling the issue of notes, having branches all over the country, but maintaining, on the judgment of its directors, the issue of notes and providing for their redemp-Our people, believing they can regulate, by their votes, the value of noney, and calling notes issued by uthority of the Government, money, will not permit any rational currency or rational banking system to be established in the United States. The present one, wholly irrational, was created and established by the emergency of conditions produced by the It was not established on any scientific principle, but by accidental circumstances, and the folly of it was overlooked, in the exigency of the times. The country has become used to it. It is a most unscientific and dangerous system; but there is invincible objection to any change that would put it on a rational basis; lest a central bank, allying the government with plutocracy, should "control the supply of money" and "oppress the We shall have, therefore, repetitions of panics and financial disasters. We have not yet learned the But we shall learn it. Not, our Bournes and Chamberlains and La Follettes and Tillmans, and the whole crowd who are playing to popular prejudice and ignorance, yet never trying to instruct it. These little men however, have an excuse. They don't know how, and merely wish to hold

It is useless to advocate a choice be tween the Fowler method, which pro-poses that the right of issue shall be eserved to the national banks but that their notes shall rest upon their own assets-the security of Government bonds being eliminated-and the central bank idea of Aldrich and Cannon. It is useless, we say; because the country -will have neither. Fearing that "the money power" will get some advantage, we shall move along in present ruts, and have more panics and more financial disasters. effective reserve, or means of redemption, can be provided under this system; and reasonable and scientific tempt or proposal to provide them would be denounced and rejected as an effort of the money power to rob and enslave the people.

It is useless, therefore, to attempt a remedy now for the defects of our banking and currency system. shall be compelled to blunder along with the system as it is, and to accept the consequences of such financial celapses as it will, at intervals, necessarily produce. Sometime we may become ise enough to have a great central bank, with branches all over the country, like the Bank of France, whose strength was so great that even the Commune of Paris, in the ascendent in 1871, dared not touch it. But we have not yet had sufficient experience, through financial disaster, to force us to do any rational thing. However, it

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

Well informed observers do not feel certain by any means that the English House of Commons will come out vic. | cause it seemed the only method by torious from its struggle with the Lords over the revolutionary budget. The British are often spoken of as a thoroughly commercialized people somewhat thick-witted and devoted soul and body to creature comforts, but at heart they are idealists. They idolize their nobility. When they come to the critical moment of choice between their own welfare and the dignified prestige of the Lords, it ild be just like them to prefer the latter. In fact, at the last bye election the Tories won, reversing a former Liberal majority. The district was in the slums and was, therefore, pecultarly subject to aristocratic influence. but for all that, the result is ominous.

The Lloyd George budget, which is making a great stir, not only in England, but all the world over, contains a number of radical innovations, but its principal feature of interest is a tax land values. Hitherto the British landowners have escaped taxation almost completely, as landowners. The new budget frankly reaches out for a share of the "uncarned increment" as it accumulates. Of course, the project The British government feels obliged a still further reduction in rates might to build a number of new Dreadwould tax land values. The tariff city. method would throw the burden upon productive industry. The method of Lloyd George would throw it upon the diers, who neither toll nor spin. will be interesting to see which the British voter prefers. Hitherto the landlords have paid nothing on the increasing values of their land. This could not be tolerated in the United

NOTES ON PROHIBITION.

Any county in Oregon that desires to put in an appearance-as in Linn County, and at the tragedy at Lebanon at 2 A. M. Sunday.

Nevertheless, prohibition is the voice of Linn County. It is ineffective; but it's the same old story.

At Pendleton the Tribune complains hat citizens of Pendleton, where liquor is prohibited, go off to Walla Walla, where they can buy liquor, and

that while there they buy other things; and Pendleton loses an enormous trade. Pendleton feels also the loss of revenue from taxation of sale of liquors; and the loss must be made up Next year an effort will be made to

carry prohibtion in Oregon. ounties and towns and cities will not want it. Should it be forced as a state measure, Multnomah County would lose a revenue of \$300,000 to \$400,000 a year, and sale and use of fiquors ould be secret, yet not less observable in their consequences than now.

However, the question of taxation and revenue doesn't much affect ideal prohibitionists; few of whom figure to much extent on the tax rolls.

ROGUE RIVER PRUIT.

At the National apple show, in Spokane, Tronson and Gilbert's Rogue River Spitzenbergs carried off the world's prize. The judges were unanimous in their decision, which is perthe apples than the prize itself is just about the same time a peach orchard of four acres, not far from Ashland, sold for \$8000, that is at the rate of \$2000 an acre. In connection with these facts, one involuntarily thinks of the Rogue River shipment of Comice pears, in 1907, which sold at auction in New York for \$8.10 a box. A fruitgrowing region which is making a record of this sort will naturally attract attention. Men desiring to plant small commercial orchards will inquire for five and ten-acre tracts suitable for fruit-growing and not too far from town to make pleasant homes. Capitalists will seek to invest their money in an industry which promises returns so certain and so large.

For both the homesceker and the capitalist opportunities are abundant in the Rogue River Valley. Although apples, peaches, pears and grapes are produced there in a degree of perfection which few places can rival, still only a small part of the land suitable for orchards has yet been planted. The Rogue River fruit industry, in spite of the magnificent success it has won, is only in its infancy. Men who go there now and plant orchards, although the prices they must pay for and may look large, are really taking advantage of pioneer conditions. They however, till we shall have done with are certain not only of heavy profits from their fruit, but also of an enormous increment of land values.

THE DRYDOCK LEASE.

The Port of Portland drydock was protect our shipping interests. When the Port of Portland was empowered with authority and provided with noney for construction of the dock the question of profit from its operaion was regarded as a secondary feat ure. It was intended that this port should have drydock facilities under direct control of the Port of Portland in which was vested authority to make any rates that were regarded as necessary in order to attract shipping to this port. As a result of these rates to later than last year vessels were brought to this, port from Seattle for repairs in the Port of Portland drylock, and a heavy saving effected for the owners. If the statements made in The Oregonian yesterday by Captain Albert Crowe, surveyor for the Board of Marine Underwriters, are correctand they have not been challenged-e ombine has been effected which inludes all the drydocks on the Pacific coast except the Port of Portland

docks in this city. This being the situation, there is inreased reason why Portland should retain control of its drydock, for it is a necessary factor in any scaport. The Oregonian has for years recognized Portland through its being obliged to building and maintaining dredges to be used in deepening a channel through which the products of nearly all of Eastern Washington, Idaho and Oregon must pass to the sea. The building of the drydock was simply a necessary continuation or expansion of that policy of making the Columbia River an attractive port for shipping, and All of this, and much more that is Portland built the drydock, as she strikingly in point, is supplemented by built and operated the dredges, be-

which it could be secured. Having assumed these burdens, and fully realizing that we must carry them until a sense of duty prompts the rest of the Northwest, or the Gov- | women is 20.1 per thousand, while that ernment, to aid in the work, there of women engaged in gainful occupadoes not seem to be good reason or possible advantage in permitting so mill and factory operatives, 10 for important a part of our port improvement plant as the drydock to pass out of our hands. Let us wait until we are ready to abandon the entire work servants! That is to say, every gainof port improvements. There is no ful occupation in the United States direct profit discernible from the work of improving the channel, although the total number of women of the the indirect benefits are satisfactory. and because the drydock falls to prove a remunerative investment is not suffi-

to a private corporation. This objection is entered without intending an inference that the persons every point of view-hygienic, ecowho are desirous of leasing the drydock would establish rates detrimental to the interest of the port. Quite nat- is, in the estimation of Dr. Hutchinurally their interests and those of the port would be to a considerable extent mutual: but, after leasing the dock, quately to support his wife and rear the Port of Portland would have no is dangerous for the Liberals, since it right to fix rates to meet emergencies, the wife and mother." This would, may lead to their defeat, but it is a or attract shipping to the river. The indeed, close the account if all husgreat deal more dangerous for the drydock does not secure as much busi-Fories, or the landowners, Because it less as it can handle, and many of wage-earners. That through the negcompels them to fight not only for po- the vessels which dock there never ative of this statement lies the fact litical power, but for their rents, too. come back the second time. Perhaps that thousands of wives and mothers Chile has not forgotten Bob Evans.

with advantage be made. houghts, and the money to pay for out by Captain Crowe, it is in the rethem must come from some source. pair work that the expense runs up, The landlords wish to raise it by levy- and it would be advantageous to have ing a tariff on imports. The Liberals | more of that work performed in this | tion practically where it was before it

PROGRESS OF THE CANAL The country is neither surprised nor shocked to learn from the Congressional Report, that it will cost twice as much to finish the Panama Canal as the engineers at first estimated. Now the project is so far along that the true figures may be given. Still, the canal will be worth all it costs and a great deal more and, large as the bill is likely to be, the country is rich enough to pay it without distress. The average prohibit sale of liquors may prohibit. taxpayer will probably make a wish Many have done so; but liquors still that all the money wrung from him might be as well invested as that which is put in the Panama Canal.

The work itself seems to progress as well as could be expected, taking the great difficulties into account. The original plans for the huge Gatun dam had to be changed after they had been partially completed. The earth underneath was less stable than the engineers expected and slips occurred when the weight of the dam was superimposed. There has been a good deal of unexpected slipping along the Culebra cut, also, so that here and there excavation had to be repeated. Naturally, accidents of this sort add to the expense of the canal, but they are bound to occur in a work of such dimensions. The wonder is that there have not been more. The rising price of labor and materials has also helped expand the cost beyond the first estimates. Upon the whole, however, the country is satisfied. The work progresses swiftly and everybody feels complete confidence in the engineers, both as to competence and integrity. Whatever may be said of the purchase of the French rights, the actual construction of the canal has been free from the faintest suspicion of mismanagement or peculation. When it is finished the American people will be justly proud of the work itself and prouder still of the way it was done.

WOMEN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, having run the gamut of health topics, comes now into the labor realm with a disquisition in the Saturday Evening Post upon woman's work in the domestic realm and out into the various lines of in-dustrial effort which absorbs so much of woman's time, strength and ingenuity at the present time. He eyen ventures to discuss the domestic problem -the problem of domestic service as it applies to American women-and boldly assumes that there is a reason and that a grave and sufficient one for the undeniable antipathy of this contingent of the workaday world to what is known as "general housework" in the homes of others.

He cites with all the buoyancy that attends a new discovery that while in most factories, offices and shops the eight or ten-hour day rules, the average household day, whether for housekeeper or servant, still runs from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. It is evident from this statement that Dr. Hutchinson is not an employer of household labor, since in actual life it would be impossible to keep a housemaid over one day who was required o work anything like the hours that he mentions as belonging to domes-tic service. Housewives work these excessively long hours in their own homes but no woman who works in any capacity for wages would submit o such strenuous hours of labor.

His estimate of the labors of the woman who does her own work for conomy's sake, in a family of from four to eight people is, however, so built by the taxpayers of this city to is well worth reproducing. He says: is well worth reproducing. He says:

The feeling that the day's work will not be done until the clock strikes eight, or nire, or ten, and the realization, every day in the week and every week in the year, that it will inevitably begin again at daylight on the following morning are always present. The work may be light or it may be heavy, it may be enjoyable and interesting, or duli and wearlsome to the last degree, but it will constitute a first mortgage on all a woman's time from the moment that she wakes up in the morning until she lies down at night. And the monotony, and what is worse—to coin a word—the "resultlessness" of it! Buying food with which to dirty pois, pans and ketties in the cooking and serving of food, and cleaning pofs, pans and kettles in order that they may be ready to get dirty again; washing the broakfast dishus that they may be ready for dinner, and dinner dishus for use at supper, and the supper dishus for breakfast again—the only change being that gradually dishes enough are broken and a new set is bought. Dusting and sweeping and scrubbing and monding from dawn till dark, with the net result had you are still alive and clothed at the end of the year and tone of the family is dead, or sick, or in the supper in fags. or in rags.

The view as expressed by Dr. Hutchinson that this treadmill, if followed s month by the man of the house would either drive him crazy or send him to a sanitarium is not an exaggerated one except in this sense that it presupposes that any man would persist in the test a month unless bound and declared the injustive imposed on to it by an exalted sense of duty and an unselfish spirit that are not mascuprovide all of the money needed for line traits of character. However this may be, it will afford a gleam of comfort to thousands of women to know that their labors in behalf of home and family and the not infrequent visitor are estimated at something like their true value by a man who commnads a weekly hearing of perhaps a million

statistics which show that of all the occupations pursued by women, household labors are the most trying upon their vitality, as shown by comparative data. For example, it is found that the average death rate for all dressntakers and seamstresses, 14 for bookkeepers, copyists and clerks, with the appalinly pitch of 53.4 for domestic shows a lower mortality than that of same age period, with the single exception of domestic service. All of this is, however, set aside by the fact that cient reason for its being turned over the employment in factories of married women who are bearing and rearing children is most undesirable from nomic and moral, and, it may be added, humane. The remedy for this son, a simple one, viz: "Pay the husband a wage that will enable him adehis children without the assistance of bands were sober, capable, industrious

of young children are forced into the wage-earning arena is well known. In this view the "simple remedy" prescribed becomes too complex for general application, and leaves the was submitted to this discussion.

The "American visible" supply of wheat, with the smallest total at any corresponding period in the past twelve years, yesterday showed a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,400,000 bushels for the same period last year The visible supply is now 25,000,000 bushels smaller than last year, though the crop is supposed to have been much greater than the crop of 1908. These figures naturally some effect on the market, but it is still full early to determine their full significance. The farmers of the country have enjoyed several years of high prices and general prosperity, and are in a better position to hold their crops than they have ever been before. They are also pretty well impregnated with the belief that by holding they can force prices to still higher figures. There is no more interesting commercial conundrum now awaiting solution than the future course of the world's wheat market.

The death of William J. Hamilton. at his home in Stevenson, Wash., recalls many names and incidents of ploneer life that centered around the Lower Cascades from a third to half a century and more ago. He was born the donation land claim of father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hamilton, in the year following the Indian massacre at that place, which the name of General Phil Sheridan is connected. "Strawberry Island" was the name given to the place by Lewis and Clark, and as the "Hamilton place" it was known by all the steamboat men of the Middle Columbia. His death records the pass ing of the last male member of his immediate family.

Standard Oil stock suffered a decline of forty points in the New York stock market yesterday, but as it closed at \$640 per share bid, there is still amde room for a further drop of some thing more than \$500 per share be-fore it approaches par. Meanwhile the keresone lamp and the gasoline engine are lapping up the great staples that He behind the quotations in the New York stock market. The decline may cause John D, to cut down the appropriations for hookworms and ookworms, but there will me no neessity for his going without a Thanksgiving turkey, even should the bears ontinue their raid on his pet stock,

"Strike that school teacher lead as oon as you get this. There is a 'killing,' I feel sure," wrote a faking Seattle land promoter to one of his subordinates, after telling him that he had sent his decoy circulars to all of the "school marms" on Grays Harbor. The qualifications which are required of a good school teacher are not such as tend to make her a good judge of real estate investments, and when a real estate fakir takes advantage of the natural desire of the victims to make a good investment and gets hard-earned money without rendering any equivalent, he is certainly entitled to pretty severe punishment

It seems that several Portland merchants had resolved not to do any more business with the Harriman roads, and had put their purpose or resolution into practice, during several months. Then the Harriman people resolved that they would deal with other Portland merchants, in preference to those who had boycotted them. Boys, wouldn't you all better get in

Though there is shortage of cotton in the crop of this year in several states, the crop of Georgia is very full; and with the enhanced prices it will bring into the state, they say, something like \$175,000,000. It is a tremendous sum of money, and a mighty industry; but Georgia is a great state

Old man Gage will marry again. He as putlived two wives, and perhaps hopes to keep on living. But his intended has outlasted one husband and another man who was on the brink of becoming her husband. The race thus Prizes have been offered for the best

xhibit of dairy products at the dairymen's convention in Portland next Health officials are perhaps month: nterested to know whether a prize is ncluded for the biggest microbe Maud O'Dell, actress, has returned

o the stage in San Francisco, after

ess than a year of married bliss. We suppose her husband did not wear enough holes in his socks to keep her busy darning. Passengers of the St. Croix threaten to sue the shipowners for damages. It probably would have been cheaper

for the owners had the passengers

A lawyer at St. John took a bath and received a terrific electric shock that dislocated his shoulder. This is the worst shock on record from taking

Every victory over Standard Oil thus far has produced an increase in the price of coal oil. We are awaiting the latest victory with breathless expect-

Every other great explorer than Dr. look has had his proofs and data at hand immediately. Evidently Dr Cook is greater than them all. "The King is dead" already. A

Princville paper says "tracklaying be-

gins on the Lovett line," meaning the Harriman road, of course. roosting altogether too high for com-

non domestic economy A society column may soon be added o some newspapers to tell about the pretty divorce as well as the pretty wedding.

Noah had the negative comfort of no forecaster to tell him each day there would be more tomorrow.

Chicago expects to eat a million turkeys Thursday. Those foreigners get naturalized quickly

Chile is hastening to placate us.

WHAT ALLS DR. COOK'S PROOFS! PRISON RECORD MADE DEFENSE FUGITIVE VAGRANT ACCUSED George Kennan, the Explorer, Aski Why They Are Not Produced.

The Outlook, November 20.

All, of this discussion and controvers; might have been avoided if Dr. Cook had turned over to Rector Torp and Professor Stromgren, in Copenhagen the North Pole diary that he super ficially exhibited to reporters the next day after his arrival in New York Instead of doing this, he kept his diary out of sight in Copenhagen, and told the Danish scientists, who believed and honored him, that he had sent his books and data directly to America from Greenland, and that he had no original in London Chronicle, September and many other authorities). He after ward gave the impression that he had left indispensable "data" with Mr. Whitney in Etah, and this he continued to do until Mr. Whitney came home and asid he knew nothing about such "data." (W. T. Stead in Review of Reviews, October, 1909, p. 311; New York Pribune, September 10.1909, and many other newspapers). Dr. Cook then fought off all American requests for proof by saying that the University of Copenhagen had the first claim; that here was no hurry; that It had "neve been custom-ry for explorers to make their full records public in such haste; and that he would submit his proofs t the scientists in Denver as soon as they should "be prepared." (New York Tribune, September 22, 1909, and many

On the 20th of October, nearly seven week's after Dr. Cook's arrival in Den-mark, Rector Torp, of the University of Copenhagen cabled him in America as "When will you be able to send the original observations and instruments?

Dr. Cook gave a copy of this cable-gram to the reporters in Toledo, Ohio, and said to them: "My lecture course will be concluded at Minneapolis on Monday picht. After that I will you Monday night. After that I will go East to prepare the records, I think the proofs will be ready for examinahat time." (New York Sun October 21 When Commander Peary was asked

by the National Geographic Society to submit his original records to a comnittee of scientists, he sent them at nce to Washington, and the committee as already examined them and made its report. When Dr. Cook was asked y Rector Torp to forward his original cords - and observations, he replied that he would "prepare" them at his earliest convenience, and would prob-ably have them ready in a couple of months. In other words, it would take him from one to two months in the Fall and Winter of 1909 to "prepare" astronomical obseravtions and journal entries that he made on the Polar ice in the Spring of 1998. No wonder Rec-tor Torp said pathetically when he re-ceived this reply: "We cannot under-sand why Dr. Cook cannot send us, before two months have elapsed, the ob-servations he made at the North Pole." (New York Times, October 16, 1909). Dr. Cook's many admirers may think Arctic explorers always make their astronomical observations and "pre-pare" their Polar diaries after they get ome and finish their lecture tours but if they will glance through the pages of Nansen, Scott and Shackleton, they will learn, perhaps, what the "original records" are, and what may and what may not be done with them.

But Dr. Cook himself seems to need a little instruction. When, on the 16th of October, he was asked by the reporters in New York, "Do you not think that the production of your own diary of the ascent of Mount McKinley would go a long way toward refuting these charges that have arisen?" he replied. "No. I do not think so. The book does that, for it contains the complete record. The book is practically a repro duction of the diary, and the record is worked out better than in the diary and it contains more than does the

diary." Doctor, don't you really think that the diary, being the original record of the trip, is better proof than the printed book?

"No, I don't think that it is." (New York Times, October 16, 1903). If Dr. Cook has such views as these is reason to fear that the "prepared" data and observations which he may ome day submit the University of openhagen will be no better than coked strawberries,

A Democratic Paper on Assembly.

Jefferson Roview.

The Review editor can't see why such a roar is made against the idea of an assembly being held by the Republicans. Not being a Republican, perhaps we are too dense to catch on. It is an undoubted fact that the "machine men" will be there in full force, but that cuts no figure. If they dictate the nominees for office, the voters are in no way obligated to support them in the primaries. It octo support them in the primaries. It oc-curs to us that this assembly is wanted in order to again get the party organized throughout the state, and it certainly needs it. With 30,000 Republican majority, under existing conditions the Democrats can elect any official upon whom they unite. This suits us all right, and we would rather not see the Republicans get organized again, but we certainly cannot blame them for doing so. Now we expect some fool will accuse the Review of standing in with the machine, but it is not. It has, however, a good many Resultilean subsections, who favor the Republican subscribers who favor the assembly, and they have a right to be, heard, and will be if any one of them wants to write an article for publication.

London Chronicle.

Soho' is perhaps the most curiously derived place name in London. According o Samuel Pegge, the antiquary, Soho Square, which has given a name to the district, was first called Monmout Square, when the ill-fated Duke of Mon-mouth had a house there. Upon the Duke's defeat and execution in 1885 the square was ordered to be called King's Square, and a statue of King Churles II was set up in the middle of it. But the partisans of the Duke of Monmouth, wish ing to preserve a distant remembrance of their leader, called it Soho Square, from Soho, a hunting cry adopted by the Duke as his watchword at the battle where he was taken prisoner.

First English Chrysanthemum. Westminster Gagette.

Flower-lovers may be interested to earn that a flower from the first chrysanthemum ever grown in England may still be seen in the herbarium at the British Museum. The plant, one of the small yellow-flowered variety, was introduced into the Chelsea Botanic Gardens When a pound of turkey looks like Miller, who himself preserved the speci-thirty cents it means the birds are men now in the museum. The new flowor however, failed to "catch on." Miller's death its culture was neglected, and it is only within recent years that It has attained its present enormous pop-

Two Great Hymns, Incidents.

Kansas City Star. A writer in the Sunday-School Times dats out that some of the most important events of our lives are incidental. the Seventeenth century wrote four lines, commercing, "Praise God, from whom all which have been sung blessings flow, as a perpetual hymn of praise ever since.

in Damage Suit. Brown & McCabe, stevedores, put up he novel defense that R. P. Schroeder was arrested ten times in one year and that he has been convicted and served time in the Penitentiary, when his \$15,-000 damage suit went to trial in the Circuit Court yesterday morning. The ase was assigned to Judge Gatens, and efore noon the jury had been drawn, and testimony was being taken.

tevedoring firm alleged that Schroeder's ase was a fake throughout. The man alleged that while working for Brown & McCabe assisting in loadfor Brown & McCabe assisting it lond-ing the steamer Corydon, a rope gave way, precipitating a heavy winch-load of lumber upon him, breaking one leg, and permanently injuring the other. The oading was being done at the Inman-Coulsen dock. Schroeder charged that he rope was badly worn, and that Brown & McCabe were responsible. fense put up by the stevedoring firm was strengthened by Schroeder's refusal to exhibit his injured limb to the jury. The 12 men were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict if they reached an agreement last night after retiring for delib-

JUDGE'S BROTHER IS WITNESS

Parrish Divorce Suit in Circuit Court Is Continued.

Because Circuit Judge Gantenbein's brother would probably be a witness in the suit of Luella C. Parrish sgainst Edward B. Parrish for a divorce, the case, which had been assigned to him y Presiding Judge Bronaugh, was coninued yesterday morning. At first was to have been assigned to anoth ludge this morning, but depositions filed Mrs. Parrish were declared faulty by udge Bronaugh, and the case was reset or January 18, thereby giving an oppor-

tunity for new depositions to be taken. One of these depositions was to the effect that Parrish compelled his wife to are for a crazy woman, a Mrs. Web-ter. Mrs. Parrish's attorneys said they ntended to show by the woman's ramoling, incoherent statements, in a deposition she made, that she really is crazy.
The Parrighs were married at Albany,
November, 1878. Mrs. Parrish says Mrs. Webster is her husband's gister, and that he took her from the asylum at Salem and forced his wife to care for the wo-

WOMAN WILL PLEAD GUILTY

Cora Conner to Admit Misdeeds With Rural Carrier.

Cora E. Conner, who ran away to Gresham with F. E. Dodge, after the latter had represented himself to be an agent of the Government, and had there-by secured more than \$500 from O. B. onner, the woman's husband, will probably plead guilty in Circuit Court today Her intention to do this was announced o Presiding Judge Bronaugh by Deputy District Attorney Vreeland yesterday

Conner is a rural mallcarrier, His wife had filed on Government land. Dodge, representing himself as a Government agent, said she had perjured herself and Dodge, at Conner must pay him \$500, that she night escape prosecution, and that the voman must leave the country. Dodge eturned to Conner subsequently for nore money. Conner grew suspicious nd, upon investigatin, found his wife ving with Dodge in Gresham. They vere trapped and arrested on a statutory charge. Dodge will be prosecuted in the Federal Court for impersonating a United States officer.

NOON ESTATE NOW IS SETTLED

Final Accounting to Be Heard in Court Next Month.

Objections to the final account of the W. C. Noon estate will be heard in the County Court at 9 A. M., December 28. W. C. Noon, Jr., and T. J. Armstrong, executors, filed their final accounts yesterday morning. All the claims against the estate are reported as paid, with the xception of one held by the heirs. Emily J. Noon, the widow; Viola E. Noon, Alma E. Noon, Ralph A. Noon and Stuart Freeman.

The executors say they did not pay this because the heirs objected to the sale of any more real estate. The total amount of the receipts of the execu-tors is \$132,712.50. The disbursements have been \$128,998.88, leaving a balance

of \$3714.62 on hand. Soon after Noon died, August 9, 1904. H. M. Cake was appointed as one of the executors, as he was named for this office in the will. But three years ago he resigned and was paid \$1373.20 for his acryles. The present executors name \$1840.86 as the value of their

ATTORNEY SUES FOR HIS PAY

H. M. Esterly Brings Action Against Irrigation Company. Attorney H. M. Esteriy brought suit

in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Columbia Southern Irrigating Company to recover \$500 for his services in defending the corporation during a suit efending the corporation during a suit

When he was employed, says Esterly, the agreement was that he should receive \$5 a day, and a reasonable sum additional when the case was finally de-cided. He tells of making several trips to Salem for the corporation, and of other work which he did, receiving no pay for

DEVLIN COMPLAINTS STAND

Court Declines to Alter Papers in Bank Case. The complaints of Thomas C. Devlin,

eceiver of the defunct Oregon Trust & Savings Bank, against W. H. Moore and other officials of the bank must stand as they are, according to a decision of Cir-cuit Judge Gantenbein yesterday. Motions on the part of the defendants o strike out parts of two complaints were denied.

Sheriff's Office Mourns Deputy.

Sheriff Stevens' office will be closed etween 9:45 and 10:45 o'clock this morning out of respect to the memory of Deputy Sheriff Sam Werthelmer, who died at his home, 9 Tenth street, at 10:40 P. M. Sunday. The funeral will be held from the home this morning. Complica-tions following an operation for cancer of the stomach were the cause of death. Mr. Werthelmer was 49 years old, and had been a deputy under Sheriff Stevens for three years. A floral piece has been contributed by his fellow deputies.

Kamm Objetes in Court.

Jacob Kamm's objections to the viewers' report regarding the benefits and damages which would accrue to his proppoints out that some of the most important events of our lives are incidental. George Matheson, one evening after a time of great mental suffering, wrote in five minutes a short poem which now is in the hymn-books of the world and known to thousands. Thomas Ken of Kamwi's property would be damaged 256. in five minutes a short poem which now is in the hymn-books of the world and known to thousands. Thomas Ken of Kamm's property would be damaged \$25,-675 by the street extension, but that it would also be benefited in a like amount. Kamm wants the city to pay him for the land needed for the street.

Brown & McCabe Have Novel Plea Prisoner Released by Judge Gatens Indicted for Larceny.

Frank Watson, alleged bunco artist, said to have departed for parts unknown when released on \$100 ball by Circuit grand jury late yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny from the person. The particular person from whom Wat-son is alleged to have stolen is Emery Buren. The alleged theft took place November 6, and Watson is said to have secured \$400. The witnesses examined by the grand jury were E. W. Shepard and G. C. Klingel.

and G. C. Klingel.

The city filed a motion in the Circuit Court yesterday to dismiss Watson's appeal from the Municipal Court on the vagrancy charge on the ground that it was not taken or perfected in accordance with the law.

Regarding this appealed case, over which much criticism towards Judge Gatens has arisen on the part of some officials, who say he exceeded his au thority by reducing Watson's ball from \$500 to \$100, the Judge called attention yesterday to the fact that Watson's attorneys filed the transcript of appeal of his case from the Municipal Court on the afternoon before the ball reduction was requested. Section 336 of the city charter pro-

vides that any person convicted in the lower court may appeal to the Circuit Court at any time within five days Court at any time within five days thereafter. Watson's appeal was taken

Five other indictments were returned last night with the one against Watson, two being withheld from publication, E. A. McCarthy is alleged to have forged a bank check for \$12.50 on the Merchants' National Bank, passing it on W. M. Knight on June 8. McCarthy is already n custody, charged with assault with a

in custody, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon.

E. R. Steen is accused of assault and battery on Lzulsa Stoetz, on October El. Antonio Cuvato is charged with assault with a dangerous weapon on Glacinio Viscioni, on November 14.

A not true bill clears Charles A.

A not true bill clears Charles A. Burnes and May Burnes of a charge of having stolen \$93 from William Johnson on October 18. A not true bill was also returned against Mrs. Ira E. E. Crosby, who was accused of having stolen a complete bedroom set from W. H. Maxwell on February 11.

WRONG PROPERTY ATTACHED

Sheriff's Sale and Conspiracy Enter Into Land Suit.

An attachment of the wrong property, alleged conspiracy to defraud him of his property in Portsmouth are the features of a suit which H. G. Sibray brought against George E. and Dora Devereaux, rother and sister, in Circuit Court yes terday morning. Sibray brought suit in May, 1907, two

lots were attached, but not properly de-scribed, and a new attachment was is-sued when the mistake was discovered. This was on June 6, of the same you Devereaux had in the meantime conveyed the property to his sister for \$1. Al-though the deed bears the date of May 22, Sibray says it was not actually exe-cuted until June 1.

The property was sold by the Sheriff under the second attachment, and the sale confirmed in the Circuit Court in January, 1998. The Deversaux deed to alloged by Sibray to have been given to defeat his judgment, and he asks that it be set aside and that he be placed in possession of the real estate.

Devereaux is an architect. His wife

brought a divorce suit against him in Circuit Court last week, in which she alleges that the Portsmouth lots are held by his sister in trust for him. The disposition of the Sibray-Deversaux suit will give color to the divorce suit, as a decision that he is the owner of the proerty will cut Devercaux's wife off with no interest in it.

WALLET CAUSES THIRD SUIT

Mrs. McFarland Sues for \$20,000 for False Arrest.

Katherine McFarland, the Woodlawn voman who found Mose Bloch's wallet n the Courthouse corridor last Summer, give her the \$190 reward he had adver tised in the newspapers, brought suit in Circuit Court yesterday to recover \$20,000 damages for false arrest. She also demands \$150 for doctor's bills and med-icine, as she says she was compelled to expend this amount after Bloch's treatment had made her with

treatment had made her sick This is the third time the Bloch-Mc-Farland fight has been aired in the courts. After Bloch discovered the finder of his wallet, which contained notes and checks for several thousand dollars, he had the woman arrested on charge of theft. Still the woman refused to surrender the wallet, and hid it in the basement of her house. Later she returned it, but sued for recovery of the reward. The case was tried before Judge Morrow, whose decision was in the wo-man's favor. Now Mrs. McFarland comes in for the third time with a huge damage suit.

BIGAMIST WEDS; DESERTS

Albert Nelson Didn't Tell Wife No. 2 He Had Wife No. 1. She didn't know her lover was a mar-ried man until the fatal knot was tied.

On the first day of their honeymoon, however, he told her he had a wife and baby at home, and deserted her. she wants a divorce. Her name was Miss Eva Slover before she married Albert Nelson.

Mrs. Nelson filed her complaint against him in the Circuit Court yesterday morning. The wedding took place at hood River, July 29, this year. Since then she has neither seen nor heard from her bigamous husband. Wife No. 2 says that Miss Lillian Oaks,

resume her maiden name, Tubers Rotten Is Defense.

of Kalama, became wife No. 1 in June, 1907; that she is still living, and never secured a divorce. Wife No. 2 wants to

W. R. Reed is suing C. H. Poppenhagen before a jury in Judge Ganten-bein's department of the Circuit Court to recover \$157, \$100 of which is alleged to be owing for furniture and \$57 for no tatoes. Poppenhagen says he should no be obliged to pay, because the point were rotten. The case was appeared were rotten. The case was appeared from the Justice Court, where the for fict was for the defendant.

Oregon City Pioneer Dies.

OREGON CITY, Or., Nov. 22-(Special.)-Miss Lydia Carnahan, who die suddenly at the home of her sister. Mrs. M. R. Howell, on Eleventh and Adams streets, Sunday night, was born in Arkansas and crossed the plains when she was 2 years old. The deceased left two sisters, Mrs. M. R. Howell, of this city, and Mrs. Susie Chenoweth, of Portand three brothers, Newton L.

Mrs. Nora Hemminger Dead

VANCOUVER, Wash, Nov. 22,-(Spe cial.)-Mrs. Nora Hemminger, aged 44, died Sunday of heart trouble at the family residence in this city, where has resided for the last 14 years. She was a native of Ireland. The funeral will be held from St. James' Cathedral tomorrow morning. Father Verwilghen conducting the services, be in the Catholic cemetery