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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUG. 20, 1910.

IS BRYAN A DEMOCRAT? The picturesque and always edifying editor of the Louisville Courierurnal more than suggests in a cent article upon Mr. Bryan that the distinguished luminary of the Platte

is subject to a pettiness of soul unbecoming to so great a politican. To illustrate his innuendo, Colonel Wat-terson brings forward Mr. Bryan's attempt to quiz Governor Harmon not ng ago. He finds the secret of the Bryan unkindliness toward Harmon in the fact that the latter was in years agone Attorney-General for Mr. Cieveland, of hated memory to the Bryanites. Colonel Watterson the Bryanites. Colonel Watterson then goes on to wonder whether Mr. Bryan would not discover fatal ob-jections to Woodrow Wilson, Thomas M. Osborne and indeed every other Democrat of light and leading if he were to push himself forward as a Presidential possibility. The fact that he might do so seems to the editor of Courier-Journal to indicate ' in Mr. Bryan a certain pettiness, an in-ability to forgive his ancient foes. The Chicago Inter Ocean, comment-ing upon Colonel Watterson's Bryanic meditations, opines that he has erred in divining the motives of the great As the Inter Ocean sees him, Mr.

Bryan not only forgives his enem with exemplary ease, but he goes far-ther. He forgets their weaknesses, which a great statesman will never do. It is told of Cavour, the savior of Italy, that he did not know what personal animosity was. But it also said of him that he never trusted an instrument which had once proved unreliable. The Inter Ocean thinks Mr. Bryan resembles the famous Italian in the former particular, but not in the latter. He is prone to lean on broken reeds. But it is not so mu men as measures which clude Mr. Bryan's memory. There is no con-tinuity in his political life, we are given to understand by the writer in "Some Issue of the the Inter Ocean. ment always looms larger to him than any real permanent issue. Just now it is the liquor traffic. A few weeks ago it was the direct election of Senators," and so on. In other words, Mr. Bryan is an opportunist of the undesirable sort. There are of the undesirable sort. opportunists who unite flexibility with sistency. They amend their course to suit the breeze of the moment, but they never lose sight of the stars which are guiding them to a distant haven. Mr. Bryan feels the force of the breeze, but he does not see the

With much deference to the Inter Ocean, we believe that it is as badly in error as Colonel Watterson in weighing Mr. Bryan's statesmanship. While he does not conspicuously cherish petty spite, he certainly has shown himself to be a pretty good It is probably true that he never has permitted resentment to ter his working with anybody, but It cannot be maintained that his memory is unusually short either for men or ideas. Mr. Bryan doese indeed flit from flower to flower in search of paramount baues, but throughout his career one can easily discern a guiding and organizing principle. The reason why it is not clear to everydy lies in the fact that many people take Mr. Bryan for a Jeffersonian Democrat. In fact, he takes himself take Mr. Bryan for a Jeffers for one. No voice is louder than his celebrating the glories of the man who taught that the best government is the one which governs least, but with Mr. Bryan praise is one thing and conduct another. He lands Jefferson to the skies, but he does not follow him. Mr. Bryan has been "unable to recur to the first principles of Democracy," as the Inter Ocean puts It, simply because he does not believe in them. It does not follow, however, that there are no first principles in which he does believe, though he may It does not follow, however, be the last man in the world to find

it out. From the beginning of his career to the present time Mr. Bryan has been a consistent advocate of centralization in government. In the periof his buoyant youth he taught that all currency, whether silver or paper, should be issued directly by the Federal Government. He would have intermediaries, be they National banks or what not. Later he horrified the orthodox members of his party by coming out for Governm ownership of the railroads, which is centralization of the most glaring spe cles. Once upon a time a cartoon in an Eastern paper which is membered pictured Mr. Bryan as a plucked fowl perched dismally on a ugh in the wintry show. All his slume in his tail, which the artist had far away in a well-feathered nest sat Roosevelt, warm and cosy, surrounded with the downy spolls which had plucked from his rival, "pose," remarked Mr. Bryan, as h pensively gazed on his one remaining feather, or "policy," "he'll pull this one out, too, pretty soon." The not very darkly-velled suggestion was that Mr. Roosevelt has availed himself more or less of Mr. Bryan's ideas. However that may have been, it is true enough that there is not a single one of the Roosevelt centralizing polove of and which he has not called his heart he is a Hamiltonian. leves in multiplying the functions of the Government, and to this parilous heresy he has seduced millions of his fellow Democrats. There is no ference at bottom between Democracy of Mr. Bryan and the Republicanism of the Roosevelt school. not take up farm work or similar in Presidential years. While alleged you don't have to pay it.

ease with which Bryan Democrats in Kansas and some other states migrate to the camp of the insurgent Republicans.

THE CANNON ISSUE.

Speaker Cannon stands alone. He will be re-elected to Congress, doubtbut the hue and cry against him and his iron-clad House organization have destroyed any possible chance he might have for re-election as Speaker. Representative Longworth. son-in-law of Roosevelt and a stai-wart, has declared against Cannon. Even the President, who loves beace, and never seeks or makes war without a strong impulse, has made it clear that Cannon as Speaker must go.

It is idle, therefore, for the insurgents, or for those who have for their own purposes attached themselves to the insurgent movement, to attempt to make Cannonism an issue in the Congressional campaign. The Speaker is beaten and everybody knows it. Even he knows it, but he dies fighting to the last

GRANGES AND THE INITIATIVE.

Evening Star Grange and Woodlawn Grange are much to be commended for setting aside time for discussion of what are termed the most important measures covered by the initiative to be voted on at the coming election. But in the intimation that, ow ing to the large number, only a fev can be considered, danger surely lurks. Can the "great ignorance" that is said exist, and surely does exist, "among all classes concerning these measures" be dispelled by such partial instruction? And how about the referendum? Why this partiality?

A very cursory reading shows that

every one of the "measures" to be voted on requires study, whether they bear the title initiative or referendum. Out of that maze of twenty-five initiatives and seven referendums, to pick out which to support and which denounce is surely a tough job. It is made worse when one finds various measures contradictory of others. Then there are the topics, ranging from woman suffrage and state and county taxation to shutting off fishing in Rogue River except with hook and line-from the creation of five or six new counties to knocking out local option, and creating a board to edit and publish a state magazine, among half a dozen incongruous duties. But the peaches come last on the list. There is one omnium gatherum of an initiative which would take a whole Grange meeting to itself, and then some be left over to the next. Is it sarcastic or straight when it propose to extend the field of initiative, refer-endum and recall? It looks as if the whole earth and the waters under the

earth were under review already.

Again, when the teeth of the Legislature have been pulled and its claws cut close, annual sessions and higher salaries for the members are proposed.

Then, lest elections on old lines be too simple, the new fad of "propor-tional representation" is to be intro-duced. It would not be a bad notion to have a Grange meeting set apart for that, too, and let all the neighbors in. This very free use of the great ideas of the initiative and referendum reminds one of the elephant in the hardly lead him about the country to pick up spilled pins and cents. Great strength should be kept for great needs. So the best suggestion that can be offered the Granges is that they begin by asking what are the legitimate and reasonable uses of popular powers-each and all of them. Determine that and see how many in the long list before them meet that test. If any there are, vote them in, if none have the courage to vote them all out. One thing sure is that whoever votes for a change in Oregon's constitution and laws, or votes in some far-reaching new "measure" without understanding its meaning and force is a very poor friend to the initiative and referendum.

Just one suggestion more. The Granges are setting a good example. should not every commercial club, development club, farmers' asso ciation, or like bodies in our state follow their lead? The time is very

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

That the "back flow" of the immigration movement which has been running in Canada's favor for the past two years promises larger volume than the Canadians will enjoy is quite evident. A Winnipeg dispatch in The Oregonian yesterday said that a deputation from the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce and Grain Exchange called on Consul-General Jones and ed him to bring to the attenrequest tion of President Taft what they term "the organized campaign inaugurated in the United States to induce Canadian settlers to return to the United It is not yet apparent in the States." United States that there is an organ-ized movement to induce ex-Americans to come back to their native land. Most of the Americans who have gone across the line were pretty familiar with conditions here as well as in Canada, before they went. Until we modify our Pinchotized conservation laws, we have no inducements to offer them that were not in evidence

when they departed. The attempt of Canada, however, to check this back-flow reveals a somewhat paradoxical situation. While Canada is endeavoring to attract American settlers and hold those who have already crossed the line, she making equally strenuous objections to the admission of other settlers en tering from the Atlantic seaboard. This immigration is largely made up of impecunious people who have made a failure of life in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, and have been assisted by the Salvation Army and other charitable organizations, and at times by the Government, to reach this new land of prom-Canada is not enthusiastic over this class of population, and is templating increasing the amount of money that an immigrant is required to possess in the hope of checking the flow of undesirables. In this respect Canada's experience is not very much different from that of the United

Thus far we have not received very many of the "assisted" immigrants from the Old World, but among the millions who have poured into the Atlantic ports in the past ten years there have been a large number who have me more of a burden than a benefit to the country. This class of immigration hangs around the cities, and, except in small numbers, does

Their kinship is indicated by the lines of effort. These Southern European immigrants do not readily assimilate with our people. The thrifty among them save their money and send or take it back to the land from which they came. The shiftless add to the already overwhelming cost of crime in the country, and both classes thus more burdensome than are

That Canada will eventually suffer more than the United States from this class of immigration is a certainty, for while our maximum immigration of all kinds is only about 1 per cent of the population, that of Canada in recent years has reached 3 per cent. In the circumstances it is not surprising that Canada is very anxious to reher American settlers. She will need them all to keep order and maintain respectability among others of her

INSURGENTS AND THE TARIFF.

Chief issue of "insurgents" is pro tective tariff. It for long time has been so in this country and may for long time continue to be so. When Democrats enacted protective tariff in Cleveland's Administration, Insurgents wrecked the party. The party's

President led the van of the revolt. Under the Dingley tariff bill Republicans, insurgents grumbled long and loud, until "revision" was necessary. But Payne's revision bill satisfies no better than did its predecessor. Insurgents are on the warpath again.

Just so long as either party adheres to the disguised humbug and robbery of protective tariff there will be insurgency and revolt. The American people will never be content so long as import duties take from one group bestow upon another. Insurgents of Indiana, Iowa, Kan-

sas and Minnesota don't offer real hope to the groaning masses; they don't offer revenue tariff; they cling to the old protective tariff fetich of tariff spoils for favored few and taxes for unfavored many. Until they quit "protection" they cannot be reformed. They are of the same kind as Aldrich.

The insurgents attack the high-wool duty that helps Oregon citizens to a share of the spoils. Yet if they shall succeed in cutting out Oregon's wool duty, this state will then have more

insurgents than ever.

Protective tariff bars insurgents from rational and abiding principle of political action. Until they shall abandon it, their messianic hopes will The right kind of insurgency fail. demands tariff for revenue only.

ESPERANTO.

The election of a Portland man to high office in the Esperanto Associa-tion of North America indicates that this city may number more students of the new language among its inhabitants than is commonly supposed. The idea of an auxiliary language, as it is called, appeals strongly to a great many people.

In the centuries preceding the 18th Latin enjoyed the position of a uni-versal auxiliary tongue. All scientific men and scholars could speak and write it, while for the uses of every day they employed their native speech, English, French or Italian, as it might happen to be. The Esper-antists cherish a similar ambition for circus. Have you not seen him pick their artificical language. They do up with his great trunk a pin on the floor or a dropped cent? Yes, he can do that very thing, but you would that everybody will finally adopt Esperanto in communications with those of foreign speech.

The artificial language has made more progress than might seemed possible at first. It has stu-dents in every civilized country and a literature which is at least not con-temptible. But whether it will ever be used as an auxiliary language throughout the world is doubtful.

We do not attach much importance

to the objection that Esperanto has not "evolved." Many improvements which have apparently not evolved have been adopted everywhere and will never be abandoned. The real complaint against Esperanto is its ack of simplicity. Its grammar more complex than that of English. In the matter of declension it harks back to decaying usage, and its apparatus for expressing relations time, place, inference and so on is difficult for ordinary people to understand. English, on the other hand, is almost free from declension and expresses all relations as simply as possible. In the long run, there i much reason to believe, English will be the universal language of commerce, business and scholarship. Some say that its progress to that goal would be a great deal more rapid if enjoyed a scientific system of spelling.

WITHOUT PORTENT OR PROMISE.

The President, on his recent visit to Maine, commented upon the fact that, by holding its Congressional election in September, that state imposed upon itself the burden of a dou ble election once in four years, since every state must vote for President of the United States in November. Maine and Vermont, now that Oregon is out of the four year's double elecline, are the only Northern states that vote for members of Congress in any other month than November. As to the few Southern states that hold elections in other months, they simply do not count, since they are in no sense political

weather gauges. Formerly state elections were held in the several states all along the calendar, seemingly as it happened, from early Spring until late Autumn, unnecessary waste of time and forces, vital and material, incident to holding two elections every fourth year where one would suffice, was noted and deplored, until finally public opinion was aroused to the point of action. and, in all but the two states noted the political sign-board indicated by a state election in the months pre-ceding a Presidential election, was

Oregon was long the state that pointed the initial finger to the Presidential result in November. Its forecast was the same for many yearsforecast that was usually verified when the time came. What little satisfaction accrued from being first in line was, however, more than out-weighed by the work, expense and oyance of holding two elections where one was enough, and after much political skirmishing the change was made; the state election will be held this year and hereafter in

Long habit constrains us still to of June as the battle month te politics. We congratulate in state politics. curseives, nevertheless, upon a change that gives us but one general election

reform measures barnacle our political system, greatly increasing the pre-liminary election expenses, the cutliminary election expenses, the cutyears will contribute something to the balance of accounts and give us polical quietude in June.

The pivotal states that were in past political contests worked to the limit by campaign managers for "moral were Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The first of these changed its state election date from October to November in 1872; Indiana wheeled into line in 1880, and Ohio in 1884. Since the latter date the October elections, of which so much was made in the National campaign, have things of the past. Maine and Ver-mont will be the first to elect members to the Sixty-second Congress. The election takes place in Vermont on the 7th and in Maine on the 12th of September. Great things are doing and greater things brewing in National politics, but with the Presiden tial election still two years off and President Taft meeting smilingly but with decision and dignity every emer-gency that is presented to him as Chief Executive, the result of the elections in these states will hardly be big, either with portent or promise.

It has been nearly a decade since the last shipment of Willamette Valley wheat was sent foreign, but the possibilities of the Valley as a grain-growing region are as great as ever. Most of the Valley farmers are reap-ing greater profits from dairying and fruitgrowing than they are getting out of grain, but the Valley will this year produce more wheat than is needed for home consumption, and will have a large surplus of other grains. A yield of ninety-nine bushels per acre on a ten-acre field of oats near Hillsboro, with Winter wheat running from 30 to 35 bushels per acre, is pretty good evidence that there are still good graingrowing properties in the soil, aithough it is much more valuable for other purposes. Even the Walla Walla country, the successor of the Williamette Valley in the export wheat trade, is rapidly drifting into fruit and vegetable growing and dairying. The returns are so much greater than those which are possible from grain that even sixty-bushel wheat yields would not tempt the farmers to return to the cereal production.

The Panama Canal is making good progress according to the latest issue of the Ganal Record. For a distance of 51/2 miles, the eastern end of the canal is now navigable for vessels of fifteen feet draft, and on the western end five miles of the big ditch are open to vessels of all kinds. There still remains a vast amount of work before either of these approaches will be completed, but the rapidity with which work is progressing gives assur-ance that the big task will be per-formed in time for the 1915 celebrations that are being arranged in honor of the event. There has been an enormous loss through paying excessive freight rates to American vessels engaged in transporting material to the canal; but, as these the shipowner were all open and above board, there have been no such scandals in connection with the work as grew out of the French attempt to build the canal, and it will be completed on time.

Justice occasionally discards her leaden boots and trips swiftly forward even in Oregon. The accelerated movement on the part of the blind goddess is usually most noticeable along the frontier, where there are avengers lurking in the bushes and liable to leave justice behind in the race, unless she is alert. Attention to the occasional speed spurts of justice is called by the refusal of the Supreme Court to interfere in the case of Mur derer Harrell, who shot and killed the Newell brothers near Lakeview, June 9. Arrest, conviction and sentence were prompt, and the murderer was sentenced to hang September 9. There being no further obstacles in the is of carrying out the sentence, Mr. Harell will probably pay the penalty which he earned exactly three months after the commission of the crime.

The French aviator, Monsieur Le lem in aviation. The great question in flying has been how to keep from wreck in a storm. Mr. Le Blanc's answer is simple and conclusive. He flies shead of it. Falstaff solved the problem of reconciling glory with safety in battle by running. M. Le Blanc thus merely adapts a solution. He does not invent it, but he may discovered the secret of suc cessful aviation all the same.

What's to be gained by transmuting opper into iron? This new professor can't turn his discovery into money Now, if he could only change copper or iron or both into gold, he could sell the invention to Morgan for a lot of money, while the great New banker could capitalize it for ten times the purchase price

The Senatorial committee investigating the "third degree" in San Francisco can learn more and all about it by simply killing a plain-clothes man from the front office.

Chicago's woman superintendent wants to install kitchens in her That ought to make going to school as popular as going to a picnic. If public drinking cups are danger-

us, why is it many men do not die from passing around the same old whisky bottle and gurgling? Shallenberger, beaten in the Nebraska primaries for the Democratic

That is a mighty aggregation that will assault the Oregon City atmosphere this afternoon

renomination, has the Populist deck

Now Portugal is making faces at the Pope, but Portugal is not enough for a grimace.

Danville shows a gain of 70 per cent n the decade. Its biggest citizen grew more than that. As coughing autos disturb Mr.

Rockefeller, he must produce a noiseless fluid. Texas through the usual farce of nominating

The union-made coffin is the last resort of the man who wears the but-

The price of tobacco is raised. But

MR. SCOTT'S LIFE SERVICE.

Estimates by Two Religious Journals of Oregon. J. H. Murphy, in the Catholic Sentinel.

In a truly catholic spirit, the Sentinel has asked me to add my humble tribute to a man who dedicated his great gifts of learning and brilliancy to the wel-fare of his country and a sincere fel-lowship with the misfortunes of humanity.

Scarcely one year ago, Harvey W Scott mentioned my name in his news-paper as an "old friend." I regard it as a blessed privilege to have known this man and to have been counted among his humble friends.

A newspaper records events; it rarely creates them. What arouses a keen interest in one man may excite dis-

pleasure and vexation in another man. pleasure and vexation in another man. So with the editor in commenting on an event. For twenty years have I studied the colonage of Mr. Scott's con-victions, and to my mind these twenty years is a chapter of consistent, fearyears is a chapter of consistent, fear-less and faultless logic, which lauda-tion cannot adorn nor detraction de-face, for your truly consistent man is the man of Mr. Scott's rare character, whose strength of integrity and fidel-ity to truth are superior to opinions expressed in the past, if under other conditions, right and justice demand a revision of policies, but never an abase-ment of principles. Mr. Scott had drunk at the head of the fountain of fundamentals, and in assimilating the fundamentals, and in assimilating the best thought of the day, his instincts in the retrospect of cause and effect, of in the retrospect of cause and circus or experience, growth and an ascending progression of our social evolution, was unequalled and unerring. Herein his mind was free from all prepossessions; he was able to perceive with a vision clear and true the wonderful develop-ment our civilization is undergoing, its inherent possibilities for weal or woe, and he sought to bring out into the fullest and clearest light that any decisive est and clearest light that any declara-triumph for the cause of humanity lay in the avoidance of the errors of the past and in the employment of those principles of human government that had survived the obliterations and decay of the centuries and had been at-tested by the wisdom of the ages. In this respect he was the safest guide that I have ever met in the flesh. He was the bodily presentation of his be-loved Edmund Burke.

The future can estimate at their true worth the services of this simple, un-

worth the services of this simple, unaffected and great man to his countrymen and to mankind. I write of
him merely as a student who has been
elevated by his character and instructed by his wisdom. In this capacity he
appeals to me as the Sage of Oregon,
bigger than party and twenty-five
years in advance of its political perspective. . . Here in Oregon, the
tariff question was Mr. Scott, and Mr.
Scott was the tariff question, here in
Oregon Mr. Scott was the sliver ques-Oregon Mr. Scott was the sliver ques-tion, and the silver question was Mr. Scott; here in Oregon Mr. Scott was the bulwark of decent, well ordered and representative government. In life Mr. Scott was the ablest exponent of Mr. Scott was the ablest exponent of his state's wisdom and patriotism; in death he is the supreme figure of its best aspirations. If there was any bitterness or disappointment that touched the tranquil soul of this smiling chieftain of the philosophic world. I never discerned it in the written or spoken word. His life, taken all in all, was "a grand and noble creed."

"a grand and noble creed."

There are those living today who will bear me out in what I say, that Harvey W. Scott has been, on more than one occasion, the best and truest friend that the Roman Catholic Church had in this state, outside of its own communion. Mr. Chesterton and other enlightened writers have paid no more liberal tributes to the Catholic Church than has Harvey W. Scott.

I looked into his private room the

I looked into his private room the other night in The Oregonian building about the hour of 11 o'clock. The lights were turned down low, throwing a mournful somber over that vacant chair; a melancholy stillness overburdened the room; the amused smile that used to salute my entrance I will see no more, the kindiy and fatherly greeting I will never hear again; the faithful sentinel of the recople's rights has gone sentinel of the people's rights has gone forever, the very walls seemed to be clothed in sadness and I was over-whelmed with the belief that the guid-ing star of this great newspaper who ing star of this great newspaper who freely gave the conspicuous abilities of his long, useful and sincere life, to his country, his state and his fellowman, that this reverent and persistent seeker of truth, had found truth among the immertals, and that future historians will linger o'er his name and future generations perpetuate his fame.

Oregon's Most Influential Citizen. Pacific Christian Advocate

In the death of Harvey Whitefield Scott, Oregon has lost its most noted and influential citizen. Indeed, we think it might be said with equal emphasis that he was the most noted and influtial person in the entire Pacific Northwest region.

He came across the plains when a boy

but 14 years of age; at a time when the heroic elements in the life would be most profoundly impressed. The ruggedness of his character, the vigor of his mind, the emphasis of his decisions were in-delibly fixed by the company in which he moved during these early days. To the end of his life the qualities of the pioneer were predominant. Mr. Scott was a man of very wide

earning, and very extensive attainments. He began his editorial work when a very ing man, but his preparation for that work for many years antedated his en-trance upon it. He was actively inter-ested in everything that pertained to the welfare of this Government and espe-cially of the Northwest part of it. Mr. Scott was an ardent Republican and ultra partisan. He was an earnest believer in strong government and had but little pa-tience with anything which hinted of so-

cialism or populism.

He performed some very valuable services for Methodism. When the Portland University was organized, Mr. Scott was selected as the president of the board of trustees. He entered upon his duties with immense enthusiasm and but for the unhappy mismanagement of that insti-tution before he took hold of it, he would doubtless have contributed all his pro-digious influence toward its success. But the failure of the university discouraged Mr. Scott for several years from com-mitting himself to a similar enterprise, though be always believed in the small but thoroughly equipped college. His article on Jason Lee, read June 10,

His article on Jason Lee, read June 19, 1866, at the re-interment of Jason Lee's bones at Salem, was a thorough vindication of the claim of Lee's friends that he was the father of American Oregon, and it was one of the most valuable literary contributions in the vindication of the claims and character of the early Methodist pioneers of this country that we have ever read.

Mr. Scott believed in immortality. While he had his own views of the

Me have ever read.

Mr. Scott believed in immortality.
While he had his own views of the possibility of the soul's conscious relation to God, and these views were not always in harmony with those entertained by ms. he was nevertheless an earnest believer in God.

One of the best qualities of his character came to the surface one day when the writer said to him: "But your influence must be felt as long as The Oregonian exists, for you have made that great journal and it must retain something of your character on through the years," when he said, "Give me no more credit for the creation of The Oregonian than belongs to me. The greater part of the task should be credited to Mr. Pittock. He has been the greatest influence behind that paper. It is his brain and vigorous planning that has made that the state of the coastle of the very largefluence behind that paper. It is his oam and vigorous planning that has made that paper possible. I have done, very largely, the editorial work, but he has planned and sonrificed and contributed of his means till his is the lion's share of the gredit for that great paper."

LAWYER SUES FOR DIVORCE BRIDGE CASE IS Soldier Deserts Wife at Approach of Stork and She Seeks Decree.

Lawyers, although they are in court every few days, and often hear of the location and nature of the matrimonial shouls, do not always steer clear of them. M. O. Wilkins was one of these who appeared before Judge Cleiand in the Circuit Court yesterday morning and asked for a decree of separation from Anna Wilkins. The attorney said he married her August 25, 1997, and that they lived happily until February, 1999, when he found that she was drinking intoxicat-

he found that she was drinking intoxicating liquor, and remonstrated with her.

"Then we had some trouble because
she stayed out nights," he said, "and
when her father, who is 80 years old,
asked her to come and stay with him,
she left me. I did everything I could to
reconcile matters, and get her to return
to me, but she has steadfastly refused.
It was a year ago last July that she
left."

left."

Z. T. Clark, a neeighbor; and S. Frazier

Z. T. Clark, a neeighbor; and S. Frazier were two other witnesses who testified of Mrs. Wilkins' desertion. The decree was allowed.

Willard R. Wysong was a soldier boy. But when he heard of the approach of Dame Stork he deserted both his home and the Army, if the statements of Mrs. Nina M. Wysong are to be believed. She was one of the six applicants for divorce who appeared before Circuit Judge Cleland yesterday to tell their troubles. She and yesterday to tell their troubles. aid she was married to Wysong in Vansaid she was married to Wysong in Van-couver, Wash., February 14, 1907. The following December, said Mrs. Wysong, he heard that the stork was coming. For 15 months, she testified, she did not hear from him. Then in May, 1909, she had a letter saying he would return the fol-lowing month. But she saw nothing of bim.

While Mrs. Wysong was testifying her while are. Wysong was testifying introduced by the court-room, taking a look here and a peep there. Before his mother could seat her-self in the witness chair he was there. The judge granted the divorce. Mrs. Neva E. Reed said that Ross Reed

Ars. Neva B Rees said that the falled to previde more than \$10 a month for the support of their child and herself, although he was earning from \$75 to \$89 a month. He spent all the money for alcoholic drink and women, she said. for alcoholic drink and women, see Said. At last he left, and so short was she of funds that she was obliged to move the household goods to the home of her father on a wheelbarrow. Her father, Mr. Walganot, has been carring for her since, she said. She is living in Sellwood. She was married to Ross May 2, 1902. This divorce was also granted.

was also granted.

The court decided Mrs. B. A. Stratton The court decided Mrs. B. A. Stratton was entitled to a divorce from T. E. Stratton, to whom she was married at Oregon City, October 25, 1909. With tears in her eyes she told how she was taken ill and when at the hospital was deserted by her husband, who took the larger part of \$1000 she had saved, leaving her only \$3 in her purse. She exhausted every means to find him, she said, sending registered letters to cities where she thought he might be, and at last appealing to Chief of Poilce Cox and Matron Cameron. The \$1000 which her husband took, said Mrs. Stratton, had been saved by her while she was keeping roomers. She has now gone back to that business, in an endeavor to pay the bills which her husband neglected to settle.

Mrs. Marcia Rasmussen, her daughter, told of her mother's attempts at suicide and of the efforts she put forth to dissuada her from her purpose.

suade her from her purpose.

Anna Lewcovitz told the judge she was supporting herself by working as a stenographer in her brother-in-law's real estate office. She said that Henry Lew-covitz deserted her in 1901. She formerly lived in New York City and in Philadelphia, being married in the latter place in 1899. A decree was granted to her.

FIREMAN DRIVER GIVEN BLAME

Street Railway Holds Motorman Not Responsible for Accident.

That Jay W. Stevens, of the Portland Fire Department, was recklessly driving his horse on the dead run east on Pine street. August 19, 1908, failing to sound a gong, is the allegation of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company in its answer to the city's suit against it for damages on account of a collision at Second and Pine. Stevens'

collision at Second and Fine. Stevens horse and buggy struck the rear end of the car. The accident happened between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The streetcar company alleges that had Stevens compiled with the city ordinance by keeping on the right side of the street the collision would not have happened. It is asserted that the motorman pened. It is asserted that the motorman stopped at Oak street while northbound to allow the fire apparatus to pass, and at Pine, after he had starte pectedly came upon Stevens. He did not see the buggy in time, it is said, to prevent crossing the street with the car, so threw on the power in an effort to pass shead of the buggy and avoid the

WINDSOR CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Alleged Failure to Obey Court Order Brings Further Charges.

J. N. Windsor must appear in the Circuit Court at 2 P. M. next Wednesday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. An order citing him to appear was served on him last night. It was made at the instance of Henry Hagelstein, who has filed an affidavit saying Windsor has ignored the court.

Ignored the court

He says an order was issued that
Windsor pay to the clerk of the court
\$4000 belonging to the Campbell Automatic Gas Burner Company, which he
held, and that when he falled to do so
the matter was again taken up, with
the resulting suggestion by the court
that Windsor and Hagelstein meet at that Windsor and mageistern meet at the bank at an appointed time, Wind-sor to turn over the funds. Hagel-stein declares Windsor has falled to do it, but instead is checking out the funds, and has thus depleted them.

Court Notes.

Lloyd E. Swall was found a delinquent child and placed on probation by Juvenile Judge Gantenbein yesterday because the lad, although only 14 years old, was working for the West-ern Union Telegraph Company. The company, it appears, has an agreement with the Child Labor Commission not to employ children under 18 years of age. But it was alleged that E. N. Swall, the boy's father, misrepresented the lad's age in securing him a position. Judge Gantenbein took no ac-

tion, therefore, regarding the company.

Bound over to the grand jury by
Acting Municipal Judge Gebhart on a
charge of threatening to kill Paul
Frank, John Robb filed in the Circuit Court yesterday a petition for a writ of review. He was bound over August 11, and held in jail under \$1000 bonds or \$500 cash ball. He contends that there is no such crime under the Orelaw as "threatening to kill," declares Judge Gebhart exceeded his authority when he held Robb to an-swer to it. Judge Cleiand will hear the matter at 2 P. M., September 7.

Oregon Electric Seeks Pass.

EUGENE, Aug. 19 .- (Special.) -The Oregon Electric surveying crew com-pleted the preliminary survey of Fifth treet this morning and from there ran a line out High to Fifteenth, followa line out High to Fifteenth, following the streets upon which the Lane County Asset Company has franchises. When in the southern part of the city the surveyors ran several preliminary lines into the country to the south, supposedly with the idea of setting a good pass for the extension of the line toward Southern Oregon.

Judge Cleland Takes Decision Under

Advisement.

Presiding Circuit Judge Cleland took under advisement yesterday afternoon the suit to prevent construction work on the new O. R. & N. railroad bridge over the Willamette. Deputy City Attorney Tomlinson began arguing the case in the morning, and Attorney John A. Jeffrey, representing M. O. Collins and Dan Kellaher; the plaintiffs, took up the case in the afternoon, Deputy City Attorney Latourette finishing for the city.

Jeffrey is seeking a writ of man-

the city.

Jeffrey is seeking a writ of mandamus compelling City Attorney Grant
and Municipal Judge Bennett to issue
warrants and compiaints against the
warrants and compiaints against the

warrants and complaints against the bridge foreman and others for obstructing Oregon and Adams streets. It is Jeffrey's contention that the only question involved is whether or not Oregon and Adams streets are legally streets. They have been vacated by the City Council, but a referendum petition has been filed for submitting the question to the voters at the coming election. He contends that the vacation of a street is a legislative act, and that the question having been submitted to the people the vacation ordinance passed by the City Council is not effective.

Having entered a demurrer to the al-

Having entered a demurrer to the al-Having entered a demurrer to the alternative writ of mandamus made returnable yesterday, the Deputy City Attorney contended that the writ is defective because it does not allege the plaintiffs to be either taxpayers or citizens, and because the duty of the officers to cause arrests is a discretionary duty which cannot be controlled by the courts. They also contended that while the state constitution provides that the referendum may be used against municipal legislation the vacation of these streets is not muni-

used against municipal legislation the vacation of these streets is not municipal legislation.

It was also contended that as the petition for the writ does not make the Clerk of the Municipal Court a party defendant, and as it is his duty, not that of the Municipal judge, to issue the warrants, therefore the petition is defective. Further than this, it was alleged that a private citizen cannot ask for the abatement of a so-called public nuisance of this character. No mandamus is necessary, concluded. No mandamus is necessary, concluded No mandamus is necessary, sometimes, the Deputy City Attorneys, as the charter provides that in case the City Attorney or Municipal judge fail to do their duty they may be removed from office by the City Council.

LOW RATES ARE ANNOUNCED Northern Pacific to Make Cut for Portland Fair.

Excursion rates equivalent to one and one-third first class rates for the round trip have been announced by the Northern Pacific to the Pacific National Fair and Livestock Show, in Portland, from stations in Oregon, Washington, Lewiston Junction and west thereof, and Seattle and south thereof, main line and branches including stations on the Washington and Columbia River branch.

Tickets will be sold from such points

and Columbia River branch.

Tickets will be sold from such points on September 5. good for return to and including September 12. On September 5 and 7, the road will make the same rates from South Bend. Centralia, Goble and intermediate stations up to Portland. The Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad participates in the reduced rates.

reduced rates.

The Northern Pacific has also an-The Northern Pacific has also announced excursion rates equivalent to one and one-third times the regular one way fare to Centralia and Chehalis on account of the Southwest Washington Fair, which will be held midway between the two towns, September 13 to 24. The rates will apply from Portland north to Tacoma on main line and branches and on the main line between Tacoma and Seattle. The selling dates are September 19, 21 and 23. Reduced rates to several meetings

ing dates are September 19, 21 and 23. Reduced rates to several meetings that will be held in California in September and October have been published by the Northern Pacific, Camas Prairie, Canadian Pacific, Spokane, Portland & Seattle and Southern Pacific railways. Tickets to be sold on the certificate plan on the following dates and to the destinations named:
August 21 to September 5 inclusive, San Francisco, on account of the Sangerfest of Pacific Sangerbund.
August 25 to September 8 inclusive, San Francisco, on account of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

tion.

September 3 to 7 inclusive, San Francisco, on account of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos.

September 21 to 22, Los Angeles, on account of the American Mining Con-

gress.
September 23 to October 5 inclusive
Los Angeles, on account of the American Bankers' Association.
September 23 to October 3, inclusive

Fresno, on account of the Danish Brotherhood of America. YOUNG PIGEONS WILL RACE

Series of Contests for Fast Birds to Be Held Soon.

The Oregon Homing Club will start its series of young bird races tomorrow night, beginning with the 50-mile sta-tion, and if the weather permits, will compete every following Sunday until the series is completed. The races to be flown are from Castle Rock, 50 miles; Chehalis, 75 miles; Yelm, 100 miles; Seattle, 150 miles; Mount Vernon, 200 miles, and a 300-mile station in Canada, that the National association will designate a week or two prior tion will designate a week or two prior

to that race.

The club will also hold four races from the state fair at Salem on September 13, 14, 15, 16, for which the management of the fair have donated two handsome silver trophies. One of the most discouraging features of the sport is that so many birds are shot by the hunters as they fly over the country on their way home. The membership of the club has shown a consistent gain since the old-

shown a consistent gain since the old-bird races in the Spring, and is now on a better footing than at any time since it was organized. Raiph Warren, one of the most successful flyers in Buffalo, who has now made Portland his home, with Henry Bergar and D. B. Townsend, are three of the new members who are gathering together, some of the finest strains of homers that can be procurred, all of them im-porting some direct from England. E. H. Bauer is still improving his famous Beiglan Honsese strain, while C. C. Belgian Honsese strain, while C. C. Steinel values his celebrated Going birds very highly. E. Lillas is flying the offspring from his imported Hero and Hersey stock, while H. E. Brown is entering the competition with birds of straight American breeding.

MANNING IS STILL UNCERTAIN

Choice of Democratic Organization

for Governor Reserves Decision.

Just whether the race for the Demo-cratic nomination for Governor is going to be a three-cornered affair remains unsettled. It is clear that Jefferson Myers is not going to get out and that Oswald West will stay in. But as to whether John Manning, choice of the Democratic organization, will try the game, no announcement is yet avail-

Mr. Manning wants a clear field and has been holding off in the hope of get-ting into the race alone. Now the prob-lem he must solve is whether he can enter a three-cornered fight and win. A decision will be reached by him he-fore a great while, it is said.