

# DOCTOR IN FIST FIGHT

### Dr. Mallory Found Wife With William Brooks on the Street and Started to Carry Out His Old Threat—Policeman Interfered.

Dr. W. E. Mallory and William Brooks were arrested by Officer Small at 4:30 last night at the corner of Fourth and Stark streets for fighting. Both were brought to the police station, where they were released on bail, to appear in court tomorrow morning.

According to the report made by the officer, Dr. Mallory accuses Brooks of having broken up his home and enticed away his wife and children, and it was over this that the fight took place. Dr. Mallory also says that during his absence they packed up all the furniture in the house and moved it away.

Dr. Mallory lives at 1039 Belmont street, and Brooks has been living at his home.

Dr. Mallory was found at his home after the trouble, and in telling his side of the trouble stated that Mrs. Mallory had left his home Wednesday last, taking her two children with her and going to the home of her brother at Hillsboro. She had returned to Portland yesterday, apparently to spend the day with Brooks. The doctor had seen them as they were waiting for the train and had gone across the street to whip Brooks, as he had told his wife he would do should he ever catch them together. "I told Mrs. Mallory that I would whip Brooks if I ever found them together," said Dr. Mallory, "and yesterday afternoon when I saw them together I went across to do it. There was a policeman too close, or I would have done it."

Dr. Mallory states that he intends to file suit for a divorce as soon as possible.

## PAY-AS-YOU-ENTER CARS SLOW AT FIRST

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—Pay-as-you-enter cars have been put into service by the Rapid Transit company on its Twelfth and Sixteenth street line. While they proved effective in preventing "fare dodging," they caused serious inconvenience to riders by reason of many delays.

Ordinarily a passenger can go from the car barn at Sixteenth and Jackson streets to Chestnut street in about 15 minutes. With the new cars it took 20, and in some instances 25 minutes. When the cars stopped to take on a passenger there was delay until the conductor, who stands back of a railing at the rear door, operated the pneumatic arrangement that opened the door and dropped the car step.

Then, if the passenger didn't happen to have the exact fare ready, the conductor would not start until he had counted out the change, seen the passenger inside, closed the door and pulled up the step.

Passengers must leave the cars by the front. The operation of the front door is in charge of the motorman, who must, of course, wait until the car comes to a dead stop before he works the pneumatic pressure.

The newness of the thing was largely responsible for the first day's delays, and officers of the company figure that when the public becomes familiar with the system much of this delay will have been overcome.

## GRASSHOPPERS HIS SIMPLE-LIFE DIET

Bangor, Maine, Oct. 10.—Millions of grasshoppers have invaded Franklin county doing much damage to crops off all kinds. But Orrin Woodbury, nature man of Temple, welcomes their appearance, for he eats them, nicely fried in batter. His procedure is about as follows:

Large sheets are spread on the grass and soon they are literally covered with hoppers of all sizes and kinds. A basket is thrown up and the hoppers are caught in a good catch of fine, juicy grasshoppers, which are killed by passing them through flame that also removes their wings and legs.

Then Chef Woodbury prepares a rich and creamy batter, in which he dumps the hoppers. Soon arises an odor from the frying pan that even doubting Thomases admit is pleasing.

"Are they good?" echoes Mr. Woodbury. "Well try a few and see."

Sure of Success. From the Washington Star. The inventor of a good reliable fading ink ought to be able to place a few orders with politicians and financiers.

# THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1848

The campaign of 1848 gave the American people an opportunity to pronounce a verdict upon the Democratic administration of President Polk and the Mexican war, which had just ended with a supremacy of American arms. At the congressional elections of 1846 the Whigs, in consequence of the repeal of the protective tariff of 1842 and the unpopularity of the Mexican war in certain parts of the country, had made large gains, causing the Democrats to lose their control of the house of representatives. Growing dissension among northern Democrats over the slavery question further divided the party of Polk, and the result of the campaign was inevitable, particularly since the Mexican war had developed no Democratic soldiers, but, on the contrary, had made popular idols of two Whig generals.

The Democratic national convention met in Baltimore in May, 1848. The slavery agitation in the north had become so acute that party strife in New York state over the subject of slavery caused a divided congressional delegation to appear at the Baltimore convention. The convention finally decided to admit both delegations to seats, thus dividing the vote of the state, whereupon both declined to take part under such circumstances and accordingly withdrew, leaving the Whigs unopposed in the convention. On the fourth ballot the convention nominated General Lewis Cass, an able, worthy and conservative citizen of Michigan, many years governor of the Michigan territory and at the time one of the United States senators. A platform substantially the same as that of 1844 was adopted. On the burning question of the hour, however—the extension of slavery to the territories—the platform was non-committal. General Cass at first pronounced himself in favor of the famous Wilmot proviso, but in the course of the campaign he wrote a letter, intended for circulation in the south, intimating his opinion non-intervention by congress with slavery in the territories was the true doctrine. This bid for northern support quickly alienated the northern Democratic abolition support and undoubtedly contributed more directly than any other cause to the subsequent defeat of Cass at the polls.

In the meantime the Whigs were taking advantage of a factional opposition to the Mexican war and a general admiration for two Whig generals, Taylor and Scott, who had brought glory to the states. A platform was drawn up that states: "We recognize the triumph of 1840 when the party went before the country with a plain, honest, simple-minded chieftain unincumbered with an embarrassing political record, who was in many respects a character of the type of Harrison, the success of 1840 could easily be repeated. Accordingly he was nominated on the third ballot. On the first ballot his principal opponent was Henry Clay, the personal candidate whose friends were so loyal and so many that although Clay was now 70 years of age, they were still insisting that he enter the White House. On the first ballot he received 97 votes as against 114 for Taylor. Webster was also now in the running. He was nominated on the last chance to gain the presidency, but on the third ballot the choice of Taylor was assured, and to the ticket was attached the name of Millard Fillmore of New York as the party nominee for vice-president.

A third party, representing 13 states and made up partly of Whigs who were disgusted at the nomination of a southern slaveholder, together with those northern Democrats who disliked the trimming attitude of Cass, held a convention at Burlington, Vermont, where the Free Soil party, which stood squarely under the banner of "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men," adopted a platform denying the power of congress to establish slavery in the territories and demanding that it be prohibited in those where it already existed. It declared that congress had no more power to make a slave than to make a king. The Free Soil party nominated the venerable ex-President Van Buren for another term in the White House.

In the meantime a fourth party, thinking along the lines of the Free Soilers and yet more liberal in their views and more radical, combined themselves into the Abolitionists. They held a convention in Utica, N. Y., and endorsed the nomination of Van Buren.

Thus Van Buren was the nominee of all the anti-slavery elements of the country, and this element in the pivotal state of New York determined the result of the election, on the first ballot, by only that majority, the anti-slavery Democrats from Cass in New York threw the 36 electoral votes of New York to General Taylor and elected him by only that majority, the total vote standing 163 for Taylor and 127 for Cass.

Thus the question of slavery and its extension definitely entered the pages of American history. Van Buren, the first out and out anti-slavery candidate for president, received no electoral votes but his aggregate popular vote exceeded 290,000, and in New York, Massachusetts and Vermont he outran Taylor.

As an evidence of the disintegration of political parties along sectional lines it is worthy of note that in the campaign of 1848 six southern states voted for the Whig candidate.

## Bryan.

From the Seattle Times. The record up to date has at least left William Jennings Bryan without paint or blemish, on account of any word uttered or any deed performed by him during his campaign, or at any time during his long and useful public career.

It is a gratifying incident in a national campaign which has developed many unwelcome features.

The very calmness of the man, the poise of his utterances; the manifest justice of his attitude toward all parties; the dignity of his bearing; the purity of his ideals, and his fine, but plain Americanism, cannot fail to commend him to the sober judgment of the country.

It will perhaps stimulate the patriotic faith of the average rational citizen to contemplate the election of a man who, in this great American is wont to present his claims to his countrymen.

The season is lurid, and many tongues are wagging; above the turmoil of the day, with its Roosevelts and DuPonts, its Shermans and Sheldons, its Hitchcocks and Yorres, there towers the real, trusting, faithful and cheerful American statesman of the best and highest type in the character and person of William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, and his country needs him to weld the elements of discord into some semblance of order.

# GO AHEAD WITH CASE--ROOSEVELT

### Decides to Enforce Law the Rich Sometimes Do, but Ought Not To, Evade.

(Special News by Longest Leased Wire.) Chicago, Oct. 10.—All of the powerful influence brought to bear on President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou, Attorney General Bonaparte and other high officials of the government to prevent the case of Mrs. Emma Rockwell Crane Chadbourne, who stands accused of smuggling into this country \$70,000 worth of art treasures belonging to Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston from going before a federal grand jury, has proved unavailing.

The new famous Chadbourne case, unless plans are changed, will be taken before the grand jury which meets in Chicago November 16. District Attorney Sims and his first assistant, James Wilkerson, returned yesterday from Washington, whither they were called for a conference on the case which has raised such a hub-bub in governmental circles.

While in the capital Sims and Wilkerson had a conference with President Roosevelt on the subject. The case was laid before him. The district attorney told the president the government's side of the controversy. "Go ahead with the case. Show no favoritism on account of wealth or social position," was the substance of the president's ultimatum.

"You can say that the Chadbourne case has not been dropped. It will be taken up in some form by me this week," said Sims upon his return from Washington.

That is as much as he would say. He declined to discuss his visit to Washington or his conference with Roosevelt and Bonaparte. It is probable that Mrs. Chadbourne will be the only person against whom proceedings will be begun by the United States government. It is said that officially the government does not recognize Mrs. Gardner as having any connection with the attempt to evade the payment of customs duties made on her art treasures and bric-a-brac.

## BLIND YOUTH ENTERS CORNELL FOR DEGREE

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 10.—For the first time in history a blind boy has entered Cornell. His name is William H. Moore and his home is in Brooklyn.

He came to Ithaca with his mother, who guided him around the hill and to the classrooms. He has entered as a freshman in the college of arts and sciences, and hopes to be able to take the A. B. degree.

Moore has been a student at the New York institute for the blind. He has engaged a reader, who will assist him in his studies. His work will be carried on by means of raised type.

He says that after he has been here for several weeks and becomes acquainted with the campus he can easily find his way about. He is about 15 years old and is a bright student.

## Bigger Things Than Money.

Press Service of the A. B. C. F. M. When Secretary Taft, at one time in his career, was guaranteed splendid sums of money by eminent law firms if he would join them as partner he replied, "There are bigger things in the world than money." This is the spirit

which led Bishop Brent to prefer the Philippines as a field of labor to a wealthy diocese at Washington. It is the spirit which led American missionaries, half a century ago, to establish Christian institutions in the land of the sultan. Today they are having their reward in seeing a new nation rise from the ruins of old Turkey. Out of these mission schools and colleges have come the young men who are equipped morally as well as intellectually for the struggle now passing. They are ready because a handful of far-sighted Americans, in the face of incredible difficulties and the belief that "there are bigger things in the world than money" started half a dozen colleges and scores of schools in which boys have been fitted for Christian citizenship. Central Turkey colleges at Aintab alone has graduated 2,500 students in the last generation and three times as many more have taken a similar course. As preachers, teachers, physicians, business men and artisans they are exerting a powerful influence throughout the land. The total cost of this college, including a hospital connected with the medical department, has cost about \$40,000. The annual expense of Harvard is nearly two millions and Cornell, Chicago and Yale each spends over a million a year. The whole group of 36 higher institutions of learning now under the care of the American board could be supported from an endowment about equal to the annual expense at Harvard! There is no better way to help along the struggle for liberty now going on in Turkey than by strengthening the Christian institutions founded by missionaries who realized that here are "bigger things than money."

# Right on Schedule Time

## First Lot of Cadillac 30's Were Shipped, as Promised, October 1st



30 H. P. 4-Cylinder Cadillac 5 Passenger \$1400 F. O. B. Detroit

In May last the Cadillac Company entered into a contract with the American people to deliver to them at a price of \$1,400 ten thousand cars such as had hitherto been sold at double and triple this price.

We promised that the first car would be on the streets of Detroit by July 1st, and fulfilled that promise to the letter.

We promised that on October 1st the first lot of demonstrating cars would be shipped to our dealers throughout the country. That promise we also fulfilled to the letter.

We further promised to produce a car that in quality at a quantity price would exceed your fondest hopes and expectations. This promise, too, we have redeemed in ample measure. How well you'll have every opportunity to judge for yourself now.

From this time on, the great Cadillac plant at Detroit—whose perfection alone makes this car possible at such a price—will run all night and all day—with thousands of men working incessantly from sun-up to sun-up.

In the interim—inspired by the royal welcome accorded the Cadillac—other candidates for your favor have arisen in motordom offering cars at a popular price.

The sole purpose of this announcement is to point out to you what you will instantly recognize yours. If when you see the Cadillac—the distinction that must be made between this Cadillac Thirty at \$1,400 and any other car at an approximate price.

The Cadillac is as absolutely alone in the new high-power high-grade low-priced field, which it has itself created, as though no other car had been built which aspired to comparison.

Your first evidence of this will be vouchsafed

before you have examined a single detail of its construction—in the mere exterior appearance of the car.

You will see at a glance that it is not in the last analysis, a \$1,400 car—but that in size, in luxuriousness, in solidity and every other indication it precisely meets your conception of what a high-quality, mechanically-perfect car should be.

You will scan the horizon in vain for a single other car at an approximate price which approaches the Cadillac even in this one element of bigness, and dignity and beauty.

And as you pursue the subject into the details of construction—the character of the materials utilized, the perfect synchronization of parts, the power developed and the quietness of operation—you will see that in addition to being the only big car available at a low price, the Cadillac is structurally of the highest standard.

The Cadillac company is alone in its ability to produce a big high-grade high-powered car at a popular price. To build such cars by the thousand means to invest money by the million.

It means thousands of tons of special machinery performing prodigies of service as fine and difficult as the picking up of a pin—gauging and grinding and smoothing and fitting every piece from the first piece to the millionth piece with equal hair's-breadth accuracy.

It means absolute synchronization and interchangeability accomplished by snap-gauge and micrometer measurements which "true" down to the thousandth part of an inch.

Substantial deliveries have commenced and will increase daily in a continually accelerated ratio until thirty or more cars are shipped every working day from the Cadillac plant. Keep in touch with your dealer.

The Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich. Members Associated Licensed Automobile Manufacturers COVEY MOTOR CAR CO. 16th and Alder Sts., Portland, Ore.

# AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER FOR THIS WEEK

## CAN BE SECURED AT 173 FOURTH STREET, NEAR MORRISON

THE COST OF THIS COUPON IS 50c And When Properly Endorsed by J. D. DUBACK PROFESSIONAL OPTICIAN Successor to Oregon Optical Co.

Entitles the holder to 25 per cent discount on any purchase of glasses made at this store, if presented on or before the 31st day of December 1908.

Exclusive agents for the Crystal Ray Toric and Kaydee Mountings. Eyes Fitted and Corrections Guaranteed by J. D. Duback Professional Optician.

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# Independent Furniture Company

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### The Store That Broke the Furniture Trust

We are positively the lowest price furniture store in Portland. If you love your pocketbook you should at least come in and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

## CASH OR CREDIT

\$7.25—This Morris chair has solid oak heavy frame, reversible velvet cushions, spring seat, special \$7.25 A regular \$12.50 value.

This Child Rocker, very substantial; special 95c

This Nursery Chair special \$1.05

This High Chair, very substantial; special \$1.45

This Youth's Chair, special \$1.25

This Wood Seat Dining Chair, special \$1.10

This Sewing Machine, special \$1.25

This handsome Bed Lounge, upholstered in fine velours or corduroys, red, brown or green colors, full spring seat and spring back; can be let down and makes full-size bed. Special \$9.50 this week.

\$3.95—This fine Stool or Seat, 15 in. high, upholstered in fine velour; a \$1.00 value; extra special \$3.95

This fine Hardwood Rocker, saddle seat, full bend arms, special this week \$3.75

This Hardwood Rocker, saddle seat, full bend arms, very substantial; special \$3.75

Buy your heaters before the weather gets cold and avoid the rush. Come see our heaters at our celebrated new ranges at \$35.00

We are headquarters for the celebrated Imperial Automatic Morris Chairs. The best in the city at prices that will surprise you.