The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1919.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF.

It may be confidently assumed that the integrity and intelligence of the Democratic party contemplates no sudden and violent reversal of our tariff policy. Newspapers like the New York Times and the World which, better than others, express mature party purpose speak decidedly in favor of moderate action. The Times declares that the Democrats purpose nothing more startling at present than "to carry out in good faith the broken tariff promise of the Republican party as expressed in the platform on which President Taft was elected." The World says that the only policy likely to be reversed by the Democrats for some time to come "is that of extertion, deception and perfidy." A number of leading Democratic politicians have committed themselves to the same policy. The newly-elected Governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson, said in one of his campaign speeches that his party intended to reform the tariff "not by rapid and radical changes, but by prolonged and steady" effort to adapt it to the needs of the Government and the people. Governor Harmon, of Ohlo, says substantially the same thing.

This sensible view of tariff reform may prevail among the Democrats who will partially control legislation in the next Congress, or it may not. Certainly it will not prevail without a struggle, for there are many members of Governor Woodrow Wilson's party who are fiercely opposed to an Monest downward revision. If, as the World asserts, there has been down-right dishenesty at Washington by Senators and Representatives who have openly voted taxes into their own pockets' we can not ignore the fact that those who shared the plunwere not all Republicans. Many of them were Democrats. Of those who voted for the Aldrich bill with brazen and cynical consistency, a goodly proportion belonged to party which is now, according to its professions, to give us an honest revition in the interest of the National treasury and the exploited consumer. We trust that the professions are sin-There is no ground for suspecting that such men as Woodrow on, Governor Harmon and Judge Baldwin do not mean exactly what they say and their influence may over. The cities of Baltimore, Cincinnati. ie the baser projects of men like |

Mr. Bailey, of Texas. nuse no real hardship. he luxuries of the rich. If that does net provide revenue enough for the Government then duties should be mposed "on those things which it will least burden the people to pay for," and so on. This is eminently and economics and if the Democrats eally try to embody it in legislation here is every reason to expect that will succeed. Or, if they fall, it will be through the treachery of their wn party men and not because the Republican insurgents will block the

Conspicuous insurgents like La Folte, Bristow and Cummins, who will e in the Senate during the next Coness have committed themselves to tariff doctrine which does not difer from that of Harmon and Wilson, on this doctrine they went to the ple in the last election and were proved by immense majorities ir political future would be ruined uld they forsake the principles nich they have proclaimed. er else may or may not stand for iff revision in the consumers' inrest the insurgent Republicans dare it oppose it. With the aid of this band the Democrats can pass reformed tariff bill through They have a majority of the ouse. If therefore, the Democrats not give the country substantial lief from what the World calls me they do not want to. It will be ause they prefer to play the shady ld game of feeding the people on ises while they stuff the plutoratic maw with tariff fat.

The apple show which is a feature the annual meeting of the State rticultural Society, held in this city, Il be an event in apple-growing. king and exhibition in the state. display will occupy the three upr floors of a building lately vacated a large department store at Fifth Washington streets. Not only the nders of successful horticulture be displayed there from Novem-29 to December 1, inclusive, but continually and successfully, in fer to make such an exhibit possi will be shown duly mounted and

Apple-growing is not all pleasure, as one can see who will take the time ndy this exhilbt of the insect foes the business, and listen to the leces that will be given during the seaof the State Horticultural Society on the methods used to exterminate Eternal vigilance and unflagg industry are elements that count uccess in apple-growing. But, as ting and incidentally in economhalf or two-thirds of a century from McGuffey's Fourth Reader,

re informed, "there is no excellence thout labor." This statement, that clung to many minds throughout trying vicissitudes of changeful s, has proved true all along the of endeavor, and in no other deent of labor has it been more exemplified than in that of hortistably, perhaps, in apple-

held a little later will demonstrate fully the success that has followed intelligent, persistent effort in the orchards of the Pacific Northwest in the past decade.

A BREEZE FROM CHICAGO.

If you never before heard of W. G. Eggicston, your want of light on that person's nebulous identity is herewith dispelled. There is such a person; or perhaps there is merely some one in the Bourne publicity headquarters who has adopted the obscure and it for several years. a nom de plume. Mr. Eggleston ap pears to be most fitly and congenially mployed, for he is a very interesting lar. He sends from Portland to the Chicago Public, a single tax publica-tion, a long letter devoted mainly to the misdemeanors of The Oregonian and the promising fortunes of Senator Bourne. As a piece of humorous fiction it is not to be excelled, as one may see by a glance at this choice paragraph, following a series of simi-

And what's Rourne doing? Just what he And what's Rourne doing? Just what he has been doing. And he's getting ready to do more of the same kind; more work for popular government. If he's worryleg, he one knews it; he's working for the spread of the Oregon method rather than for redection, believing that the cause of popular government is more important than an office for himself. Whether he shall be redected or retired to private life is a quostion for the voters to decide, as he looks, at it; and that question is of less importance to him than having the Oregon method adopted in other states. Now, what are your going to do with a United States Senator who would raiher discuss methods of putting the Oregon method into operation in Kansas, Nobraska, Minnesota, Illineis, lowa and Wisconsin than talk about his own chances of re-election?

There are impressive reasons why Senator Bourne would rather discuss chances of re-election. In his place any one would introduce Kansas, Neinto details. Every one in Oregon already knows why.

BUILDING PERMITS AND POPULATION. October building statistics com-Dy Bradstreet's, taken in connection with the census returns just coming to hand, make interesting showing of the an remarkable growth of Portland, Out of 105 American cities reporting for October, the value of the permits issued in this city, was exceeded by but four other cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles. The City of Seattle, with permits showing a valuation of \$2,093,100 on the face of the returns apparently led Portland, but the figures included a million-dollar permit for a forty-two story building which reliable Seattle newspapers say will not rise above the sixth or seventh story, and may not be built at all. Transactions of this nature should not be included among legitimate totals. With the elimination of this mythical forty-two story building, the Puget Sound city falls far below a number of other American cities in the value of bona fide permits

issued. Portland, which advanced from eighth place in September to fifth place in October, with permits showing a valuation of \$1,646,620, was far in the lead of such cities as Cleveland, with 560,000 population. Louis 687,000, Baltimore 558,485, Detroit 465,726, and of five other cities with population in excess of 330,000. New Orleans and Washington, with a Governor Wilson says specifically nearly eight times as great as that of Portland by less than \$1,000,000 in the value of permits issued.

While it is naturally unreasonable to look for the record-breaking which has been in progress since the open ing of 1910 to continue to the end, the November permits are still making a fine showing, and by the end of December, all previous records for a calendar year will be beaten by several millions. There is still an unsatisifed demand for buildings of nearly all classes with the population increasing more rapidly than ever before.

BIG BEND TRADE FOR PORTLAND. After many years, Portland is again to have access to the rich Big Bend country on even terms with the lines eading out of Puget Sound. In the old days before the railroad came, the business of the Big Bend and Okanogan country all followed the gravity route and came down the river to Portland. Pack trains and freight wagons carried the traffic between the Columbia and Snake Rivers and the rich territory lying north of the Columbia. The building of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, of course, put the pack train and the freighter out of business. For more than twenty years Portland has been barred from the rich field which has portion of the inland empire. Beginning next month with the operafield for traffic will be restored to Portland and an immense tonnage of grain and other agricultural products chich is now lifted over the Cascade Mountains will follow the water-level grade of the North Bank road into

Portland. This newly-completed branch of the Hill system is 62 miles in length. For that distance it makes a north and south line through the richest wheat ountry in the Big Bend of the Columbia. Beginning at Adrian, the junction point of the Central Washington branch of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, the line will draw an immense traffic west from both of these roads. Proceeding south, it taps the best grain region between Wilson Creek and Wash tucna, crossing the Milwaukee & St. Paul line, and terminating at Connell on the main line of the Northern Pacific, a few miles north of Pasco, the junction point at which the traffic

will be turned over to the North Bank Within this new territory, which prior to the completion of the North Bank line was inaccessible to Portland, more than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat has been produced in a single With new acreage still comsenson. ing in farther north, it is not improbable that this amount can, in favorable circumstances, be increased to 15,000,000. It is not alone in grain that the country is a great trafficproducer, for in both fruit-growing and stock-raising, the region has more than a local reputation. The opening of this new trade field is another tribute to the water-level route to tidewater. It again emphasizes the fact that it is on railroad feeders that mass and distribute traffic from the main

The river bank makes a good grade cannot do much in regulating freight rates on traffic that must be hauled Bend has been re-discovered and is ready for exploitation by the commercial interests of this city, it would be an excellent plan for our merchants to get up an excursion, and, as soon to surprise many who have not visited

QUESTIONABLE LENIENCY.

Judge Tazwell's action in the case for short-weight against Butcher Constantine bears heavily upon purchasers. Before they are entitled to prosea dealer who has defrauded them they must go to his store and demand "restitution," Only when he refuses it would Judge Tazwell, as we understand the matter, sustain an ac-tion against the dishonest dealer. Of course he never would refuse, so that the law for the protection of purchasers does not seem to amount to much. Most people would rather suffer a petty fraud and say nothing about it than go through a daily row with their tradesmen. The purpose of the law is to make such rows unnecessary, as well as to protect the weak and timid, who cannot personally assert their rights.

Judge Tazwell's logic would forbid us to have a pickpocket afrested unless he positively refused to restore the purse he had stolen. It is wrong, by the same token, to prosecute a burglar if he offers to give back his vacuous generalities than his own swag. This is a novel view of justice, and, one may suggest, more commendable for its tenderness than for braska and all the rest rather than its common sense. It is the business Oregon. But there is no need to go of a tradesman to sell exactly what he pretends to sell and what he is paid for. He cannot escape responsibility by pleading that he ordered his clerks to give honest weight and that they disobeyed him. It is his duty to have clerks who will not disobey. The subject of honesty between tradesmen and their customers is too important to be dismissed lightly by the municipal authorities.

> ANOTHER IMPORTANT CENTENNIAL. The Oregon country will round out another important historic centennial next Spring—that of its first American settlement at Astoria in April 1811. This completion of a hundredyear cycle will merit the patriotic interest of our citizens, just as did the centennial in 1892 of Captain Gray's discovery of the Columbia River and

> of Gray's Harbor. These two episodes of 1792 and 1811 gave the United States its strongest claims to the Oregon country-those of first discovery and first settlement. Through the first exploration of Lewis and Clark in 1805-6, then by purchase of Spanish North Pacific claims by the Florida treaty of 1819 and finally by occupation of this region by set-tlers prior to 1846, the United States

perfected its chain of title. Settlement at Astoria by the Astors, as the members of the fur-seeking party are commonly called, marks a chapter of American heroism and suffering that has first place in the daring annals of exploration. Though the British took possession of the Astoria Fort in the war of 1812 and renamed the place Fort George, the place was restored to America after the treaty of peace with American ctaims of settlethat the tariff ought to be levied first | Portland, showed building permits of | ment unimpaired. John Jacob Astor, that the tariff ought to be levied first on those articles for which high prices but \$1,569,000, while Philadelphia but \$1,569,000, while Philadelphia but \$1,569,000, while Philadelphia but \$1,569,000, while Philadelphia but \$1,569,000 led the expedition. He sought a share bigh price to pay for kisses, but many with a population of 1,549,000 led the fur trade, which was then of our best poets would call them monopolized by the British. Astor's scheme was boldly and well ceived, but in his service were Canadians, who lacked both American incentive and stability and who in their far-away removal from Astor, wrecked

Astor sent to the mouth of the Columbia expeditions by both land and sea. His first ship, the Tonquin, arrived off the Columbia March 1811, and at the site of Astoria, April The land party, under Wilson P. Hunt, left St. Louis April 17, 1811 and members of it straggled into Astoria January 8, 1812, and afterward. The sufferings of the Hunt party in the Blue Mountains, during the Winter of 1811-12 are written by Washington Irving in his immortal and

charming narrative, "Astoria." The year 1811 is notable, also, for the exploit of David Thompson in following down the Columbia River from its headwaters to its mouth. Thompson was the first man who explored the upper waters of the river and the first British subject to follow them to the ocean for purposes of settlement. He was preceded there by the Astors by four months. His arrival at Astoria is chronicled as occurring on July 15. He came in the service of the Northwest Company from Canada. developed more rapidly than any other | The British had nerved themselves to new discoveries after the explorations of Lewis and Clark. Simon Fraser, in tion of the Adrian-Connell cutoff, this | 1806-08, followed to the sea the river in Canada that bears his name, believing at first that he was tracing Columbia waters. Then came David

Thompson. It thus appears that Americans explored and occupied the Columbia River region none too soon. Had they come but a few months later, the British would have planted the first claims of occupation in large part of the region of Oregon @ 1 Washington and might have retained it as their

own. The centennial next year, therefore, will signalize one of the most important episodes in our National and local It is fitting that preparations be made to make the centennial a memorable and impressive one.

Crop statistics show that the South shares and in a degree exceeds the splendid prosperity of the North and West. The value of the South's cotton crop for 1910, including its by-products of seed, oil, etc., is placed at \$1,000,000,000. The coal, iron and steel yield may safely be appraised in similar figures, while in various fields of collateral industry, mining, manufactures and agriculture its people are, practically speaking, all profitably employed at a living wage, and more. Exceedingly rich in natural resources, which are now being exploited for the first time in its history, the new South may well forget the old, or, remembering, be glad that it has passed away with the black shadow that for a century kept the development of these resources in eclipse.

Japan, since the close of the war with Russia, has been groaning under the weight of a war debt and taxes which might swamp an even more The apple shows that are lines of the roads which follow the pretentious nation. Well organized

now being held and those that will be rivers that we must depend for the raids on her treasury have been made ADMINISTRATRIX IS ACCUSED BOWERMAN LIKED IN LANE by the rich shipping companies that are now drawing millions in subsidies, for the railroad, but the river itself and in other directions there has been an increasing tendency to bleed the Nippon treasury down to the last dolout of the interior. Now that the Big lar. As a result of this prodigal expenditure of money, there is now a shortage of funds needed to build and maintain the new navy. The budget calls for the expenditure of \$40,000,-Marquis Katsura says that the as the road is in shape, make a trip expenditure of this sum was "un-through a region that can hardly fall svoldable," as "a change in warship construction was necessary to keep pace with the navies of other powers." If little Japan intends to "keep pace" with some of the other world's powers, which are racing for supremacy on the seas, it will be necessary to mortgage the empire and spend all the money for warships, leaving nothing for other expenses. A small power with great aspirations is likely to accumulate more trouble than glory.

> When the White Star Steamship Company ordered the new steamships Olympic and Titanic, they beat the Cunard record for length by more than eighty feet. The Cunard line, which at present enjoys the prestige of operating the fastest and largest ships in service, has issued specifications for a new steamer 885 feet long, or only thirty inches longer than the Olympic. This is not the kind of record-breaking that the world has been looking for. At that rate of progress, the thousand-foot steamer is still much farther in the future than was generally expected. Meanwhile where are the Germans? What has become of that pride of the Vaderland which bubbled over during the several years Deutschland held the undisputed title as the fastest ship in the world? Here are the British back again to the front, not only with the fastest, but the largest ships in the world, and no signs from the Germans of any attempt to regain their lost prestige.

In his desire to promote the claims of New Orleans on the Panama Canal says that "the average time required for a trip from New York to San Francisco is six days, while the average time to New Orleans is but fortyeight hours." The Governor have been figuring on freight schedule, for four-day trips between New York and San Francisco are enough for most travelers. It may also have escaped the attention of Governor Sanders that the center of population in the United States is me distance west of New York, and there are a good many million people in the Middle West and Northwest who can reach San Francisco about as easily and economically as they can reach New Orleans.

A long and useful life came peace fully to its close when John M. Scott died at his home on the East Side last Wednesday, at the age of 87 years. A plain man, an exponent of the simple life, the keynote of which through all of his active years was devotion to the duty that lay nearest to his hand; a farmer by vocation and an honest man in principle and in practice, he was beloved by his family, respected by his neighbors and honored by the community in which fifty of his eighty-seven years of life were spent.

Walla, may think \$250 apiece rather a cheap at the price. Of course much depends upon the quality of the There is a wan, frozen variety which is not worth a penny a dozen, but for the genuine, full-blown kiss \$250 is not too much to pay, if a man has the It stands to reason that he should not indulge in the luxury often ant. without the consent of his wife.

Since Oregon has a stock law which requires owners to take care of their horses and cattle, Mr. Wemme's project to plant trees along the highways may be practicable. But it would not work at all in Washington, where the roads belong to wandering cows and from month to month. marauding steeds. Perhaps, though, the untamed urchin is as dangerous to young trees as any other stock. Wemme might find him to be a serious menace before he had planted a great many elms and chestnuts.

The collapse of Mr. Breed, the "perfect man" of Lynn, Mass., surprises nobody who understands the conse quences of violent athletics. He overstrained his heart when he was young. and now, at the early age of 54, he His fate is what every football champion may reasonably expect.

San Francisco, with a population of 416,912, failed to reach the half million figure, which her enthusiastic citizens generally used in giving out the number of inhabitants. The opinion along the Pacific Coast will be, however, that not many of the people escaped the attention of the census taker.

Acting Governor Bowerman went over to Condon on private business and in the Interim Acting Governor Benson issued the Thanksgiving proc-There is good team work lamation. in the Statehouse.

Oregon will not prohibit culture and sale of hops. Nor manufacture and sale of liquor. Both are important The state voted consistently on this question.

The valleys of Western Idaho again won the big prizes at the National horticultural show at Council Bluffs. Organization and ability to deliver the goods did it.

United States Senator Chamberlain talks brightly and hopefully of the prospects of Democracy. The election Oregon is over. No "non-partisanship" now.

tary" bakery had an experience denied her mother. Alphabetical advantage did not work disadvantage to Mr. Rushlight, for he received the largest vote on the legislative ballot.

The woman who found a mouse well

done in a loaf of bread from a "sani-

The little city of Gresham is going in for home rule all right. An ordinance prohibits the corner saloon.

Portland is in the cloudy belt when an eclipse is due,

Friend of Wernimonts Asks Re-

moval of Anna Wirlitch. secure for herself the entire estate of The canvass of Lane County's vote Nicholas Wernimont, according to the allegations of a petition for her removal from the office of administra-The petition was filed in the trix. County Court yesterday. It is made by A. R. Zeller, who says that he is a friend of Wernimont's family and desires to see the estate properly administered. With his petition is a copy of a letter from J. W. Dozsel, of Monticello, Iowa, written on behalf of the heirs and a copy of the petition of the heirs for Mrs. Wirlitch's remoyel and the appointment of Zeller in her

From this letter and an affidavit by H. M. Cake, attorney for the heirs, it appears that Nicholas Wernimont made his home with the Wirlitch woman his home with the Wirlitch woman about six and a half years before his death, which occurred July 13 last. Wernimont left about 150 acres of land, which is considered valuable, although which is considered valuable, although the worth is not given. Zeller says in his petition: "Your

petitioner, upon information and be-lief, avers that said, Anna Wirlitch knew of the heirs or certain of them, of said deceased, where they lived, but stated, however, in her petition that the only heir-at-law of Nicholas Wer-nimont was a niece named 'Mary Doe,' residence unknown." It is alleged Auna Wirlitch contends she is a creditor of the estate, but Zeller says she has no

the estate, but Zeller says she has no claim against it.

The heirs who signed the petition for Zeller's appointment were: Theo Wernimont, Lena Poeppe, Mary T. Reyling, John Wernimont, Wendelin Wernimont, Nicolas Wernimont, Michael Wernimont, Henry Wernimont, George Wernimont, Mary Wernimont, Miss which the wonderful steamship Anna Wernimont and Elizabeth Ge-

HUSBAND LAZY, SAYS WIFE

Wife Compelled to Earn Own Living Sues for Divorce.

Alleging that she had beaten until her head swelled badly and was compelled to earn her own Exposition, Governor Sanders of living because her husband refused to Louisiana becomes a little careless in work, Bertha A. Campbell brought suit Louisiana becomes a little careless in his statements. In a communication to the New York Evening Post, he says that "the average time required divorce. She says her husband's dislike for hard work led the neighbors to re-fer to him as a "bum and a dead beat."

Mrs. Campbell says she married him at Vancouver, Wash., December 5, 1905. She has three children by a former marriage and one by the last. She says her husband deserted her last August.

Ellen C, Brooks has filed a divorce suit in the Circuit Court against Leo C. Brooks, charging that he deserted her October 12, 1907. She says she was married to him in Portland April 13, 1907. She desires to resume her former name, Hedlund, and to receive \$15 a month alimony and \$50 attor-ney's fees. ney's fees.

PLEAS OF GUILTY ENTERED

Forger Sentenced to Five Years; Thief Out on Parole.

Three criminals who pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court, were sentenced by Presiding Judge Cleland yesterday aft-Fresiding Judge Cleland yesterday afternoon to terms in the penitentiary. George Duffy, who admitted having forged a bank check for \$45 August 5, which he passed on John P. Toft, was sentenced to five years in the Salem Penitentiary.

D. G. Mitchell was sentenced to one year and six months for a statement

year and six months for a statutory offense. Ray Nelson was sentenced to a year and paroied. He admitted having archibald Tiderington, of Walla Valla, may think \$250 apiece rather a igh price to pay for kisses, but many no 2418.

Dock Charge in Litigation.

Circuit Judge Morrow is hearing the suit of Clementine F. Lewis against the Northwestern Warehouse Company for the recovery of \$3612.55, a balance alleged to be due for the use of Columbia dock No. 2 by the defend-The lease called for payment at the rate of 15 cents a ton, according to the amount of grain which passed over it and payment at the rate of 4 cents a ton for all the grain scoured and graded in a machine provided for the purpose. The company has paid \$5850.02 for the year, Lewis alleges, while \$9459.97 was due. The defendant says that payment was made in full

Derrick Foreman Loses Suit. Pietro Vincenzo, foreman of a der rick gang employed by the Cascade Contract Company, failed to recover damages in the Circuit Court on ac-count of the injuries he received when Contract Company, falled to recover damages in the Circuit Court on account of the injuries he received when a rock fell upon him. He sued for \$25,000. The jury in Judge Morrow's \$25,000. The jury in Judge Morrow's woman's suffrage, 200, 2038; 201, 2888; woman's suffrage, 200, 2038; 201, 2888; department, which tried the case, brought in a verdict yesterday morning for the defendant. Vincenzo was employed at a quarry near Stella, Wash. A rock was being holfsed when the cable gave way. The company contended that Vincenzo should have kept the appliances in safe condition.

Railroad Sues Buyer of Scrap.

The Northern Pacific Company brought suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against A. J. McCabe, demanding that he pay \$260.88, alleged to be owing for 48,700 pounds of scrap rails.

Grand Jury Indicts 14.

THE DALLES, Or., Nov. 17.—(Special.)—The Circuit Court grand Jury brought in 14 indictments and two not true bills, and has been discharged. The case of F. Marlon Hensen versus the Great Northern Railroad, the plaintiff asking \$2500 damages for injuries sustained in a runaway accident alleged to have been caused by an engine taking water on a crossing, was entired. alleged to have been caused by an engine taking water on a crossing, was decided this afternoon, when the jury brought in a verdict of \$500 damages for the plaintiff. The case will probably not be appealed. The trial of Orville B. Fields, charged with the robbery of The Dalles Laundry, commenced this evening at 7:59.

Amendment to Be Voted On.

OREGON CITY, Or., Nov. 17.—(Special.)—At the annual election of the town of Willamette, Tuesday, December 6, when in addition to electing a Mayor, Councilmen, Recorder, Treasurer and Marshal, the voters will vote to the state amendment, changing the with ample shed room and hitching posts for teams, if the proposition now up to the business men is carried out. The paving of the city's business center has brought about laws that will not permit horses to be hitched or stand on the pavement, except when unloading freight and passengers. It is suggested that sheds be erected upon vacant lots, with stalls and feeders. A number of merchants have agreed to utilize back lots in this way, particulon a charter amendment, changing the hour of closing the polls at a city elec-tion from 4 to 7 P. M. County School Superintendent T. J. Gary, who was lected Mayor by the Council in place of James Downey resigned, is a candi-

Old Yambill to Make Display.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Nov. 17 .- (Spe cial.)—Applegrowers of this vicinity are making preparations for a commercial apple display here November 23 and 24. apple display here November 23 and 24. The largest applegrowers have signified their willingness to contribute to the collection, which will be exhibited in connection with a display of walnuts by the McMinnville Walnut Club. It is the intention of the premoters of the apple and walnut show to have the same exhibit on display at the forthcoming apple fair to portland.

Defeated Candidate Leads West by 100: Hawley Strong.

EUGENE, Or., Nov. 17 .- (Special.)complete official figures are as fol-

Representative State offices: Congress-Elmore 544. Hawley 2975, Sherman 596, Smith 1898; Governor-Bowerman 2725, Eaton 386, Richards West 2602: Secretary of State-Benson 3452, Davis 442, McDonald 603, Oliver 1595; State Treasurer—Butler 825, Kay 3998, Otten 922; Justice Su-preme Court (four-year term)—Bean 2366, Bright 993, McBride 2093, Myers 764, Ryan 652, Slater 1962; Justice Supreme Court (six-year term), Burnett 2367, Jones 830, King 2301, Moore 3239, Ramp 715; Attorney-General, Brix 1081, Crawford 4259; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Alderman 350, Hansdale 588, Horner 1377, Steele 316; State Printer, Horner 1377, Steele 315; State Printer,
Bylander 687, Duniway 3211, Godfrey 1833;
Labor Commissioner, Curry 802, Hoff 2207.
Houston 1507; Railroad Commissioner,
McLain 300, Miller 3387; State Engineer,
Koob 1124, Lowis 4105.

District offices — Superintendent of
Water, Division No. 1, James T., Chinmork (Rep.) 3384, two Circuit Judges, John

nock (Rep.) \$249, two Circuit Judges, John S. Coke (Rep.-Dem.) \$645, J. W. Hamilton (Dem.) 2005, Benjamin F. Jones (Rep.) 2488, J. M. Upton (Non-Par.) 923; Joint Senator, Louis E. Bean (Rep.) 239, I. H. Bingham (Anti-Assembly) 2811, A. E. Whittaker (Soc.) 672; State Senator, W. Calkins (Rep.) 2772, E. J. Emmons (Soc.) 698, M. M. Peery (Dem.-Anti-As-(Soc.) 2074; Representatives (three to elect), L. B. Cushman (Rep.) 2834, Allen H. Baton (Rep.) 2892, W. M. Sutton (Rep.) 2706, David R. Hill (Dem.-Anti-Assembly) 2295, D. M. Kemp (Dem.-Anti-Assembly) 1921, C. N. Griswold (Anti-Assembly) 1846.

Max Burgholzer (Soc.) 534, S. B. Morse (Soc.) 617, H. M. Shaw (Soc.) 656.
County offices—County Clerk, Creed Hammond (Dem.) 2282, G. F. King (Soc.) 525, Stacey Russell (Rep.) 2285; Sheriff, H. L. Brown (Dem.) 4576, W. S. Moon (Rep.) 1663. Joseph Muhr, Jr. (Soc.) 490; County Judge, Ludwig Kempf (Soc.) 668. J. G. Stevenson (Anti-Assembly) 2174; H. W. Thompson (Rep.) 2842; County Com-missioner, W. T. Cornelius (Soc.) 718, Herbert A. Cox (Anti-Assembly) 1858. Herbert A. Cox (Anti-Assembly) 1856, Robert J. Hemphill (Rep.) 252; Surveyor, C. M. Collier (Rep.) 2139, Raiph Hunt (Dem.) 1876, O. H. Todd (Soc.) 665; Coroner, W. T. Gordon (Rep.) 4339, Martin Miller (Soc.) 915; County Treasurer, J. M. Howe (Dem.) 2046, A. C. Jennings (Anti-Assembly) 836, S. W. Taylor (Rep.)

2613.

Measures—Woman's suffrage, yes 2001, no 2730: Eastern Oregon Insane Asylum, yes 2655, no 2287; constitutional convention, yes 1121, no 3337; separate Representative districts, yes 1218, no 3235; tax amendment No. 308 and 309, yes 1825, no 2231; railroad construction amendment. No. 308 are amendment No. amendment No. 308 and 325, yes 1825, 10
2231; railroad construction amendment,
yes 1853, no 2334; tax amendment No.
312 and 312, yes 1639, no 2128; Baker County
judicial salary, yes 543, no 4122; Nesmith
County bill, yes 1225, no 4231; Monmouth
Normal, yes 2226, no 1876; Otis County
bill, yes 876, no 3896; Clackamas annexation to Multnomah, yes 661, no 4823; tax
amendment No. 325 and No. 327, yes 2313,
no 2512; home rule bill, yes 2221, no 2357;
employers' liability bill, yes 2375, no
1878; Orchard County bill, yes 338, no
4025; Clark County bill, yes 987, no 3523;
Weston Normal, yes 2907, no 2124; Washington annexation to Multnomah, yes
588, no 4319; Ashiand Normal, yes 2865,
no 2123; state-wide prohibition amendment, yes 2954, no 2710; state-wide prohibiton law, yes 2945, no 2737; indemnity ment, yes 2554, no 2710; state-wide prohibiton law, yes 2545, no 2757; indemnity commission amendment, yes 1828, no 2858; Rogue River fish bill, yes 2437, no 2059; Deschutes County bill, yes 981, no 3920; county creation amendment, yes 2565, no 2803; bonding for county roads, yes 2800, no 1874; extending primary nomination amendment, yes 2319, no 2584; official gazette bill, yes 1417, no 2541; proportional representation, yes 1841, no 2723; judiciary system amendment, yes 2301, no 2418.

3754 to 2380.

Representative in Congress, First Dis

Pro., 423; Richards, Soc Dem., 5751; Secretary of

Benson, Rep., 3973; Davis, Pro., 688; Mc Donald, Soc., 451; Oliver, Dem., 2050

Donald, Soc., 451; Oliver, Dem., 2050 State Treasurer, Butler, Pro., 885; Kay

Court (six years). Burnett, Rep., 4503 Jones, Soc., 572; King, Dem., 2860; Moore

Rep., 408; Ramp, Soc., 576; Attorney-Gen-eral, Crawford, Rep., 5614; Commissioner Labor Statistics, Hoff, Rep., 426; Rail-road Commissioner, McLain, Dem., 2668; Willes, Phys. 116, W.

Eastern Oregon Insane Asylum, 302, 2309;

tion of State Senators and Representatives, 306, 1163; 307, 3736; uniform taxation

2969; road tax, 354, 2666; 355, 2799; extend

Grants Pass Has New Problem.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Nov. 17 .- (Spe-

cial.)-This city is soon to be supplied

with ample shed room and hitching

utilize back lots in this way, particul-

Anti-Suffragist Campaign Costly.

cost the Oregon State Association Op-posed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women \$701.85 during the last cam-paign, according to a statement filed with the secretary today. George No-land, candidate fror Circuit Judge, Thirteenth Judicial District, expended

\$26.30, and A. M. Crawford, re-elected Attorney-General, spent \$57.60. F. M. Saxton's expense account was \$239.60. He was grandidate for Superintendent

SALEM, Or., Nov. 17 .- (Special.)-It

ly for their customers.

of Water Division No. 2.

judge Eighth District, 314, 400; 315,

236; Governor, Bowerman, Rep., Eaton, Pro., 423; Richards, Soc.

oday de follows:

that children are in the house bears too heavily upon their minds.

I believe the next Legislature should pass the law I have advocated—and if the Legislature will not, the people will. GEORGE W. DIXON. TAX-EVASION BY HIGH FINANCE

Writer Shows Relation of Juggling of Figures to Public Dock Scheme. MARION RETURNS COUNTED

PORTLAND, Nov. 17 .- (To the Editor.)-I voted for the dock-bonds Hawley Leads Smith by Vote of amendment and am glad of it, not because the measure won, but was a safe and same venture for the SALEM, Or., Nov. 17 .- (Special.)-Official returns for Marion County were

NO CHILDREN NEED APPLY.

Writer Favors Youngsters' Admittance

to Apartment-Houses.

PORTLAND, Nov. 16 .- (To the Edi-

or.)-A majority of the apartment-

houses, rooming-houses, flats and other

structures offering shelter to the pub-

lie in Oregon have assumed the

authority to exclude children from said

apartment-nouses, etc. These rules, re-fusing shelter to children and turn-ing, away parents because they have

children, are contrary to the best in-terests of the city and state, and are

mostly the result of complaints by

crusty bachelors and atrophied old maids. I believe that a refusal to give

shelter to parents because the latter have children is contrary to the com-mon law, which is the foundation upon

which our so-called lawmakers have scribbled many statutes.

Let me present, for example, a new-omer to the State of Oregon. Ac-

companied by his wife and child, or children, as the case may be, he ap-

plies to an apartment-house for accom-modations. If he happens to be ac-companied by any of the children, he

will be informed that there are no rooms left. "The last apartment has been taken," the landlord says, and he

lies with all the suavity of the original Ananias. If the husband applies

alone, he is asked if he has children; if so, he can't get an apartment. Some houses have this sign up: "No Chil-dren or Dogs Allowed." The husband

dren or Dogs Allowed." The husband may hunt for days in Portland and he will everywhere be confronted with the declaration that no children are

allowed. This rule applies to all chil-dren, though they may not be over a

sold his property in the East, as a re-sult of glittering inducaments held out to him, gives up hope of securing an apartment and begins looking for a

flat. In many cases, he meets the same objection to children. During this time

his family is at some hotel, where

children are allowed. They are not excluded from any notels that I know

of. The man finally gives up hope of

getting accommodations in keeping with his finances or his station in life

it may be that he is fortunate enough to find a flat where children are not

Some very able advocates of excluding children from apartment-houses will say that children should not be reared in apartment-houses anyway. When these critics are asked to explain

why, they can't do it. The very es-sence of the statement is that chil-dren might become contaminated by evil influences. However, if you put

evil influences. However, if you put this up to the apartment-house keep-er, he immediately gets red in the face. I have a remedy to offer. It is the only practical remedy and it has been applied in Chicago and other Eastern cities. Pass a law making it a mis-demeaner punishable by fine, or im-prisonment, or both, to refuse accom-modations in houses to parents with children. In a majority of cases, par-

children. In a majority of cases, pur-ents would not agree to take apart-ments where children are not welcome, but the eternal nuisance of informing

parents that they can't get in an apartment-house because of their children should be shated. This element of child-haters who are responsible for these rules should colonize themselves to the community that

and advertise to the community that

they do not wish to see or hear children, and I believe their wishes would be respected. Many landlords declare they are not averse to children, and that many of their tenants will leave if children are admitted. Children are admitted.

children are admitted. Children do not annoy these people, but the knowledge

and goes into some cheap locality.

Suppose our new citizen, who has

month old.

excluded.

Portianders have an advantage over Portianders have an advantage over residents of other cities in ability to evade paying for their most expensive and valuable public and private im-provements. If the burden of public docks shall hereafter outweigh the benefit of the competition guaratees eted by County Clerk R. D. Allen Elmore, Pro., 621; Hawley, Rep., Sherman, Soc., 424; Smith, Dem., by them between keel and rail, the city cannot only unload that burden upon the water department, but also recover the water department. It is therefrom full reimbursement for its dock expenditures. "The voice of the people is the voice of God," nevertheless and notwithstanding. "God works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." Anything (but the expense State Treasurer, Buller, Fro., SS., Ray, Rep., 5546; Otten, Soc., 638; Justice Su-preme Court (four-year term), Bean, Rep., 4039; Bright, Pro., 520; McBride, Rep., 4317; Myers, Soc., 489; Ryan, Soc., 548; Shater, Dem., 2202; Justice Supreme Court (slx years), Burnett, Rep., 4503; Ourt (slx years), Burnett, Rep., 4503; of meters) that raises the cost of to the consumer, our people will vote

for with avidity.

A bonded debt of indefinite prospec-tive size, with \$2,500,000 as a prelimi-nary installment, is an incubus on gen-eral taxation, but when transferred to for with avidity.

eral taxation, but when transferred to
the water system it ceases to be a debt
and need not be listed as a municipal
obligation to frighten investors.
A minority of the people is always
dissatisfied, as a matter of course, and
will oppose such transfer. But lacking both funds and organization, the
minority's notest will be futile, as 302, 3689; constitutional convention, 304, 1026; 305, 4373; separate district for elecminority's protest will be futile, as usual. The advantage abides with the majority who have something of value at stake. Their skilful and fipent use of the word "city" when "consumer," not corporation, is meant, will polish 308, 1997; 308, 2783; railroad districts, 319, 1653; 311, 2063; taxation amendment, section 1 of article 9, 312, 1839; 313, 2716; salmany rough spots in their argument.

The free-main wizards can hypnotize the electorate into voting right every time. By the efficacy of their 6 per time. By the efficacy of their 6 per cent incantation, they will show how all water bonds can be ifinde to pay themselves automatically in a scien-tific method of reducing the current water bills of consumers. The finish-ing touches, after any penevolent meas-ure like that has been adopted by a big majority, remain to be put on by the Water Board. They can, within a reasonable time, so manipulate the five different water rates that the system will be made self-sustaining, and nobody will realize that anything unusual has happened.
With all these safeguards around the public-dock enterprise, there appears to be no grounds for apprehension. ing primary law, 356, 250; 350, 139; extending primary law, 356, 250; 357, 314; people's inspectors, 358, 1443; 259, 2918; increasing initiative, referendum and recall powers, 259, 1913; 361, 3345; three-fourths jury verdict, 362, 2453; 363, 2893.

"The Gift of God."

EDW. D. CURTIS.

Richmond Times-Democrat. Some very bright things have been said about "The Gift of God" during his

esent period of disturbance; but I ing better than what "Our Candidate" says about him in the last number of the esteemed Commoner, as follows:
"Several Républicans have tried to ex-plain why Mr. Roosevelt's progressiv-ism is more progressive in some sections ism is more progressive in some sections than in others. There is no mystery about it. When he starts out in his progressive automobile he simply observes the speed limits of the various localities. On the plains of Kansas he goes like blazes, but when he reaches the crowded thoroughfares of New York he goes so slow that you would have to he goes so slow that you would have to get behind the machine to be run over."

One of the strongest things about Gift of God" is his double-back action. What Is It?

Well, what is it?"

"It says here. 'A man is known by the ompany he keeps.' Is that so, father?" "Yes, yes, yes." "Well, father, if a good man keeps company with a bad man, is the good man bad because he keeps company with the bad man, and is the bad man good because he keeps company with the