

GRAFT CASES TO BE CALLED

District Attorney Langdon May Postpone Them Remainder of His Term.

(Herald News Service.) San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Nineteen of the so-called graft cases which have been pending in Judge Dunne's department of the superior court since indictments were returned will be called next Saturday morning in that court and at that time District Attorney Langdon may take steps to dispose of them, either by setting them for trial at an early date or postponing trial until after Charles M. Pickett, district attorney-elect, takes office in January. The latter step will at least dispose of them for the remainder of Langdon's term.

Death Was Intervened. The indictment against the late William Britt, the popular young fight promoter, who was accused of having bribed the board of supervisors in the interest of the so-called "Pritchett trust," will be dismissed sometime next week, it having been announced by the absence of District Attorney Langdon from the city was the only reason why the indictments were not dismissed today. There are also eight indictments pending against the dead sporting man.

Cases of Long Standing. For two years the graft cases in Dunne's court have been continued from one week to another. The cases on the calendar in this court are as follows: Abraham Ruef, offering a bribe; A. M. Wilson, three indictments for receiving and agreeing to receive a bribe; E. M. Graney, eight indictments for bribery; J. W. Coffroth, eight indictments for bribery; E. E. Schmitt, ten indictments for bribery; Abraham Ruef and J. F. Dinan, conspiracy; Abraham Ruef, 11 indictments for bribery.

WIFE SPOILS AFFINITY AFFAIR

(Continued From Page One.) fashion. He was a leading lumber dealer of that city, and his wife was state president of the W. C. T. U. After leaving his wife and three children, Mrs. Schureman says she traced him throughout the east, and found that he came to Portland in 1908. Soon after his arrival here, it is alleged, Miss Groves located with him. Armed with a warrant for both people, Constable Lou Wagner and his chief deputy, William Kieran, went to their rooms at midnight. Admittance was denied, but the officers, after a search of the door, they found Schureman and Miss Groves in their respective rooms, but many of the man's clothes were in the young woman's room.

Letter Speaks of Love. Miss Groves also tightly held a letter evidently from Schureman, to which neither name or date was signed. The letter in part follows: "If I could be assured of such sweet letters always as I have had today I would be content to go to my grave, but it cannot be for the reason that I always feel the same, and our letters sense our thoughts.

"Now, honey, really I don't see why I cannot be just as well for you to make a trip here as for me to go there, and in fact it is less public to me, as my being away from here is known by everyone, and if I stayed and you took a run down here it would not be known to any one.

"Girls, are you going to come to me Saturday, or am I going to have to spend another Sunday in loneliness? Cannot you feel right in so doing? Come on, as all will be well, and we will see no harm comes of it, for no one will know it outside this house.

"Cut out that constant fear of being chased. There is no one who knows you from Adam's wife, and you are as safe as though we were in the world alone. If I wanted to worry over imaginary fears, I could be miserable that death would be a comfort, but remember that nothing can be done the invocation of the law, and the law says that all are equal and have the same rights.

And Still More Love. "I feel so flattered over my lauding by you and your folk that I shall have a larger hat as long as you mean trousers. But where love is love there will always be good and happiness. I'll read your sweet letter and see if I have answered it.

"With it's dark, and I am about through with all that my brain will think of for the nonce, so bye-bye, and keep up a good heart, for we are close to the shore and a few more strokes will put us in safety. My love and all, all for it for the bestest girlie."

Wife Shows Divorce. Soon after his location here, Mrs. Schureman says her husband wrote her several letters asking her to consent to a divorce. To this she says she was strictly opposed, and states positively that she does not believe in divorce, but agreeing, however, to a separation. Not securing his wife's consent he started divorce proceedings in 1908 at Oregon City, in which he charged cruelty, that chief ground for this action being that she had circulated word that he was insane.

The wife and three children came to Portland last year, and began to fight these proceedings. She alleges her husband has not only refused to give up his post, and that she and the children have been in want, while he lavishly spent his money on the attractive school teacher. When she met Miss

Groves on the street it was too much, she alleged, and immediately started action to bring about their separation and his attention to her.

Mrs. Schureman is represented by Attorney Ralph D. Coan, and Schureman has secured Attorney W. S. Nash. The matter will come up Tuesday. Schureman and Miss Groves were held in the county jail Friday night and until Saturday afternoon, when they each gave bail of \$2000.

The bondsmen for the couple are James Haswell, I. B. Mcneffee, Percy Allen and F. L. Botsford. Hearing in the case will come up Tuesday before Justice of the Peace Olson.

Stood High in Houston. They have three children, two boys, 7 and 18 years old, respectively, and a daughter 4 years old. They lived in Houston 30 years. There Schureman stood high in fraternal orders. Mrs. Schureman has taken an active interest in the temperance work in the south and worked actively in a society for the help of fallen women.

Miss Groves is a striking woman, 30 years old. During her last year in Houston she was a member of the high school faculty. Schureman is reputed to be worth \$200,000 and has a large sum on Miss Groves, alleges his wife. His father is a millionaire electrical dealer in Chicago.

Miss Groves Recommended. As a model for children to follow, and her ability as a teacher, Miss Groves has been recommended by a prominent attorney in Texas, as follows: "Waxahachie, Texas.—To whom it may concern: This is to introduce to you Miss Groves of Garrett, Ellis county, Texas. She was a teacher in the public schools of Garrett for some time, and was considered one of the very best teachers that has ever been in the above school. She has also taught in other places, and made a success as a teacher in each place. She has fine ability as a teacher and a young lady of every quality that makes a model for children to follow. Miss Groves is a lady of unusual talent, fine character, and an excellent and efficient teacher. Her work here has given eminent satisfaction to both pupils and patrons. Respectfully signed, J. B. Jones."

Another Recommendation. From J. B. Jones, superintendent of schools at Granbury, Texas, says: "This is to certify that Miss Vyvian Groves has had charge of the primary department of the Granbury school during the last two sessions. During that time I have had abundant opportunity to observe her work, and I am entirely satisfied and unhesitatingly commend her as an excellent and efficient teacher. Her work here has given eminent satisfaction to both pupils and patrons. Respectfully signed, J. B. Jones."

Another from her former county superintendent. "Granbury, Texas.—To whom it may concern: I take pleasure in stating that I have known Miss Vyvian Groves for some years, and that she is a most estimable young lady, she has had opportunity to observe her work here, and there is nothing too good for me to say of her. Very truly, signed, K. H. Faulkner, ex-officio county superintendent."

CUMMINS BELIEVES TARIFF COMMISSION WILL SOLVE PROBLEM (Continued From Page One.) tains no invitation or suggestion to any Republican to forsake his party candidate. No man who believes in protection will vote for free trade or a tariff reduction only because Republicans have failed to properly apply the doctrine of their party.

"Republicans are intelligent and discriminating, and they know that a badly adjusted tariff for protection is better than complete free trade. A tariff that ignores the welfare of the American producer, if it is made and disaster follows, it will not be a mistake of the insurgents, but of the masses of voters who are attempting to make the people believe that black is white, and that a broken promise is a full performance of a sacred obligation.

Done With Tariff. "With a word further upon the tariff, I am done with it for this time. There are millions of Republicans who believe that tariff duties should not substantially exceed the difference between the cost of producing things here and elsewhere with fair competition. I believe they constitute a large majority of the party; but if they do not, they will quit the fight until they win the victory, and I warn the men who are so vociferous in their denials of an expulsion that they had better conserve their strength for self-defense. They will need all they have and more.

"The Republicans who insist that import duties shall not furnish monopolies and combinations an opportunity for exact unfair prices are the best and truest friends that the policy of protection has among the people of the United States. They will stand just as firmly for duties that will give American producer the home market as they will against duties that will enable domestic producers to occupy that market at prices that satisfy all the longings of greed and avarice."

Other Contentions. "Let us silence at once and forever the discordant cry that these Republicans must be driven from the party ranks. There is no power on earth that can drive them out, and no power on earth that can prevent them eventually from faithfully applying the doctrine which won the confidence and secured the support of the voters of the United States in the last national campaign. The puny efforts of the few men who are now amusing themselves revising the Republican roster remind me of that famous convention held by the three tallors of London, in which resolutions of grave import were preceded with a preamble which began, 'We, the people of England.' The convention adjourned, and the people laughed. The triumvirate will dissolve and the people will smile.

TO REFORM PRESENT FINANCIAL STATUS IS LARGE PROBLEM

(Continued From Page One.) its details, but one which will fairly represent the combined wisdom of all.

Two Great Problems. "Our investigation, contemplating as it does, an ultimate thorough and scientific treatment of the whole subject, is naturally divisible into two important branches. First, with reference to note issues; second, with reference to the organization of credit, or the requirements of banking system. At the beginning of our inquiry I had the opinion, which I think is quite common, that the question of note issue was the most important of the two; but further examination has led me to change my mind in this respect. I now regard an efficient organization of the credit and banking system of the country as much more important. I am aware that in other countries in the past the question of note issues—that is to say, who should have the right to issue bank notes, upon what conditions they should be issued, and the kind of security to be required—furnished the subject of most of the monetary discussions of the time.

Advocates Central Issue. "In these countries, with a single exception, at the present time all thoughtful men, economists, bankers, students of the subject from every standpoint, look upon the proper manner and character of note issue as no longer an open question or of paramount importance. The conclusion has been reached with unanimity that bank note issues should always be made under governmental control, or at least subject to strict governmental restrictions and limitations, and that this can only be successfully done through one central and exhaustive bank of issue.

Present System Unsatisfactory. "Our existing system of bank note issues is equally unsatisfactory to those who believe that all banks should have a right to issue notes to circulate as money as freely as they have to open credits upon their books, and that no evil results can follow a legislative grant of this right and to those who are not satisfied to have the volume of note issues depend upon the amount of government bonds available rather than upon the demands of trade.

Crisis in 1907. "The desirability of a change in our legislative provisions with reference to note issues and the necessity for improved banking methods, was brought to the attention of the country and Congress in an emphatic manner by the disastrous results which followed the financial crisis of 1907. The extent of the losses resulting from that disaster can never be measured. The principal sufferers were the business men of the country, and the general public, the mass of wage earners, the latter through loss of employment and reduced wages. The distress felt on account of the suffering and destruction caused by this catastrophe, whose blighting effects reached almost throughout the world, is heightened by the conviction in which all thoughtful observers must now share, that its fatal results were unnecessary and that with a better monetary system, its widespread consequences could have been avoided.

Caution Urged. "I am, of course, aware that with the sanguine nature of the American people, whose nervous energy is not always confined by limits of prudence, are certain to have recurring periods of over-speculation, and that such over-speculation and inflation will practically in all cases, end in ultimate failure. But I am sure that it is quite possible for us, by confining the effects of such failures to the transgressors, and their immediate financial supporters, to save the great business and industrial interests of the country from disastrous suspensions of banks and a general destruction of credit.

Confidence Essential. "In the case of the great commercial nations of Europe, where human nature has certainly most of the characteristics it has in our country, no widespread crisis involving a general suspension of credit institutions has occurred for nearly half a century. The power of the great banks of Europe to prevent panics and to ameliorate the conditions of distrust and uncertainty is largely in the inherent strength of the institutions and in the unquestioned confidence of the public in their management and their ability to successfully take care of any situation, however complicated or dangerous it may be."

Talks Technically. At this point the speaker entered upon a technical discussion of the banking systems of Great Britain, France and Germany, and he later considered the recent experiences and action with reference to the monetary systems of Italy, Japan and Sweden, and explained at some length the character and results of the recent bank inquiry in Germany. He also alluded to Scotch and Canadian experiences.

Uniform Methods. The close of Aldrich's speech followed: "The work of study and examination of the experience of other countries is simplified by the fact that there is practical uniformity of methods and principle throughout the civilized world, both with reference to note issue and credit organization. This does not mean, of course, that any existing system could be adopted by the United States—certainly not without many essential modifications.

What Is Best System? "One of the most important questions with which we have to deal is to what weight should be given the fact that other countries have with unanimity adopted certain policies and principles with reference to banking and monetary affairs, and how far this uniformity can be adopted in the preparation of a plan for our country. Monetary science is not an exact science, and it does not rest upon principles of universal application. The monetary system which is best for any country is that which is best adapted to the wants and needs of its people.

STEEL COMPANY INCREASES STOCK

Local Concern Files Supplemental Articles of Incorporation.

Supplementary articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Columbia Steel company increasing the capital stock of the corporation to \$500,000. The incorporators named in the articles are S. M. Moore, Walter Mackey, Edward Coughlin, Taylor Goodrich and S. B. Lintinham.

The purpose of the new stock issue is to provide capital for the erection of a steel casting plant at Tidewater on San Francisco bay, where the same class of steel castings will be made as are turned out in the company's Portland plant at Tenth and Johnson streets. This company, which operates one of the most important manufacturing plants in Portland, is preparing to enlarge its field of operations to take in the entire Pacific coast, and found that its California trade can best be handled from a plant at or near San Francisco.

banks, or whose resources of credit could be used for speculative purposes or that could possibly be dominated by the financial men or institutions in one of the sections of the country. We have many financial centers of varying importance in the United States, between whom natural rivalries exist, and whatever form our organization might take, it is necessary to guard against giving to any one banking community an advantage over another.

Sectionalism Disregarded. "It is entirely true that the differences of interest in this respect between different sections of the country are likely to be greatly magnified. In a broad and general way a policy which gives prosperity to the country as a whole, gives prosperity to every section and advantage to every section is felt throughout the whole.

Must Avoid Politics. "Second—It is of equal, if not greater, importance that any plan which should be agreed upon should not have, or be likely to acquire any partisan or political character or bias. I know how difficult it is in a country of our size, with a government by parties, to keep subjects of the governmental policy free from the successions of partisanship. It is not necessary that I should recall to you the number of monetary problems whose solution has been hopelessly delayed by being referred to the political arena. Let us hope that the American people have become more sensible, and that the bad precedents which have been established in this respect in the past may be forever forgotten.

Refers to History. "For instance, the second bank of the United States, after having been supported in turn by all parties, was finally destroyed as a matter of party policy. It is not necessary for me to say that no one is thinking of adopting a plan to adopt some of the more important features of systems which have been successful in other countries. I have too much confidence in the inherent good judgment and intelligence of our countrymen to believe that the dead political issues of a century ago could be revived or that the ghost of Andrew Jackson could be summoned to prevent a consummation which would be advantageous to all.

Cannot Borrow System. "Third, whatever may be the advantages of a system of branch banking in other countries, I do not think it is possible to adapt it to existing conditions in the United States. The 25,000 banks now in existence are largely independent institutions whose managers are familiar with the wants and requirements of the communities in which they are located. The great mass of the people who use banking facilities either as depositors or borrowers, would not be willing to give up the advantage of that intimate personal knowledge of the local bank officers and managers which they believe to be essential to their interests.

Report Will Be Made. "In the statement that we were not able yet to adopt a definite plan for the United States, I do not intend to be understood as committing the commission to a policy of hesitancy or delay. As soon as the preliminary studies and conferences to which I have alluded can be had, the commission will at once enter upon the work of preparing a plan and report. It is, therefore, evident that we shall not be able to present a plan at the coming session; but we have every reason to believe that we may be able to make a report at the beginning of the third session of the present congress.

Same Criticism Coured. "We shall welcome honest and intelligent criticism of our report, and the cooperation of thoughtful men that we can hope to reach a satisfactory conclusion. We may expect criticism of another sort from two classes of objectors—one whose sanity is unquestioned, but who have committed themselves to an attractive but impractical scheme, and other of sensational agitators whose sole stock in trade consists of appeals to class and sectional prejudices and passions."

SLEUTHS GET COODS

(Continued From Page One.) oriental dress goods and bric-a-brac into the country duty the payment of duty. Until now, however, the exact method of moving the goods ashore has been a mystery which customs officers could not solve.

List of Goods Seized. Port Collector Stratton will refer the matter of the prosecution of Burke to United States attorney Dwight. He ascertains if he can be prosecuted criminally. The goods seized in his rooms in the Hotel St. Mark in Oakland have been removed to the appraiser's store in the customs house for appraisement and condemnation. The inventory shows that there were seven cases in all taken from the rooms by Lieutenant Stone and Inspector McGinnis. One case contained 11 embroidered silk garments. There were valued roughly at about \$15 each and are beautiful specimens of Japanese work. The second case contained seven similar garments, but not of such a high value. In the same case were one black silk crepe dress pattern and a heavy silk pattern, one green cotton crepe dress pattern, one green crepe dress pattern, four metal trays with brushes, one complete and one metal tray without brushes. Each of the other five cases

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BOY PAL SAYS MILLER IS FIEND

(Continued From Page One.) stomach. Then they'd drag him into Kinnear park and strip him.

"Miller said that just as the other fellow was going to grab Butterworth, Miller saw the glint of a policeman's star across the street and grabbed his partner just in time.

Enough to Last a Lifetime. "Miller thought this was a pretty close call, but he made up his mind to get Butterworth and he would surely have done so.

"But Sullivan, who has several rooms, was also to be killed. Sullivan lives out on Fourth avenue and there is a big hole near his place. Miller and the other fellow—I guess his name is Smith—had talked about killing Sullivan with the strong arm, but Sullivan was too big and they heard he was a hard fighter."

CRANBERRY RANCH SUBJECT OF LAWSUIT

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Marshfield, Or., Nov. 6.—The famous McFarland cranberry ranch in this county is the subject of a lawsuit which has been started by the children of Horatio McFarland against Mrs. T. J. Lewis and Mr. Frazer who bought the ranch. It is alleged that Horatio McFarland owned a half interest in the

COOS BAY MAIL SERVICE IS POOR

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Matine, Or., Nov. 6.—A complaint is made by the Coos Bay people against the mail service, which was recently changed to a new route. The chamber of commerce will endeavor to bring about some action to change in some way the worst arrangement of the cities on the bay have ever had.

ONTARIO GETS NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Ontario, Or., Nov. 6.—Construction of the new telephone system has begun. Manager Thompson has a force of men setting poles in alleyways for the cross wires, and a few weeks' work will see all the outdoor equipment in place. The main cables for the system will be laid underground. The only poles in use will be placed in the alleyways, so that none of the streets will be blocked by them, and as the town grows the telephone wires will not need changing to accommodate changing street conditions.

MINE PAYS 371 PER CENT IN DIVIDENDS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Warden, Idaho, Nov. 6.—On \$300,000 capital stock the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine has paid \$1,151,000 in dividends, a return of 371 per cent. Only one mine in Idaho has ever done better and that was the De Lamar, which, on a capitalization of \$400,000, returned \$2,814,580 in dividends.

MAKE GOOD WAGES KILLING WILD BEASTS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Aberdeen, Wash., Nov. 6.—It is reported from the Quinaluit and Humptulps country, north of here, that many cougars, bears and wildcats have already come down from the foothills for the winter. As there is a larger bounty on these animals than previously, hunters who have dogs are making good wages, besides the sport of going after the big game. The deer hunting season, which closes last Sunday, was an unusually good one. It being estimated that from 60 to 100 deer were taken by local sportsmen.

Beet Weighs 30 Pounds.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Eugene, Or., Nov. 6.—Ol Chapman has brought to Eugene a beet grown in his garden that beats all beets in this section. The vegetable weighs just 30 pounds.

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