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WILL THEY DO ANYTHING? Already there are straws blown about in the air which indicate that

Democratic preferences are setting toward a do-nothing policy in the next Congress. If the men who are in the pasts of dictating to the party have their way the liquing rules not be reformed, and nothing will be done about the tariff. Unless they are spurred into activ-

by outside forces, the Democrats in Congress seem likely to shan every important problem. Their plea wil that they have received no unmigtakable mandate from the people lince neither party has control of both houses neither will be expected to give the country relief from its trou-bles. If the people had wanted the tariff extertions to end they would have made the Schate Democratic as well as the House.

Thus the party leaders argue in the effort to convince themselves that they can safely have the next two years in engineering fat deals for themselves while they ignore the put-Their gry will be "Give us more power if you want anything accomplished." But if they full to accomplished." But if they full is accomplish substantive results for the country, they will not get more power in 1912. They will get a good deal jess than they have now. The people will treat them as unfaithful nervants who were entrusted with power ager few things and abused it. If they expect to receive power over things they must make go with what they have. The voters did not give the Democratic party control of the House of Representatives because they loved it.

Their purpose eas to numbh the inactivity and perverse conduct of the Rapublicans. Not many voters bulleved that the Democrats any better, but they solved to turn out the Republicans and put them in, feeling sure at any rate that the change would chaptled men who needed chastleement sorely Then there was the chance, however faint, that the Demograts would go to work honestly at the tasks which need

now they "lean and lont." they shirk and shilly-shally of putting their hands to the plow, what can they expect? Do they imagine that the country will put up with Democratic imposition more rethan with Republican? voters have none too much confidence in the Democrats. Past experience of Democratic treachery and ineffi-cioncy has made them suspicious. On less the new Congressmen walk yery straight, they will be bundled out of office mers unceremoniously than shed over their downfail.

What do the people expect of them? For one thing they expect the tariff to be taken out of politics and put in the way of sensible and honest ravision. They want a powerful tariff commission which will take up the schedules one after another and assist Congress to put them on a scientific basts. No more blanket revisions will be tolerated. The sountry wants no more collusion, fraud and humbug about the tariff. It is perfectly well understood that the Democrats can do this if they want to. The Hepublican insurgents stand ready to help them and the President will sign the bill. So all talk of "divided responsibility" and "lack of a mandate" sheer syssion. The sooner it is si-lenged the better for the party.

Again the country expects the Democrate to put a definite end to the old House autocracy. That is the main thing they were elected for. The voters do not want to see absolute power legislation in Champ Clark's hands any more than in Mr. Cannon's. It is the absolute power that they object to. The man who holds it is of no consequence. To entirty the people the House must make itself a free deliberative body. Where meas-ures stand on their ments and where no secret junta con dictore legislation or suppress it. Benevolent despottsm with Mr. Clark at the head of H Fould please the country no better than it did under Mr. Cannon.

The country is not in a temper to triffed with upon these subjects. The more thoroughly the Democrats understand that they have serious problems to deal with the more likely are to win permanently confidence which they now hold only tentatively and upon sufferance.

COMPUSORY PILOTAGE.

Compulsory pilotage received a hedy blow in one of its long establighed strongholds in a decision ren-dered in San Francisco Monday. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in sustaining the decision of the United States Circuit Court, de-Francisco harbor are not compelled to take a pilot aboard when se-licited to do so, if the come and appears to be going ahead ener-mander of the vessel in ques-getically. Its plan abmraces the prohition is himself competent to take his bition of women in saloons and of the graft to dock. Thus vanishes one of selling of liquots to minors and intoxto have pressed into service a Trojan penalties for infractions or violations pilot, and Julius Caesar had difficulty keeping his triremes off the rocks when he began taking soundings off Possibly it may not be everything de-

Christ came on earth Sir Henry Morgan, Francis Drake and a number of other famous mari-

take them safely into port, a speedy and paintul death being the penalty for fallure on his part. The practice compelling the ship to accept pilots' services and pay for them, whether any service was performed or not, was inaugurated in the early days of shipping, when very few of the world's ports attracted enough shipping to enable pilots to make a living. In order to insure any kind of service and the presence of a pilot when he was actually needed, the pilots for decades and generations were permitted to exact toll alike on vessels that demanded their services as well as on those that did not need them.

The world moved, however, and shiping increased to a point where, instend of the plibt dictating terms and compelling all ships to pay tribute. shipping that paid the bills demanded the right to accept or reject the servof the burden of compulsory pilotage and the service is the best we have ever had. There is no valid reason any port having shipping sufficlent to demand the services of even one pilot should permit that pilot to leys fribute on ships that have no need of his services. Compulsory pilotage. in this day and age, is as much out place as the ex team and the tallow

ARE ALL ALASKA GLAIMS FRAUDE-

To those conservation-mad individuals who have tried and found Secresumption that the Gunningham coal the recommendation by Mr. Ballinger that the claims be referred to the Court of Appeals of the District of Co-The febric of the charges highingt the Secretary of the Interior WOYCE comingly out of the theory that every spired by monopolistic or dishonest notives. The validity of the Cunningham claims has never been proper! or finally detectioned and it is not wholly unreasonable to expect the Court of Appeals, if it assumes luris-

Possibly Mr. Ballinger, who has had opportunity to examine the record, believes that such will be the outcome. but in any event the self-constituted Pinchot-Glavis court will not have the antisfaction of declaring either that it forced the Secretary to reject the claims or that the Secretary, in Issuing patent, has been in connivance with a fraudulent movement.

Particularly disagreeable to the Ballinger assailants must be the Secretary's submission of the whole case to the judgment of another competent tribunal, if, as has seemed, the underlying motive of the former has been yengaguce for personal grievances rather than true interest in the genoral welfare.

AN IMMENSE INDUSTRY.

Figures appearing in the annual report of the Portland Union Stockyards Company for the first full year's business in this city will prove surprisingly gratifying to many people who are unfamiliar with the immensity of an industry now centered in Portland. Without going into details as to the number and class of animals handled, It may be said that the report shows that in the twelve months there was handled in and out of the yards a total of \$448 cars and that the value of the livestock received for sale reached the enormous total of \$8,385,999. In other words, there was disbursed by this one industry on average of nearly \$23,000

for every day in the year. That this city has become the great central stock market for the Pacific Northwest is shown by the statement that the supplies received at the yards a large number of them being from Pure! Sound and other points in Oregon and Washington. This outside business amounted to about 50 per cent of the whole. That the Portland market has proved of exceptional value to the stockraisers is shown in the statement of Genera Manager Lively that the average price for hogy throughout the entire year was the highest ever recorded in any market. It is not alone in the vast dustry nor in the attendant industries which have followed the establishment of a great livestock business in this city that Portland profits. The coming to this city of the largest packinghouse in the West and the prominence given the business of the stockyards here has advertised Portland far and wide, and it has attracted to the city and to the country tributary large numbers of people who will become

permanent residents and producers. The say of the big range and big hords in Oregon has departed, but the eppgriquities are great for an enormous increase in the number of small mous increase in the number of small herds that can be brought to marketshape at very light expense, and which in the asgregate will make in a few years the present business of the Portland stockyards seem small by comparison.

ALL KAGER FOR REPORM.

It would appear to be fair to the Home Rule Association that it should have for the present a clear field to demonstrate its good faith in its pickets in reform the saloon. The brunt of the anti-prohibition campaign was borne by the Greater Oregon Home Kule Association. tions, the home rule amendment was the North Bank line into Portland, carried, and the cilies and towns of there has been no uncasiness about Oregon shall hereafter—if the amend- the mysterious North Coast road, or ment shall be held to be valid and enforceable—be permitted to vote themselves wet or dry. The associa-tion, before the election, announced a definite plan of saloon regulation,

reform and discipline, and publicly committed itself to its enactment and enforcement throughout the state. The association, after the election,

oldest burdens ever levied on toated pergong, closing on Sundays oping. The ancient and honorable and at midnight on weekdays, proaccupation of the pilot runs back to hibits brewers from having power of the earliest days of history, and then attorney in retail licenses, femoves some, for even Ulysses, when he man salcons from corners, limits the numof the law. The plan otherwise would appear to be reasonably complete. the port of London some years before sired and may have desects and loop-

holes; but let us walt and age.
Meanwhile several gentlemen in the
Council and elsewhere are busy with time characters were believes in som- insividual schemes for saloon regulapulsory pliotage, only they used the tion. Everybody now wants to share reverse English, in applying it, and in the giory of requiring the saloon

worthy of obedience and respect. is an era of reform and reformers are emerging from behind every bush. But the home rule bill is entitled to the right of way and a fair deal. impatient Councilmen who are eager to jump into the fray with remedies of their own, restrain, if they can their virtuous desire to do something all at once, and see what the Homs Rulers propose to do.

A DANGEROUS TAX LAW.

The one safe rule of taxation is that

all property within a commonwealth shall be levied upon equally and uniformly, according to the actual value. This rule has proved the only safe one. Any other opens the way to dis-crimination, injustice and tyrapny None better or fairer ever has been

Voters of Oregon have adopted an amendment to the constitution not only abolishing this rule of equal and uniform taxation throughout the state but also authorizing each county to legislate, as its voters may desire, unler the initiative, without regard to old restrictions of the constitution as to equality and uniformity.

The bill of rights of the Oregon con stitution declares against this kind of taxation; so does the bill of rights in other constitutions. The organic law, as handed down from centuries of experionice, very specifically ordains that property shall be protected by this old-time principle of justice and eco nomic security. Yet voters of Oregon have cast aside this principle by adopting as part of their constitution the following:

None of the restrictions of the constitu-tion shall apply to the sales approved by the people declaring what shall be subject to taxagion with how it shall be taked or example to but the people of the system counties are acress empseared in authorized to regulate taxation and ex-gulated to regulate taxation and ex-plect to any general law that may be here-differ enacted.

That is to say, all the old limitations and restrictions, founded on experience for projection of property and maintenance of equality and justice, have been swept away. Moreover, each county may tax as it sees it. Subject to any general law that may hereafter be enucted." By this arrangement one class of property may be assessed on a higher basis than another, or be made to pay a higher cyy. Property owners of Multnomah guarded by the country vote against he proletariat and the socialistic and he single-tax vote of the city. Single which failed to carry Multnomah County two years ago by only 500 yours out of 22,000 cast upon the question, but which was lost in the state at large by nearly 29,000 votes out of \$3,000, may pow be carried in this

Uniformity in tax legislation has been found one of the essentials of government. Uniformity has proved necessary in other subjects, also, among them punishment of, crimes misdemeanors; divorces, elections of state and county officers; rules and procedures in court trials; building of nighways and support of common schools. Most important of all is uniformity of taxation.

This new amendment is a menace to property and to the fiscal system of the state. It puts a large city, as Portland is, at the mercy of the non-taxpaying element. It detaches Portland from the conservative rural elec-It was enacted because it professed to repeal the detested politax. Such enactment as this gives setback to the cause of direct legislation. But the initiative, that produced this monstrosity, can undo it.

THE KAISER ON TEMPERANCE. The Kaiser's temperance talk at Clemaburg was perhaps more approprists in Germany than it would have been in any other country. cleus of his suddings was a band of students, and, as everybody knows, the German student is wedded to his beer mug. Beer is supposed to make for manliness, courage and efficiency in some mysterious way. The Kaiser nunctured this myth pitilessly. He told the roung men at Flemshurg that drink injured their health and duiled their intelligence. Far from increasing their efficiency, it handicaps them. The pressure of life, both military and civil, is toward temperance if not abstinence.

The Kaiser prefers abstinence. told the students that the future begloohol. Science confirms his The notion that strong drink alcohol. increases à person's endurance, makes his nerves steady, brightens his faculties, and so on, is all a mistake What it really does is to stupefy the intelligence so that the drinker imagines himself stronger and wittler while in reality his powers are impaired. Work which demands the highest grade of nervous energy can only be intrusted to abstainers. Scientific Instruments have been invented which register the effects of alcohol upon the system, and with their aid it is proved that a very small quantity is sufficient to take off the keen edge of efficiency.

PORTLAND'S TRADE FIELD STILL WIDENS. The "mysterique" North Coast road has ceased to be a mystery, and its ownership has been located in a quarter which has all along seemed to be the logical place for it, but in which brunt of the anti-prohibition cam-palgn was borne by the Greater Ore-gon Home Rule Association. Largely through its efforts and research \$50,000,000 tribute to the advantages through its efforts and representa- of the water level route, by building the mysterious North Coast road, any other pretentious line constructed east of the Gascade Mountains, eventually finding another terminus at tidewater at the foot of a down-hill haul. Secure in the belief that the backers of Mr. Strahorn would make no radical deviation from the economic advantages of the water-level grade, Portland has all along had confldence that when the "mystery" was cleared it would be found that the North Coast millions had been expended to the strategic advantage of this city. This view is now conthis city. This view is now conoad is a Harriman enterprise.

The special point of interest to Portland lies in the fact that a new system of several hundred miles of road, happing a trade field which for the past two decades has nearly all been tributary to Buget Sound, been added to that rapidly increasing network of trunk lines and branches now making Postland the greatest railroad center west of the Rocky Mountains. With the existing amicable relations between the Milwaukes road and the Harriman system, and

It projected lines of the North Coast while the surveys of the new line and the construction work, where it

has been done, reveal an apparent desire to invade the territory herefore regarded as the special preserves of the Hill interests, the North Coast has also entered much new territory with its surveys, and if construction work follows only a portion of these surveys, there will be great industrial development in many new localities now dormant on account of the distance from constructed lines. The proposed route of the North Coast named in the will as an executor. The will was signed October 7, 1808. through the Cascade Mountains will bring that wonderfully rich and productive Yakima country into direct communication with Portland, and will add an immense tonnage to the business of the Harriman lines to the

which irrigation is unnecessary. Mr. Strahorn has expended several million dellers to surveys, rights of way, construction work and equip-ment, the operations to date, revealing the ground-work of a high-class road. To hook up this road with the completed Harriman system will require the expenditure of more mil-Hens, and it is not at all improbable that the record railroad building of 1910 will be exceeded by that of 1911. Any time a Portlander falls under the hypnolic spell of the professional pessimist, it should not be difficult to find relief in casual study of the rallroad map of the Pacific Northwest-Within a year this city will have direct and frequent transportation serv to every part of Washington Idaho lying east of the Cascade Mountains, to a large slice of West Washington and to all of Oregon.

timber, and a very rich region in

East.

The trend of prices in wheat and corn would indicate that while there are not enough hogs in the country to orn crop, there may be enough human beings to consume all the wheat ent prices. There has been a decrease of more than 30 per cent in the price of corn, while wheat has shown but little more than 10 per cont decreuse. Yesterday wheat was firm and higher. while corn remaind weak. The Arthe market in about thirty days, does "before," for the Liverpool markets have for several days been holding up better than the American markets.

The Pucific Ocean is a pretty big ocean and there is plenty of sea room for all the vessels that have ever sailed over it. For all that, collisions will occur whenever lack of caution causes havigators to bring their craft too close together. The masters of both Selja and the Beaver can now readily understand where the disas trous collision that sent the Oriental liner to the bottom might have been averted. It is fortunate indeed that no less of life accompanied the disas-The property loss will be heavy, but it is easy to build ships and one life is worth so much more than property that this latest Pacific disaster will cause less regret than most of its

Never before did roystering boys, victors and vanquished, in a football game, got so much free advertising of a petty scrimmage in which they were engaged as have the rival "rooters" of the two state schools of Oregon, supported by the taxpayers, in The bellef that education along useful lings is the object of these schools. Fig. youngsters—for shame! Such a scrap on a playground of a country school a generation ago would HEVE een kept quiet, fathers at home should hear of it and duplicate such blows as were passed

The escaped president of the Walls Walls Savings Bank seems determined to make good his depositors losses if he lives long enough. body knows where he is hiding, but clearly he has some job which pays pretty well. If he had not managed to escape he would have been imprisoned seventeen years ago, when his bank failed, and no depositor would have received a cent. Some people may discern the hand of Providence in

The Iowa farmers who have emi grated to Alberta seem to like British and better than British patriotism. log much John Bull singing in the Alberta schools almost raised a rist. Perhaps, after all, the empire has not cen permanently strengthened by these immigrants. In a war between the United States and England, if such a thing were possible, which side would they favor?

With a railroad running ample loumbla, steamer service to The Dalles is dispensable in Winter but we must have it in Summer for tourists, to say nothing of Portlanders who always en-joy the ride and the finest combinaof river, mountain and

scenery in the world. It is appounced that the first through train over the Pacific Bailway & Navigation road will be run Max 1811. Probably the entire popula tion of Thiamcok Bay will be sing lag: "You Must Wake and Call Mg Early, Call Me Early, Mother Dear" and Portland will beat down heavily

As seen as the effects of Thanks-giving have worn off, let Portland women begin Christmas shopping in Dealers will gladly store the purchases. Don't tire yourselves out by waiting until a late day and show your sympathy in a genuine way for the sales folk behind the counter

Arrest of the Burrs for coloses | getrich-quick swindles that notted them many millions illustrates vividly the fact that a sucker is born every minute, and leads to reflections on how big the increase was in the financial birth rate thirty to thirty-five years ago.

Emperar William publicly advocates total abstinence. If all temperance reformers in the United States put earnest effort to premulgate this doctrine, we should soon be rid of the saloon evil.

Athletic relations between the Orggon Agricultural College and the Uni- a view of leasting here permanently versity of Oregon having been reversed in the future. Workmen are new stear-suppose all hands set busy and keep ing the land, which will be set out to pulsory pliotage, only they used the tion. Everybody now wants to share the latter already in control of a consultant for the pilot to to ober the law and to make the law feeders, it is hardly probable that all busy on rutabagus and Greek werbs.

Estate Valued at \$295,000 and Heirlooms Are Disposed Of.

L. W. Therkelsen's estate is valued as \$235,000, of which \$225,000 is real estate and \$70,000 personal property, including notes and mortgages. Therkelsen died November 12. His will was admitted to probate in the County Cours yesterday norning upon the petition of Henry B. Van Duzer and E. C. Johnson, who were appointed executors by Judge Cleeton John McHenty, of San Eruncisco, is also

The will was signed October 7, 1808, in the presence of Katherine O'Neil and G. Henri Labbe. Two codicits were made, one October 8, 1909, and the other June 15, 1910. At the time the will was made Therkelsen was 68 years old.

To Cachot Therkelsen, a son, is given the gold watch of his grandfather; to Hagel Therkelsen is given a diamond ring; to a son, Lawrence Therkelsen, his

Between this city and North Yakima there is an immense body of ring; to a son, Lawrence Therkelsen, his father's gold watch, chain and charm, and to the son and daughter. Lawrence Edward Therkelsen and Frances Louise Van Duzer, \$10,000 each, although this sum is given as \$1000 in the will. The codicil increases it. An automobile is codicil increases it. An automobile is given to Lawrence. To Hazel Therkelsen is given \$15,000, and to the executors \$25,000 and half the remainder of the estate in trust, for the maintenance and education of Catherine, Cachot and Mary Therkelsen. The income is to be used until they are of age, when the prop erty is to be divided among them equally. The other half of the remainder is to go to Frances Van Duzer and Hazel and Lawrence Therkelsen

RETURN OF GOODS SOUGHT

George R. Morgan Is Defendant in Seven Separate Suits.

Seven suits against George R. Morgan were pled in the Circuit Court yesterday by as many different firms, who demand held by Mergan be turned over, or that they be given demages. They ask also that special damages be given them for the time the goods have been withheld

M. Seller & Co. demand four barrels M. Seller & Co. demand four barrels of cut glass, or 157 dumages; the Pacific, of cut glass, or 157 dumages; the Pacific Paper Company asks \$231.42 for paper and twine which is withheld, and for 500 special damages; Blake, McFall Comapny demand \$74.55 for boxboard belonging to the comapny. The Clarke, Woodward Drug Company demands the return of goods, including 5 cases of mineral water, one case of playing cards, two boxes of clocks and two cases of milers, or \$155.81 demasts; Woodard, Clarke & Co. ask for the recovery of Gre 2023s 2029 202 gai glash or 315185 damages; the Honoyman Hardware Company gives a long list of hardware materials which it demands, or in lieu of them \$503.81 and \$500 special damages; the Honoyman Hardware Company gives a long list of hardware materials which it demands, or in lieu of the Rogue River Fruit Association, will read a paper on "How to Market Our Apples." Dr. H. F. McCormack, president of the Northern Pacific, will give a talk, followed by James J. Hill, of the Great Northern During this session Professor Lewis, of the Oregon Agricultural College, will speak on "Work of the Horicultural Experi-ngon Professor Thornber, Washington State College, Pullman, will discuss "A. D. Stubenrach, of the United States Department of Agriculture, will present views on "Cold Stordard, while read a paper on "How to Market Our Apples." Dr. H. F. McCormack, president of the Northern Pacific, will give a talk, followed by James J. Hill, of the Great Northern During this session Professor Lewis, of the Oregon Agricultural College, will speak on "Work of the Horicultural Experi-ngon Agricultural College, will speak on "Work of the Horicultural Experi-ngon Professor Thornber, Washington State College, Pullman, will discuss the College Pullman, will discuss the Colleg

LOGGER SHES FOR \$20,000

Timber Company Alleges Larson's Injury Was His Own Fault.

John Larson is suing the Oregon Timper & Lumber Company in Judge Kava-paugh's department of the Circuit Court naugh's department of the Circuit Court for the recovery of \$20,000 damages be-cause of an accident at a logging camp near Mist on October 25, 1008. He al-leges he was struck a violent blow by a log which came at him end-over while being hauled along a rollway. His back was turned at the time, he says, and he was given no warning of the impend-ing danger.

Ing danger.

The company, in its answer, says Larson could have worked at a safe distance from the cable and logs, and that if he had used his eyes he would have seen his danger. It is also alloyed he failed to take vary of himself afterward, leav-ing the hospital at Astoria against the physician's instructions. Larson's hip

Boy Signaler Blamed.

With an 11-year-old boy as signal man, and an engineer, who had been at work only one day, Lee Fredriksen says the Wisconsin Logging Company attempted to move logs at its camp at Oak Point, in Cowlitz County, Washington. Fredriksen's three inger were torn off in an accident at the camp August 5. He brought suit against the company yesterday for the recovery of \$10.00 damages. He says a log wan being moved, and as he attempted to use the trip line, a broken wire caught to his clove and down his wire caught in his glove and drew his hand into a pulley. He called to the boy to signal the engineer, but says the engine was not stopped in time

Milliner Seeks Divorce.

Mary A. Vogel, a Gresham milliner, brought suit yesterday to secure a di-vorce from J. W. Vogel. She says he is addicted to the use of liquor, and that she opened a millinery store at Grasham to make a living. She com-plains that he insists upon leitering piains that he insists upon lottering about the place while much the work for drink. About ten days ago he threw a spool of thread at her she alleges. The Vogels were married in East Portland September 2, 1888. They have two children.

\$225 Asked for Crash.

J. O. Hart brought suit in the Cir-cuit Court yesterday against the Port-land Ballway, Light & Power Company for the recovery of \$225.00 damages. He alleges that his team was run into by a car at Grand avenue and Belmont Afreet October 16. He says the car was proceeding at a dangerous rate

TWO CROPS IN DEADLOCK Grain of 1909 and 1910 Still

Pirmly Held by Farmers. DAYTON, Wash., Nov. 22-(Special.)-With two-thirds of this year's grop of 1.550.000 bushels of wheat and 1.000.000 bushels of wheat and 1.000.000 bushels of the formers and with the bands of the formers and with the part of the formers and with the part of the formers and resulting the continuous reflecting to buy and formers reflected to sell. Such a condition has not been recorded to the history of forming here. Barley is quarted at 15 cents a hundred. Barley is quoted at 15 cents a hundred paunds lower than at harvest time and wheat shows nearly the same reduction. In the last two weeks scarcely a bushel of grain has moved to tidewater from Daylon, Huntfylle, Eurner or Alto, the principal shipping centers in Columbia County. Only 25 per cent of this year's grop is shipped, whereas usually 25 per cent of the grain is moved at this time Banks are refusing to make extensive loans it is astimuted \$750.000 is tied up in the 1909 and 1919 crops here.

South Bakota Judge Buys in West. HUSUM, Wash., Nov. 23 .- (Special.) While on an outing during the past Summer, Ellison G. Smith, one of the Suprema Court Judges of South Dakots. gurchased a 19-agre tragt of prohard land of Robert Foregoe, one mile south of town. The Judge was so impressed with the beauties and climatic condi-tions of the White Salmon River Valy that he made the investment with view of locating here permanently

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THERKELSEN'S WILL IS FILED APPLE SHOW DRAWS NEAR Workmen Busy Fixing Up Display Room.

Official headquarters of the Portland Apple Show will be opened in the Maestle building, Fifth and Washington, Friday or Saturday. Already a force of men is at work fixing up the rooms and arranging the stacks necessary for the proper display of apples and such fruit as will be presented for public inspection.

Secretary Power will leave this morning for Hood River to make arrangements for securing exhibitors from the Hood River Apple Show, and President Atwell, of the State Hortituitural Society, will go to McMinnyille, where he will secure articles.

cty, will go to McMinnville, where he will secure entries from the fruitraisers of Yamhill County.

The general scheme of decoration is in the hands of artists familiar with the work, while the Live Wires and the Mcrefiants' Association have in hand the duty of securing the window display of the products of the orchards. The color scheme provides for the use the color scheme provides for the use of apple-leaf green and Spitzenberg, red. It is a combination of colors by which many pretty effects may be se-Among the exhibitors already entered

for the show are:
Washington County, Albany Com-mercial Glub, Eugene Commercial Club, Corvaille Commercial Club, Woodland, Wash.; V. C. Van Dorn, Dayton; James Wish.; W. C. Van Dorn, Dayton: James E. Carpenter, of Mosier; Dr. Daniel Robinson, of Mosier; S. R. Cogan, of Oregon City: Yamhili Walnut Chub, of MoMinnville; H. G. Rumbuch, of Albany; D. W. Rumbaugh, of Albany; H. C. Batcham, of Mosier; F. P. Friday, of Hood River; J. L. Carter, of Hood River; Ed Howe, of Mosier; M. C. Jorgenson, of Salem; Missoula Chamber of Commerce, of Missoula, Mont.; George Armstrong, of Corvallis; J. Beebe, of Eugene; J. A. Epping, of Hood River; L. T. Reynolds, of Salem; H. A. Lamb, of Woodland, Wash.

Woodland, Wash. Beginning with Wednesday, Novemser 30, the Oregon State Horticultural society will hold a business session

Dr. B. N. Hamm, of Portland, will ead a paper on "Eastern Apples From Western Point of View"; Howard Ellott, president of the Northern Pacific, will give a talk, followed by James J. Hill, of the Great Northern. During growers' Association, will talk of "What the Eugene Fruitgrowers' Association Has Done." H. B. Miller, ex-United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, will be the last speaker of the Oregon Fruit," with "A Chapter on

Thursday forenoon papers "Dwarf Pears and read as follows: "Dwarf Pears and Apples for Humid Climates." by Stephen J. Harmeling, Vashon, Wash.: "Reflections, Wise and Otherwise, From Mosfor Hills." by A. R. Bateham, Mosfor; "Amateur Fruitgrowing in the Willamette Valley," by John'F. Forblit, Dilley, Or.; address, Maxwell Smith, editor of Fruit Magazine, president of Canadian Apple Show, Vancouver, B. C.: "Landscape Gardening and Rural Homes," by Professor Arthur L. Peckead as follows: Homes," by Professor Arthur L. Peck-iste, of the Oregon Arthur L. Peck-

lege. Corvallis.
In the afternoon there will be papers n "Fungus and Bacterial Diseases of come Fruits," by Professor Jackson, of pregon Agricultural College, "Legisla-Needs From Inspector's Standpoint" by J. Besbe, Fruit Inspector of Lane County, Eugene: "Apple Box Leg-felation," by W. K. Newell, president of State Board of Agriculture: "Lead Arsenates in Combination with Lime-Sulphur," by Professor Bradley, of the Oregon Agricultural College.

River.

In the afternoon, "Historical sketch of the Society," by George H. Himes, of the Oregon Historical Society, Portiand, "Twenty-five Fears in the Nursery Business in Oregon," by J. H. Settlemier, of Woodhurn, There will be five minute talks by E. I. Smith, C. H. Stewart, ex-Governor Geer, Dr. O. P. S. Business G. W. Riddle, Mark Levy. Plummer, G. W. Riddle, Mark Levy, ex-Consul Miller, A. H. Carson, Dr. Sharples, R. D. Allen, Henry Freeber-ough, C. W. Swallow, C. H. Welch, Arthur F. Miller. Ass Holladay and oth-

POST ATHLETES SHOW SKILL

Company C Wins Silver Cup and \$5 Prize at Vancouver. VANCOUVER BARRACKS. Wash.

Nov. 22-(Special)-With interest and competition keyed to the highest pitch, the Fall Indoor athletic mest here yesterday proved an enthusiastic affair. Another similar meet is to be held some time in February.

time in February.

The sliver cup and prize of \$5. first prize for the squad drill, was won by Company C. Company D segond and Company K third. Cash prizes ware given for all first and second winners. The results follow:

The results follow:

Running high jump—Sileson, Campany E.

Running high jump—Sileson, Campany M.

Runi 5 feet a habes. Helms. Company M.

Second, and Smpi. Company L. third.

Polis vanit.—Stanley. Company M. second:
Corporal Davis. Company I. third.

Parallia bars.—Jacoba. Company M. second:
Corporal Davis. Company I. third.

Parallia bars.—Jacoba. Company M. second:
Corporal Davis. Company H. first. Hobach. Corps. B of Engineers. Second.

Sile horse.—Halley. Company H. first. Hobach. Corps. F of Engineers. Second.

Silminger. Company L. third.

Horizontal bars.—Jacob. Corps. F of En
sincers. first. Voho. Company M. spcand.

Horizontal bars.—Jacob. Corps. F of En
sincers. first. Voho. Company M. spcand.

Long. horse.—Hobach. Corps. F of Engi
Long. horse.—Hobach. Corps. F of Engi
Long. Resident Courtwicht. Railery B. sec
ond Field Artillery. third.

Obsiscle suce.—Frost. Company L. first.

Obsiscle suce.—Erost. Company L. first.

Challer Company G. second Clark. Comond Field Artillery, third. Obstacle race—Frost. Company L. first; Jennings, Company G. ascond, Clark, Comchildren, Company G. ascond: Clark, Com-cay B, third. Bayanet fencing, single sticks—No de-Bayonet fencing, single sticks, No decision rendered.

Broadswords—Musician Mills, Company E. first: Corpural Synder, Battery B. Second Field Artillary, Second.

Fence vault—Stanler, Company E. first: Smith, Company M. Second, High dive-Othson, Company M. first, 5 foot 1 inches, Helms, Company M. Second, Erakes, Company D. third.

Springfield Man Buys Orchard.

SPRINGFIELD, Qr., Now 22.—(Special)—C. W. Rychard, of this city, to-day purchased the Charles T. Miller farm of 56 acres &t Pleasant Hill for \$4000, and will at once prepare to out the largest fruit ranch in out the largest fruit ranch in the county. Apples and pears will be the fruit raised and it is intended to operate the farm on a scientific commercial basis that will actually demonstrate the capability of the Willamette Valley and to raise commercial fruit. Between 3000 and 4000 fruit trees will be set out pext Spring and more will be planted later. For the past six months local rail estate dealers have daily handled investors, who would sink money in fruit and:

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

It was the evening when her weekly caller always made his appearance. "I wish I had something new and enter-taining to show him." said the girl to

her mother, "If you'd only mentioned it in time," said her father, "I'd have brought home my account book with the dry goods, millinery, stationery and confectionery bills for the last three months all item-ized and balanced. I'll venture to say that would entertain him."-Youth's Com panion.

Not all Americans, fortunately, are like the man mentioned in Harper's Maga-zine, who was visiting Helyroed last spring. The custodian was showing a party several of the famolis old rooms of the castle. Darniey's dressing-room especially charmed the group—the rare mellow panels, marvelously—rich with intricate curving, and the exquisite windows of dualny design. The affection ows of quaint design. evidently a middle-aged man of busi-ness, poked his nose into the room and out again. "Whose did you say? Darn-ley's? Dressing-room? Humpa! Very poor light for shaving."

At the credit men's dinner which took At the credit men's dinner which took place recently in this city one of the veterans told this story: 'In the reconstruction days a man from a Mississippi Valley town came to our Western house one day. We had sold him before in a small way and he always path. He had enlarged his business, he told us, and wanted a bigger line than usual, but before making his selections he wanted us to give him references. We expressed to give him references. We surprise at such an unheard of demand, but he said: 'My two brothers-in-law have gons in with me and they're very particular as to whom they do business with. So we sent him to our banks, and he came back, said we were all right, ploked out a big line of goods and in 60 days he busted. We couldn't collect a dollar. Two years later I met the man in Cincinnati and told him we had become reconciled to our loss. But will you please tell me, I asked, why did you want references. you want references as to our credit?"
Well, you see, he answered, I wanted
to know if you could stand it."—New York Tribune.

"Speaking of compliments," said the Rev. James A. Solandt, of Newark, N. J., "what I consider the highest compliment ever paid the American I heard given by a guide while we were on the top of Mount Vesuvius last year. I was with a party of Americans who had aken the climb to the summit of the taken the climb to the summit of the famous mountain, and when we neared the top we were told we might have a drink of anything we desired. The guide surveyed us critically and said: "You people all look like Americans, and I know that you don't want anything else to drink but lemonade."-Kansas City

Upton Sinelair, the writer, told the other day about a school address that he once made. "It was a school of little boys," said Mr. Sinelair. "The Jungle' was selling at the rate of 10,000 copies a day at the time, and, feeling flush, opened my address by laying a \$5 bill on the table before me. I am going to talk to you boys about socialism.' I said. I hope to convert you all to socialism. When I finish my remarks the boy who gives me the best reason for turning Socialist will get this \$5 bill.' Then I spoke for some 20 minutes boys were all converted at the end began to question them. You as Socialist, are you? I said to the fearest me. 'Yes, sir,' he replied why are you a Socialist?' I saked. pointed to the crisp \$5 bill. 'Because I need the money,' he said."

Sweetness, Joy and Light for Polls

Baltimore Sun Having granted the ballot to woman, the State of Washington proposes to hand over the suffrage with all the all the voting is to abolish smoking st the polling places. When the "No Smoking" signs are tacked up, with the great seal of the state attached, it will be due notice to those who have cum-bered the election stands to move out, and not sit on the front steps either. Friends of reform are inspired by the hope that Washington will set an exdresses on "The Grape in Gregon" by A. H. Carson, Horticultural Commistivative, by A. M. La Follette, Salein; glaner of the Third Interfet, Grapis ballot box, resting on its only planer of the Third Interfet, Grapis while the ballots might be gently lifted by the hope that Washington will be to her sister states. The cut-glass ballot box, resting on its only planer of the Third Interfet, Grapis The State Horficultural Society hs a publicity Agent." by C. C. Chapman, publicity manager of the Commercial Club, Portland: "Unseen Things in Horticulture," by E. L. Smith, of Hood River.

In the affective with all the ballots might be gently lifted and deposited in the receptacle with each deposited in the receptacle with each deposited in the receptacle with each or the title with dainty ribbons in the fashionable colors will have a great advantage over cruder opponents. The life of the affective control of the colors will open to the colors will be colored to the colored to wise candidate will open tea rooms in convenient places and serve bonbons and chocolate drops all during election day. It may take time to bring reform to its full fruition, but by united action the women of Washington can abolish the horrors of the old polling booth, and into the regions where vile tobacco smoke and badly dressed politicians now prevail can bring sweetness, joy and light.

Kansas City Times.

The first mention of Satan in the Old Testament, if Cruden's Concordance is correct, occurs in H Chronicles in con-nection with a census. "And Satansteod up against Israel," the account says, "and provoked David to number Israel." The outcome was disastrons, for Israel was smitten on account of David's ac-

Dr. Dana Durand, director of the census, needn't be surprised at having trou-bles in connection with his work. They're etrictly in accordace with precedent.

Term of Governors,

ST. JOHNS, Or. Nov. 21—(To the Editor.)—As there is a difference of opinion as to term of office of Governor of the various states, will you please inform me which states elect Governors for a four-year term? The states at issue are Indiana, Missouri, California and Oregon.

How can there be a difference of opinion? This is a question of fact dre and simple. Governors of each f the states mentioned are elected for four-years terms.

Woman Must Tarry.

Baltimore American.

"And you say the man's wife did not hasten to his assistance when he was seized with this attack?"

"No: she did not hasten at all."

"Wasn't that conduct on her part unnatural?"

"No, only impossible. She wore a hobble skirt.

Works Both Ways.

Houston Post. "They got drunk together the day after election."

"But one is a Democrat and the other a Republicant" "I know. One colebrated and the other drowned his grief."

ter. In prage to setting a controversy would you please publish whether it is commulsory in the State of Oregon for a woman to give her name for the city directory, no matter in what capagity she is employed? SUBSCRIBER.

PORTLAND, Nov. 22 -- (To the Edi-

Not Maving Idea Baltimore American In Seattle cerpses of drunkards were placed in a windew with signs on them to induce voters to vote for prohibition. But the grewsome argument proved a