DOUBLE EXPLOSION THEORY OF STATE

Dynamite Said to Have Ignited Gas Emitted by Purposely Broken Pipe.

TIMES JURORS TAKE AIR

Diet of Casabas, Figs, Dates and Prunes Prescribed to Sharpen Wits of Talesmen—McManigal to Be Surprise.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—Masses of twisted iron and photographs of great girders will play an important part in the McNamara murder trial in determining the cause of the explosion and fire which wrecked the Los Angeles Times building a year ago. Whether James B. McNamara by the use of dynamite brought about these deaths will be largely a question of expert testimony submitted to the common sense of jurors, it was said today.

The defense, it became known, will seek to show that the big steel plates were twisted out of shape by a fire, and fire alone. Dynamite, it is contended, would rend and not warp the beams, providing the charge was large enough to do material damage anywhere.

Double Explosion Suggested.

The position of the state in this, as in other questions, is being guarded carefully, but it is said that the theory that a moderate explosion of dynamite ignited a store of gas liberated by a purposely broken pipe, causing the great disaster, may be followed.

Officials of the state's attorney's office declined to discuss reports from Cincinnati of the finding of a cache of dynamite by George Eckpoff.

Jurors and talesmen returned late today from a long automobile ride through the orange belt and oil fields. They will have another outing tomorrow.

The three sworn jurors and the six talesmen in the jury box rose early today, headed by Juror Robert Bain, the 70-year-old carpenter. Bain generally arises before any one else. Today he followed his usual programme of a shower bath and a run around the outer edge of the big, empty courtroom, set aside as a jurors' lounging-room. The outside squares of concrete flooring make a track of about 20 laps to the mile, and Bain does ten of these on mornings when he is feeling good.

Fruit Diet Helps Thinking.

Fruits form a large part of the diet of all the talesmen. Breakfast begins generally with casaba melon, a cross in flavor between a cucumber and a muskmelon, and through the day ripe figs, dates and prunes are enjoyed. At noon a soup and some cold meat, with fruit for dessert, were served today, experience having shown that a heavy lunch makes a sleepy talesman.

Ortie E. McManigal was taken as usual to the office of District Attorney John D. Fredericks, where he spends much time. Inferences emanated today from the office of the District Attorney that McManigal's story as told on the witness-stand will contain many details not included in the statement heretofore published as his so-called "confession," and McManigal said as much himself.

ALDRICH PLAN FAVORED

(Continued From First Page.)

vent banks from controlling stocks in others.

Opinions Are Set Forth.

"I believe the holding of shares in another bank by a bank which is a member of the National Reserve Association should be prohibited," he said. "This should be made to apply not only to the corporate action of the bank, but to action by any substitute method accomplishing the same purpose. I feel sure that American conditions are permanently opposed to any semblance of branch banking and to any concentration of bank ownership or control.

Panics Can Be Prevented.

"We have lived without this reform, but that merely means we have been strong enough to endure. And we can still live with the threat of panics hanging over us; but why should we? Why shouldn't Congress give us relief? As long as we have the present banking and currency system we shall have panics, and no longer. Does not this alone create a state of emergency? Why should it take another wasteful and degrading panic to impress Congress?

"This plan as it stands, or will stand when presented to Congress, may be called the deliberate, seasoned and experienced work not only of the Monetary Commission, but of the Nation itself. Many contributed to this, and then Mr. Aldrich, with remarkable practical wisdom, places his plan before the people, inviting consideration and amendment. As the plan stands it is a wonderfully good one."

Secretary McVeagh closed his address with a plea that the monetary question be kept entirely out of politics.

Fear of Inflation Expressed.

Fear of unlimited inflation and over-extension of credit should the proposed plan become a law, was suggested by E. D. Hulbert, vice-president of the Merchants Bank & Trust Company, of Chicago.

"The plan to concentrate in the reserve association the cash reserves now held by the banks, and to use this fund as a basis for an issue of credit currency which eventually would become our principal circulating medium," he said, "would be an association of the banks not only for mutual protection, but also for the purpose of capitalizing and exploiting their combined credit and good will so that it could be lent to those members of the association who would be willing to pay for it.

"Mr. Aldrich says that under this plan banks will be able 'to replenish their reserves indefinitely.'

"This is the equivalent of saying that banks may expand their loans indefinitely. So long as the reserve association stands ready at all times to convert commercial paper into circulating notes which can be used by the banks to purchase more commercial paper, which in turn could be converted into circulating notes and so on, it would seem there could be little check on inflation except such self-restraint as each individual bank might be able to exercise.

"The plan is designed to create in this country a great discount market which does not now exist and to create a new class of commercial paper which does not now exist."

Ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, attacked the Aldrich plan as radically wrong.

"It would bestow upon private interests through the medium of the proposed National Reserve Association the control of the currency of the country," he said.

Folk Suggests Remedies.

"The association suggested is no more than a central bank with a capital of $200,000,000 and places in the exclusive hands of the financial interests the entire management of the money matters of the Nation.

"I would suggest that there be a National department of finance as part of the Federal Treasury, with 15 directors appointed by the President, the department to act as a depository through its branches for the financial institutions of the Nation desiring to avail themselves of that right and the deposits of the financial institutions of the department to be counted part of the financial reserve."

Professor David Kinley, of the University of Illinois, spoke on the specie reserve of the banking system, distinguishing between a system in which the specie reserve is kept by one great institution and the multiple reserve system in which each bank is required to keep its own reserve.

Professor E. W. Kemmerer, of Cornell, criticised the Aldrich method of choosing directors and the preponderance of banking representation in the Aldrich currency plan and added:

"Would not a provision for entrusting to the President of the United States the appointment of all or a substantial part of the 12 nonbanking directors insure a better qualified directorate for the performance of the association's important functions?

"The National Reserve Association, I believe, is the best plan that has yet been proposed for improving our defective banking system. I would rather have it adopted in its present form, trusting to the future for amendments, than not to have it adopted at all."

PLAN FAVORED IN KANSAS

Monetary Sub-Committee Hears Favorable Reports.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11.—That the Aldrich central reserve currency plan is the only feasible one and the only one which will give the National currency system the elasticity required that it may stand up under such financial crises as that of 1907 and that of 1893 was the statement before the sub-committee of the monetary commission here today of Charles H. Moore, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce of this city. Mr. Moore's institution was one of those driven to close in the Fall of 1907 and was placed upon its feet again only after a long struggle.

Several other bankers and prominent business men gave their views, mostly in favor of the Aldrich plan. Thornton Cork, vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company, said that he had just returned from a week's visit with bankers and business men throughout Kansas and had found little opposition to the plan.

WIDOW SHUNS MONEY

SAN FRANCISCO COURT ASKED TO CUT ALLOWANCE.

Judge Thinks He Misunderstands When Mrs. Donahoe Says $1000 Less a Month Would Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—For the first time in the history of the San Francisco Superior Court, a widow has applied for a reduction, instead of an increase, of her family allowance.

Today Mrs. Anna Meloy Donahoe, widow of the late Michael Donahoe, who died before a fortune of $480,000 came to him, appeared before Judge Thomas F. Graham and asked that her monthly allowance be reduced from $2000 to $2000, saying that the money was more than she could spend.

Judge Graham at first thought he misunderstood the application, but on questioning the widow found that with $2000 she can buy everything she wants each month. Her petition was granted.

Michael Donahoe in his lifetime gathered many acres of oil lands in Kern County. He gave an option on them just before his death and the money was paid into the bank three weeks after his demise. This money comprises the entire estate.

Six months ago, while Mrs. Donahoe was waiting in court for the first distribution to her, she was compelled to listen to the testimony in a divorce suit, wherein a wife told of her desertion by her husband, who left her two babies to care for and no money.

The story touched the heart of the widow and in the courtroom she wrote a check for $300 and deposited it with Judge Graham, instructing that it be used for necessities of the deserted wife and babies as the court found their needs required.

FIREBUG CONFESSES CRIME

Klamath Falls Prisoner Admits All, Says He Is Alexander Douglas.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Waiving a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Charles Graves and dispensing with legal advice, the firebug arrested by Deputy Sheriff Shallock Tuesday confessed today that he is guilty of setting fire which destroyed much property here last Monday night.

When arrested he gave his name as Henry Morgan and his occupation as a laborer. Two candles were found in his pocket. Now he says his name is Alexander Douglas. He confessed after a search examination by Deputy District Attorney Manning, O. E. Thomas, special agent for the Southern Pacific, and Deputy Sheriff Shallock.

It is asserted that the prisoner has made a written confession, which the authorities will not make public, because, it is said, Morgan admitted starting the fires to cover an intended attempt to rob the postoffice.

Attorney Manning says Morgan has been about this region two months, working as a laborer for construction gangs on the Natron cut-off and at Lost River diversion dam.

CROWN WILL BIND REALM

(Continued From First Page.)

years of his sovereignty. In innumerable other ways he has evidenced his purpose to make the influence of the crown active and omnipresent.

Always tactful and holding fast to the constitution, he will thus be able to keep the monarchy on a firm basis, however violent the storm and flux of party politics

POTASH ROCK NOT OF PRACTICAL USE

Cost of Extraction Still Bar to Development on Commercial Scale.

VALUE STILL THEORETICAL

Department of Agriculture Maintains Much Secrecy—Geological Survey Seeks Natural Salts by Borings.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 11.—The "discovery" by the Department of Agriculture of millions of dollars' worth of potash, as recently announced by Secretary Wilson, with an air of great mystery, may not revolutionize farming in the United States after all. The discovery may not come up to expectations, for it is a discovery with an "if" attached. That is to say, the department has discovered vast quantities of potash rock in the West, which contains millions of dollars' worth of potash, but it is yet to be determined whether this potash can be extracted at a price which will permit it to enter the American market at a price which will command sale.

Secretary Wilson and other officials of the department have thrown an air of great mystery around their latest discovery. The location of the lands they conceal. The extent of the deposits they withhold, and no definite information is obtainable as to the specific kind of rock or formation in which the potash is said to occur. It is admitted, however, that the potash, as discovered, is not in form ready for commercial or agricultural use, and its availability depends upon the perfection of a mechanical process for extracting the potash from associated materials.

Value Depends On Experiments.

Congress, last session, following the German potash excitement, made two appropriations for studying the potash resources of the United States; $20,000 was allotted the Geological Survey, and $12,500 was placed at the disposal of the Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture. To date the Geological Survey has found not a single deposit of potash that is commercially valuable; but the Department of Agriculture has discovered deposits sufficiently large to supply the American market for an indefinite period of years, and furnish at least $12,500,000 worth of potash annually for fertilizers. But, as explained, this discovery depends for its success upon the result of experiments with a new process of extracting the potash from the rock.

Geologists who have studied the potash question for many years declare that the United States is literally flooded with potash-bearing rocks, ranging from Maine to California and from Florida to Washington, and they frankly admit that the total amount of such rock could only be estimated by the mountain or by the cubic mile, it is so plentiful. But these same authorities admit that this rock has no commercial value as a source of potash, for it costs more to separate the potash from the other rock contents than the potash is worth, hence such potash rock is not listed as a present source of supply.

"Discovery" Not New.

Moreover, the presence of such rock has been known for many years, and there is no likelihood of any discovery, any more than there could be a present-day discovery of the Rocky Mountains or any of the lesser ranges of the West. The rock is there; its presence is known; its content is known, but nature has so mixed the potash with other materials that scientists have never been able to devise a practical means of extracting the potash for commercial use. It can be extracted, and is being extracted by laboratory process, and in small quantities, but not on a commercial scale. The cost is too great.

Until the Secretary of Agriculture makes public additional facts regarding the "discovery" made by the Bureau of Soils, the general public will be in doubt as to whether a discovery of value has been made, or whether the department is merely trying to justify the expenditure of $12,500. The mere admission of officials of the Bureau of Soils that the value of this discovery depends upon the success of perfecting a new process of extracting the potash from the rock would seem to leave much doubt as to the actual and ultimate value of the new "discovery."

The records of the Patent Office show that upwards of 1000 patents have been issued on various processes for extracting potash from various forms of potash rock. The officials of the Bureau of Soils declare that not a single process in this lot is capable of extracting potash for commercial use. But there is a process, worked out in the laboratory of this bureau, which forms the basis of the latest experiment, and it remains to be seen whether this process has any actual value when tried out on a large scale.

Deposits Found in Oregon.

It is said that the discoveries of valuable potash deposits have been made in the arid regions west of the Rocky Mountains, and it is understood that some of the rock in question is found in Oregon and in Nevada. The exact location is not given, and will not be disclosed unless Congress authorizes the publication of the facts. It is said that premature announcement would lead to the grabbing of these deposits by "the interests," and it is not desired that such a valuable resource shall be disposed of in such a manner. Rather, the report of the recent "discovery" will be sent confidentially to Congress, so that that body may determine what shall be done with the extensive potash fields in the West.

Feared Consumption

Entirely Cured. Interesting Case.

W. H. Burtch, Bingham, Pa., writes: "I was in a terribly run-down condition, my lungs were weak and sore, and I had a dull, heavy pain between the shoulders. I lost flesh very rapidly, and feared I was going into consumption. After taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was entirely cured, and never felt better."

In cases where a strengthening, toning, appetite-giving medicine is needed, Hood's Sarsaparilla has effected thousands of cures.

There is no real substitute for it. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called **Sarsatabs.**

Hawes Hats $3.00 Hawes Hats $3.00 Hawes Hats $3.00 Schloss Baltimore Clothes Schloss Baltimore Clothes Schloss Baltimore Clothes Schloss Baltimore Clothes Schloss Baltimore Clothes Schloss Baltimore Clothes Schloss Baltimore Clothes Schloss Baltimore Clothes Hawes Hats $3.00 Hawes Hats $3.00 Hawes Hats $3.00

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Salem Woolen Mills Clothing Co.

Fourth and Alder Streets — Grant Phegley, Manager

Best Values in Winter Underwear

WOMAN GIVES DECISION

PLAINTIFF WINS CASE HEARD BY MISS HENTHORNE.

"Judge" at Vancouver Renders Verdict for C. C. Fleet Against Mr. and Mrs. J. Riggs.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Miss Mildred Henthorne, the first woman in the State of Washington to occupy the office of justice of the peace, and who tried a case involving nearly $100, Thursday, today rendered judgment for the plaintiff for $46 and costs.

C. C. Fleet brought suit against Mr. and Mrs. J. Riggs, to collect a $20 doctor bill, and about $24 as the balance due for groceries. R. C. Sugg, city attorney, was attorney for the plaintiff, and Bert Yates for the defendants. The attorneys agreed to have Miss Henthorne, a law office stenographer, try the case, in the absence of the justice.

Miss Henthorne administered the oath to the witnesses, admitted the evidence, and reprimanded Mrs. Briggs, when she tried to argue with the attorney when he was pleading his case. In the trial it developed that one of the bills in question had been altered, and this was proved to the satisfaction of "Judge" Henthorne. It was on this point that the whole trial hinged.

Bert Yates said his client would not appeal the case to the Superior Court.

KLAMATH WORK GOES ON

Irrigation Project Now Receiving $30,000 Monthly.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 11.—The Reclamation Service announced today that $30,000 a month is now being expended on the Klamath irrigation project, the principal work being on Lost River. The diversion project today is capable of supplying water to 30,160 acres, of which area 27,534 acres were irrigated this year. It is said that most of the farmers have had success with their crops and are meeting the water charges promptly.

Religious Books

Your attention is called to a comprehensive display of books for religious workers now on exhibition in one of our Third-street windows, including Gipsy Smith books; also song books.

We invite your inspection of our stock and will be glad to present a free catalogue of religious books to you on request.

Gill's

The J. K. Gill Co., 3d & Alder

Do You Realize Christmas Is Near?

The season for gift-giving is close upon us. Avoid the unpleasantness of the holiday rush—shop early.

Get first choice. Our stock of

Diamond Set and Gold Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Gold and Silver Novelties, Toilet Ware and Umbrellas

is now complete. We'll be glad to have you compare our goods and prices. We know we are lower than elsewhere, and want you to know it also. A small deposit will hold any article until wanted.

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Largest Diamond Dealers in Oregon.

283 Morrison Street. 74 Third.

ALVEOLAR DENTISTRY AND THE IMITATION

Shakespeare has said: "We are advertised by our loving friends," and he might well have added, "by our rabid enemies." At any rate, you may rest assured that safety lies in being nothing and doing nothing, and the man who is being talked about is at least worthy of comment, and when he reaches that point, where his ideas and methods form the hypothesis of the other man's advertising, he has reached that degree of success when 'free advertising' makes it possible for him to increase his own bank account, instead of the funds of the advertising papers. But, we have swerved from our main point, which is—

WHAT ARE AND WHO ARE "IMITATION DENTISTS?"

The process of thinking is perhaps the most tedious task, but the man with originality and brain power glories in his own mentality. It's the "new idea" that counts now-a-days. And, antiquated modes and methods have lost their prestige. A worthy monk, in the year twelve hundred and thirty-two, wrote: "If this thing of book making is kept up the world cannot produce enough sheep and goats to supply the skins." Good vegetarians were refusing to read books because they were printed on vellum made from the skins. Something must be done, so paper was invented. The Japanese had made paper for a thousand years before from the pulp made from the fiber of plants. They still make paper in the same way, under the supervision of the government. It is made by hand and costs one dollar per pound. It fell to Americans, however, to make the best paper in imitation of the hand-made and, by the way the **IMITATION** seems **BETTER** than the **ORIGINAL.** Many other papers are better for printing purposes, to the Japanese hand-made, from which they were supposed to be copied.

In all business there are the **IMITATORS,** those whose worthy quality of "stick-to-it-iveness" consists in their adherence to the old ways, and in all trades there is the counter influence of the "old" and the "new." Is the alert and keen son of today following in the footsteps of his great ancestors and using the systems and methods and ideas of his great forefathers? Are the surgeons and physicians of today practicing their professions along the lines of their predecessors of an ignorant and less enlightened age? Something "new" is what we want. Something that will do away with the inconveniences and discommodities that the American people will not permit to hamper their progress. Everything else is being revolutionized, why not **DENTISTRY?** The average dentist is an imitator. He may be so through ignorance or because he is unable to fertilize his adequate amount of gray matter, and you may rest assured that man who is content to remain an **IMITATOR,** gladly heaps criticisms upon the head of him who discards the old and offers to the public something new and meritorious.

For years we have considered that there was no substitute the equal to or a rival to bridgework, for the restoration of missing teeth, until the advent of the new system or method which we **"CHOOSE TO CALL" ALVEOLAR.** "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. We might have called our system "Mudolar" had we so desired, and it would still have been as good and so much better than ordinary bridge work that it would be hardly fair to mention them in the same breath.

COST MORE—WORTH IT.

Alveolar teeth actually cost us twice as much to manufacture as it would cost us to make first-class bridge work, and three or four times as much as it would cost us to make bridge work as we find most bridge work made by the average dentists, **YET** our **PRICE** is the **SAME** as the best bridge work. Let us give you some plain figures. A business man of this city called in our office last week with a piece of bridge work containing 11 teeth, for which he paid the price of $85.00. He had worn this piece of work exactly **TWO MONTHS.** It was falling out when he came into our offices. It had also broken out one of his only four remaining upper teeth. When we took this work out of the man's mouth and weighed up the gold, we found it was worth in actual figures, $3.50. This man had paid $85.00 for it and worn it two months. What does this prove for the **STRENGTH, QUALITY** and **DURABILITY** of bridge work? This man is now wearing 14 Alveolar Teeth and into this work we have put exactly $35.00 in gold, the highest carat, the best steel, interchangeable porcelain facings, besides the workmanship and time of a skilled operator and laboratory man. How much profit have we? Surely some, but you will agree with us not as much as the cheap artist who uses cheap material. This masterpiece of "bridge work" had been put in by a Dentist in this city, who claims to be our bitter antagonist and who does not hesitate to criticise work he could not attempt to do, and whose only merit lies in his untruthful and voluble flow of ungrounded criticisms. There is not an honest and high-class practitioner in this city who will deny our workmanship is the best and our material the highest that the Dental Depots supply. Our price is high-class, because our work is high-class. And if John Brown the tailor offers to make you a suit of clothes for $25.00 and tells you he will turn out a suit worth $50, you may rest assured there is something wrong with the suit of clothes, and don't be caught in a shower if you can help it. Our aim is not to do cheap work for a cheap price, but to do first-class work for first-class price. You will find, the longer you live, that you are going to get out of this world just what you put into it, whether it is in hard gold coin or smiles and tears. Our standard is **QUALITY.**

Alveolar Teeth Where Bridge Work Is Impossible.

If only your front teeth are left, say three or four or more, we can replace all those that have been lost on both sides clear back with perfect **Alveolar teeth,** whilst bridge work would be impossible, even if you had eight or ten front teeth to tie to. If you have only two back teeth on each side, say molars, we can supply all the front teeth that are missing with beautiful, serviceable, lifelong Alveolar teeth. This could not possibly be done by the bridge route. And where bridge work is possible there is no comparison between the two. A very large percentage of our work is taking out bridge work put in by supposed high-class dentists and replacing it with the beautiful and artistic Alveolar teeth. And, unlike bridge work in another respect, it is practically painless. No boring or cutting into the gums, nothing to be dreaded. Now, then, prices being equal, which would you choose?

We have samples (counterparts of actual cases) in our office to show. Come and see the work.

Curing Pyorrhea (loose teeth), a disease given up by other dentists as incurable, is another of our specialties. We cure it absolutely. It is a boastful statement to make, but we can do anything that is possible in dentistry, and what we do is always of the very highest class. Our booklets, Alveolar Dentistry, are free. Write for one if you cannot call.

ALVEOLAR DENTAL CO., DENTISTS, Portland—Abington Bldg., 106½ 3d St. Seattle—Haight Bldg., 2d and Pine.

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OPERA GLASSES
In Pearl, Black and Aluminum
Plain or with Handle

LEMAIRE
FIELD GLASSES & BINOCULARS
In Large Variety

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