BIG WAGES FOR FARM HANDS ONLY REMEDY

Oregon Agriculturists Tell Country Life Uplift Commission What Is Needed to Better Rural Conditions—Little Hope for Solution of Problems

The irresistible force has come into conjunction with the immovable obstacle, according to most of those present at the country life uplift hearing this morning in the Commercial Club rooms, and the result is still in doubt.

In other words, those who addressed the four members of President Roosevelt's commission expressed the opinion that the only way to keep the boys on the farm, to start an exodus of young men from the city to the country instead of from the farm to the city, is to create a parity between the wages paid in the city and the remuneration paid men who work on farms.

And all the speakers agreed that this is an impossibility, that the farmer can not afford to pay his hired help $1.50 to $2 a day, the average wage paid for manual labor in the city.

But a number of suggestions for improving the farmers' condition were made and eagerly listened to by the members of the commission. Some of the suggestions were contradictory, but valuable for all that, for the object of the commission is to get all the suggestions possible, sift the mass of evidence, and then make a report that shall embody what appear to be the best ideas advanced.

Farmers Must Combine.

Much of the discussion this morning centered around farmers' organizations, and it was the concensus of opinion that organizations having for their object the distributing and marketing of the farmers' crops, the establishing of grades and the elimination of cut throat methods of marketing will go far toward bettering the conditions of life in the rural districts.

But it was also conceded that big general organizations are impractical. The farmers cannot be induced to stick together. Small organizations of farmers having common interests and a common shipping point are practicable and innure to the great benefit of their members. But beyond that experience has taught that it is as a rule impossible to go.

Although it was agreed that the farmer cannot afford to pay his hired help the same wages that labor receives in the city, several speakers took the ground that the farmer can do much toward making farm life agreeable and keeping his employes by treating them squarely and paying them the wages he well can afford to pay. One man said that he had a man who had been with him for six years. He does not require this man to get up hours before daylight and do half a day's work. He has no chores to do before breakfast. He is treated as a man should be treated and is paid $45 a month.

"I am not saying how much I made this year," said the speaker, "but I am well satisfied with my income."

Apple Grower's Views.

The session began with a discussion of marketing organizations in Oregon. Mr. Mason, a Hood River apple grower, described the Hood River Apple Growers' organization. He said that the apple growers of the Pacific northwest have no distributing agency such as the California fruit distributors, which distribute the deciduous fruits of California. They have separate organizations concerned chiefly with selling. The apples are sold on the ground, not in New York.

"The National Apple Shippers' association, at its convention in Buffalo," he said, "adopted a resolution that they would no longer buy apples, but would force us to deal on the consignment basis. We advertised that on a certain day we would all offer our apples at public auction on the ground, according to our custom. We did so, but there were no bids. But we beat them in the end. It was a hard fight, but we forced them to come to our terms of selling f. o. b.

"Our organization has for its objects, first the establishing of uniform grades, and second, the doing away with the consignment policy. Men don't sell horses or wheat on consignment, and why should we sell apples on that basis?"

Mr. Mason brought out the point that the railroads do not handle the apple crop as they should.

"At the present time," he said, "we have not less than 20,000 boxes of apples in storage and can't get cars to move them."

Acts as Go Between.

The chief purpose of the organization, Mr. Mason said, is to act as arbitrator between grower and seller.

"A speck on an apple," he declared, "looks mighty small to the grower, but it is greatly magnified when viewed by the buyer. That forces the organization to act as arbitrator between grower and buyer. To get a uniform grade of apples is our hardest problem. The problem of packing we have solved to perfection."

Mr. Evans, a strawberry grower, stated that the berry growers' organization does absolutely eliminate competition between the growers. It prevents glutting the market and the growers from cutting one another's throats. He contended that the farmers should be stockholders in the organization. The only way to get them organized is to make them not only socially but financially interested.

A dairyman present stated to the commission that the dairy industry has also been greatly benefited by organization. He told how some 16 years ago the packing house men were stifling the dairy industry by placing oleomargarine on the market to be sold in competition with butter, and how an organization of dairymen was effected which succeeded in getting the legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine as butter. Then process butter began to be shipped into the state, and it was necesary to secure an amendment to the law shutting that out.

"There is one danger we still have to contend with," he said. "The large packing houses have a lobby at Washington trying to have a substitute passed in place of the Grout bill, and to take off the 10 cent tax on oleomargarine."

J. H. Page, a commision merchant, was called upon to express his views on the subject. He explained why it is almost impossible to buy good fruit in Portland.

"He claimed that this is not a good market for good fruit, and also stated that the growers dump all their poor apples and other fruit on the Portland market, shipping all the good fruit east. He argued in favor of organizations, saying that as a commission merchant he generally found the fruit received from organizations much better than that shipped by individual growers.

Mr. Armstrong of Salem, in reply to a question by one of the commissioners, stated that farmers throughout the country generally are not organized, and that most of the attempts to organize them have been ineffective. But he held that farmers ought to be organized for the marketing of their products, as no individual can sell a small amount of a product as well as the organization can sell a large amount.

Mr. Newell, a prune grower, explained the failure of the prune growers' organization by the fact that it was too big and fell to pieces by its own weight, the same as did the hopgrowers' union. He took the ground that for an organization to be successful all its members must be shippers from the same point, for as long as they could ship out some other way they would not abide by their agreements, but first one and then another would violate his pledge and ship on his own account, thereby nullifying the efforts of the organization.

He thought it might be possible to have a general distributing agency through a combination of the managers of the smaller organizations, but did not believe that any general organization of which the individual growers were members would hold together.

Helped by Unions.

The type of country life, Mr. Newell said, has been elevated by growers' organizations through the fact that they bring the farmer more money and thereby allow of his providing himself with greater comforts.

Captain Polk, a retired business man who is spending the remaining years of his life on a farm and who, as he said, has in the last eight years made himself an agriculturist, is the one who advanced the proposition that in order to keep the boys on the farm and induce immigration from the city to the country it will be necessary to establish a parity between city and country wages—and then said that this is something that cannot be done.

Mr. Polk began by telling of the condition of the Oregon hop industry and why it is in the state it now is. "The hop industry," he said, "is in a very bad condition. Organization has been attempted for a number of years but has never been able to accomplish anything. My opinion is that where the farmers are scattered over so much territory, organization cannot be effective.

"Last year we tried to organize the hop growers of Oregon, California and Washington, but the organization was broken up by petty jealousies. If we tried to advance a man to any position where he could be of service, the other growers got jealous and objected.

"And the growers wouldn't keep their pledges. In June 90 per cent of the hops of the three states had been pledged to a pool. That is, it was agreed that none of them should be sold until August 1. When August 1 came it was found that only 30 per cent of the growers had kept their pledges. The others had sold out.

Oregon Swamps Market.

"Our hop production has increased at such a rate that we have swamped the world. Three fourths of the hopgrowers of Oregon at present are loaded down with mortgages.

"Everything is pulling away from the farmer. All other interests are antagonistic to him.

"The first thing to be done to improve the conditions of country life is to bring the wages in the country and the city on a parity. When that is done there will be an exodus of young men to the country. At present the country is worked by old men. The country is sending its best and brightest to the city to join that force that is opposed to the farmer.

"The farmer cannot afford to pay city wages. As long as you have 26,000,000 people raising all the food that is consumed by the 60,000,000 others this will be true. The farmer is between the devil and the deep sea—and he is very much in the sea.

"But you can help the farmer a great deal by equalizing the tariff. I don't say that because I am a Democrat, for I'm not. I'm a Republican. But I know that Armour & Co., and the salmon packers, for instance, draw a rebate of 99 per cent of the duty on tin plate, while the farmer who uses tin cans to ship his fruit in has to pay the full tariff."

Mr. Mason, speaking again, expressed the opinion that one of the greatest dangers to the farmer of Oregon is the influx of undesirable citizens, Japanese, Chinese, Turks and others who have no interest in our social customs, our schools or our laws. He said that there is a constantly increasing tendency on the part of the fruit growers to employ Japs for everything. "They compete in wages from top to bottom," he said.

"Why do the fruit growers employ them?" asked one of the commission.

"Because they are the nearest to a slave," responded Mr. Mason energetically. "They have no brains, no knowledge, no anything. They will do just exactly as they are told, when they want to. When they don't they no savee."

Mason disputed the claim made by some of the farmers that they cannot get white labor. "I employed 35 men this year at apple picking time," he said, "and I turned away 200. I never employed a Jap in my life, and I never will."

A HAIR'S BREADTH ESCAPE.

Do you know that every time you have a cough or cold and let it run on thinking it will just cure itself you are inviting pneumonia, consumption or some other pulmonary trouble? Don't risk it. Put your lungs back in perfect health and stop that cough with Ballard's Horehound syrup.

Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by Skidmore Drug Co.

WOMEN A SPECIALTY

The well known Chinese Medicine Co., with wonderful herbs and roots, has cured many sufferers when all other remedies have failed. It cures female chronic private diseases, nervousness, blood poison, rheumatism, eczema, throat, consumption, lung trouble, stomach, bladder, kidney and diseases of all kinds. Remedies harmless. No operation. Honest treatment. Examination free. THE MRS. S. Y. CHAN CHINESE MEDICINE CO., [illegible] Morrison St., bet. 1st and 2d Sts.

POMONA GRANGE PLANS FUTURE

Farmers' Organization Will Aid in Development of Idaho.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Nampa, Idaho, Dec. 3.—Pomona grange of Canyon county, made up of delegates from the various granges of the county, met in this city yesterday. About 50 delegates were present. An elaborate program was given at the evening session and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested for the organization.

The grange is new in Idaho, having been introduced in the state during the past year. But its growth has been very rapid and the organization promises to become an important factor in the state's development. It will exert a strong influence in the coming legislature for the promotion of any legislation that will tend to improve the public highways.

Midway grange, represented here yesterday, recently organized in the vicinity of Deer Flat of the Payette-Boise reclamation project, claims the distinction of being the most numerous charter membership grange in the United States, having been organized with 104 charter members.

MAYOR OFFERS EXPLANATIONS

A score of excited property owners of East Seventh street stormed the mayor's office this morning and, entrenching themselves before the official desk, could not be dislodged before Dr. Lane had exhausted his entire explanatory vocabulary and called the city engineer to his rescue.

Apprehension over a rumor that they would be required to pay an assessment of $1000 a lot for the regrading and improvement of East Seventh street between Fremont and Thompson was the reason for the onslaught on the "big stick" wielder of Portland. The mayor finally explained that the cost of the street improvement would not be more than $300 a lot and everybody went home happy.

A protest from property owners on Elise and Graham streets, which jut into East Seventh, was also silenced by the mayor, who showed the remonstrators a contract with Elwood Wiles, the contractor, in which he agreed to regrade East Seventh without cost to the taxpayers on the two side streets mentioned.

PILES SCHEMES TO AID SOUND

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Bellingham, Wash., Dec. 3.—In reply to messages sent to Senator Piles asking him to endeavor to have the lighthouse headquarters removed from Portland to Bellingham, Secretary Ross W. Welch of the Bellingham chamber of Commerce has received the following telegram:

"Secretary Welch—Lighthouse board will take up with me the question of moving lighthouse headquarters from Portland to Bellingham on receipt of your letter to Secretary Straus.

"SAMUEL H. PILES."

Nothing is known in this city of any movement to change the headquarters of the lighthouse board to Bellingham. The report is not credited at the office of the lighthouse inspector in the Customs building. It was stated, however, that there might be an effort on foot to have a new district created with headquarters at Bellingham, though no word of such effort has come to the Portland office.

CHARGES MADE BY CREDITORS

Charges that Attorney B. S. Pague has been unfaithful to his trust as administrator of the estate of Albert J. Wentworth by acting against the interests of the estate, are made in a petition filed in the county court this morning by Johnson & Van Zante and A. H. Tanner, as attorneys for S. A. Brown, one of the unpaid creditors of the estate.

Judge Webster is asked to remove Pague as administrator and to substitute Brown or some other competent person. Unless this is done, it is asserted, Pague will prevent the payment of $700 that is due the estate and defeat the claims of creditors. All the estate has on hand, apparently, is $260. Brown has a claim for $297 that was rejected by Pague but later allowed by the court, and there are other claims amounting to $547. Brown asserts that the $700 is due from Thomas G. Niner and Lena E. Niner, husband and wife.

According to the petition, Pague has been attorney for the Niners for many years. Wentworth died on March 22, leaving as heirs his widow, Sarah Wentworth, and a son, Henry Wentworth. Among his effects was a note from the Niners for $1750, secured by a mortgage on property in Sunnyside addition. It is alleged that shortly before the death of Wentworth Niner and his wife persuaded him to indorse the note as paid, although the last $700 had not been turned over.

Pague was appointed administrator three days after Wentworth died, and two days later he filed a petition for authority to enter a satisfaction mortgage. The next day this authority was given, Pague informing Judge Webster that he understood there were no debts against the estate and that the heirs consented to the satisfaction of the mortgage. Both of these statements, it is declared, were untrue, but were made to deceive the court.

It is stated that Pague now refuses as administrator to ask the court to vacate the order he secured, and persists in refusing to try to collect the $700 from the Niners, who have long been his clients.

ASSAILS NAME OF DEAD MAN

J. H. Hitchings, one of the lawyers against whom Ralph B. Fisher, the murdered prosecutor for the grievance committee of the State Bar association, instituted disbarment proceedings, and who has been suspected of being concerned in the sending of the threatening letters received by Fisher before his death, accuses Fisher of having been engaged in a conspiracy to defame his reputation. Several charges were filed against Hitchings. One of these was that he had tried to enter into a conspiracy with Detective Tom Kay to populate a rooming house of West Park street with disreputable women and then to have Kay raid it, in order that the owner might have grounds for breaking the lease, which was not profitable to him. Hitchings was accused of having gone to Captain Bruin, then captain of detectives, with this proposition.

Sunnyside Mothers Meet.

The Sunnyside Mothers' Home Training association met in the schoolhouse yesterday. Nearly 100 mothers responded to the invitation to visit the school and enjoy the social hour. The members of the executive board served tea and wafers. Then followed an informal discussion of such subjects as ventilation, firedrills, lefthanded children, good books, etc. The circle meets the first Wednesday of every month.

ROOT INVESTIGATION ON A NEW TRAIL

Ephrata, Wash., Dec. 3.—The Root investigation committee believes Tony Richardson might tell much if he would. The committee has been told of alleged "leaks" from Justice Root of the supreme court to his law partner, E. B. Palmer, former state senator and an aspirant for the speakership of the legislature.

Palmer is said to have made overtures to Richardson, who had a case pending before the supreme court, that, if accepted, were to have the effect of influencing a decision of the supreme court. For a certain consideration, the committee has been informed, Palmer agreed to see that a sum of money to be paid by Richardson should not be fixed by the court at more than $19,000. The committee has been told that Richardson declined to have anything to do with the matter, but the records, it is alleged, show that the amount was fixed in an opinion rendered by Root at $19,000.

Richardson is a wealthy rancher and is well known throughout this part of the state.

Patton Church Bazaar.

The annual bazaar and supper of the ladies of the Patton Methodist church will be held in the church tomorrow afternoon.

ARCHBOLD'S LAST DAY AS WITNESS

Relates History of Trust in California — Export Feature.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Dec. 3.—John D. Archbold, resuming the witness stand today, entered the last stages of his cross-examination at the hands of Frank B. Kellogg in the government suit to dissolve the oil trust.

The witness produced memoranda purporting to show the gradual increase of the capital of the Standard in California. He said the Standard purchased the Pacific Coast Oil company in 1900 for $761,000. The capital stock of the concern then was $1,000,000, he said. In 1902 it was increased to $3,000,000, in 1903 it was raised to $6,000,000 and in 1906 it was raised to $16,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $25,000,000.

Kellogg then asked him about the affairs of the California concern and inquired particularly about a contract with the Barnsdale Oil company which, Kellogg said, showed a loan of $7,755,000 to the head of that concern. Archbold said he had made a search and had been unable to find a copy of such a contract. The inquisitor then asserted that the original contract was in hands of a Pittsburg bank and could be obtained and produced if necessary. He then asked Archbold to produce the original.

Kellogg called the attention of Archbold to his direct testimony in which the witness said the refineries were located with reference to the handling of the general business. Then by a series of questions he established the fact that the export phases of the oil business had decreased from 70 per cent in 1870 to 18 per cent today. This controverted Archbold's statement that the Standard was responsible for the development of the export business by surmounting "hazardous" obstacles. Archbold was loath to make the admissions.

Attorney Rosenthal proffered considerable advice to Kellogg during the questioning.

Kellogg finally remarked, testily:

"I don't need advice. I can get along; probably not as well, but I can get along."

James A. Moffett, who will be the next witness, entered the courtroom toward the end of the morning session.

Sibley a Standard Employe.

In the hearing yesterday afternoon Attorney Kellogg developed the fact that J. C. Sibley, formerly congressman from Pennsylvania, whose letters to Archbold were a feature of the last political campaign, is now employed by the Standard Oil company.

Archbold declared that Sibley was at present manager of the affairs of the Galena Signal Oil company, controlled by the Standard. It is a concern which has a monopoly of the market of signal oil everywhere.

Kellogg questioned Archbold at great length in regard to the dissolution of the Standard Oil company, following the adverse decision in Ohio. He brought out the fact that the Standard of New Jersey was the factor by which the stocks of other corporations were taken care of. When asked why the concern was organized under the laws of New Jersey Archbold answered:

"Because the laws of New Jersey offered us the most liberal and consistent treatment for such a holding corporation."

"The Pacific Coast Oil company was your biggest competitor on the coast, was it not?" inquired Kellogg.

Archbold answered negatively.

"Was it capitalized at $1,000,000 when you took it over? It was a pretty good sized concern?" Kellogg suggested.

Archbold answered, "They have bigger things out there than we have here."

"In the oil business?" queried Kellogg.

"California isn't so bad off," Archbold replied, amid laughter.

PIONEER WOMAN OF OSWEGO DEAD

Mrs. Mattie E. Ball.

Mrs. Mattie E. Ball died yesterday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. Curtis, 287 North Fifteenth street. Mrs. Ball had been practically helpless since January last, when she was stricken with paralysis. Mrs. Ball leaves four children, three sons, John Ball of Oswego, Arthur and Richard Ball of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. D. Curtis.

Mrs. Ball came to this city in March, 1881. She was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, July 9, 1856, and at the time of her death was 52 years of age. The Balls first settled at Oswego, but soon after Mr. Ball's death in 1889 came to Portland. Mrs. Ball had a wide circle of friends in this city.

DITCH DIGGER DIES WHEN BANK CAVES IN

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Baker City, Or., Dec. 3.—Frank Burke, a laborer employed in digging a sewer ditch in this city, lost his life this morning through the breaking of a water main that caused the bank to cave in. Burke was buried under several tons of earth. He was a stranger here. It is claimed that he had a sister in Philadelphia, but her address is not known.

BURTON'S BERTH IS THE TREASURY

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Hot Springs, Va., Dec. 3.—The report that Representative Theodore Burton of Cleveland has been proffered the treasury portfolio in the Taft cabinet is believed here to be true. President-elect Taft refuses to discuss the report, but those close to him declare that the offer has been made.

TWO WITNESSES SWEAR FINCH IS SHAMMING

Brother-in-Law Makes Affidavit That Murderer Confessed Details of the Killing of Fisher — Deputy Sheriff Beatty's Memory Also Improves.

Though he denied to a Journal reporter, Tuesday evening, that he knew anything that would be of value as evidence in the case against James A. Finch, and declared that he did not overhear any conversation "worth while" between Finch and his wife on the night after the murder of R. B. Fisher by Finch, Deputy Sheriff Frank Beatty this morning made an affidavit at the office of the district attorney in which he reaffirms the fact that he did overhear enough of the conversation between Finch and his wife to be of any value, but deposes that Finch made an independent statement to him, in which the slayer of Fisher narrated details of the shooting and declared that he shot in self defense.

Tuesday afternoon, just after the publication of a story that Beatty had overheard the conversation, he not only denied having overheard more than a few words, but was so certain that he knew nothing about statements by Finch that he asserted with emphasis the he would not answer a subpoena. He said it was no use to even answer a subpoena, and that he would go to jail first, because he knew nothing and "didn't want to be mixed up in the affair at all."

Makes An Affidavit.

In his sworn affidavit today Beatty says that he was "helping out" in the jail last Saturday night. About 9 o'clock Mrs. Finch came to see her husband, accompanied by two men whom Beatty did not know. These men were the brothers of Mrs. Finch. Beatty sat in one corner of the county jail library, while Finch sat some distance away with his wife on his lap, and her brothers near by. Mrs. Finch laid her head on her husband's shoulder and they talked in low tones, some of which Beatty says he heard and much he did not hear. He does not attempt to give any conversation up to the time he talked directly to Finch.

His entry into the conversation resulted from something being said about picking a gun from the floor. Finch asked Beatty if he saw the gun. Beatty then moved up close to them and asked Finch if he meant that he shot Fisher with Fisher's own gun. Finch said he did not mean that—that Fisher drew a gun and pointed it over his shoulder at Finch, as he sat in his revolving chair. Finch, according to the affidavit, then stated that he drew his revolver and fired once at random, thinking to scare Fisher. He fired a second time without taking aim, he said, and then as Fisher still kept the gun pointed at him he shot a third time and hit him.

Proves Finch Shamming.

Another affidavit to show that Finch has been shamming in pretending that he did not remember about the crime came into the hands of the district attorney this morning, when Deputy J. J. Fitzgerald questioned Riley Petty, a brother of Mrs. Finch, under oath. Petty and his brother, John Petty, were present at the interview between Finch and his wife in the county jail library Saturday night and sat close enough to them to hear most of what was said.

Petty, in his affidavit, says that Finch said Fisher was pointing a gun in his direction over Fisher's shoulder. Finch said he thought Fisher drew the gun from a drawer in his desk with his left hand. He said "Hello Ralph" when he entered the office, and then Fisher reached for the gun. He shot, he said, because if he had not killed Fisher he would have been killed himself.

Deputy District Attorney Fitzgerald thinks that Finch's insanity plea has been "nailed" by the affidavits, and he expects a similar statement from John Petty, who, besides Mrs. Finch, was the only person close enough to overhear any conversation between them. Mrs. Finch, of course, cannot be made to testify against her husband.

There is some doubt, however, as to these affidavits cutting much figure in the trial. The defense is veering around rapidly to a self defense plea, coupled with an alleged state of mind created by fancied or actual grievances against Ralph B. Fisher, the truth or falsity of the things believed by the slayer not being in themselves of any consequence in such a defense.

May Explain Later.

In this theory of the case Finch will have no difficulty in remembering just how the shooting took place when he is placed on the stand. It will then be easy for him to explain his pretended lapse of memory by admitting that he was shamming for the purpose of forestalling questions that would have been asked in great numbers by newspaper men and detectives.

Memory Is Returning.

This idea was strengthened by an admission by Finch this morning that his memory is gradually returning. Asked if the testimony at the preliminary examination yesterday had refreshed his memory concerning the events of last Saturday, he said that it did to some extent. He would not say what he now remembers, having made up his mind not to talk about that feature of the case.

Finch also states that so far as he is concerned he wants a speedy trial.

"I am up against it here," he said, "and I am ready as soon as the case can be reached. The newspaper stories may have stirred up some feeling on the outside, but I have no fear as to the outcome when all the facts are brought out. There is a lot of it that has not been published yet. My head is not hurting me much now, and I feel more like myself again."

All the time Finch talked he smoked cigarettes, rolling and lighting a new one as soon as one was consumed. Occasionally he smiled and laughed over some part of the conversation that appealed to him as humorous. His talk was mostly of the vindictiveness that he declares Fisher displayed toward him.

JUMPS INTO DRUM OF SALVATION ARMY

Because Ed McDonald jumped through a bass drum belonging to the Salvation Army, whose members were holding a meeting at Third and Morrison streets last night, he was this morning sentenced to serve 10 days in jail. McDonald, who was intoxicated, was seen by Patrolman Swennes just as he jumped through the drum, and was taken to the station, where he spent the night. This morning he pleaded eloquently for his release before Judge Seabrook, who finally gave him 20 minutes to leave town or receive the sentence. McDonald said he would leave town.

HOOD RIVER WILL HELP WITH APPLES

The Hood River Commercial club has notified the officials of the chamber of commerce that it will willingly assist in the plan to have Oregon apples given members of the National Rivers and Harbors commission which will meet in Washington, D. C., next week. The plan of the chamber is to have a gift of Oregon apples presented to each member

HEATLESS CARS ON NICKEL LINES

Crowded Condition Insures Ample Warmth, Says Mr. Fuller.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Or., Dec. 3.—As was requested by the railroad commission, the Portland Railway, Light & Power company will install heaters at once in all coaches used on the Oregon City and Cazadero lines. Mr. Fuller, vice president and general manager of the street railway company, however, says in his communication to the commission that he believes heaters should not be installed in the Mount Scott cars because of the short run and because they are always crowded to their capacity, which makes the air close when the cars are heated.

While discussing the proposed action of the company with reference to installing electric heaters on the Oregon City and Cazadero lines, Mr. Fuller called attention to the fact that the Vancouver cars are partly equipped with heaters and that most of the cars on the Cazadero and Oregon City lines now have these heaters.

"It is the purpose of the company," said Mr. Fuller, "to put heaters on all the cars that are operated on the suburban lines where the fare is more than 5 cents.

"On the 5 cent city lines heaters are not necessary. The climate is mild and the passengers are not on the cars long enough to get cold. The Mount Scott, St. Johns and Montavilla lines are 5 cent city lines; the schedule is fast, and we have had no requests from the patrons of those lines to install heaters."

LIBERTY BELL MAY COME HERE

Governor Chamberlain Will Try to Secure Permission to Bring It to Portland.

Governor Chamberlain has gone east to make an endeavor to secure for the Rose Festival in June the Liberty Bell which is Philadelphia's most valued heirloom.

Of course that is not the only or the chief object of the governor's trip, but it is one of the many things he has in mind to attend to before he returns to Oregon. At the headquarters of the Rose Festival association this morning it was stated that Governor Chamberlain will stop in Philadelphia to see Governor Stewart and the members of the city council of the Pennsylvania metropolis, and will urge that the bell be allowed to make the trip to the coast to give the people of the western part of the United States an opportunity to see it.

An ordinance passed by a former city council of Philadelphia forbids the Liberty Bell being removed from that city, but it is hoped that the present municipal body can be induced to rescind this law and permit of the bell being made one of the principal features of Portland's big show.

DRAMATIC SCENE WHEN GIRL POINTS OUT THE MURDERER

"There is the man who killed Mr. Fisher!"

It was a dramatic moment in the preliminary hearing of James A. Finch yesterday afternoon when Miss Verna Burkhart, the only eye witness of the atrocious crime, sitting straight and rigid in the witness chair, pointed an accusing finger at the culprit, and with her pretty young face working with mingled fear, loathing and horror, branded him as the slayer of R. B. Fisher.

Miss Burkhart had been asked by Deputy District Attorney Fitzgerald if she could identify the man who shot Fisher.

"I can," she replied.

"Do you see him here in this room?"

The girl let her eyes wander about the crowded courtroom from face to face for nearly a full minute. Then suddenly they dropped to the face of James A. Finch, sitting about five feet from her. Her form stiffened, her eyes opened to their widest extent, the muscles of her face worked, then settled into an expression such as that with which one might look into the eyes of a loathsome reptile. Slowly she raised her arm until the index finger was pointing straight at the face of the assassin.

"There he is, right there. There is the man who killed Mr. Fisher!"

For seconds that seemed like minutes the accusing finger of innocence pointed directly at the face of guilt. Then the girl's rigid form relaxed and she sank back into her chair, the tears welling in her eyes, and turned her head away as if unable longer to bear the sight of the murderer.

Finch sat without moving a muscle, his face expressing neither fear, regret, remorse or injury. He might have been an entirely disinterested and uncomprehending spectator.

The preliminary hearing, which resulted in Finch being bound over to the grand jury, brought out much the same testimony that was given at the coroner's inquest.

HOLLY STAMPS ON SALE.

Red Cross stamps at 1 cent each are put on sale today at the stationery departments of the following stores: Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Meier & Frank, Roberts Bros., McAllen & McDonnell, Olds, Wortman & King, W. H. Markel & Co., Kennard & Adams, Nau's pharmacy, Woodard, Clark & Co. and J. K. Gill company.

The stamps will also be on sale at the business office of The Journal.

Immensely American. That's

IMPERIALES

CIGARETTES

from the word go.

True enough, their blend contains Oriental tobacco. But they are made in a way distinctively American—pure and clean throughout—with thin, pure mais paper—*crimped*, not pasted—and with individual mouthpieces to insure a cool, clean smoke.

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