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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1908.

A RADICAL CHANGE.

President Taft is a good lawyer, but not really a very great one. To him tude. Few can have any opinion or the enactment of the corporation tax was due; for he urged it, and brought to bear all the force he could, to cause its enactment. Yet it is doubted by some whether it will be held a constitutional tax, and by other some whether it is just. No question but it will be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is contended that the corporation tax is not just, because it lays a special burden on all business done in corporate form; while the individual or the partnership, doing the very same business, or a business not distinguishable from that done by the orporation, is exempt. The argument for the discrimination, however, is that the stockholders of the corporation have no liability beyond their paid-up It is partly so, partly not. The stockholder may quit, indeed; but he will lose his investment. With the individual or the partnership it is not much different. The corporation was not devised as a means of enabling men to get quit of their obligations, but as a means of combining capital for necessary operations. It is a necessary method of industrial and commercial life. It ought not to be pen-

But, advancing from this position, we come to objections and difficulties of wider scope. The corporations (except the national banks) are organized under state law. The right to grant corporate franchises inheres in the states; and it is not pretended that the General Government has the right to charter the infinite number of corporations, doing business of every kind, that state law has authorized. what right has the National Government to tax those means employed in the exercise of state policy which are beyond its own scope and jurisdiction? The state has the right to authorize these corporations. They are state creations. Has the National Government the right to tax them? If so, it has a right to tax them to death, to forbid them to exist. On this subject the principles laid by Chief Justice Marshall and adhered to since his day, leave no room for doubt,

The Federal corporations are but few in number, and they were created as incidental to powers expressly conferred upon the National Government. The dispute, then, as the New York Times justly urges, "is not about taxing corporations which Congress has the right to create, but about taxing those which it has not the right to create, to which it gives no privileges, and over which its jurisdiction has yet to be established."

Again: It has been decided repeat edly that "the states have not the right to tax the instrumentalities of the Federal Government. The states cannot tax patents, or copyrights, because they have not the right to create them, and have not the right to cripple or destroy what the Federal Government has created. If the case were reversed, and the states had power to grant patents and copyrights, it cannot be doubted that the Federal Government would not have the right to cripple or destroy instrumentalities of the state governments. The case is reversed regarding corporations, and it is conended that the Federal Government has not the right to destroy them which is part of the right to tax. In the exercise of powers strictly related to a Federal function, the Federal Government taxed state bank notes out of existence. If it can tax corporations it can tax them out of existence. By assuming to tax profits it takes power to say what are profits, and whether there shall be any profits."

Nor merely on the legal argument does the objection depend. The Ohio State Board of Commerce, composed of two thousand leading men of business in that state, at a recent meeting adopted this resolution, towit:

That it is the sense of this board that the Federal law taxing the incomes of for porations will seriously interfere with the revenues of the state by taxing a subject created by the state and upon which the state relies for a substantial portion of its resenue: and that this board should use its influence to recure a repeal of said law; and that in the meantime it is desirable that the constitutionality of the law should be

The following argument was made before the Ohlo organization by Allen Ripley Foote, president of the International Tax Association:

national Tax Association:

A inw regarding which the people have to been consulted, enacted by methods and under conditions that prevented a free expression of epinion by the representatives of the states and of the people in the Congress, is not entitled to respect when its enforcement will make a radical change in public policy, will seriously interfere with the taxing power of the states and will place additional burdens on the people. Not one representative of a state in the Senate, not one representatives of the people in the House of Representatives of the Congress, was authorized by the state or by the people they represent to vote for the enactment into law of the proposed Federal tax on the net income of corporations.

The statements are sound and true,

The statements are sound and true throughout. The corporation tax is a blow at corporate organization necessary, not merely for large business, but for business of all grades and in nearly all branches. If held valid, it will produce a radical change in our national polity, and indeed in the whole character of our governmental system. The income tax, falling directly on the individual, would be the more efficient method for revenue, and, moreover, more just to the citizens; and it will not suppress or tax instrumentalities authorized by the states for the conduct of business-rights and powers which the states have always heretofore possessed. Payment of the corporation tax, levied by the General Government, will be resisted, in the

of the United States. If the multitude of corporations authorized by the states, and heretofore under state control, are hereafter to fall under control of the National Government, it will be important to have the arguments the reasons, the grounds of the decisions, which are to support and justify the change. For certainly it will be a radical change of our polity and system of government.

RATIONAL REORGANIZATION.

Through the assemblies, conferences and conventions there will be by far larger participation by the members of parties in the primaries than can be had through the method of self nomination of candidates. Members of parties, from all parts of the state, from all counties and precincts, will There will be opportunity to onfer. know something about candidates. Candidates will be estimated by the representatives of parties and people, not taken on their own estimate of themselves.

the self-nominating plan, when the multitude of candidates are presented on the primary ticket, it is mpossible for the voter to have knowledge even of the names of the multijudgment as to those who ought to be voted for; for they don't know the men. It is a necessity of representative government that parties shall be represented; and they can be represented only by selective and advisory assemblies. These will start with the precincts, with the small assemblies,

and advance to the larger ones. No other rational way is possible. It was not, nor is it, the design of the primary law to eliminate or supersede party organizations and representative conventions. A political party has a right to exist; and by conse quence it has a right to organize its forces, to hold conferences and to recommend candidates and policies All this will be done any way-whether there are dissenters or not. all, it is necessary, in order that each party may control its own affairs and direct its own nominations, free from the intrusion of opponents, bent on bedevilment, such as has been witnessed these years past in Oregon.

Never in Oregon can the Republican party recover its ground without reorganization of its forces and concentration of its efforts. No same person imagines this can be effected through continuation of the loose methods which have produced its disorganization and defeats.

WHAT WATER COMPETITION DOES.

A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics yesterday estimates the value of merchandise carried across the Isthmus of Panama and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec this year at \$75,-000,000. As an example of the tremendous growth of the business by the route, it is noted that the traffic of the Tehuantepec route, which is almost exclusively in freight that otherwise would cross the continent by rail, was between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 in 1907, the first year of operation of the line. Last year it was \$38,000,000 and this year it will reach \$50,000,000

This is the route which Spokane, in a misguided moment, declared offered ne opposition to the railroads. Hamp-Magazine, Collier's Weekly and a number of other Eastern publications have also repeatedly denied that it was a factor of any consequence in the making of rates. We shall not reap the full benefits of water transportation until the Panama Canal is bullt, but when a single line handles \$50,000,000 worth of freight in a year its importance as a regulator of freights is entitled to recognition.

A NEW SALMON EXPERIMENT. A big salmon hatchery has been established at Bonneville, on the Columbla River, by the Oregon Fish Commission. It is a central plant for propa gation of salmon by means of taken at various stations in Columbia River waters. The eggs are to be hatched at Bonneville and the infant salmon nurtured in "nursery ponds" until they have grown to an inch or more in length, and then allowed to find their way to sea, whence they are expected to return as mature salmon in three or four years, to be caught

for packing. Hatchery work has saved salmon of the Columbia River from extinction. But the work has not accomplished desired results for increase of recurring fish supply. It has been found that too few of the many millions of fry released in remote waters of the Mackenzie or Snake Rivers survive their predatory enemies. Formerly hatching the eggs and setting free the infant fish; now the more serious difficulty is seen to be that of lessening

the mortality of the baby salmon. This is the difficulty that the Oregon fish authorities are trying to meet in the establishment of the Bonneville

AN EVER-PRESENT PROBLEM. There is no reason why river craft of high and low degree in Portland's harbor, moving for the convenience and by order of the relatively few, should have absolute right of way over land craft, moving for the accommo dation of the many. The War Department, which controls the navigation end of the subject, still clings to the tradition that makes the rights of water traffic paramount. With this formidable backing a little tug with a crew of perhaps three men who live aboard serenely casts away her lines, blows the signal for the draw to open, turns round leisurely (being in no hurry to get anywhere), and holds up a line of streetcars carrying anywhere from 300 to 500 men and women returning to their homes from their day's work for five to fifteen minutes. Dominance of the arbitrary spirit engendered and supported by absolute power, and blindly devoted to the traditions of its office, accounts for this

condition but cannot excuse it. The little craft-all water crafthas its rights upon the river. This fact everybody is willing to concede. But it does not belong to the legitimate exercise of this right to ignore utterly and arbitrarily the rights of those who transact business or pursue industrial vocations on land, and in order to do so effectively must be given prompt transit at special hours of the day across the bridges which span the

river. In simple truth, both land and water traffic has special rights. Necessarily

will be carried to the higher courts the other. Each should be willing to bear its share in the inconvenience that results. There are certain hours of every day when the volume of bridge transit is at the maximum. The "rush" of these hours is the result of fixed economic conditions. Interference with this cause is in effect to hamper these conditions and to a greater or less extent place a handlcap upon a fixed principle of our indus trial system. It is manifest that the easiest way and practically the only way equitably to adjust this matter is to fix reasonable periods, morning and evening, during which the draws of the bridges will remain closed.

> UPBUILDING OREGON DAIRIES The dairy industry of the William ette Valley falls far short of supplying the demand for its product, prices of milk, butter and cheese are high and the only relief in sight is importation from states of the Middle West. Dairy ing is an essential of the livestock

ndustry and livestock affords opportunity for the most durable prosperity Therefore, the slow progress of dairying and its decline in some parts of the Willamette Valley, are matters of

public concern. Persons who introduce new dairy animals of high breeds, while serving their own interests, are also conspicuously serving those of the public. The country and the cities need more cows, more hands willing to work, and improvement of agricultural conditions for growth of herbage in dry Summer and Autumn months. The project of Willamette Valley irrigation is working to this end; so is the movement of immigration; likewise importation of new dairy cows; also growth of knowledge necessary to combat the dread plague povine tuberculosis. This latter disease is a serious obstacle to dairy growth; and when its ravages are grossly exaggerated, as recently, by sensation-seeking health officials at Portland, the effect is very damaging to the dairy industry and discouraging to individuals on whom the public must depend for the milk supply. has been asserted by one health official that 50 per cent of the cows he examined were tubercular, and this has been repeated by other officials who must appear busy in order to justify their salaries. They did not explain that for this test herds were singled out which were known to be diseased, and that in other examinations tuberculosis was wholly absent or present in very small percentage. resentation makes many dairymen seek exit from the business and discourages other persons from entering. The truth should be told in this important matter. Falsehood injures the milk supply and damages livestock progress

manufacture these products are either idle or running short shift. H. C. Campbell, of this city, repre-senting the Portland Fair and Livestock Association, will attend the National Livestock Exposition, at Chicago, in the interest of Oregon live-He expects to bring back a stock. number of purebred Guernsey cattle for a well-known dairy near Portland. This will be a praiseworthy mission. The Guernsey breed in Oregon is little represented. Oregon needs it in large numbers of dairy cows. The state now can boast of but two herds of this worthy dairy breed, that of the Ladds, near Sellwood, and that of Mr.

This country needs a milk production

that will enable it to export large

quantities of condensed milk, butter

and cheese. At present, the plants that

Looney, at Jefferson. The upbuilding of dairy work, especially in the Willamette Valley, offers one of the richest opportunities. ress will be slow and most of it will be based on educational effort. Crusades and spasms will help little and may leave much injury. Patient and intelligent demonstrations of purity, cleanliness and profit are essential. Dairymen could profitably give lessons of dairying. Some officials are even more ignorant than dairymen.

FOREIGN TRADE INCREASING.

Foreign trade for the month of October was of almost record-breaking proportions, the exports for the month falling but a million short of \$200,-000,000, the highest figure reached since January, 1908. The increase over the totals for October, 1908, was nearly \$27,000,000. Imports also made an excellent showing, the total for the month being \$126,949,005, a gain of nearly \$25,000,000 over October, 1908 The extraordinarily high prices at which the cotton crop is being moved are responsible for much of the in crease in the export figures, the gain in that great staple alone being \$30, 000,000 over the figures for October 1908 although the increase in the quantity shipped was not large. There was a decrease in the amount of breadstuffs exported during the month, and also in the meat and dairy prod-The decrease in these commodi ucts. ties is due to the high prices at which they can be marketed in the home

markets. The excess of nearly \$72,000,000 in exports over imports is the best in crease scored in this item for many months, and will assist in restoring our balance of trade to a more atisfac tory basis. The extent to which this balance has been dwindling is shown in the figures for the ten months ending with October. For this period the exports of \$1,359,535,399 exceed the imports by only \$164,000,000, nearly half of which was made up in the October business. Naturally, where our trade balance is so small it has become necessary to supplement it with ship ments of gold, and for the ten months we exported, \$68,512,679 more of the yellow metal than we imported. Even this balance, added to that of the exports of other commodities, will hardly pay for the new indebtedness incurred abroad by our tourists, or for other

purposes. Fortunately, the November movement of both cotton and grain has been unusually heavy, and, as prices are high, this balance will be brought up to very satisfactory proportions when the November returns are all in The advancing tariff schedules have undoubtedly checked the importation of many foreign goods that we could have used to advantage, and this also will tend to increase the balance of trade in our favor, although it is questionable whether an apparent saving

of this nature is advantageous. American Consul McNally, who has been 'stationed at Nankin, China, the latest of our foreign representatives to complain about the alleged lack of enterprise of our manufactur ers. According to this eminent an thority, "most American manufacturers seem to send their men over here when they can find nothing else for nome of all corporations; and appeals one must at times cross the track of them to do." Mr. McNally is of the for thanksgiving, too.

opinion that the Germans and the British are more enterprising in their efforts for business than the Ameri-This complaint of foreign Consuls is heard so frequently that there may be some justification for it. there is, the Pacific Coast business men should not be included in the same class with those of the Eastern trade centers. The big exporters of Pacific Coast products do not their men over there. They keep them over there the year round, and succeed in selling the Chinese about all that they are able to pay for.

The wonderful possibilities for inlustrial exploitation in Alaska are reflected in the railroad building now inder way in that land of gold and nystery. The first fifty-four miles of the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad, which will be in operation December 1, cost \$5,770,000, and the entire road will cost \$20,000,000. This road is being built by Eastern capitalists who have made a thorough examination of the field and are perfectly familiar with the resources that will yield the returns on this enormous ex-Railroads which cost more than \$100,000 per mile in new territory are not very plentiful, even in localities much more thickly settled than Alaska, and the greatness of the undertaking is a high tribute to the territory that possesses natural resources of sufficient quantity and value to warrant such an enterprise.

All persons who are patting insurgent politicians on the back, will find there is no "insurgency" against protectionist policy in the United States. That policy never was so firmly established as now. The Oregonian is and has been its opponent, this many a year; but realizes fully that the people want it and will have and will continue it; and Oregon, moreover, is one of the strongest protectionist states of the forty-six. Joe Cannon could carry t by a majority equal to any obtainable by Teddy Roosevelt.

"Mother Roberts," whose methods of reaching and treating wayward boys and girls, have attracted wide attention, has opened a mission in this city where she will carry on her work. Upon the basis that every child is an asset to the community and the state that is well worth developing and turning to good account, the work this good wo nan is doing appeals at once to the humanitarian and the political economist for indorsement. It is not concelvable that in this community the appeal should be in vain.

That old railroad crossing sign which cautioned the drivers to "Stop, ook, listen," may have caused a loss f a few seconds or a few minutes of time that was not always valuable, but no lives were ever lost in obeying t. A similar sign, properly heeded, would have prevented that fearful Los Angeles tragedy by which almost an entire family was killed. We are livng in a fast age, but even automobile drivers should find time to slow

In an article entitled "The Sale of the New York Times Calumnies," leals with the Matthews article on Secretary Ballinger, in Hampton's Magazine. The Times shows that the article was written in total ignorance of the facts, and probably with malice, and asks. 'Is it not about time that the inventions of calumnies and fabrications about Mr. Ballinger should It certainly is time; but the cease? muckrakers must have stuff to sell.

A woman committed suicide in this city Thanksgiving, owing, it is said, to despondency caused by separation from her husband. Since she was the decamping party and he desired to milk officials on the practical sides for sulcide as the way out of her despondency is not easily explained.

A Pendleton paper says of W. J. Furnish, who has moved his home to Portland: "Pendleton can ill afford to lose such men as W. J. Furnish.' This is rather tardy appreciation of a man who has done big things for Umatilla County. Perhaps Mr. Furnish should have moved sooner.

Twenty thousand dollars will be exended to get a plan for "a city beautiful." It's a small sum of money, and its expenditure may give pleasure to the promoters. The net results will be, or ought at least to be, some handsome diagrams and blue-prints.

Five are dead in one family from collision between an automobile and a streetcar at Los Angeles. The speed maniac has never yet been able to drive his automobile over a railroad crossing fast enough to miss every-

The Republican advocates of "Statement One"-there are not many of them-are working hard to elect another Democratic Senator. It can be prevented by their defeat.

The "holy statement" has given Oregon one Democratic Senator. Pursued accessfully, it will give the state another. But that might be an improvement on J. B., Jr.

Gatens, who gets the reproof for etting bunco-steerers escape, was appointed judge, in payment of certain olitical and personal debts of George Chamberlain.

One result of the assembly system will be stoppage of the interference of one party in the affairs of another, supported by perjured registration.

Colonel Hofer reiterates that he is not a candidate for any office. Persons who have had most to do with him commend his judgment.

Nat Goodwin has once more gone

back to the stage, and the barrooms

ose a shining ornament, at least part of the time. Some persons are slurring "Beautiful Willamette." But every beautiful creature occasionally goes on a ram-

This has been the best year in history for the pigskin game. Never before has there been so much mud.

The Multnomah football team could still get a game with one of the lesser

The oldest living inhabitant is with us yet. There was once a worse flood.

The turkeys that still live have cause

CHIPS FROM THE WORKSHOP.

Slap at Portland Attorney. Albany Democrat. A Portland attorney while taking a bath got 110 voits of electricity. That wouldn't have any effect on the hide of the average attorney. Portland has a few lawyers who wouldn't be phazed by 2000 volts.

This Rule Works One Way. Dufur Dispatch

When a father doesn't marry the seond time to please his daughter, she leaves home; but when she doesn't marry to suit him, not only is that retreat denied him, but he has to let the new sonin-law come and live with him.

Prehistoric Architecture.

Corvallis Gazette-Times. The older buildings show that the fool

architect who put 20,000 unsightly bay windows, cupalos and spires on Portland business houses was copied at Eugene It's too bad that fellow didn't ge to the North Pole before he landed in Oregon. Mighty Unequal.

Newberg Graphic Over at Lebanon, a girl of 17 has mar-ried two men in less than 12 months, while here in Newberg we have girls who are twice 17 who have not yet landed one man. A more equal distribut nature's products is one of the de of the Socialist which might properly be woked in such instances

Dangerous Man for Governor. Tacoma Ledger. Colonel E. Hofer, of Salem, is wise at

this time in denying that he is a candidate for Governor of Oregon. He it was who last Summer came out with a strong editorial counseling the people of Ore-gon to pray for rain. Now see what has resulted. A man of Hofer's abilities and inclinations would be dangerous in the office of Governor. Just Ginger Up.

Hillsboro Argus.

If you are dyspeptic and prone to look on the dark side of things-just ginger up and make a resolve that you'll quit whimpering. When you are making an eternal scold of yourself, and see nothing but bitterness in this "vale of tears you are only advertising your ills, and being laughed at for your palus. Face the world with brightness-don't cry all the time-like our contemporary down the street.

Self-Help

Newberg Graphic The Weston Leader says Weston has better schools and more business since the Normal School closed than before. The Normal was supported by state funds and possibly Weston had been content to depend on this, the same as some county seat towns drift along and grow heavy with age, the citizens showing a woeful lack of public spirit, as they rest content in the possession of the perquisites coming from the county business.

The Assemblies.

Gervals Star. The Assemblies that are going to be held all over Oregon the coming Spring will be a body of representative men aligned with the Republican party. will be no foolishness. It will be a quiet, orderly body to perpetuate the Republican party for further usefulness and best good for all people concerned. Every earnest working Republican is expected to affiliate, and they will. The assembly will be no man's convention, but composed of Republicans.

The Prodigal Son. Yaklma Republic. According to a dispatch from Spokane, "Senator George Turner, who is no longer a radical Democrat," is mentioned as one f the gentlemen from Eastern Wash ington who may be a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States enator at the next primary election. There is nothing strange about the fact that Senator Turner should be reported as about to come back to the Republican party. He left the party because he couldn't get an office. He trained with all the other parties from time to time when there was a chance that he might be elected. The Democrats and Popuets gave him six years in the Senate Now Populism is dead and Democracy is in a hopeless condition. The Senator still wants an office. We may be sure he will get back into the Republican party if conditions continue as they are.

"A SILLY MEASURE."

Thus Denominated by the Sage of Eastern Oregon. The Dallas Optimist

At the last election a law was passed as follows: "That we, the people of the State of Oregon, hereby Instruct our Representatives and Senators in our legislative assembly, as such officers, to vote for and elect the candidates for United States Senator from this state who recolve the highest number of votes at our reneral election."

What is the penalty for compliance with said "law?" Would the sember be liable to prosecution if he failed to vote as thus instructed? Suppose the member from a certain county was called upon to cast his ballot for Senator and could show that three-fifths of his constituents wanted him to vote for the Republican candidate, but the Democratic candidate had secured a majority of the votes cast at the election; what course would the member take?

Why, of course he would have to folow the instructions of the law; but if the Republican should get the majority, why, that would be a subject for further onsideration by our Democratic brethon. The law was made to elect nondescripts like Bourne, Democrats like Chamberlain, and to defeat Republicans like Fulton. And it may work out just as the framers hope. But we doubt it. We believe the Republican members of the next legislative assembly will vote as he majority of the party dictate.

SOMETHING ABOUT CRIMES. And the Confusion of Ideas About What Crime Is.

OAK GROVE, Or. Nov. 28.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian's reply to Stother Cline seems to make the impression that The Creation of the law forbiding the saie of figure was a failure because it did not stop the saie of figure at Lebanon. Are we to infer that all laws are a failure because they do not stop crime?

J. F. ALLINGER.

It seems difficult to make this subject understood. To sell or to drink liquor, to eat or to wear a thing, to observe Sunday or neglect the observance-and a thousand things more, not "mala in se" nt only "prohibita,"-are not crimes. Nor will the "generality of mankind in general" so regard them. It can no more be a crime to sell or drink beer than to sell or eat onlons-no matter what anybody may say about it. But all mankind agrees that it is a crime to steal or to kill, or to violate the sanctity of your neighbor's household. No fiction of law can make a crime of that which is not a crime.

Dropped in the Slump

Harper's Weekly.
First Wall Street Office Boy-Hello,
Chimmyl Takin any filers dese days? Second Office Boy-Naw! Since I dropped two bones in de slump I bin attokin' to me legitimate business.

TRAINS ADDED TO SCHEDULE TOURIST TRAVEL IS SOUGHT Special Service for Silverton, Ash-

land Gets Local.

Additional trains and extension in the present schedule on both the main and branch lines of the Southern Pacific sys-tem are provided in the new time card eced at the Harriman offices yes terday. The new schedule will become effective tomorrow. Provision has been this city and Silverton and an additional train on the Sheridan division. Other hanges have been arranged, so as to rovide an uninterrupted local train serv-

Silverton, but it was found that the car would not meet the requirements of the travel on that branch. Consequently, the motor car will be placed on the run between this city and Oswego in a few lays.

A special local train will be operated on the Silverton branch. It will leave Silverton daily at 7 A. M., arriving in Portland at 9:30 A. M. Returning, it will leave this city at 6:20 P. M., and arrive at Silverton at 8:50 P. M. This train will make one round-trip daily. Advices have been received at the Harriman offices that the other motor car, which is runang between Dayton and Wallula, Wash., is giving satisfactory service.

Beginning tomorrow, the Cottage Grove train, which has been reaching Portland-at 16:40 P. M., will start from Ashland. leaving at 7:35 A. M. Its time of arrival here will be the same as under the present schedule. The Southern Pacific now operates a local between Roseburg and Ashnd and the extension of the service of the Cottage Grove train to Roseburg will give the people between Cottage Grove and Roseburg a local train. Train No. 12, which now leaves Portland at 8:15 P. hereafter will depart at 8:30 A. 15 minutes later, and will reach Ashland at 12:15 A. M. instead of 11:30 P. M., as

The Cottage Grove local will continue to leave Portland at 4:15 P. M. and will run through to Roseburg, arriving at the lat-ter place at 1:10 A. M. On the West Side division, Train No. 2, which leaves Cor-vaills at 12:45 P. M., will leave that city 1:30 P. M., arriving in Portland at 6:20 M. instead of 5:55 under the present chedule. By the addition of train on the Sheridan branch, patrons of the company will be able to make a round trip daily between Portland and Sheridan Under the present schedule only one train is operated on this division. The schedale for the additional train has not been finally determined.

A further change in the schedule affects the Dalias local, which hereafter will leave the Polk County metropolis daily at 2:10 P. M., arriving in Portland at 5:55 P. M., instead of 5:65 P. M.

"We have considered that we were giv-ing the people of Western Oregon an entirely satisfactory train service John M. Scott, assistant general passen-ger agent of the Harriman lines, yester-day, "but with the enlarged service which is provided for in the new time card, certainly no complaint can result. W quate for the accommodation of all passenger business offered on the main line between Portland and Ashland, as well as on the branch lines running into this city.

CITY TO MEET JUDGE LOVETT

Informal Reception Arranged for Tonight at Commercial Club.

Judge Robert S. Lovett, head of the Harriman system, yesterday telegraphed from Scattle his acceptance of an invita-tion to meet the business men of Portland informally tonight. Accordingly arrangements have been made for a recep-tion to Judge Lovett and his associates, Julius Kruttschnitt and J. C. Stubbs, at the Portland Commercial Club, at 8 o'clock tonight. There will be no speech-making and the function is intended merely to give the new head of the Harriman system an opportunity to meet personally the business men of this city. sonally the business men of this city Indee Loyett and party spent yester day inspecting the Harriman properties in Tacoma and Seattle. They will return to Portland some time this afternoon, execting to leave about midnight for San

GREAT NORTHERN TO ENTER MRS. GEISER'S WILL FILED

Francisco.

Only Obstacle to Portland Service Is Grandchildren Get \$1000 Each; Spokane Franchise.

With the completion of a two-m! branch from Spokane south to a connec-tion with the Spokane, Portland & Seat-ile, the Great Northern will be ready to naugurate a through train service to this city. Included in the construction of this short branch is a tunnel 210 feet ong. Porter Brothers, the Hill conractors, are doing the work, which will be finished early in December. When this has been done, the Great

Northern will be prepared to begin its service to Portland. The only obstacle yet in the way is a franchise from the Spokane City Council covering that por-ion of the track within the city limits. tion for the franchise.

TWO PERSONS HAVE COMPLAINT Railroad Commission Asked to Trace

Up Lost Freight, Stolen Suitcase.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—J. E. Henkle, of Philomath, Or., has advised the Railroad Commission that he had cergoods lost in transit from the East and that the Southern Pacific has made no effort to straighten the matter out, Ithough the loss occurred a year and a

Herman Meyer has written the Commis-Herman Meyer has written the sion that on November 7, 1969, while encoute from Omaha to Portland, and while the conductor and porter were out on the depot platform, a man entered the car and stole his suitcase and an overcont belonging to another passenger. The Commission has asked the Pullman Company whether it intrada to reimburse. whether it intends to reimburs

Missouri Pacific Must Improve. TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 36.-The state seard of railroad commissioners today esued an order to the Missouri Pacifi-o put its lines in Kansas in standar condition by the close of the year 1910. This order followed the conference beween Stubbs and officials of the Missouri Pacific and is based on letters written to the board stating the intended improve-

Railroad Personals.

H. M. Adams, general freight and passenger agent; J. Russell, general super-intendent; E. E. Lillie, superintendent of car service, and C. M. Fowler, traveling freight agent, of the Spokane, Portland & Scattle, left yesterday on an inspection trip over the North Bank and Astoria & Columbia River Roads.

H. A. Jackson, general freight and passenger agent for the Great Northern, yesterday was advised from the Seattle offices of his company that the Great Northern train service had been restored ompletely, after a temporary interruption on account of unfavorable weather

conditions.

Benage S. Josselyn, president of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, is expected to return today from the East, where he has been on husiness connected with the company's large interests been

W. R. McInnes, traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, and W. B. Langau, as-sistant traffic manager of the same sys-tem, with offices in Montreal, were in Portland yesterday.

Scott, of Harriman Lines, Returns From Trip to Canada.

John M. Scott, assistant general passenger agent for the Harriman lines, returned yesterday from a business trip to Winnipeg and other Canadian cities between that city and Spokane. He was accompanied by W. R. Skey, traveffective tomorrow. Provision has been cling passenger agent for the O. R. & made for a special local train between N. at Spokane, and their mission was to Interest Canadian tourists in the at-tractiveness of traveling via Spokane and Portland and the Sunset route to Southern California Winter resorts. the present time the bulk of this travel goes via Kansas City to Florida, Those

> Sunset route to California, After an absence of 24 years, I was surprised to note the remarkable development of that section of Canada I visited. The people generally are prosperous and many of them annually, during the rigid Win ter season, seek more pleasant region; "Among the places I visited was Med-icine Hat, a city of about 10,000 inhab-ltants. An erroneous impression pre-valls concerning this place, which is reputed to be the coldest city on the American continent. That belief orig-inated from the fact that the first weather bureau established in Canada was installed at Medicine Hat, and in the reports which were sent out

such reports came from points 500 miles distant Medicine Hat has never been able to live down that reputation. As a mat-ter of fact, weather conditions there are much more mild than in any other Canadian city within many miles. While I was at Medicine Hat the thermometer registered only a few degrees above freezing, while it was 15 degrees below ro at another town less than 20 miles distant. This remarkable difference in temperature is explainable from the fact Medicine Hat enfoys natural protection from severe weather conditions that other sections of Canada do not

that place the city itself was credited

with having furnished the reports of 15 and 20 degrees below zero, although

Mr. Scott formerly resided at Montreal, and in 1885 served as a member of an artillery organization during the Riel rebellion, which occurred in the vicinity of the cities he visited on this trip. He met several of his old comrades and numerous friends he had not seen for a quarter of a century,

YOAKUM WANTS FRISCO LINE

New York Believes Control Will Be Turned Over to Edwin Hawley.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.-In responsible banking circles it was intimated today that negotiations for the sale of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad to Benjamin F. Yoakum, chairman of the execu-Island & Pacific Railway Company, were

the St. Louis & San Francisco system which was organized in large part by Mr. Yoakum, is controlled by the Rock Island Company through ownership of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail-

It is believed Mr. Yoakum will turn conover to Edwin Hawley, with whom he is already Interested in various Mr. Hawley, however, controls the Chicago & Alton and Missouri, Kansas & Texas, both of which are in a sense conpeting lines with the St. Louis & San Francisco.

Spokane to Go on Excursion.

Under the uspices of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce the yearly sursonally conducted Inland Empire excursion to Los Angeles will be given in January. This excursion will leave Spokane on the night of January 17 and the party will spend the following day in this city. The cursionists will travel in a special train on which accommodations will be limited to 250 persons. Included in the party from the larger cities in Western Canada,

Children Remainder of \$75,000 BAKER CITY, Or., Nov. 36.- (Special.) -- The will of Mrs. Gelser, just filed here, disposes of property valued conservatively estimated in the petition for probate at \$47.500 and generally believed to be worth fully \$15,000. The family home at Second and Madison streets and the household effects are bequeathed to a daughter, Miss Louise Geiser, and the decedent's personal effects are divided between Miss. Louise Gelser and another daughter, Mrs.

Emma Pollman.

The remainder of the estate, after bequests of \$1000 each have been paid to five grandchildren and all debts and funeral expenses have been discharged, is ordered to be divided equally between the bulleting Albert Gelster of California; tive children, Albert Gelser, of California; Edward and Frank Geiser, of Portland, and Miss Louise Geiser and Mrs. Emma and Siles of Baker City. The daughters are named as executrices, with full power.

William Pollman, John Schmitz and Walter Fernald were named as apprais-

SPINSTER CALLED TO COURT Heir and Executrix to Estate Must

Show Cause. Lydia Rodney, a spinster 73 years old, was recently appointed by County Judge Webster executrix of the estate of Clementina Rodney, her sister, must appear in the County Court at 9 A. M., December 4 to show cause why she should not be removed. Sanderson Reed, upon whose petition she was appointed, filed objections yesterday to her continuance as executrix of the will, saying that she is incompetent. It consists of 14 tracts of land, and seven outstanding mortgages. Miss Rodney is the sole heir of the deceased, who died October 13.

Dayton Secures Electric Lights.

DAYTON, Or., Nov. 26 .- (Special.)-The electric street lighting system now being installed on the streets of Dayton by the Yambill Electric Company, of Newberg, is rapidly nearing comple-tion. Lights were first turned on Mon-day night. The city has entered into ten-year contract for street lights, paying \$750 per year. Several thousand dollars has been expended by the electric company in building the Dayton system, it having been necessary to build eight miles of transmission line between Newberg and Dayton.

Saturday Half Holiday Ended.

All of the city offices will be open for business this afternoon up to 5 o'clock, as on all other business days. The new ordinance takes effect, and all municipal employes will therefore have to work, instead of enjoying a half-holiday, as they have done for the past few years.

Portland Tailor Is Sued.

Abraham Lippman, a tailor living at 709 First street, is being sued in the Circuit Court by D. L. Gee and V. Westerlung. He has failed, they say, to pay them for excavating his basement and an alley-way, and for putting in coment work. They demand \$461,50, \$100 of which is for attorney's fees