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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1910.

RESULTS UNDER THE INITIATIVE. That old-time friend and amiable eritic of The Oregonian, the Portland Labor Press, appears to find satisfactien in the declaration that among the recent initiative measures submitted to the electorate this paper "affirmed six measures, of which five were defeated." The statement is not correct, but let it go at that. It doesn't matter. It appears, however, that the voters at large for the most part lit-The Oregonian to vote "no" on all of the measures about which they were in doubt. It happened that severa bills which seemed to this paper to be meritorious went down before the expressed purpose of the public to dis-approve of such gross abuse of the fultiative through which the voters ere obliged to pass on a multitude of measures, most of which should never have been presented for their

consideration and action. Amid the constant fire of exaggerated criticism and extravagant abuse directed toward The Oregonian, it has observed no one who has been bold enough to affirm that the purposes of the initiative were properly subserved by making it the vehicle through which a great mass of miscellaneous and local legislation was to be enacted or rejected. Everyone knows, and agrees, for example, that it was an imposition to require the entire state to pass on seven county measures, and everyone knows and agrees likewise that it was a mistake to press the woman's suffrage question for the third or fourth time in six years.

The public knows that the counsel of The Oregonian was sound, for the results are an ample demonstration that it was faithfully, intelligently and discriminatingly followed. Twenty-four or twenty-five of the thirty-two measures are rejected. Among them are female suffrage, prohibition, pro-portional representation, board of people's inspectors, three radical tax measures, state ownership of railroads, seven new county bills, two annexation bills and several others, all of which The Oregonian opposed. It is not too much to say that in this list are acts which, if passed and enforced, would have made revolutionary changes in our entire form of vernment. The Oregonian was the only avenue during the late election in the State of Oregon through which the public obtained full, accurate and complete information about all these measures. No other paper anywhere undertook it; and none could. The dbility and discharged it, as it believes, fairly, firmly and judiciously. It is proper to init had ignored the many issues raised by these multiplied proposals? proper to ask also what influence gave impetus and direction to the idespread demand that the various propagandists of these minatory proposals be deservedly rebuked by a firm and decisive "no." or chorus of 'noes"? We leave our captious journalistic censors to answer.

The recent experience of Oregon in being confronted with the onerous task of deciding so many things at one time opens again the entire sub ect of the initiative. We think it will be agreed on all sides that the initiative, if it is to be maintained as a vehicle or instrument for expression of the popular will as to desired laws, must be protected from foolish invasion or reckless subversion of its unlimited opportunities. We have no idea that the people of Oregon will be willing to surrender or abandon the initiative, and we do not offer the proposal that they shall. But out of this business we think will come, ought to come, a determination that a specific measure may not successively at four elections be submit ted for decision by the electorate, and that local legislation, such as the creation of new counties, or the Rogue River fish bill, ought to be left to the

territory concerned. There are other limitations which The Oregonian thinks may be justly placed on the initiative without disturbing its proper function of being Legislature through which the people may be able to place on the statute books constitutional amendments or laws which the Legislature may have falled or have refused to enact. It would indeed seem that proper occasion for appeal to the people at large might be considered to be defeat or neglect of any desired legislation by the representatives of the people at Salem. Some day, doubtless, the initiative will be used, as it ought to be, solely as an appellate legislative The Oregonian thinks that there will now be but very little disagreement with its view that it ought not generally to be employed otherwise.

SHIP SUBSIDY AGAIN

Some of the measures pos real merit which are to come before the Pacific Coast Congress which meets in San Francisco this week have got into very bad company. they are permitted to remain there. they may suffer the fate of "Old Dog From the number of ship subsidy advocates who are on the programme, there are appearances that of real worth, like the Panama-Pacific Exposition and a Pacific battleship fleet, are being used rollers on which to slide the nefarious ship subsidy bill into the lime-The venerable W. W. light again. Bates, Lewis Nixon and W. E. Humphin view of the manner which they have ridden the shipaubsidy hobby, can hardly be expect- generally available. It is unfortunate, ple article of food in well-to-do fam-

ed to overlook such an opportunity

for bringing it into prominence. The Pacific Coast population, almost to a man, is in favor of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It is equally well united regarding the necessity for a fleet of battleships in Pacific waters. On the ancient and dishonorable ship subsidy, however, they not only display lack of unity. but the majority of the people are opposed to the scheme. The great army of producers who supply cargo for the world's tonnage have no complaint because foreigners carry their freight at too low a rate. They are fully aware of the fact that there would be no reduction in the freight rates if a subsidy were paid, and that the subsidy would all fall into the hands of the wealthy shipowners and builders. Because the Pacific Coast, like the remainder of the United States, will not fall in line for a shipsubsidy plan does not, however, indi-cate in the slightest degree that we are not in favor of an American merchant marine.

If we were permitted to secure ships by the same common-sense methods followed in every other country that has made a success on the high seas, it would be but a short time until our flag would float over a great To keep this fleet in repair, flect. incidentally build new ships. and would necessitate the creation of new shippards and the enlargement of old A merchant marine that cannot keep affoat unless it is supported by the artificial subsidy system can never be a credit to any country.

JUST A "ROUGH-HOUSE" AFFAIR. After all is said and done, and all explanations that can be offered are close of the football game between the teams of the University of Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural College was a disgrace to the participants, except as they acted upon the

The rough-and-tumble fight of a builies, is a gentleman's game by comparison with this fight. It should settle for some years, at least until the personnel of the two state schools ners in a contest upon an athletic field, are they fit to enter such contests.

What has become of the time-honored maxim that the glorious game of football teaches self-restraint and manliness?

MONEY LAUNDRIES.

The progress of the world does not depend half so much upon the discovery of new forces as upon putting old ones to new uses. Aviation does nothing more startling than this. It merely applies the energy of the atmosphere to a novel device after the same has been used for thousands of years to turn windmills and drive

ships A form of latent energy which has heretofore been sadly neglected and which premises marvels when it is completely utilized is woman's passion for cleanliness. This terrific sometimes takes destructive forms. We read now and then in New England stories how it makes a house uninhabitable and drirves some forshelter. Like fire and flood, woman's hely rage to make things clean is a good servant but a bad master.

An excellent example of its beneficent working comes from New York, Oregonian felt that in this matter it | perhaps the one place in the country where cleanliness is most needed and least to be found. The good dame whose glory we celewhat might have happened if brate was nauseated over the accumulated filth on a silver certificate she got hold of. Whether a fifty or a hundred history sayeth not. Let us Instead of hope it was a thousand. idly railing at the dirty habits of commerce, our heroine haled her washtub out of the cellar and gave the money a thorough scrubbing. It came off the clothesline so bright and clean that the local bankers took it for a counterfeit, like the lumberjack who thought he had leprosy after his first

annual bath. We hope this woman's good examwill be followed widely. should we not have laundries for dirty money as well as for dirty shirts? The only difficulty we foresee is that they would be more expensive. Some of the dirt which attaches to money is hard to wash out. Even the most nowerful chemicals seem to have little effect on it.

PORTLAND'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH Portland's National banks, in a report to the Controller of Currency. an increase in deposits of more than \$3,700,000, as compared with the same date last year. As the five National banks in this city now hold more than \$35,000,000 in deposits. and the other banking institutions in this city hold about \$25,000,000 of depositors' funds, there is undoubtedly at this time more money in the nds of the Portland financial institutions than ever before in the history of the city. An increase of more than \$10,000 a day in National bank deposits for an entire year certainly reflects a highly prosperous condition in the community. The National banks which make such a fine showing regarding deposits also reflect the icial conservativeness which has made Portland famous, by showing a

heavy gain in cash on hand. While there has been some increase in loans and discounts, the surplus reserve of the five National banks is still in excess of 40 per cent, although the legal requirements are but 25 per cent. The showing is one that can hardly fall to attract attention to the city. It should not escape attention, however, that an abundance of bank deposits does not always mean the maximum of prosperity. Money is useful only when it is working. If a bank can keep it moving in legitimate channels it is of great benefit alike to the bank, the depositor and to the com-munity. If, on the other hand, it remains'inactive and is earning nothing for the owners, and is not assisting in any of our industries, its value as a factor in prosperity is minimized. The nimble sixpence always has had economic advantages over the slow shil-A thousand dollars invested in a legitimate enterprise which is producing or earning something is vastly beneficial to the community

than twice that amount in the bank. Confidence is generally worth as much to a community as cash, for There are many reasons for believ-without the one the other will not be ing that the apple will become a sta-

but true, that every community has a number of chronic "knockers" who can see nothing in the future that will warrant the investment of any money. When the political atmosphere is clear and the great staples which Oregon produces in practically unlimited quantities are selling at high prices, the murmur of the "knockers" is drowned in the roar of industry, but in occasional calms the voice of the "knocker" penetrates farther and not infrequently frightens capital, large and small, into hiding Now that election is over, railroad building progressing on a greater scale than ever before in the history of the state, and good crops and high prices are the rule instead of the exception, there is no reason for any chcking of the unparalleled prosperity that has placed Portland in the lead of all American cities for solid and permanent growth in 1910.

THE PRICE OF LOGS. Sawlogs, like practically other commodity that is bought and sold, have a value that is affected by both quality and supply and demand. For that reason it is not surprising to learn that two sawlogs reported as selling for \$7.50 per thousand were \$7.50 logs and not the No. logs which still command \$10 to \$12 per thousand. With the supply of timber diminishing as rapidly as it is on the Pacific Coast, which is practically the last stand of the logger and lumberman, the closing down of a few sawmills will hardly cause a slump of \$2.50 per thousand feet, as as reported from Astoria a few days ago. With the exception of burnedover land, on which the damaged timber becomes worthless unless removed made, the fact remains that the within a reasonable time, there is not "rough-house" raised at Corvallis at much danger of an over-supply of logs being placed in the water

Stumpage values have reached a point where the amount of money involved is sufficiently large to prevent owners cutting timber until they have reasonable assurance that there be a market for the logs at satisfacdistrict school on the frontier, led by tory prices. Water shipments of lumber from the Columbia River year will break all records. While the unsatisfactory freight rates have had some effect on the rall trade, it change, the question of intercollegi- is a certainty that the total output for ate sports between the University and the year will be the largest on record. the College. Not until students can be game losers and magnanimous win- but slight accumulations of the raw material, and as yet there are no signs of first-class logs being placed

on the bargain counter. The days of haphazard logging and lumbering are about over in the Pacific Northwest, and it is highly improbable that we will ever again see the time when it will be necessary for loggers to make a 25 per cent reduction in prices in order to move their stocks.

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT ON APPLES. President Howard Elliott's speech at the opening of the National Apple Show in Spokane touched upon a number of points which are important not only to orchardists, but also to everybody who is concerned in the welfare of this section of country. There is very little doubt that the fruit industry is destined in the long run to become the most potent factor in the prosperity of Oregon and Washington. Mines are exhausted in course of time. Timber is subject to destructive fires and the forests can only be made permanently productive by a difficult and expensive system of protection. Like all more or less serious diseases. other civilized communities, Oregon must depend upon agriculture for the

basis of its ultimate prosperity. Agriculture with us is still primitive and experimental. Our farmers is invaluable. have not yet determined what are the most profitable crops to raise or de cided upon the best methods of cul-tivation. Still to this broad statement there are some exceptions. Experiment has proved that the soil and clfmate of Oregon and Washington are singularly adapted to many varieties of fruit and above all to the apple. Intelligence has been applied to problems of culture and marketing so effectively that most of the difficulties have been overcome. Horticulture has become an exact science with us. We are able to produce fruit of unrivaled quality and supply it to the consumer at prices which leave the orchardist a handsome profit. small sum in fruitgrowing has brought fabulous returns. Almost invariably the business insures a competence to any man who will pursue

it intelligently and perseveringly.

Naturally a business which promises such attractive rewards to industry and capital has developed rapidly. New tracts of apple land in Eastern Oregon and Washington are constantly coming into market. In the Rogue River section great plantings have already been made, and within the next few years we shall see still greater ones in that most favored region. Throughout the Willamette Valley farms are being divided into manageable tracts and sold for apple orchards. A large proportion of our immigrants from the East come with the purpose to engage in the fascinating occupation of growing apples Orchards have multiplied so rapidly in Oregon and Washington during the last few years that misgivings have some minds. Fear is exbeing overdone. The markets of the world will be glutted and prices will fall to a ruinous figure."

· Mr. Elliott advances some facts which tend to allay this apprehension. He reminds us that the apple crop of the United States in 1895 was 60,453,-000 barrels. In 1909, only thirteen cears later, it had fallen to 22,735,000 barrels. The decline was much more than 50 per cent of the entire crop for 1895. The tree plantings on the Const look extensive to observers in Immediate neighborhood, but compared with the consuming capacity of the country they are insignificant thus far. They will not begin, when they are all in bearing, to restore the apple crop to the figures To be sure, orchards have of 1895. been planted elsewhere. Colorado, Missouri and many other favored areas are growing apples more intelligently than in years, but the demand far outruns the supply, and it would continue to do so if every acre of fruit land on the Coast were producing to its full capacity. The population of the United States is increasing faster than we can plant apple trees. Every advance in prosperity and intelligence, no matter where, means a larger consumption

illes before long. Nothing need be HELVEY TRIAL ON TODAY OFFICIAL COUNT IS MADE ORCHARDISTS AND THE RAILROAD said about its agreeable taste. speaks for itself. But President Elliott states some interesting facts about its food value. Many people regard fruit merely as a luxury or "appetizer." They would never dream of making it the basis of a meal. It appears, however, that the apple contains a fair proportion muscle-forming elements, while it supplies more energy than many more expensive and less palatable stances. Ten cents worth of apples, according to figures quoted by Mr. Elliott, will supply more than three times as much available energy to the body as 10 cents worth of porterhouse steak. The fact that fruits are completely digested, so that nothing is wasted in the body, gives them a decide-t economical advantage over many other kinds of food. It is evident, therefore, that the demand for fruit is likely to exceed the supply for many years to come. continue to plant orchards wherever they will thrive without any fear that the world will refuse to buy the apples they bear. For a final comfort, if it be a comfort, we may remember that less than half the trees planted ever reach bearing age.

Two inches of rainfall in Umatilla County has mellowed the soil so that there is still an opportunity for much Fall seeding in addition to that which was taken care of before the rain fell. Good rains at seeding time in the Fall go far towards carrying wheat through a dry Spring. Thus far the prospects for the 1911 crop in the Pacliic Northwest are fully up to the average. Enormous development in the lumber business has resulted in crowding wheat into second place as a wealth producer in the state, but as wheat distributes its millions over a territory that is not much affected by the lumber industry, it maintains cities and towns in a region that otherwise would be very slow in develop-ing. It will be many years before the premier cereal will cease to be one of the controlling factors in Oregon's

Last Summer, when the Eastern crop-killers and market manipulators were booming the Chicago corn market, the December option was forced up to 70 cents per bushel. Yesterday it sold below 46 cents per bushel. As the crop of the country this year is in excess of 3,000,000,000 bushels, this decline in price would apparently indicate a loss of about \$720,000,000. This system of establishing a gain or a loss, however, is not always reliable, for it must be remembered that the 70-cent price was based on a crop much smaller than the 3,000,000,000 bushels that now seems certain. Even at the average price for the past five years, it seems hardly possible that present prices can be maintained, especially if decline in provisions con-

An important feature of the Winter lecture course provided by the Y. M. C. A. is that upon health topics. These are to be presented by speciallats in each of the several lines covered. The first is to be given on tuberculosis, Friday of this week, by Dr. E. A. Pierce. Experience has demonstrated that the traditional ounce of prevention in dealing with tuberculosis is worth much more than the pound of cure. The same is true, in a lesser degree only, in the case of typhold, pneumonia and other young man equipped with health is well equipped for the battle of life. For him all things are possible. Hence instruction in ways that insure health

Plans have been filed in New York City for a forty-six-story building which will measure 625 feet in height from the street level to the cupola and will cost \$7,000,000. Following so quickly the announcement of the forty-two-story building for which a permit was taken out at Seattle, it would appear that Gotham was determined not to be distanced in the race for high buildings-not even by As the Seattle forty-two-Seattle. story edifice will not be built above the sixth or seventh story at this time, it is not improbable that the Puget Sound metropolis will "save its face" by immediately inducing some one to Occasionally the investment of a take out a permit for a forty-eightstory building 700 feet high.

Following Leo Tolstol upon what is no doubt his final journey into selfimposed exile, one is at a loss whether to pity or to censure him. Stubborn to a degree that makes it impossible for his family to protect him, even from the hardships of a Winter journey he still holds to his determination push on, as soon as his fever abates, to the Caucasus, hopes to be lost in the Tolstoi Colony that he founded on the shores of the Black Sea. In the nature of things he cannot long survive, and since his work is done and he has lost all capacity for enjoying life even in its most meager sense, the end of his life would logically seem to be due,

President Feeney, of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, is surprised and saddened to see that "the fight for morality" seems no nearer ended today than it was 100 pressed that "the apple business is years ago. Very likely it never will "Ne'er think the victory won, end_ nor lay thine armor down," says the old hymn. "The work of faith will not be done till thou hast gained thy Fight on, Brother Feeney. The devil trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees."

Probably much good is to be expected from the congress at San Fran-cisco to promote the American merchant marine. It needs promoting if ever anything did. Perhaps medicine it really needs is the repeal of our foolish navigation laws some stones pulled off the top of the tariff wall. Speeches will help somewhat, but these remedies would resurrect the swooning patient.

Money is not everything, after all, as poor old Jones Flourney would doubtless tell us if he could come back from the other world. saken by everybody, he died the other day, nobody knows how, in his solitary cabin in the Douglas County woods Friends count for something; so do books and happy diversions. What does it profit a man to die rich and lose his soul?

Home rule, though enacted into Oregon laws November 8, is not new. It has been in force ever since Eve bossed Adam in their home across the pond 6000 years ago.

Oregon City Man Charged With Shooting and Killing G. W. Smith.

OREGON CITY, Or., Nov. 15 .- (Special.)-The trial of Curtis Helvey, charged with shooting and killing George W. Smith, will commence tomorrow before Judge Campbell in the Circuit Court. Attorney George C. Brownell will conduct the defense, while the state will be represented by Deputy District Attorney Livy Stipp. Considerable interest is being taken in the case by residents of Carus and and the trial will be largely

The shooting, it is said, was the outcome of an old grudge between the two men, who were both 26 years of age. In the Fall of 1963, they quarage. reied at a dance, and shortly before the shooting, while Helvey was acting as floor manager at another dance, he says that Smith, who was the larger of the two, sent him word that he would "beat him to death." As Helvey had a number of friends present, ho rouble occurred that night.
On the night of June 30, the shooting coursed near the farms of the parents

of the principals at Carus. There were no witnesses to the affair, so many points remain a matter of mystary. Helvey insists that Smith way-laid him with a club, and in order to save himself, he shot three times at his assailant, one bullet taking effect in Smith's heart and killing him. Hely then telephoned to Sheriff Beatle II his city and surrendered himself. Self-defense will be the grounds or which Mr. Brownell will conduct the defense. For the state, Deputy Dis-trict Attorney Stipp has been actively working on the case, and he pro: to introduce considerable new evidence to help the prosecution.

OREGON TO GIVE THANKS Governor Benson Issues Proclamation to People of State.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 15 .- Governor F. W. Benson this morning issued the annual Thanksgiving proclamation in the follow-

Thanksgiving Proclamation: "In accordance with the time-honored custom of setting apart one day in the year in remembrance of blessings youchafed to us by Almighty God, and in con formity with the proclamation of William Howard Taft, President of the United tates, I. F. W. Benson, Governor of the State of Oregon, by authority in me ested, do bereby designate Thursday, ember 24, as Thankegiving day, and I earnestly recommend that upon that d usual vocations and repair to their re-spective places of worship, there to give grateful thanks to Almighty God for his odness and loving kindness to us and all mankind. "I further recommend, as a fitting

bservance of the day, that out of our abundance we remember the poor and destitute amongst us, and that by deeds of mercy and charity we make it an occasion of comfort and happiness to others. Let us also devote the day to the enjoyment of hospitality and the strengthening of family ties; to in-spiring sentiments of loyalty to our entry and respect for its laws and "In witness whereof I have hereunto

set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be hereunto affixed. Done at the Capitol, Salem, Oregon, this 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten.

UNIVERSITY FILES REPORT Heavy Expenditures Are Made for Buildings and Equipment.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 15 .- (Special.) -- According to a report of the Board of Regents of the University of Oregon, filed with the executive offices, this school expended \$33,889 for various tracts of land; \$6733.58 for the new En-gineering Hall; \$27,389.91 for the new men's gymnasium and \$5176.72 for equipment for same: \$4758.38 for the gymnasium; \$184,073.82 payroll; \$350,364.25 for disbursements of the regular university, and \$45,627.90 is shown as maintenance on hand Sepber 30, 1910

During 1909 and 1910 there were 23 counties in Oregon represented by students and 21 states other than Oregon. There are 492 courses, including 305 in the College of Literature, Science and Arts; 75 in the engineering department; 24 in the summer school; 12 in the College of Law; 51 in the School of Medicine; nine in the department of music and 18 in the correspondence school.

ELECTION EXPENSES FILED Carl Kelty, Campaign Manager for Lafferty, Spent \$475.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 15.—(Special.)— For the defeaf of assembly candidates and the promotion of the Presidential preference bill, United States Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., expended \$621.30 and no more, according to a statement filed with the office of Secretary of State today. He mentioned specifical-ly that the money was expended for

se two purposes. ari S. Kelty, campaign manager for A. W. Lafferty, Representative in grass-elect from the Second District, flied a statement today showing that he expended \$475 for campaign ex-A. E. Eaton, Prohibition canpenses. A. E. Eaton, Pronistion Candidate for Governor, spent \$150; M. Fitzmaurice, chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Gilliam County, \$70; G. W. Myers, candidate epresentative from the Sixth District,

ELECTRIC LIGHTED Water Drives New Power Plant in Eastern Oregon Town.

BEND, Or., Nov. 15.—Bend now enjoys electric lights. During the past week the power plant at this place was finished and the electricity turned on finished and the electricity turned on for the first time. A large power dam has been built in the Deschutes River and the electrical machinery is driven by water power. A number of business houses and residences have been wired and are now lighted by elec-

tricity.

The city has ordered 10 arc lights to be installed on the streets in the business section. Provision for lighting the residence districts will be made in the near future. The Bend Water, Light & Power

Company has expended over \$40,000 in building the dam and the power plant. This is the first plant to develop etec-tricity by waterpower on the Deschutes or. The present water wheel devel-264 horsepower, and is only one several units that can be developed from the dam

Two Want to Be Postmaster.

OREGON CITY, Or., Nov. 15 .- (Special.) -Promise of a lively race for postmaster of Oregon City is assured by the an-nouncement that Captain M. D. Phillips seeks the position, as does Thomas P. Randall, the present posimaster, whose term expires March II. Both men are well and favorably known in Oregon City.

and their petitions are being freely associate Justice T. A. McBride cele signed by business and professional men. ed his sixty-third birthday today.

The official count of the vote cast in

County Canvassing Board Announces Election Totals.

Multnomah County at the general election, November 8, for state officers has been completed. The count of the vote for a part of the district officers has also been completed. During the work of checking up an error was detected in the vote of one precinct, the day and nights boards having placed figures in such a manner that the wrong figure was read by the clerk in computing the totals. This has been corrected.

The official returns give Lafferty,
the Republican candidate for Representhe Republican candidate for Representative in Congress, a plurality in this county of \$547 over Manning, the Democratic candidate. West's lead over Bowerman in the race for Governor, was 1298 in Multnomah County. Me-Bride, for Supreme Justice, 9841 more votes than Slater, and Bean secured 8415 more votes than Slater McGinn, candidate for Circuit Judge, Department No. 3, received 4255 more votes than Circuit Judge Cleland, the

resent incumbent. The official returns are as follows: Representative in Congress.
 Crawford, William A
 2,912

 Lafferty, A. W
 15,262

 Manning, John
 19,715

 Pratt, George B
 2,152
 Lafferty's lead 4,547 Governor.
 Bowarman, Jay
 13,698

 Eaton, A. E.
 1,450

 Richards, W. S.
 1,885

 West, Oswaid
 14,796
 West's lead 1.198 Secretary of State.
 Benson, F. W.
 18,883

 Davis, N. A.
 2,152

 McDonald, Allen
 2,421

 Oliver, Turner
 6,344
 6,344 State Treasurer. Butler, Leslie . 4,037

Kay, Thomas B. 21,27

Otten, Cherles H 4,338
 Bean, Henry J.
 17,417

 Bright, C. J.
 3,250

 McBride, Thomas A.
 18,842

 Myers, J. D.
 3,552

 Ryan, R. R.
 3,027

 Silter, Woodson T.
 5,002
 rneit's lead over King 4,106
ore's lead over King 3,797
Attorney-General.

Commissioner of the Railroad Commission State Engineer.

County.

County.

County.

Cavanaugh. John P.

24,693

Judge of Circuit Court, Fourth Judicial District, Department No. 3. Multinomath the nearby railroad station in a ware-County. Judge of Circuit Court, Fourth Judicial District, Department No. 5, Mulinomah County. enator, Fourteenth Senatorial District, Clackmas, Columbia and Multnomah Countles.

District, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties. STATE NOW BLOCKS DEFENSE

Testimony in Richardson Murder

Slow progress is being made in the selection of the jury which is to try Aurelius M. Richardson for murder in the first degree, because he shot and killed Jesse C. Hale, Mrs. Richardson's paramour. Deputy District Attorney Page is making every effort to exclude from the jury every citizen who believes

in the "unwritten law." The question as to whether a juror would acquit Richardson "merely because Hale was intimate with Mrs. Richardson and the state of the ardson, and continued his illicit relations even after repeated warnings from Richfor Representative from Polk County, ardson," is asked every juror. Insanity \$19.25; O. P. Hoff, successful candidate is Richardson's nominal defense, yet for Commissioner of Labor Statistics, from the questions asked by John F. \$219.50, and S. P. Pierce, candidate for Logan, attorney for the defense, it is evident that the unwritten law will play a prominent part in the trial.

There is a possibility of completing the jury this morning. Both the state and

> tory challenges. Richardson appeared to be more com-posed yesterday than on the first day of the trial. The courtroom was well filled with an audience composed entirely of men, but there were not as many present as during the trials of Jesse P. Webb and Mrs. Carrie Kersh. When Judge and Mrs. Carrie Kersh. When Judge Gatens adjourned court last night the jury was still incomplete.

defense are now exercising their peremp-

WOMAN SUES FOR \$10,125

Litigant Blames Railway Motorman for Her Injuries.

Beatrice Anderson brought suit for 10,125 damages yesterday, alleging that a motorman for the Portland Railway. Light & Power Company started an Irvington car while she was alighting at Third and Yamhill streets. She wants \$65 for damaged clothing \$59 for loss of wages and \$100 for a dector's bill. The accident happened September 27 after she had boarded the car at East the car at the street and Thompsend streets to come rifteenth and Thompson streets to come to town. She says she stepped on to the front platform and told the motorman to signal to an "S" car to stop for her until she could transfer. When the Irvington car started, she says, she was transfer against the service of the less transfer. rown, sustaining injuries to the legs, hips and back.

Justice McBride Now 63.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 15.—(Special.)— Associate Justice T. A. McBride celebrat-

Close Relation Between Apple Growers and Transportation Systems.

From address of Howard Elliott, presient of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at he National Apple Show at Spokane. This National Apple Show means mucl in increasing the use of the apple all over the world, not as a luxury, but as an important element of daily food. all of you know, the production of apples in the United States has fallen from 80.453,000 barrels in 1835, to 22,735,000 barrels in 1909, although the population of the country has increased during that period from 70,000,000 to 90,000,000, and this great decrease in the production of a valuable food comes at a time when our growing population needs all forms of food in

astantly increasing quantity. The industry of raising apples will act as a check, in part, to the drift to the stites, and is furnishing and will furnish a healthful and profitable occupation for a great many people who apply intelli-gence and hard work to the business.

The food value of the apple is not understood well enough, and this should be made plain by the grower and those interested in helping him to obtain the widest possible market. An examination of the cookery books and the periodi-cals devoted to food, shows that there are many ways in which fruit and fruit products can be cooked and served. At the apple show of the Berkeley County Horticultural Society, held at Martins-burg, W. Va., November 4 and 5, 1909, detailed recipes were furnished showing 101 ways for using their apples. most desirable exhibit of the National Apple Show is the department of do-mestic economy, where apples are served n various forms.

Apples, when dried, and therefore more apples, when dried, and therefore more concentrated than when fresh, compare favorably with bread, dried beans and similar foods in the total amount of food material present, and the apple, either fresh or dried, or preserved, is a source of energy rather than of tissue-forming material. On account of the great decrease in the total amount of apples produced in the United States, the fruit is becoming something of a luxury and is used rather for its pleasant flavor than for its food value. Very careful experiments have been made and show that 10 cents' worth of fresh apples, used as food, furnishes 1467 units (calories) of energy to the body; 10 cents' ries), so that, in general, it may be said that the apple furnishes a wholesome, palatable and very attractive addition to the food supply of the family; and the increasing production of the apple should help to offset the growing price of many and the forms of food. of meat and other forms of food.

The National Apple Show, by bringing together the best minds in the business,

rawford, A. M. 23.374

Crawford's lead 18,232

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Liderman, L. R. 17,020

linsdais, Geó. A. 8.642

lorner, J. B. 5,632

litecl, Robert R. 5,432

Alderman's lead 11,365

State Printer.

Sylander, Geo. 3,566

Sylander, Geo. 3,566

near the primary market.

Now, the best apples command a higher price in many of the great cities of the country than do oranges, but to have the nearby railroad station in a ware-house or elevator, and some at the large elevators and warehouses at great ter-minal points. In the same way, as apple production increases, the grower must have some means of caring for his crop at his home orchard, some co-operative storage at the nearby station, and larger plants at various points throughous the plants at various points throughout United States.

Satens, William N. 19,800

Gatens' lead 11,285
mator, Fourteenth Senatorial District, Clackamas, Columbia and Mulmomah Counties.

Lidwin, LeGrande M. 22,277
Malarkey's lead 16,538
presentative, Seventeenth Representative District, Clackamas and Mulmomah Counties.

Latten, W. H. 24,185

FATE NOW BLOCKS DEFENSE

Stimony in Richardson Murder

Trial May Begin Today.

Row progress is being made in the lection of the jury which is to try relius M. Richardson for murder in a first degree, because he shot and led Jesse C. Hale, Mrs. Richardson's ramour. Deputy District Attorney ge is making every effort to exclude in the West must find a market eant of the Missouri River and extending all the way to the Atlantic seaboard, and even across the Atlantic some of this product has made its way. In this vast country of ours, we are so accustomed to great distances that we take them for granted without stopping to consider their significance; it means something, however, to transport a box of apples from Western points to New York, nearly 3009 miles. For this transportation, and because of the perishable character of the product. If its transportation, and because of the perishable character of the product. If its transportation, and because of the perishable character of the product. If it is transportation exhibits to New York, he should keep in mind how much the railroad received as its share, and look elsewhere for the difference. If he still thinks the transportation expense too high, he might do some figuring on what it costs to wason haul his apples from his orchard to the aretage character that prevails in the irrifive miles and the roads are of the aver-age character that prevails in the irrigated districts of the West, that it costs him about 10 cents per box, and he will him about 10 cents per lox, and he will doubtless turn his attention to something entirely in his own power to improve, and that is the wagon roads, for it is a fact that his fruit runs more risk of damage in a five-mile wagon haul over poor roads than in the 2009-mile

Business men and the farmers must add to their own facilities, adopt im-proved methods for handling freight so that every car is loaded and unloaded promptly, and so that the greatest use can be made of each car and each track. Business men and farmers should post themselves about this great question and can be made of each car and each track. Business men and farmers should post themselves about this great question, and call a halt in the continuous stream of hostile and repressive legislation, and should serve notice on the investing public all over the world that money put into American railways is absolutely safe, both as to principal and fair return on the fair value of the property. You apple growers are fair men and you use brains, industry and energy in developing your business. For your own interest, and for the interest of your children who must have an increasing amount of safe and adequate transportation, use some of those brains, industry and energy in helping to form a temperate and sensible public opinion about the railway business of the United States so that justice will be done by those you select for the Legialature and for the numerous commissions, and to whom you give over the enormous power of control over the transportation system of the country, but with no responsibility as to financial results. of the country, but with no responsibility as to financial results.

Waterbury Republican.
In a few years, perhaps, history will epeat when people adopt the reprehenive custom of mortgaging their auto-

nobiles to buy aeroplanes. Life in Massachusetts. Springfield Republican.
Life is just one damn—no, cam—
paign after another, in Massachusetts.