

DECAPITATION OF THISTLES ORDERED BY ACTING CHIEF

Policemen Will Notify Careless Residents to Comply with City Ordinance in Regard to Unlawful Growth on Lots.

Acting Chief of Police Moore has issued a general order for all patrolmen to notify property owners on their respective beats to cut all thistles on their property. This order plus the action of City Attorney Grant will, in a measure, help rid the city of many obnoxious weed patches.

No action has been taken by the police in enforcing the weed ordinance, due to the failure of Chief of Police Cox to take cognizance of the ordinance and the condition of weeds at this time of year. Yesterday morning City Attorney Grant made a flying trip to Rose City Park and looked over the weed situation there. He pronounced it deplorable and will take the matter up with Mayor Simon early this week in getting action against unsightly growths. Mr. Grant expressed his belief that if a fire should get started in Rose City Park districts it would sweep over that territory like a prairie fire.

Perhaps the best method of fighting the weeds would be to prosecute the resident owners of property upon which there are weeds, and place liens upon property owned by nonresidents. There are many lots in different parts of the city that are owned by people outside the city. Provision could be made to have the weeds on such lots cut, and the cost assessed against the owner. In order to have the work done immediately, some way will have to be provided to pay for the work.

It is considered advisable to assign two patrolmen to the task of securing the names of resident owners and complaints issued by the city attorney. The names will be brought into the municipal court, and the maximum penalty given. Practically no attention has been given this year to having weeds cut. During 1907 and 1908 Captain Moore had charge of this work and made progress right and left. He succeeded in a large measure in having the city rid of many weeds.

ANTI-ASSEMBLY ORATORS GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM

(Continued From Page One.)

tion at issue in the present campaign was whether the people of the state should continue to rule themselves or whether the machine and the political boss should be given back the control of the state.

"It is the greatest question," said the speaker, "that has confronted the voters of the state since the civil war. It is a question that was fought out in part five years or more ago and won by the people of Oregon. But the issues that confronted Oregon then are nationwide now. And the men who were beaten in the state then have rallied now for another battle.

Stir in the Scrap Heap.
"The people of Oregon relegated the machine and the political boss to the scrap heap when they enacted the initiative and the referendum and the direct primary law. Now comes the assembly, and it is an organized effort of the old leaders and the old machine to destroy the direct primary law and nullify popular government. They want to go back to the old convention system, to take the control of the politics of the state from the voters of the state and get it into the hands of the old machine.

"It is not a question of men, but of principle; not a question of good fellowship, but of whether the railroads and the other big corporate influences of the state shall dictate to the people the members of the legislature, the judges on the bench and the senators in the United States senate. It is a question of whether the corporation and the boss shall name the officials of the state or whether the people shall select their own candidates for office.

Scores Little Assembly.
Senator Brownell then paid his compliments to the assembly of 12 men who had gathered in the morning under the leadership of J. H. Gibson and nominated Gibson for state senator and

Summer Comfort

There's solid satisfaction and delightful refreshment in a glass of

Iced Postum

Served with Sugar and a little Lemon.

Postum contains the natural food elements of field grains and is really a food drink that relieves fatigue and quenches the thirst.

Pure, Wholesome, Delicious "There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD. Battle Creek, Mich.

ADVOCATE OF CLEAN GOVERNMENT WHO IS SUCCESSFUL POLITICIAN

The life and work of William Kent who, as the insurgent candidate for the Republican congressional nomination in the second California district, defeated Duncan McKinstry at this week's primaries is treated in an article in the American Magazine for August by William C. Boyden in the following terms: William Kent is, first, last and all the time a reformer. The fact that he inherited a considerable fortune, which judicious investments have increased, has not made him a conservative, nor dulled his passion for reform. His financial standing has enabled him to give his life to the betterment of the conditions of his fellowmen with an unselfish singlemindedness and devotion impossible for most of his fellow citizens.

His philanthropies have been many, and some of them notable, but they all primarily exhibit his reform tendencies. He gave to Holt House the first playground in Chicago, not only because the children of a congested neighborhood needed the playground, but because Chicago needed an example of the influence of a playground in such a neighborhood. The example was so potent that now among Chicago's proudest possessions are its small parks and playgrounds.

He gave to the nation the beautiful redwood forest near San Francisco, known as the Muir Woods, not only because he felt that those woods ought to be preserved as a natural park for San Francisco, but because the gift would be an effective object lesson in the great struggle for conservation. Upon his graduation from Yale, in 1887, he went to Chicago, where he lived for more than 20 years. He was, from the beginning, a leader in the struggle for municipal decency. He found Chicago in the clutches of a corrupt city council, with a public too busy and too complacent to effectively object. He served as an alderman for two years, during which time, with voice and pen, in and out of the council, like John the Baptist, he called the council and the people to repentance. He was one of the founders and afterward president of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, the most successful institution ever organized in America for the purification of the municipal legislature through publicity and effective assistance to worthy candidates.

Kent Is Fearless Fighter.
Every worthy reform enlists his sympathy, his cooperation and his pocketbook. Absolutely Democratic himself, he trusts the people, and is afraid of no reform which increases the power of the people in their own government. Independent and fearless, and endowed with an unusual power of keen analysis, he regards governmental institutions and tendencies, he is admittedly one of the ablest performers in that band of his contemporaries, who have been chiefly responsible for the moral movement throughout the coun-

try known as the "uplift." His literary contributions to many hard fought political campaigns have exposed the men and issues involved with such picturesqueness, keenness and forcefulness that the people have been won.

Living near San Francisco for the past two years, he naturally became much interested in the troubles of that unhappy city. Among his last public appearances was as a member of the Denman committee, which has recently published a really notable report on the graft situation in San Francisco. Mr. Kent's wife, who is the daughter of the late Professor Thomas Thacher, of Yale university, has ever been his sympathetic adviser in all of his good works. They have a family of seven children. His friends are legion, and his life is one of the best illustrations of the possible power for usefulness of the high minded, independent, private American citizen.

assembly alone, you and your relatives and your wife's relatives." Judge McGinn then turned his attention to R. W. Wilbur, another convention leader.

"I am not speaking of him as a man, but as a representative of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. and of the liability insurance companies which he represents," said Judge McGinn. "Talk of Standard Oil and of the Southern Pacific" continued the speaker. "Wilbur represents the most iniquitous corporation of all—the insurance companies—the cruelest of all. These are the companies that contract with employers to insure them against damage arising from accidents to employees. They bind the companies to keep their contract secret and to make it appear in court that all damage would fall on them, the employers. Any law that will allow such a contract is against public policy, and I want to say that if Don J. Malarkey and George C. Brownell are elected to the legislature they will use their efforts to see that no such conditions continue to exist in Oregon.

Represents Corporate Interests.
"But Wilbur was in the assembly. Was he appearing there for the man who had lost his arms in the mill or the man who had his eyes blown out in the mine, for the widow or the orphan? He was there for the insurance company who is trying to evade its just responsibility. Do you want him to make your ticket for you? If you do, he has already done it. It is the assembly ticket. Vote it if you want it.

"We want the corporation to have every right under the law, but we want the corporation to be within, not above the law. We want every one to have their rights under the law, and because we want those things we do not want the corporations to select our judges, our legislators, our senators and our laws.

"The assembly leaders want to take us back to the old system and to put us in such conditions as now exist in Illinois, where a senator named Lorimer, they want us to be in the condition where the senatorship goes to the man who puts the most money on the counter. Mr. Fenton, Mr. Huston, Mr. Wilbur, Mr. Stapleton, all of them, who will take Statement No. 1 away and put Oregon back in the same place with Illinois and Lorimer. Do you want them to do it?"

Converts From Democracy.
Judge McGinn said that S. B. Huston and George W. Stapleton represented the timber interests of the country. "They are hardly out of the Democratic party," said the Judge, "yet they say they are much concerned for fear a few Democrats will be put in office. They are not so badly scared, but their employers are. They are concerned about the people who are in office and who will keep the natural resources of the country from being destroyed all at once."

Judge McGinn showed that Charles H. Carey, another leader of the assembly movement, was the attorney for the Hill interests and for the telephone company. He recalled his denunciation of the initiative and referendum given before the State Bar association.

"Carey is against the initiative and the referendum because the first thing he wants is to take that power away to tax the Pullman Car company and the telephone company and other such things," said Judge McGinn. "And the telephone company is now trying to break down the initiative and referendum in the United States supreme court."

Opposed to McCamant.
"I want to talk about Wallace McCamant," continued Judge McGinn. "If you put that man on the supreme bench of this state you will live to regret it. It will be the greatest misfortune you ever had befall you—if you put him on the bench to nullify the initiative and the referendum.

"And there never was a man who more devotedly believed that man was born to be ruled than George H. Burnett, who is an assembly nominee for the supreme court. And the ruler, he believes, should be corporate money and greed." Judge McGinn pleaded for the nomination of Justices King and Slater, and the consequent removal of the supreme court from politics.

Senator Malarkey followed Judge McGinn.



William Kent.

Mr. Malarkey said it was harder to control 100 men than 10. Therefore it was still harder to control the whole people and the old leaders did not like the primary law.

"The so-called assemblies held in Portland were really conventions," said Mr. Malarkey. "There was the same stage, the same setting, the same scenery, the same actors and the same objects to gain. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet and a convention by any other name would smell as strong."

"The difference between the old system and the new is that the old system will not come out into the open, the new will.

"Is not the new system better? Does it weaken the party to have its members run its business?"

Mr. Malarkey paid his respects to John H. Gibson, saying that he had betrayed the trust reposed in him as a committee man when he advocated the assembly ticket. He was just as much the committee man of Dimick and Brownell as he was of himself, an assembly nominee.

Contest Within Party.
"The time for organization is after the primary and after the people have selected their ticket," Mr. Malarkey contended. "The primary contest is a contest within the party.

"I will tell you who wants organization," said the speaker. "They are the men who are afraid to come out in the open and say what they stand for and what they will do."

Mr. Malarkey touched upon the platform of the assembly, and particularly that section which pledged that useless commissions would be done away with.

"The first direct primary legislature gave the people the railroad commission in 1907," said Mr. Malarkey. "That is the commission the assembly wants to abolish. The main thing that brought the assembly together was opposition to the direct primary and Statement No. 1."

Bugaboo Is Laid.
Mr. Malarkey also went into the Democratic registration bugaboo and picked to pieces the assembly argument that Cate was nominated by Democrats so that he could be beaten by Chamberlain.

"Fulton was defeated because he was not in favor of Statement No. 1," said Malarkey. "If he had been courageous enough to have said just once that he was in favor of popular government, he would have been nominated. Then, after Cate was nominated, all of the Fulton men were openly urged to vote for Chamberlain, on the theory that a Republican legislature would not elect a Democrat."

Along about this time, M. J. Lee of Canby could stand it no longer. He asked Mr. Malarkey a question. Malarkey had just said that if the people wanted a Democrat for senator it was not for a member of the legislature to deny them their wish.

"You say you want to represent Clackamas, Columbia and Multnomah counties in the legislature," asked Lee. Malarkey said he did.

"Suppose we elected you," asked Lee, "and we gave a majority to a Republican senator and the majority in the rest of the state went to a Democrat, who would you vote for?"

Gives Straight Answer.
"That is an old stock argument of the assemblyites," said Malarkey. "But I will answer you. If I am sent to the senate I will be a representative, not only of Clackamas, Columbia and Multnomah counties, but of all of the people of the state. Their interests will be mine; their instructions will be heeded by me."

Mr. Lee did not ask any more questions.

W. A. Dimick followed Mr. Malarkey. He said that he desired to announce his candidacy for representative. He intended to run on his record made at the last session, where he fought the Mariner bill, designed to legalize assemblies, and the Brooke-Bean bill, making it a misdemeanor to sign Statement No. 1. He pledged himself to fight excessive and unnecessary appropriations.

Will Not Vote for Cannon.
B. F. Mulkey, candidate for congress, closed the program. He said that, if elected, he would not vote for Cannon for speaker, or for any man of his ideas

Ginn. He said that in the first place the government of the United States had been a government of the people, for the people and by the people. Then it had changed until it was a government of the people but not by the people. Then another change had come to the voters of Oregon when the initiative and referendum amendment was enacted. This gave the direct primary law.

Old Bosses Lose Power.
Mr. Malarkey said it was harder to control 100 men than 10. Therefore it was still harder to control the whole people and the old leaders did not like the primary law.

"The so-called assemblies held in Portland were really conventions," said Mr. Malarkey. "There was the same stage, the same setting, the same scenery, the same actors and the same objects to gain. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet and a convention by any other name would smell as strong."

"The difference between the old system and the new is that the old system will not come out into the open, the new will.

"Is not the new system better? Does it weaken the party to have its members run its business?"

Mr. Malarkey paid his respects to John H. Gibson, saying that he had betrayed the trust reposed in him as a committee man when he advocated the assembly ticket. He was just as much the committee man of Dimick and Brownell as he was of himself, an assembly nominee.

Contest Within Party.
"The time for organization is after the primary and after the people have selected their ticket," Mr. Malarkey contended. "The primary contest is a contest within the party.

"I will tell you who wants organization," said the speaker. "They are the men who are afraid to come out in the open and say what they stand for and what they will do."

Mr. Malarkey touched upon the platform of the assembly, and particularly that section which pledged that useless commissions would be done away with.

"The first direct primary legislature gave the people the railroad commission in 1907," said Mr. Malarkey. "That is the commission the assembly wants to abolish. The main thing that brought the assembly together was opposition to the direct primary and Statement No. 1."

Bugaboo Is Laid.
Mr. Malarkey also went into the Democratic registration bugaboo and picked to pieces the assembly argument that Cate was nominated by Democrats so that he could be beaten by Chamberlain.

"Fulton was defeated because he was not in favor of Statement No. 1," said Malarkey. "If he had been courageous enough to have said just once that he was in favor of popular government, he would have been nominated. Then, after Cate was nominated, all of the Fulton men were openly urged to vote for Chamberlain, on the theory that a Republican legislature would not elect a Democrat."

Along about this time, M. J. Lee of Canby could stand it no longer. He asked Mr. Malarkey a question. Malarkey had just said that if the people wanted a Democrat for senator it was not for a member of the legislature to deny them their wish.

"You say you want to represent Clackamas, Columbia and Multnomah counties in the legislature," asked Lee. Malarkey said he did.

"Suppose we elected you," asked Lee, "and we gave a majority to a Republican senator and the majority in the rest of the state went to a Democrat, who would you vote for?"

Gives Straight Answer.
"That is an old stock argument of the assemblyites," said Malarkey. "But I will answer you. If I am sent to the senate I will be a representative, not only of Clackamas, Columbia and Multnomah counties, but of all of the people of the state. Their interests will be mine; their instructions will be heeded by me."

Mr. Lee did not ask any more questions.

W. A. Dimick followed Mr. Malarkey. He said that he desired to announce his candidacy for representative. He intended to run on his record made at the last session, where he fought the Mariner bill, designed to legalize assemblies, and the Brooke-Bean bill, making it a misdemeanor to sign Statement No. 1. He pledged himself to fight excessive and unnecessary appropriations.

Will Not Vote for Cannon.
B. F. Mulkey, candidate for congress, closed the program. He said that, if elected, he would not vote for Cannon for speaker, or for any man of his ideas

proposition was inserted while the bill was in the senate, and how the senate bill was forced through the house, over an attempt to pruned the items when it got back into the house. He challenged Hawley to meet him in a public discussion of the issues of the campaign, and said that he understood that the machine leaders had warned Hawley to keep out of any such contest as that.

COOS BAY CARNIVAL LAST NIGHT IS MERRY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Marshfield, Or., Aug. 20.—Tonight the Coos Bay deep waterway carnival, which has been in progress for the past week, is closing. There is a large crowd of people in the city and they are making things lively on the streets. The

queen of the carnival, Miss Descriptive Tellefson, and her attendants, were entertained with an automobile ride about the city so all the visitors could see her. The Arnold Carnival company has its shows and address going and there are several dances and other entertainments. The finances of the carnival have not yet been figured up but it is not expected to make any money as the advertisement and entertainment of visitors was the only object of the carnival.

Attorney Taylor to Portland.
Hermiston, Or., Aug. 20.—Attorney Taylor, the reclamation service attorney who has been stationed at Hermiston for the last two years, has been transferred to Portland.

Journal Want Ads bring results.

XTRA SPECIAL

Last Few Days of the

HALF PRICE SALE

BOYS' SUMMER WEIGHT KNICKERBOCKER SUITS

- \$ 5.00 SUITS NOW \$ 2.50
- \$ 6.00 SUITS NOW \$ 3.00
- \$ 6.50 SUITS NOW \$ 3.25
- \$ 7.50 SUITS NOW \$ 3.75
- \$ 8.50 SUITS NOW \$ 4.25
- \$10.00 SUITS NOW \$ 5.00
- \$12.50 SUITS NOW \$ 6.25
- \$15.00 SUITS NOW \$ 7.50
- \$18.00 SUITS NOW \$ 9.00
- \$20.00 SUITS NOW \$10.00

Showing Fall Suits for Men and Young Men

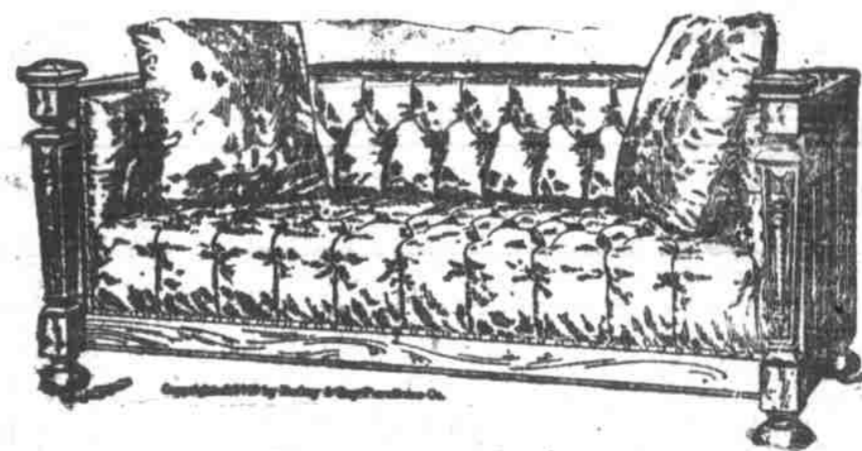
\$20 to \$40

BEN SELLING

LEADING CLOTHIER

Fumed Oak Furniture

in the Quaint, Flanders, Tudor and Kenilworth Styles



Our stock of Fumed Oak Furniture is the largest, most varied and most attractive in the Northwest. It includes the products of Berkey & Gay, Stickley Brothers Company and other famous makers, and embraces furniture of every sort and price for the hall, living room, dining room and library.

Our showing of the favorite Quaint Furniture, with its well known simplicity, beauty and strength, is larger than ever. This season we offer also the new Flanders and Kenilworth Furniture—styles so unique and distinctive among modern furniture as to defy description.

We invite you to see, not only our window display, but also our entire stock of Fumed Oak Furniture. If you want lifetime, comfortable furniture, of which you will always be proud, and want it at reasonable prices, you will be repaid for your visit.

We carry complete stocks of Rugs, Carpets, Drapery and Curtain Fabrics and Wall Papers to harmonize with Craftsman and Flanders rooms.

Fifth and Stark J. G. Mack & Co. Fifth and Stark