PORTLAND, OREGON.

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Eastern Business Offices—Verree, & Conk-lin—New York, Brunswick building, Chi-cago, Steger building. PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1910.

A CONSERVATIVE REACTION. Democrats are new posing as the onservative party in Eastern States, otably New York, in opposition to the radicalism of Republican insurcents, headed by Colonel Roosevelt. Such is the twist of affairs in the short period of two years, since the overwhelming Republican victory that accompanied Taft's election as Presi-

To meet the changed front, Repubicans, even radicals, are hastening to 'explain" and smooth over much of the insurgent doctrine about "interests" and railroads and business, that alarmed substantial elements of the untry, hitherto Republican. Colonel Roosevelt does not utter the radiral notions that characterized speeches two months ago. Instead he s engaged in explaining that he is "no bugaboo" and that his new national sm means no dangerous departure from tried and true principles.

Yet it is clear that radicalism in the tepublican party has allenated considerable of the party's conservative strength. Foraker, in Ohio, finds himelf unable to swalfow the new nationalism, and but a brief time ago Fairbanks came forth in Indiana with deunciation of the political innovation. emocrats are doing their best to gain the confidence of Republican factions that hitherto have fought Democratic extremes and now are alarmed by Reuhlican insurgency. Does this fore ell a shifting of parties? The quesion is an important one. Yet it is diflouit to see how conservative elenents in the Republican party can ub elbows permanently with the eryan faction of the Democratic party. erhaps, however, the Bryan faction ould go over to the insurgents.

situation is a perplexing one both for citizens at large and for poliicians. During several years past redictions have been frequently made hat the division between political pares is changing. In the present camaign in Eastern States events are ow progressing that may lead to such Dissatisfaction with Repubican administration is taking many oters from the Republican camp to the Democratic, and along with them are going others who are dissatisfied eith the new party control. This sakes a queer mixture of discontents.

The general division between pares is that between conservatives and arty has been the conservative, while ne Democratic party, most of the les for the Nation's treatment. Each posing as the "safe and ne" servant of the people-this in Eastern States, where the conservaive sentiment of business and proprty wields its most powerful influ-

Among the marvels in proposed egislation ground out by the Oregon City Law Factory is one deserving sarticular notice by the taxpayers of he state. It is the official gazette Mil, or act creating a board of three 'people's inspectors of government. ils board of "people's inspectors of vernment" is to be authorized to pend so much of \$100,000 annually the publication of a magazine dested to discussions on experiments s government and reports of instituns as the board does not deem necesary for its own compensation.

The Oregonian has gone carefully hrough the measure expecting to lad designated therein the amount of salary that shall be drawn by each if the three patriots who will try to ransform our present republican rm of government into something ore satisfactory, and is forced to nclude that the framers of the bill ntend that the inspectors shall fix heir own compensation. They are pecifically prohibited from appealing o the Legislative Assembly for any ppropriation and the bill plainly inlicates that the inspectors are to be onld for their labors.

Bills for "expenses and salaries" of he board are to be audited by the cretary of State and paid from the neral fund. It is provided that the otal amount thus paid, together with cost of publishing the gazette very two months and distributing it ree of cost to the voters shall not ex-sed the sum of \$1 for each registered oter in Oregon.

At present there are approximately 20,000 registered voters in Oregon. herefore the inspectors of governnt would have authority to expen-120,000 annually in publishing the gazette. But \$15,000 of this may go or cierical hire, so \$105,000 will be vallable for salaries and printer's

If this bill and the woman sufrage amendment should both carry, he sum available to the inspectors f government would automatically

The Oregonian is not prepared to rust any three state officers with he task eck. \$225,000 or even \$105,000 ong themselves and the State reinter, even though they may have en recommended for office by the eration of Labor, the State Grange nd the associated commercial organations of the state. The measure places it within he power of the executive committees f the State Federation of Labor and he State Grange to dictate the marity of the first appointers as peole's inspectors of government.

If the bill is approved, why should the two executive committees con-er and recommend to the Governor of the same set of three names? In such cepted, why should the Government garbage would be by private enter-

two of the three men, and the third would be some man recommended by the combined commercial organiza-If the bill were a worthy measure in other respects the one fault found in this permitted dictation of appointments should be enough to

encompass its defeat. An inspector of government, as contemplated by the bill, should combine the qualities of expert accountant, accomplished editor and competent detective. Perhaps such a man on the ground of scarcity should be entitled to fix his own terms of com-pensation, in accepting a job, but even so, The Oregonian is convinced that three such men could not do the taxpayers of the state \$100,000 worth of good annually. It is a bill that richly deserves defeat.

REPUDIATING THE DEMOCRACY. Once he was the Democratic car didate for Governor; then the antiassembly candidate; now he placards the show-windows and the billboards and the fence posts with the an-nouncement that he is "Oswald West, Statement One candidate for Gov-ernor of Oregon." Finally it may be supposed he will progress to the point where he will make a bold bid for general support on his real merits as the candidate of the Bourne & Chamberlain partnership.

Why not? He is not the antiassembly candidate, nor the Statement One candidate, for no such primary has nominated him. The attempted appropriation by the Democratic nominee of these popular policies or principles is an impudent assumption that enough of the public may be buncoed at the right time into the opinion that an issue is present in the present campaign that was fully determined at the primary.

One place there is where West can-not carry on his masquerade in the checky disguise of a candidacy he has no right even to pretend he represents. That is on the official ballot. There he will appear as the Democratic nominee for Governor. He cannot evade there his proper classifica-. He is the Democratic nominee for Governor. No other party nominated him. He was a candidate before the Democratic primary alone. Why this virtual repudiation of the party that gave him a great honor? How does the Democratic party like it?

A JUST MIDDLE GROUND. The chief issue in the water amendment question is whether water consumers are to be charged high monthly rentals in order to provide suburban lot speculators and tract promoters with free mains. Do consumers desire high-priced or cheap water? Boll down all the flubdub and pother about the proposed charter amendment and that's what it comes to.

It will cost big sums of money to lay these mains. Abutting lot owners will get the benefit in added value of their land. Should they or water consumers pay for the pipes? It is neither a large nor a difficult question,

Water consumers do not owe lot speculators this gift of free mains. Neither do lot owners owe consumers

gift of free water service. On the one side certain land owners are clamoring for free mains, and have initiated a charter amendment for what they seek. On the other hand, an element of water consumers is clamoring for free water, which iHtherto the Republican they plan to secure presently through a charter amendment of their own.

Between the two is a sensible an just middle ground. It is right and fair that consumers should pay for water service and that lot owners should pay for new m

WEST AND THE MILEAGE

Candidate West undertakes to explain that little transaction about the unearned mileage he appropriated from the Federal Government by the statement that he sought thus to reimbursa the state for moneys paid out on a fruitiess trip to Washington by himself as Railroad Commissioner. This explanation, even in its most favorable aspects leaves many things to be desired. The sequence of events covering this troublesome episode in the otherwise (presumably) blameless record of the Bourne-Chamberlain candidate is briefly as follows:

West as Railroad Commission wanted to go to Washington City, He says it was on the state's business. On his way from Salem through Portland he was served with a subpena to appear as a witness in the Binger Hermann trial. Arriving at Washington, he was within a day or two summoned by telegraph to return for appearance at the trial. He returned. He was witness. He charged up to the state \$252 for his expenses on this trip. Then he collected from the Government mileage from Washington City to Portland and return. Observe that a part of this mileage was for the return trip to Washington, which he never made. West was immediately reproached by the Government officers with attempt to "graft" the Government. Then he turned the money into the state treasury. Evidently the night's sleep West had before he performed this virtuous act had done

him good. The case of Mr. West in this brave enterprise presents several interesting onsiderations. If it was proper for the Government to reimburse the state for money the state had advanced, without satisfactory return, why should the Government be required to pay \$365.20 (less \$50 which West withheld for himself) when the state's investment in West's journey

was only \$2537 If it was important for West to go to Washington on the state's business, and not on his private business, and if the journey was abandoned because of the Government's interference, why has it not since that time been undertaken, so that matters of interest to the state may be properly

arranged and disposed of? If, on the other hand, West's mission for the state at Washington was successfully discharged, why should the state be reimbursed by the Government for moneys thus properly expended and on which it thus got a

proper return? By what process of calculation did West reconcile his acute conscience to md another vicious feature of the the withholding of \$50 of the Government money?

If West was entitled to any of the Government money personally, why was he not entitled to all of it? If West was peremptorily called from Washington to Portland, and forced to abandon the state's business there, why did he return via San Francisco? It is all a highly troublesome busi-ness. The West explanation won't won't wash. At its best it shows that the Government has been victimized in order to make personal capital for an aspiring officer of the state. At its worst it was a petty effort at graft utterly unworthy of a candidate for Governor of any party in any state.

SOME ODIOUS COMPARISONS.

The celerity with which the English court has disposed of the Crippen case gives new occasion for disagreeable comparisons between the course of justice there and here. Crippen was brought to trial for the murder of his wife on October 18. Four days afterward he was convicted by the jury and sentenced to hang. There has been no certificate of probable cause issued to stay the execution of the sentence. No appeal will be taken to a higher court. There will be no new trial and no reprieve. The business is settled once and for all, and Crippen cannot entertain the slightest hope of delay. The girl Ethel Leneve, who was suspected of complicity with Crippen in the murder of his wife, was arraigned with him and brought to trial on October 25. Three hours later, without hysteries, forensic display or vaudeville performances, she was acquitted. It is instructive to contrast this speedy operation of the criminal law in England with some celebrated trials in the United States. The Luctgert case, in Chicago, illustrates our way of managing these matters, though it was far less disgraceful than many others.

In June, 1897, Luetgert was indicted. More than four months later he was brought to trial and the first act in the pleasant little drama ended with a disagreement by the jury. Three montrs later the second trial began. This time Luctgert was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Up to the present time no effort has been made by his lawyers to reopen the proceedings, so far as the public has been informed, but if they choose to do so there is nothing in the world to hinder them. As long as either party has money to spend no trial or lawsuit can ever be said to have been definitely ended in the United States. Apparently some way can always be found to upset all that has been done and commence anew.

The O'Shea case is more scandalous than Luetgers' and displays much more of the habits of justice in this country. O'Shea was convicted of the murder of his wife in 1902. Since that time he has enjoyed the agree-able excitement of four successive trials, to say nothing of a second marriage. While the awful hand of justice has hung threateningly over his head, O'Shea has become the father of a child by his second wife and will no doubt have time to become the father of several more before his fate is finally decided, granting that it ever will be decided.

So one might go on citing case after case by the dozen which unite to prove the dilatoriness, inefficiency and help-The necessity of trying a murderer seems almost to paralyze the courts. They fall into a great flurry over what is to be done and how to do it. Months, sometimes years, are wasted over the question how to begin the trial, and when it is finally completed it is usually discovered that ome ceremony or incantation was performed incorrectly, so that everyhave been in the business of trying criminals, it really seems as if they ought to know how to do it by this me without so much fuss and ineffectual ceremony; but the facts indicate that they do not. With every new trial we see the same confusion and hysteria, the same incapacity to take hold of the business and finish it, the same helpless floundering over

methods. Some of our worst troubles concern the jury. We seem never to be able to get talesmen of the proper sort. Weeks are spent by the prosecution and defense challenging, questioning, investigating in the vain hope of assembling an ideal jury; that is, a jury which never has read anything or thought upon any subject of current importance, or taken any interest in the man on trial. Sometimes one side or the other sends detectives to pry into the secret lives of the jurymen in order to discover their prejudices. if they display enough intelligence to form prejudices. All this is managed very differently in England. There almost anybody makes a satisfactory juryman. Common sense and knowledge of current events do not bar a man from serving. It makes no difference if he has read the newspaper reports of the crime. All that is required of him is an oath that he will try the case without bias and bring in a verdict according to the facts and the law. Certainly a decently intelligent citizen is much more likely to keep such an oath than a wretched ignoramus chosen for his brutal stupidity is. In consequence of the excellent class of men who sit on juries in England, disagreements are there, appeals are seldom heard of and very few verdicts are reversed by

higher tribunals. It is said that the secret of the great efficiency of English justice lies in the power of the judges. They are not mere umpires set over the trial to see that it is conducted according to rule, but they take an active part, bring dilatory lawyers to time, ask questions of the witnesses and cut off foolish obstruction. In this country the statutes often reduce the judge to a mere figurehead. He presides gravely over the trial, but he takes no effect tive part in it. We are not convinced. however, that it would mend matters much if our judges had greater authority. It certainly would not unless they were brought to repentance of fondness for idle technicalities and logomachical subtleties. The quibbling attorney finds aid and comfort in the higher tribunals almost invariabiv. By supporting his scholastic vanities they encourage him to ply his destructive trade and it comes about that between the quibbling lawyer and the hairsplitting judge pretty nearly

disappears. It seems impossible to get an ordinance before the City Council for a satisfactory garbage-collection fran-Each time the attempt is made discovery of alleged "jokers" is made. Yet it would seem that the

every effective restraint upon crime

Oregonian event the Governor would have no be the "fall guy" for a smart-boy trick prise—under strict regulation by the course to pursue other than to name played on it by an officer of the state? city. Stated in another way, it is course to pursue other than to name played on it by an officer of the state? It is all a highly troublesome businesses and the three men, and the third. out of activities that can be performed That is the by private individuals. way to escape "jobbery," extrava-gance, lazy officialdom and high taxes. But a large element of the city's population wish the municipality to enter the garbage-gathering business at public expense. That will add another set of wasteful officials to the public payroll. It is well enough to look at this business closely beforehand, so as to know what it means to taxpay-

Addressing 1100 members of the Women's National Foreign Missionary Society at Denver Wednesday, a Rochester woman stood on the table and threw slurs at the woman who stays at home. She said the woman who finds no time for duties outside her family is no better than a "kept woman," and reached the climax of hysteria when she doubted if there was a woman present who made her husband's shirts. She was correct in her surmise, for the husband of any woman who could afford to gallivant over the country has the money to pay for a better shirt than his wife could make. But her slap at the noblest woman on earth-the woman who prefers to devote her time to the welfare and comfort of husband and children and let the heathen rage in his foreign clime-should have been challenged and would have been, no doubt, if her hearers had not all been of the same piece. She may have had reference to the idle rich, but her term was general in its application. As the remarks were made at a banquet, and that, too, in Denver, there may be extenuating circumstances.

Several men-foes of the Broadway bridge-are damaging the city, impairing its credit and exasperating the public-all this within technical li-cense of the law. In early days, when justice had to be meted out in a hurry, characters that annoyed the community were sternly dealt with by strong men who took the public welfare into their own hands, sometimes called an emergency committee. How long and in how many ways will this community suffer itself to be bedeviled and harassed by the Frank Kiernans?

No doubt the suppression of Mr. Foraker infringes the freedom of speech, but when a man is called on to help elect a ticket it is disconcerting, to say the least, if he injures it every time he opens his mouth. sweet harmony which is so desirable just now in both parties has no more irreconcilable foe than Mr. Foraker. Like cruel Juno, he cherishes his wrongs and values the gratification of his spite above party success.

Now the city is to try again to regain control and use of the "public levee" at foot of Jefferson street. This property was part of the city's dowry when the municipality entered upon its career, and was "given away" by the State Legislature to the predecessor of the Southern Pacific. It belongs to the city; it was "grabbed" from the public by stealth, and ought to be returned. If there is any way to essness of the American criminal get it back, city authorities ought to pursue that way.

Dr. Thomas Shaw says Oregon bacon is the finest in the world. That is what Dr. Withycombe has been saying for years, and, in addition, has been talking in season and out for extension of the industry. Not being a corn state, in the sense of a principal crop, the native hog food is better thing has to be repeated. When we adapted to produce the bacon hog remember how many years the courts | than the animal that runs to lard, and it is along this line that the endeavor must be made.

An anti-prohibition preacher will sue a "dry" brother for defamation of character. Thus Oregon is in the thick of hateful strife and ecclesiastical bitterness even before prohibition is started. What, then, are we to expect after prohibition shall arrive? Really, however, regulation or tempted suppression of liquor traffic makes an economic issue, instead of a religious or an ecclesiastical one.

Victoria's adoption of the single tax was supposed to exempt it from earthly ills, but the guardian spirit of Henry George seems powerless against fire. When all our ideal reforms have been adopted there will still be fire and flood, tempest and earthquakes, to pester us. Perhaps the Lord never intended this world to be a very comfortable place, after all.

The difference between any town in the smiling Willamette Valley and Nome is this: Nome is a place where you go to dig for gold, and if you get hurry home as fast as the good Lord will let you. Any town in this smiling Willamette Valley, preferably Portland, is home where your heart is -and you never leave it

The hig tramp steamer had to be taken through the bridges just as people were hurrying homeward Wednesday evening, and to the many who were held up it looked somewhat as though somebody was "getting even."

Around the excavation for a big building on North Fourth street the same idle men meet day after day for the purposes of criticism and Socialism, and often outnumber the actual workers engaged in the digging.

The local Chinese inventor of basket fender that will "catchee catchee" anything on the right of way is wrathy because he was turned down. He ought to invent something to "catchee" a Councilman first.

It is idle to fine rich chauffeurs or chauffeurs with rich employers-they have plenty of money with which to pay fines for speeding. Jail persistent offenders, and they'll never do it again.

Defective equipment was the cause

it is with a worthless fender on a trolley car, life is held to be cheaper than a device that costs a few dollars. It is well for Walter Wellman and

for his future newspaper contributions that Walter made his long flight for fame toward Europe instead of toward the North Pole.

The Colonel is on the down grade. He was 52 yesterday. More Heney cases are joining the

Autumn leaves.

That was a "proper blyze" at

PORTLAND, Oct. 27 .- (To the Editor.)-It is worthy of note that Dr. Harry Lane has joined the army of malcontents who are just now making a vicious assault upon Oregon's primary law and along with Mr. Oswald West. Senator Chamberlain and his colleague, Mr. Bourne, is leaving nothing undone to encompass the virtual annulment of that feature of the "Oregon plan" which confers upon the people the right to select their own candidates for public positions. In this effort to discredit and scuttle the direct primary law the Democratic paper in Portland is a very industrious ally.

In his speech at Oregon City Tuesday night the "non-partisan" ex-Mayor of Portland advised the people to "vote against every one of the assembly candidates" and he was especially loud and vehement in his opposition to Mr. Bowerman, the Republican direct primary candidate for Governor, because he had been previously indorsed by an assembly, precisely according to method proposed by Mr. Chamberlain four years ago. But in his assault upon the direct primary law Dr. Lane evidently forgets

that it will be impossible for the people to "vote against every assembly candidate," or any assembly candidate. There is Mr. Wingate, for instance, who was an assembly candidate for Secretary of State. He cannot be voted against because he was eliminated by the voters at the primary election. And there is Mr. Hart, who was the assembly candidate for Attorney-General; the voters can't vote against him at the general election because he was not selected as a direct primary candidate. And the same can be said of Mr. Clark, who was the assembly candidate for State Printer. And there were others who fared the same way.

These "non-partisan" scuttlers of the direct primary law should remember that all the candidates proposed by the Republican assembly were either killed at the primary election or transferred on that occasion from their positions as assembly candidates to regular primary candidates, and were so transferred by "the sovereign voice of a free people," to use the hifalutin' expression of the "non-partisan" ex-Mayor, who, by the way, while declaring that "this is not a fight of party but of right," is warmly backed by the Democratic state central committee, and will not vote for a single Republican candidate anywhere in his lofty demand for a total disregard of party lines in the interest of "the right."

It is well that these little games should be understood by the common people who have a real desire to the direct primary law vindicated. Mr. Bowerman was nominated by a large plurality after a two months' active campaign against him because he had been suggested by an assembly, according to the proposal of Senator Chamberlain to "suggest capable and trustworthy candidates to be nominated at the primaries," the voters themselves, of course, being the judges at the primaries, and the "sovereign people" de-cided that as to him the assembly indorsement was no bar whatever-didn't they?

And if the people decided according to the provisions of the primary law that Mr. Bowerman was their preference for the nomination for Governor, why all this nonsensical hullabaloo and hysterical claptrap on the part of the Chamberlain-Bourne-West Democratic machine about "voting against all assembly candidates?"

There isn't any assembly candidate running in this campaign. There can be no enndidates in Oregon except die the rect primary candidates, a

This assault on Mr. Bowerman, which advises Republicans to vote against their own candidate, who was selected by exact compliance with every requirement of that law, is a most vicious attack upon the proposition that the people should rule and, if successful, will go far toward destroying its future usefulness in Oregon.

Is any considerable number of Republicans to be fooled again by falling for the third or fourth or fifth time into this shell game of "non-partisanship" by scuttling the direct primary law through refusing to accept its verdict as rendered last month?

This Official's Task Like Solome

London Cor. New York Herald.

According to the British Medical,
Journal, a public vaccinator is confronted with a curious problem. The
father of a child who had attained the father of a child who had attained the age of four months, and whose name appeared on the public vaccinator's list, wrote to that official a letter in which he explained that he was not unlike many Englishmen, a conscientious objector to vaccination. But his wife, so he explained, was an Italian, and desired to bring up the child in the manner followed in her native country, where the child would be vaccinationary. country, where the child would be vac-cinated at the school age and not in

early infancy.
"My wife wishes me to say to you,"
conculded the communication, "that the
child is half Italian, and if the English government enforces vaccination it must undertake to confine the effects of vaccination to the English portion of the infant. She claims the protection of the Italian Consul for the Italian half of the boy."

Costlier Dining and Bigger Tips.

New York Morning Telegraph.
"The cost of living in New York has increased 100 per cent within eight years," said R. W. White of the banking firm of White & Co., at 25 Pine street. "A few years ago my brother and I lived at the Lorsine on Archie and I lived at the Loraine on Archie and I lived at the Loraine on Fifth avenue, and dined almost every evening at Sherry's. We could get an excelent dinner then for \$2 of \$3, and the waiter never expected more than a 25-cent tip. Could you dine in any first-cless place in New York as reasonably as that nowadays? I should say not Just offer a waiter 25 cents for a tip when you pay your dinner check and see what a stony stare you'll check and see what a stony stare you'll of the Tualatin Hill disaster. Just as get?

Election Donation Is Refused.

New York Evening Post. One of the requests for campaign contributions from Ogden L. Mills, treasurer of the Republican county committee, went so far astray that it fell into the mail box of "Jimmy" Hagan, Tammany district leader. Ha-

gan sent a check for 1 cent.
"It cost you 2 cents to mall me that letter," he wrote, "and it cost me now 2 cents to mail you this check; hence I am the greater loser by 1

Mills returned the check, with a letter saying that he would be glad or-dinarily to get the smallest gifts, but did not care to take them from that

Julia R. Flory Makes Second Attempt to Free Herself.

The second attempt of Julia R. Flory to secure a divorce from John W. Plory, a teamster, is now being made, the case being on trial before Circuit Judge Kavanaugh. The first effort of Mrs. Flory to free herself of the galling bonds was made before Circuit Judge Cleiand, who denied the divorce saying she had in-sufficient evidence. Flory is contesting the second suit, saying that his wife charged him unjustly with arrson, and had him arrested twice without cause and charged with threatening her life.

A year ago last July, he says, he was in his own yard picking raspberries, and was ordered off the premises. He was arrested the next month, he says, for a threat clearly to have the says. s threat alleged to have been made by him while he was picking the berries. Flory says his wife was petulant, and further, that she insisted upon attending lodge meetings, leaving him to eat cold suppers or go to restaurants. The Fforys

formerly had a grocery at 33 East Twen-ty-sixth street.

According to Mrs. Flory, her husband According to Mrs. Flory, her husballed has a sullen temper, cursed and beat her in the Fall of 1907, and told her when picking raspherries he would "get her." He descrited her January 10, 1909, she says, and has falled to support her. She married him in Illinois, February 16, 1882, and they have three children.

and they have three children.
Hazel Irene Larrabee took her marital troubles into the Circuit Court yesterday by filing suit for a divorce from Jack Streeter Larrabee. She says he has been wilfully absent from her since Pebruary 15, 1908, and that during that time he has failed to support her. She married him, she says, July 20, 1906. She asks the court to allow her to resume her malden name, Hazel I. Schreiber. Emily E. Hewett filed a divorce suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against Alfred W. Hewett, alleging that in July, 1807, he deserted her, leaving her to care for five children. She says she married him in Clark County, Washing-ton, June 27, 1888.

Ida Hoffman charges in the divorce complaint filed in the Circuit Court yes-terday that Frank Hoffman drew a pen-knife last May, and told her he intended to cut her in pieces. She says she thinks he would have done it if neighbors had not arrived in time to prevent it. not arrived in time to prevent it. She tells also how he came home from work and after calling her mean names, struck her with his fist and then choked her so her neck swelled. He also threw her gold watch and chain into a ravine near their house, she says. She married him in Portland August 12, 1909, and wishes to take her former name, Haehlen.

ATTACK WITH KNIFE IS CHARGE

Morris B. Jeter's Case Is Set for Trial January 11.

Morris B. Jeter was arraigend be-fore Presiding Circuit Judge Cleland yesterday on a charge of having as-saulted Howard Dutcher with a knife September 15. He plended not guilty, and his case was set for trial Jan-

John Kanikowsky married Anna Gudat in Germany and took another wife in the person of Lena Straus without the formality of a divorce from without the formality of a divorce from the first, according to the allegations of an indictment, which is on file in the Circuit Court. He pleaded not guilty before Judge Cleland yesterday afternoon, and will be tried January 3. It was on November 18, 1885, according to the indictment, that Kanikowsky married in Germany, and on February 21, 1908, that he married his second

wife. R. Kennedy was arraigned and al-R. Kennedy was already to plead to lowed until next Monday to plead to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that on a charge of obtaining false pretenses. It is alleged that on August 19 he secured \$1000 from H. B. Riffle by selling him a third interest in the Producers' Commission Company, alleged to be owned, not by Kennedy, but by the Portland Brokerage Com-

Mining Company Sues.

*M. H. Houser is defendant in a suit for \$29,000, brought against him in the Circuit Court yesterday by the Nay-Aug Idaho Mines Company. It is alleged he purchased from George W. Holcomb and people, and if the people don't know enough to select their own preferences, what is the primary inw forf

This assault on Mr. Bowerman, which

This assault on Mr. Bowerman, which \$10,000 each, payable June 1, September 10 and October 3. He has paid only \$10,-000, it is alleged. Holcomb and Chambreau are alleged to have turned over to the mines company their interest in the matter.

\$800 Asked in Sult.

To obtain his commission on a \$16, 000 real estate deal, C. Hughes flied suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against Charles A. Myers, demanding 00. He sold the property for Guy Wallace and T. J. Leonard, says Hughes, understanding that the pur-chaser was to pay the commission.

Check Forger Confesses.

S. W. Howard pleaded guilty before Circuit Judge Kavanaugh yesterda having forged a check for \$2, passed it on E. Barnickel. The c was drawn on the Bank of California, signed "C. Mann," made payable to Howard, and indorsed by him. It was passed August 2

Cohen Estate Appraised.

B. Lee Paget, J. Friedenthal and Walter J. Gill yesterday filed in the County Court their appraisement of the estate of the late Benjamin I. Cohen. Its net value is \$71,800.

ELECTRIC ROAD IS BETTERED

Report of Portland-Salem Line Shows Healthy Condition.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 37.—(Special.)—For extension and betterments during the year ended June 30, 1910, the Oregon Electric expended \$475,022.65, according to a report which has just been filed with the State Railroad Commission. For equip-ment the road expended \$75,645,44. The total cost is now set down as \$4,573,382,62 and of equipment as \$2,629.15.
It is shown that \$89 was provided for dividends. This indicates that no dividends were declared. The net operating revenue was \$200,747.31 and the total oprevenue was \$200,747.31 and the total operating revenue \$474,\$57.40, with a net income of \$167,326.39. Operating expenses are estimated at \$274,129.09.

The Independence & Monmouth's report shows a net corporate income of \$338,174 and the Kenton Traction Co. has had a net operating revenue of \$3310.32.

Hearings were set by the Railroad Commission today in the following cases:

At Parkdale 11 A.M. October 29.—Long.

Commission today in the following cases:
At Parkdale, 11 A. M., October 29—Upper
Hood River Valley Progressive Association
vs. Mt. Hood Railway Co.
At Salem, 11 A. M., November 1—O. R.
& N. passenger rate hearing continued.
At Portland. November 4—H. Larzon vs.
Northern Pacific, rehearing to modify the
findings.
On November 25 hearing will be given
on the case of the Baker Commercial

on the case of the Baker Commercial Club vs. the O. R. & N. In the matter of distributive rates and on November 29 will be the hearing of the Medford Traffic Bureau against the Southern Pacific distributive rate case. Two cases will be heard at Portland December 2, these being the cases of Dunn and Reimers, both against the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company. The Dunn case deals with passenger rates between Island City and Portland and the Reimers case City and Portland and the Reimers case with rates between Canemah, Oregon City, Park Place, Gladstone and other points in Clackamas County to Portland.

HUSBAND FIGHTS WIFE'S SUIT FRUIT NOT HURT BY FROST

Walla Walla Chilled, but Only Appes Are Unharvested.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 27 .-(Special.)-With the thermometer down to 27 degrees, the first killing frost of the year occurred at Walla Walla last night and indications are for even colder weather tonight. This is the colder October day in 25 years, with two ex ceptions, both many years ago.

Vegetables and vines of all kinds wilted and went black before the rays of the sun this morning and still water was

Pruit is not damaged to any great extent, apples being the only fruit left on the trees.

Cold Grips Pendleton.

PENDLETON, Or., Cet. 27 .- (Special.) -With the thermometer registering 17 degrees above zero last night, Pen-dleton is experiencing the coldest Oc-tober weather in her history. The ther-mometer went down to 24 today and inlications are that it will approach zero tonight. The highest temperature re-corded today was 55.

Water pipes were frozen last night and it is believed that at least tem-porary injury will be sustained by early-sown grain and growing grass.

NEW HEIGHT RECORD LIKELY

Johnstone Estimates That He Ascended 9000 Feet in Airship.

MIDDLE ISLAND VILLAGE, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Ralph Johnstone, driven hither this afternoon from Belmont Park, while soaring for altitude, landed in a field which is not more than six times the area of the spread of his craft's wings. On landing he was particularly con-cerned over the safety of his team rival. Hexsey, and was greatly relieved whot told that Hoxsey had landed safely. Johnstone estimated unofficially to-night that he had ascended probably 3000 feet, a figure which if sustained would be a new American record. He broke two wheels in landing, but hopes

o effect repairs and fly back to the viation field. Island is not an island but a

namlet midway between the ends of Long Island.

CUTTERS SEEK MISSING SHIPS Two Steamers With 74 Men Lost in

Tropical Hurricane. NEW ORELANS, Oct. 27.-Revenue NEW ORELANS, Oct. 31.—Revenue cutters from Southern ports have been sent to West Indian waters in search of the steamers Crown Prince and Arkadia, lost in the recent Gulf storm. A British cutter from Jamaica also is searching for the steamers.

The Crown Prince, carrying a crew of the weading in New Orleans II days ago.

of the Crown Frince, carrying a crew of the was due in New Orleans II days ago, from Santoes, Brazil, with a cargo of coffee valued at \$1.500,000. The Arkadia carried a crew of 34 and a few passengers and was bound from New Orleans to San Juna, P. R. She has not been ported since October II.

Man Knocks Town, Fined.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 27.-(Special.)—For using profane language and remarking that the people of Vancouver are ungrateful to the softlers when a large number here live on the money the soldiers spend, Acting First Sergeant Frank Marquette, of Battery D, Sec-Frank Marquette, of Battery D, Sec-ond Field Artillery, was fined S and costs, by A. J. Bigham, police judge, to-

Manley M. Manning Dies.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 27 .- (Special.) -Manley M. Manning, of Willamette, fied last night at his home after a prolonged attack of typhold pneumonic. He was 34 years old. In addition to his wife and his father, who lives at Oswego. Mr. Manning is survived by three small children, one of whom is suffering from

typhoid.

Apoplexy Kills Laborer. Four hours afer he was stricken street at Fourth George Ryan, a laborer, 63 years old, died at the Multnomah County Hos-pital last night. Policeman Hirsch saw him totter and fall and hurried him

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

HELEN TAFT TO ENTER SOCIAL WHIRL

AT WASHINGTON Charming daughter of President Taft is to forsake her studies at Bryn Mawr in order to assist her mother in her social duties. Illus-

ROYAL FAMILY OF ITALY CLAIMS SIX AUTHORS

Members of the Italian royal family have taken their pens in hand and new books are soon to be taken from the presses. An illustrated story of the authors and their works.

KINGS HAVE A WEAK-NESS FOR DANCERS

Since the days of Herod, royalty has been fascinated by graceful women. The part that dancers have played in the fate of nations is told in an illustrated story.

CARNARVON, ANCIENT WELSH TOWN, IS HONORED

The story of the investiture of Prince Edward with the title of Prince of Wales and the historic city in which the ceremony will take place.

IS JAPAN BECOMING THE

GOVERNOR OF FASHIONS? An illustrated study of what the civilized American woman owes to her Japanese sister in

UNDER THE ROSE, A

styles.

NEW DETECTIVE SERIES Frederick Reddale introduces Inspector Valentine to a new mystery, "The Missing Ten Thousand Dollar Bill." The story tells how the inspector solved it.

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