MANY CITIES WILL HOLD ELECTIONS

Full State Tickets in Three States—Disfranchisement Issue in Maryland—Republicans Gain in Virginia—Other States.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Though full state tickets are to be voted for in only three states next Tuesday, there will be scarcely a commonwealth of the union without its election of minor officials, municipal or congressional contests or a ballot on proposed constitutional amendments to occupy its attention. The states which are to choose governors and other state officials are Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Virginia.

Politics in Massachusetts and Rhode Island loom up unusually large for an off year. Governor A. J. Pothier is the Republican candidate for reelection in Rhode Island. The Democrats have nominated Olney Arnold, a Providence manufacturer, who was defeated by a narrow margin a year ago. In Massachusetts Governor Draper and Lieutenant Governor Frothingham head the Republican ticket for a second time. Arrayed against them on the Democratic side are James H. Vahey, who was unsuccessful a year ago, and Eugene N. Foss, a wealthy manufacturer and a former Republican. Alleged extravagance in the management of state affairs forms the chief issue in the Massachusetts contest. In Rhode Island the fight hinges on the question of reapportionment and several proposed changes in the system of government.

Many Cities to Vote.

Interesting municipal contests will be decided in numerous large cities throughout the country. In Philadelphia a bitter contest is on for the district attorneyship and two minor offices, with a strong independent movement against the dominant Republican organization. While the contest is named by the independents a "fight for civic righteousness," it is a fight between the identical elements that clashed in 1905, with State Senator James P. McNichol, political boss, on one side, and D. C. Gibboney, independent Democratic candidate for district attorney, on the other. As the district attorneyship is regarded politically as the most important office outside the mayoralty, this is regarded as a contest of greater importance than that of four years ago, when the Republican organization was defeated by 48,000 majority.

The contest in San Francisco is similar in many respects to that in Philadelphia. The fight hinges on the district attorneyship, with the continuation of the graft prosecution as the most prominent issue. District Attorney Francis J. Heney, who conducted the graft prosecution, is a candidate for reelection. He is opposed by Charles M. Fickert, who was nominated on the Republican and Union Labor tickets. William Crocker is running for mayor on the Republican ticket and Dr. T. W. B. Leland is the Democratic candidate. The Union Labor party has its own mayoralty candidate.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland is a candidate for his fifth consecutive term, and is opposed by Herman C. Baehr, the Republican candidate. In Cincinnati an interesting contest is on for the mayoralty between Dr. Louis Schwab (Republican) and John Weld Peck (Democrat). Mayoralty contests in other cities of Ohio and in New York and New Jersey present more or less interesting features. Boston does not elect a mayor, but the voters will decide upon the choice of two plans looking to nonpartisan government. Topeka will accept or reject a plan for the commission form of government.

In the Second Washington district a representative in congress will be elected to succeed the late Francis W. Cushman. The Republicans have nominated Judge W. W. McCredie of Vancouver and the Democrats have named Ernest Lister of Tacoma.

New York Fight Overshadows All.

Of more interest throughout the country than even the state elections is the mayoralty contest in New York City. Again it is the story of Tammany and anti-Tammany. Again there is a three-cornered fight involved in the elental situation, with William R. Hearst, running as an independent candidate, again a prime factor as he was in the last municipal campaign in the metropolis. The Tammany candidate is William J. Gaynor, who personally has been an opponent of ring organization throughout his career. The Republican organization, after vain efforts to work out a fusion program, nominated for mayor Otto T. Bannard, a financier of standing, a man with a clean record, but one who never has been aggressive politically. The result of the three cornered fight cannot be forecasted with any degree of certainty. Today, on the eve of the election, each side is claiming victory by pluralities ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 votes.

G. O. P. Eyes on Virginia.

In Virginia, the governorship, along with other official places, is at stake and the question is what strength the Republicans will be able to disclose, after a most aggressive campaign and with the national administration doing all in its power to help along the movement to break up the solid south. The fight on the governorship is the one which is being most discussed. Judge William H. Mann heads the Democratic ticket. The Republican candidate is William P. Kent. Both are admittedly able men and well qualified for the office of chief executive. The Republican leaders are making roseate predictions of carrying the state. The more sober judgment of well informed politicians is that this is not to be expected, but that it is possible that the Democratic majority may be cut into heavily.

Disfranchisement Issue in Maryland.

In Maryland, the amendment to the constitution to disfranchise colored voters is the issue that is attracting notice. The Republican leaders are fighting the amendment tooth and nail and they profess great confidence they will defeat it. If they do it will result in placing Maryland in the doubtful column politically instead of making it solidly Democratic. In their fight the Republicans claim to have the support of the independent voters and the foreign born citizenship. On the other hand, the Democrats are relying principally on the rural vote, which is almost solidly in favor of disfranchising the negroes, to carry the amendment to victory.

Contests in Other States.

In New York state two justices of the supreme court are to be elected and the fate of several constitutional amendments of minor interest will be decided by the voters. Pennsylvania will elect an associate justice of the supreme court, state treasurer and auditor general. Minor state officials will be voted for in Nebraska and one or two other states. In nearly all of the states where the elections are to be held tickets have been placed in the field by the Prohibitionists and the Socialists, but neither party is expected to figure prominently in the results.

TAFT REACHES NEW ORLEANS

(Continued from Page One.)

course of New York—what the federal authorities will not do for them they will do themselves. Chicago has built a drainage canal to Lockport—built it with a view to its becoming a part of the great inland waterway system of the Mississippi basin. And now Illinois has decided to carry the work on from Lockport to Utica, a distance of over 60 miles, at a cost of more than $20,000,000.

Canal to Great Lakes.

The United States can well afford to consider the question of constructing a deep waterway from the gulf to the great lakes, for the national defense is destined to require it as much as national commerce demands it. Canada is now engaged in building a system of canals, the completion of which will permit the English navy to send its fleets into the great lakes themselves. For many years there has been a treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing that there should be no war vessels built on the great lakes by either nation. But if Canada is to extend her seaboard into the great lakes by canals the United States would be placed at an enormous disadvantage in case of war.

Government Spends Little.

Much has been heard about the great expenditures that the government has been asked to make for river and harbor improvements, but when it comes to a comparison of the outlay of the government for improving natural waterways with the outlay of private capital for the construction of railroads, it is found that the federal government has spent only $4.50 where private capital has spent $100. In the whole history of the nation the government has spent but little more than $200,000,000 on all the waters of the Mississippi valley, and perhaps half of this has gone, not to making navigable waters, but to the building of levees, revetment work, etc.

Half the Population of United States.

A vast sum might well be spent on the waterways of the Mississippi basin. It is the largest valley in the world, the most populous, the most productive. It contains more than half the people in the United States; it raises more corn than all the rest of the world together, and has a capacity of wealth production amounting to $10,000,000,000 a year. When the jetty construction at the mouth of the Mississippi river was completed it was estimated that the annual value of the work to commerce amounted to at least $180,000,000 a year, and everybody concedes that a deep waterway would be worth even more. It is estimated that the transportation charges from Chicago to the seaboard would be cut to one third of the present rates—a reduction that would profit nearly every individual in the country. There are a hundred good and sufficient reasons why the United States should have a deep waterway between the gulf and the lakes.

But Uncle Sam may well hesitate before doing anything rash in the expenditure of money for such work. He has seen millions of dollars' worth of work wasted by flood. He has seen sandbars wipe out the labor of a dozen giant dredges, and if this work is done he has no assurance that it will not be obliterated. That is why he has been seemingly slow.

Mississippi a Winding Stream.

The Mississippi is a winding stream. From Cairo to the sea is 1200 miles, by the way Mark Twain had to travel it in his steamboat days, yet the crow flies it in 600 miles. The main channel is forever changing. As it sweeps seaward in its flood stages it gradually eats its way into the outer bank at every curve, carrying the eroded material to some place further down to make a sandbar, or on to the sea as silt. Thus on the inner bank of the curves there never can be wharves and landings, while those on the outer banks are built only to be undermined.

Towns Run From River.

Of this latter condition Greenville, Miss., affords a notable instance. There are two curves in its neighborhood, making two narrow necks of land. Gradually the river is eating through both of them. If it cuts through the lower neck of land first, Greenville will be left high and dry five miles inland from the river. If it cuts through the upper neck first the city will get the full force of the water as it rounds a curve, and the undermining of the town will be only a question of time. Already the levee stands where once the main street ran. It is said that for at least 25 years the average river town has been driven back from 100 to 150 feet a year by the encroachment of the Father of Waters.

A well known engineer has suggested that there is only one way to make the Mississippi a really great waterway, whose cost of upkeep is not prohibitive. In the first place he would straighten out its kinks as was done with the Rhine, cutting across all the narrow necks of the river and giving its waters direct and free course to the sea. After this he would control the floods by a series of impounding reservoirs on the headwaters of the various big streams. The flood damage of the Ohio river in 1907 was wrought by only 23,000,000,000 feet of surplus water. It would require a reservoir only half as large as the great Pathfinder dam on the Platte river to impound that quantity of water. The dam of the Salt river irrigation reservoir impounds three times as much water as would suffice to effectively control the Ohio at its highest flood stage; while the Eagle dam, 100 miles above El Paso, on the Rio Grande, is five times as large as would be required to hold back the mad waters of the Ohio at its highest stages. Yet all three of these dams have been built for an aggregate outlay of less than $16,000,000.

Power Would Pay Cost.

It has been estimated that the electric power which could be made by controlling the floods of the Ohio, the upper Mississippi, and the Missouri would suffice to pay for the entire cost of the improvement within a decade. Yet even if there were not a dollar's worth of power sold, a single rampage of these streams would do more damage than the entire outlay for permanently controlling their waters. Illinois expects to entirely reimburse itself for its outlay in building the section of the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway, by the sale of power from the electric plants that will be built along the waterway.

The installation of a flood control system for the Mississippi basin would not only allow the construction of the finest inland waterway in the world, and save damages amounting to untold millions at flood times, but it would prevent the carrying away to the sea of uncounted millions of tons of the richest soil in the United States. It is estimated that it would require 500 trains of 50 50-ton cars each, working 313 days a year, to haul back upon the land the valuable soil that is carried down the Mississippi into the gulf.

Sooner or later the government probably will adopt a system of flood control and will straighten the river and its tributaries. With each passing year it becomes more evident that the railroads will not be able to handle all the commerce of the Mississippi basin in the years to come, and that the only hope of the future is water transportation. It has proved the salvation of Europe. But in the meantime "14 feet through the valley" will suffice to meet the demands of the immediate future.

Only the First Step.

None of those who are asking for that is willing to declare that it will be taken in final and complete satisfaction of all future demands. They admit that even "14 feet through the valley" will be only a step in the right direction. Such a waterway would take 10,000 cubic feet of water a second out of Lake Michigan. Some are fearful that such a drain upon the great lakes would lower their surface to such a point as to constitute a menace to other interests, and probably will oppose it. The government itself has the say whether it shall be permitted or not. Whether Canada would have ground to protest is not known. Its own canal operations might forestall any protest.

Want River Transportation.

It has been objected that river transportation is a thing of the past, and that even the most extensive improvements would not suffice to bring it back again. The river men reply that if they are given water deep enough to carry a reasonable cargo, water traffic again will become profitable. Already the renaissance of inland shipping is in evidence. Missouri corporations are now engaged in equipping a river line between Kansas City and St. Louis. The boats will be big flat bottomed affairs with huge capstans for pulling them off of sandbars, and will carry 2500 tons of freight, but no passengers. "Use the river" will be the rallying cry of the revival of shipping on the Missouri.

"Fourteen feet through the valley" seems not far off, and it will be used only as a stepping stone to the greatest inland waterway system the world knows. And this whole system can be built, it is estimated, at far less than the cost of building the railroads which will be necessary to accommodate the growing traffic of that region.

OREGON TRUST IS INDICTED BY JURY

(Continued from Page One.)

order of which he was assistant treasurer.

The three directors, Lytle, Friede and H. A. Moore, were indicted on the charge of receiving deposits after the bank was known to be in an insolvent condition.

Indictment of Lowitt.

The indictment of Gus Lowitt, former proprietor of the Golden Eagle, came as something of a surprise, although the sheriff's office had been notified that an indictment would probably be returned against Lowitt yesterday.

All of the five officials of the bank are at present at liberty on $5000 bonds each, given last Tuesday when they were arrested on informations filed by the district attorney prior to the return of any indictments by the grand jury. These informations charged the former officials of the bank with having received deposits after they knew the bank to be in an insolvent condition.

The indictments returned by the grand jury on the receiving of deposits are based on the testimony of Mrs. Minnie Mitchell, a cripple, who testified that she was wheeled into the bank on the afternoon that it closed its doors for the last time and was allowed to deposit her savings, and on that of an old soldier, who deposited his pension money in the bank at about closing time the same afternoon.

Arrests To Be Made.

All of the indicted men will be located this afternoon by the sheriff if possible and will be taken to police headquarters as soon as they are arrested. The amount of their bail has not been fixed, but probably will be decided by Judge Bronaugh this afternoon as soon as the report of the grand jury is read to him at 3 o'clock. It is believed that it will be considerably higher than the $5000 fixed by the police court on the district attorney's informations filed earlier in the week.

Probably all of the defendants stand ready to give bail to a very considerable amount. All but Lowitt, at least, have expected the return of indictments by the grand jury today and no doubt all have prepared bail for a considerable amount. If they do not come to the front with it, however, the former bankers will spend the night in jail and will remain there until trial or until bonds are secured.

The grand jury has been sitting for a month and has been investigating the Oregon Trust cases for the past two weeks. It is said that the testimony given by friends of E. E. Lytle Thursday and yesterday that he had advised the bank against going in on the Pacific & Eastern deal which Cooper Morris favored saved him from an indictment along with Moore and Morris on that transaction. The grand jury stated that it did not believe Cooper Morris' testimony that Lytle was concerned in the Pacific & Eastern deal or that he favored the bank's going in on it.

Retirement of Colonel McCauley.

Washington, Oct. 30.—After more than 42 years' service Colonel C. A. H. McCauley of the United States quartermaster's department was placed on the retired list today on his own application. Colonel McCauley is a native of Maryland, and was graduated from West Point in 1870. Recently he has been stationed at Pittsburg.

The humble sunbonnet has been beautified by a California woman who has patented one in which the visor is kept in its proper arched position by a thin spring of metal or whalebone.

MUTINY IN GREEK NAVY QUELLED AND LEADERS IN PRISON

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Athens, Greece, Oct. 30.—The naval mutiny against King George has ended. Today the government took formal possession of the arsenal, which was held yesterday by the rebels, and the insurrection so auspiciously begun by Lieutenant Tipaldos came to a sudden and decided close.

The government now has complete control of the situation and troops loyal to the flag are patrolling all strategic points.

Eight of the ringleaders are under arrest and in close confinement. It is announced that they will be court-martialed.

The expected torpedo boat attack did not materialize. The officers on the small craft made all preparations but they feared the guns of the loyal government ironclads guarding Salamis straits.

A general tone of relief is noticeable in Athens, which indicates that the populace was not favorable to the action of the revolting members of the Military league.

It is not known what action will be taken regarding the case of Lieutenant Tipaldos, whom King George proclaimed a traitor to his country.

It is not believed the league will attempt to assist Tipaldos in his present predicament, for the reason that he was repudiated by the organization when he brought on the revolt.

SEVEN JUDGES ON SUPREME BENCH

Many Members of Oregon Bar Believe Conditions Warrant Increase.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)

Salem, Oct. 30.—For the purpose of allowing as many members of the Oregon Bar as possible to file briefs, as friends of the court in the case brought by Attorney General Crawford to test the constitutionality of the act creating two new judges, the court has made an order allowing 30 days time for filing such briefs.

District Attorney McNary made the request in behalf of the bar for time to file briefs. It is now understood that 20 or 30 briefs will be filed by the most prominent attorneys in the state in the endeavor to keep Associate Justices Slater and King on the bench.

The supreme court is desirous of getting the best opinions. The bar is of the opinion that for the good of litigation there should be five judges on the supreme bench in this state, and it is said that a majority of the bar is in favor of increasing the court to seven members.

ALCO IS BEST CAR

(Continued from Page One.)

tomobile manufacturers, there nevertheless is a noticeable decrease of interest today in the Vanderbilt cup race.

Although the day was cloudless and sunny when the race started, at 8:30 o'clock this morning, there was not more than 150,000 people present. Heretofore the Vanderbilt race has always attracted a crowd of at least 500,000.

The course had been reduced from 23 to 12.65 miles. Fifteen cars started in the race and with the exception of four Italians and one German, the drivers were all Americans. Strang was the first to get started on the journey and he was followed by the other cars at intervals of 15 seconds.

The distance, 278.08 miles, required the men to lap the course 22 times.

Among the early arrivals was Sir Thomas Lipton. William K. Vanderbilt took personal charge of the race.

The entrants were the following:

No. 16, Mercedes car, driver, Wishart (German), mechanician, Gibson.
No. 5, Atlas, Knox, Duffalt.
No. 4, Mamon, Stillman, Dawson.
No. 14, Fiat, Parker (Italy), Schriedelary.
No. 4, Fiat, Hearn (Italy), Mower.
No. 15.—Buick, Chevrolet, Nelson.
No. 2, withdrawn.
No. 8, Alco, Grant, Lee.
No. 1, Fiat, Strang (Italy), Pozzo.
No. 9, Chalmers-Detroit, Lorimer, Burns.
No. 6, Apperson, Harding, Clidton.
No. 11, National, Merz, Herr.
No. 10, National, Aiken, Wilcox.
No. 7, Chalmers-Detroit, Knipper, Muller.
No. 17, Isotta, Seymour (Italy), Grabhro.
No. 3, Simplex, Mitchell, Casey.

Minor Events of the Day.

Haroun, driving a Marmon, won the Wheatley Hills sweepstakes of 189.6 miles. He made the distance in 3:10:21 2-5.

The race for the Massapequa trophy, the preliminary of the aVnderbilt cup race, was won by Seymour Matson, driving a Chalmers-Detroit. He covered the 126.4 miles in 2:09:52 2-5. Dorrly, in a Maxwell car, was second.

MOTOR CYCLIST BADLY INJURED

Transfixed With Big Splinter While Going 70 Miles an Hour.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 30.—After being thrown from a motorcycle speeding at the rate of 70 miles an hour and transfixed upon a projecting board fence, Robert W. Lawson, an amateur racer of Springfield, Mass., lies at the California hospital in a critical condition. Lawson was training at the Coliseum for the coming motor meet. His high power machine got beyond his control while speeding at a frightful rate and he was thrown with terrific force against the board fence.

A splinter two inches wide and two and a half feet long was driven into his leg below the groin, coming out through his back, near the base of the spine.

At the hospital it was announced that in spite of his fearful injuries Lawson probably would live, although he would lose the use of one leg. The physicians pronounced his case the most remarkable on local hospital records, stating that but one man in a thousand could survive the terrific shock.

BUSINESS MEN RAISE GOOD ROADS FUND

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Aberdeen, Wash., Oct. 30.—More than $1000 was raised at a single meeting of the chamber of commerce for the purpose of building a road from Aberdeen to the North river country, southeast of the city, in order that the ranchers of that locality may be permitted to reach the harbor market with the product of their farms.

A number of the ranchers from North river were in attendance. About 14 miles of road, a portion of it through a mountainous country, will have to be constructed, but the preliminary work will be undertaken without delay.

NYSSA OIL WELL DOWN 600 FEET

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Nyssa, Or., Oct. 30.—Hunt & Key, who have the contract for drilling the well for the Eastern Oregon Oil & Gas company, about eight miles southwest of Nyssa, report the well down to a depth of 600 feet and the prospects as exceedingly good. F. W. Davidson, promoter of this company, has sufficient encouragement to organize another company and will soon order machinery for another well.

MR. AND MRS. CURTISS

Glenn Curtiss, the American aviator, and Mrs. Curtiss, as photographed upon their return from the Rheims and Brescia aeroplane contests, wherein he won laurels by his sensational mid-air voyages.

TIGER COWERS IN ABJECT FEAR

Antagonists Give the Beast the Chase of His Life—Bets and Estimates.

(Hearst News Service.)

New York, Oct. 30.—Tammany is today not only frightened but actually panic stricken. For the first time in many years the Tammany campaign will close on Monday night instead of on Saturday evening. Originally it was the intention of Leader Charles F. Murphy to let the spellbinders have a rest on Sunday, as is usual in closing up municipal campaigns, and until a few days ago no one in the Wigwam dreamed that it would be necessary to hold Monday night meetings. But the word has gone forth to keep up the fight for existence even until the eleventh hour.

This panicky condition in the Tammany citadel has been brought about by unmistakable interest shown both at the Hearst and the Bannard meetings and by the lack of interest in many of the Democratic meetings throughout the city.

What Tammany Fears Most.

The meetings of which Tammany is afraid are the windup of the fusion campaign in a monster meeting last night in Durland's Riding academy and the mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden Sunday night by the Hearst champions. It is to offset these big meetings and the apathy shown by the Tammany men toward most of the little meetings, that the Tammany leaders will make a last grand rally next Monday night.

Ivins' Estimate.

The following estimate on Tuesday's election was made yesterday by William M. Ivins at Civic Alliance headquarters:

The total registration this year is 644,554, or about the same as that of four years ago.

"The total vote for the three leading candidates for mayor will be about the same as last year, or say, 595,000, in view of the shift of the Socialist vote toward Gaynor. Of approximately 590,000 votes cast for the leading candidates in 1905 McClellan got 228,407, Hearst 224,929 and myself 137,134. I look for this result: Hearst 243,000, Gaynor 183,000 to 185,000, Bannard 167,000, a total of 595,000, the difference of 5000 in the total over four years ago being in the Socialist vote, which will go to Gaynor."

Bets Are Few and Small.

Betting is on an extremely small scale and few real wagers are made. No bets over $100 are in evidence and these are few. Bannard is firmer, with money offered at 2 to 1, and some bets at even money that Bannard will poll more votes than Hearst find no takers. Gaynor money at 2 to 5, is not to be found, although this is the quoted value.

All three candidates were busy last night. Hearst addressed three big gatherings on the east side and one in Brooklyn. Bannard spoke to a large assemblage in Durland's Riding academy. Gaynor made his appeals at two meetings on the east side.

WOODLAND'S APPLES ATTRACT ATTENTION

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Woodland, Wash., Oct. 30.—Visitors to Woodland attending the session of the Pomona grange are greatly impressed with the display of fruit and general farm products that have been gathered by the residents of the Lewis River valley, and the rooms of the Woodland Commercial club are thronged by visitors from daylight until closing time at night. The display of apples is opening the eyes of a great many people to the possibilities of this suburb to Portland, as the finest of fruit is on exhibition and is raised without irrigation and on land that is not expensive.

New Austria Warship.

Vienna, Oct. 30.—The protected cruiser Admiral Spaun was successfully launched from the government dockyard at Pola today. She is a vessel of 3500 tons, and was laid down as long ago as November, 1907. Her speed, when completed, will be 26 knots.

Journal want ads bring results.

RECALL IS A FARCE, SAYS SIMON

Mayor Declares It Cannot Be Invoked Without Legislative Action and Asserts It Is Useless, Anyway.

"I am not in favor of the recall. I think it is a farce—that is in as far as it applies to officials elected for short terms. It doesn't give a man a chance. It allows a minority to harass the choice of a majority of the electorate."

Mayor Simon thus emphatically stated his attitude on the amendment to the constitution passed by the people of the state at the general election which preceded the last session of the state legislature. The mayor further stated that in his opinion there is really no authority for invoking the recall under the state laws.

The vote of the people, he says, contemplated legislative action which has as yet never been taken. Ergo, there is no recall law, and even if 90 per cent of the voters should sign a petition for an election to choose some public official's successor, the courts would probably hold that the election could not legally be called. That is the way Mayor Simon looks at the amendment, and the mayor is a lawyer of acknowledged ability.

"According to the provisions of the constitutional amendment the recall of a public officer may be effected if a petition to that end be signed by not less than 25 per cent of the registered voters for supreme judge at the last election preceding the invocation of the recall," said the mayor this morning, "but the law states that the legislature shall designate what percentage of the voters shall be necessary to formulate a petition for recall.

"The state legislature of Oregon has never passed any law making such a designation, so it is therefore my opinion that the recall cannot be made operative until such action is taken by the state lawmaking body.

"Besides this defect in the law, I am not sure that it applies to any but county and state offices. It is a serious question as to whether the act would hold for municipal officials, although it gives authority for the passage of a charter amendment by a city to provide for the recall.

"There is absolutely no necessity for the recall, anyway. If a man commits any grievous offense he can be impeached and indicted for it. In any event, public sentiment would act as a check on any abuse of his trust. He would be removed if he violated his oath of office."

WESTERN UNION TO INVADE KLAMATH

Klamath Falls, Or., Oct. 30.—This city is soon to be supplied with first class telegraphic service. The Western Union has applied to the city council for a franchise through the streets. Officials of the company state that the line will be ready for business by December 1.

The completion of the railroad to this city made no change in the telegraph system. The railroad company handled only its own business. The old method of telephoning to Ashland, where it is put on the Western Union, is still in vogue.

Many Going Home to Vote.

Washington, Oct. 30.—As this is an off year in politics, the number of voters going out of Washington is not so large as in presidential and congressional years. Nevertheless it is estimated that nearly a thousand department employees will go home to vote, not counting those who go to the nearby states of Virginia and Maryland.

Oregon Life

THE POLICYHOLDERS' COMPANY

Home Office:
CORBETT BUILDING,
Cor. Fifth and Morrison Sts.
PORTLAND, OREGON

A. L. MILLS.....President
L. SAMUEL, General Manager
CLARENCE S. SAMUEL, Asst. Mgr.

Is Best for Oregonians

Dyspepsia Cured

MRS. SARA E. SCOTT

A well-known woman of Camden, N. J., writes an interesting letter praising Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for relieving her husband and herself of serious stomach troubles.

"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has done me and my husband a great deal of good. At times when I could not eat or retain anything on my stomach a tablespoonful of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey would give me strength and relieve me of that tired nervous feeling.

My husband had stomach trouble and indigestion from childhood. It became so bad, he had to quit work. He began taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, a tablespoonful before meals and at bedtime. He was soon able to go to work, and eat a hearty meal.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is palatable, and agreeable to the most sensitive stomach. I certainly am a friend of yours for the benefits derived from your medicine and heartily recommend it to all."—Mrs. Sara E. Scott, 502 N. Fifth Street, Camden, N. J.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

If you wish to keep young, strong and vigorous and have on your cheeks the glow of perfect health, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey regularly, according to directions. It tones and strengthens the heart action and purifies the entire system. It is recognized as a family medicine everywhere.

CAUTION.—When you ask your druggist, grocer or dealer for Duffy's Pure Malt whiskey, be sure you get the genuine. It's the only absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey and is sold in sealed bottles only; never in bulk. Price $1.00. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Write Medical Department, The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y., for a free illustrated medical booklet and free advice.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED
TRADE MARK