BENTON COUNTY IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT PREFERS WEST

(Continued From Page One.)

jority of 350 against West, but in my belief, he is going to wipe that out and more."

Before 8 o'clock this same speaker turned in his seat and said:

"There is a bigger crowd here now than came to hear Bowerman, and look at 'em coming in. Bowerman made a good impression, though."

Speech Wins Audience.

Then as West began to speak the politician leaned forward, listening. Half way through, he turned again. "He's skinning Bowerman on the speech. That's great stuff," he said, as he turned his face again toward the speaker. When the address was over this same business man kept his seat and watched the audience file out, shaking hands with West as they went.

"Bowerman's beat in Benton county," he said at last. "This meeting has been a surprise to me. There were four times, nearly five times, as many here as at the Bowerman meeting. And it was a Republican audience, and it gave West better, closer attention and more applause than Bowerman's audience gave him.

"All this is significant of Bowerman's defeat. It has been my experience in Benton county politics that when the Republicans begin to come out in big bunches like this one tonight and howl their heads off at what the other fellow says, it is time to hunt the political storm cellar. West will carry Benton by 100 votes or more." All of which from one of the long time recognized Republican leaders of Benton county is most interesting.

Speaks at Philomath.

West had a cheering day in Benton county yesterday. He reached the old college town of Philomath a short time after 1 o'clock in the afternoon and met the people there. At 4 o'clock he delivered a short address from an automobile on the street corner, at which time he reviewed the assembly question, showing its hostility to popular government. He also dwelt briefly on his record as state land agent and railroad commissioner, showing what betterments for the people he had aided in accomplishing or had singlehanded brought about.

The audience was a good one, attentive and responsive, and was much larger than that which greeted Hawley and Bowerman, in spite of the fact that Hawley is supposed to be a drawing card in Benton county.

"Wall," said a white-haired villager after the meeting had dispersed, "that young man had a bigger crowd than the bald-headed feller did." Then he combed his whiskers with his fingers meditatively and chuckled. "Some way," he added, "seemed as like the boys would take a look at Bowerman and then go off and hide."

In his Corvallis address West discussed the great circle of popular government, higher education and equitable taxation. He reviewed the long fight for popular government, which won its first great victory in the compromise of the federal constitution and the establishment of this country's form of government. Then he showed the growth of corporate power and the monopolistic lust for control which spread its influence gradually over the United States senate.

Wants Even Better Schools.

Then the speaker pointed to the fight made for direct election of senators, to how the corporation senate blocked and defeated this, and finally how Oregon, the child of the union, solved the problem through the initiative and referendum, the direct primary law and Statement No. 1. Having popular government, West contended that the state should work for a good system of higher education. He wanted to see the schools and colleges of the state maintained in a rational manner. He wanted Oregon to have the best common schools, and the best colleges of the United State.

But West contended he did not want to see this done by excessive taxation of the farmer and the small land owner. He wanted it to be done through equitable taxation of all property in the state, including the public service corporations and franchises.

West favored the capitalization of the earnings of public service corporations and their assessment on this basis. He showed how the big corporations of the state had been escaping their share of taxation, and then pointed to Minnesota, which state under a modern system of taxation had a surplus of $4,000,000 in its treasury.

Favors Wisconsin System.

West said he favored, and if elected would work for, the adoption of the Wisconsin system of taxation, which by raising its state revenue from the public service corporations was enabled to divorce state from county taxation, leaving the farmers only the burden of their county governments to bear.

West in closing spoke of his record as a state official, and compared it to that of Bowerman, contending that he was standing on a platform of things accomplished while Bowerman was running from his record and on a platform of things promised. West spent this morning in Corvallis, and will close this week with an address at Dallas tonight.

"JOINDER" WAS HIS CIPHER WHEN HE WAS WANTED

(Continued from Page One.)

work in the senate, and the files of cipher messages show that Jay Bowerman was one of the men depended on by the bank lobby to win its points.

The Ross lobby was nervous over three bills in February, 1907. One was Haines' senate bill No. 103, regulating banking. Jay Bowerman was a member fo the banking committee, and the bill was not passed until it had been amended and several fangs extracted.

Disfigure Another Bill.

Another was M. A. Miller's senate bill No. 2, regulating the deposit of state funds. This was wonderfully disfigured in the committee on state and county government before it was finally passed. Jay Bowerman was chairman of that committee, which reported practically a new bill.

The third measure was Jackson's house bill No. 267, which would have enabled Judge Marquam to obtain a judicial review of his suit to recover the Marquam building, which had fallen into the hands of Ross and his associates. This bill, after passing the house without opposition, was reported adversely by the senate committee on revision of laws, of which Jay Bowerman was chairman. It was finally killed on a motion made by Bowerman, otherwise known as "Joinder."

One of the most interesting messages sent by the secret code was dispatched by T. T. Burkhart, treasurer of the Title Guaranty & Trust, to John Kollock, a lawyer lobbyist representing the Ross bank in Salem. It was sent February 12, 1907, the day the Marquam review bill passed the house. The Ross interests were somewhat alarmed, deciding to reinforce the lobby and put the Marquam bill under close espionage in the senate.

Pick "Joinder" for Job.

Apparently the Ross forces were already fully apprised of Bowerman's friendship, and when the crisis came, "Joinder" was the man chosen above all others to "watch" this hostile bill. Burkhart's telegram to Kollock read as follows:

"Provide rooms for Munly, meet him 7:45 train tonight. Ask Joinder watch namesake vigilantly."

The Munly referred to is William A. Munly, an attorney of Portland. "Joinder," as shown by the secret code, is Bowerman. "Namesake" is the code word for the Marquam review bill. These code messages, with several others, were published in the Oregonian on March 19, 1908.

An inspection of the official senate journal shows that "Joinder" was on the job. The bill could not have been better watched if Ross had personally attended to it. On February 13, when the bill came to the senate from the house, it was referred to the committee on revision of laws, of which "Joinder" was chairman. On February 15 it was adversely reported and indefinitely postponed on motion of Bowerman, alias Joinder.

More Code Messages.

On February 13, the day Bowerman's committee took charge of the Marquam review bill, Kollock sent a message to Ross, which showed the situation well under control. It read as follows:

"Joculatory, Jocosely, Joinder, Jocantry safe Journalism namesake, Jocantry, Kingship have seen. Jointure, Linthicum asserting confab. Redrawn nautical Jocular sent to Knavishly for revision. Condition."

Interpreted by the code, this message says:

"Malarkey, Hedges, Bowerman, Coke safe Jackson house bill. Coke, George Bingham have seen. Hart, Linthicum asserting everything going on well. Redrawn Haines senate bill sent to W. T. Muir for revision. Everything is running smoothly." (See Oregonian, March 19, 1908, page 11.)

Senator Miller's bank deposit bill, as originally introduced, required 2 per cent interest on state funds deposited with banks, and vested control of deposits in a board of consisting of the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer.

Bill Pleased Ross.

In the committee on state and county offices, of which Bowerman was chairman, amendments were made cutting out the 2 per cent requirement, putting control of the funds in the hands of the state treasurer alone, inserted the word "trust companies," provided for establishing a state depository and exempted educational funds from the operation of the law.

Thus amended, the bill pleased Ross. On February 13, just before the bill was reported to the senate by Bowerman, State Treasurer Steel wrote to Ross telling him he was sure they would have cause for congratulation as the bill was amended. It passed the senate February 15 and became a law.

The result of this bill was the deposit of state funds with the Title Trust, trust companies having been included within the bill. When the Title Trust went to the wall, it held $395,000 of state money, which it was unable to pay, but this sum was ultimately made good to the state by the state treasurer's bondsmen.

Bowerman's Hand Again.

Haines' senate bill for the regulation of banking, under which Ross was afterward convicted, came up in the senate on February 18, 1907, and was sent to the committee on banking. It emerged from that committee the same day, after it had been amended to extend the time from six to twelve months in which banks were required to report to the state examiner and to extend the time from one year to 18 months in which banks were required to fully comply with the act. Bowerman was a member of this committee.

The particular interest of Ross in this bill was made plain when he was later placed on trial. His attorneys contended that the criminal provisions of the bill did not go into effect until the expiration of the full 18 months, or until November, 1908, and that Ross could not be convicted for his juggling because the law was not in force. The Ross interpretation of the law was not sustained in the courts and he was convicted.

ATTORNEYS DRAW VARYING PICTURES OF WOMAN'S PAST

(Continued From Page One.)

rie Kersh never had a chance to lead a virtuous life.

"In her teens she met Kersh at Salt Lake, where she was working for a living. The man overpowered her and easily crushed her weak will forced her to live with him for four years. After that length of time she succeeded in persuading him to give a name to her little boy. During all their life together Kersh beat and kicked and cursed her almost continually until her health failing, she was forced to go to a hospital. She has never been well since.

Webb Aids Her.

"Meeting Webb about a year after her marriage to Kersh, she fled to his arms when he offered her their refuge. She enlisted his aid to steal her boy from Kersh. The boy and his father were at that time in Seattle, and Mrs. Kersh had not lived with her husband for some time. With Webb and the boy she went to Vancouver, B. C. She remained there over night and then left for San Francisco with her son. She did not live with Webb at that time, notwithstanding statements made by the prosecution.

"She remained in San Francisco, working in hotels, until she saw Kersh one day, and fearful that he would steal her boy again, she made up her mind to go north once more. She wrote to Webb and met him here. She decided to live with him as his wife for the sake of her boy and the two went to Nelson, B. C. Webb worked there in a printing shop and she worked as a chambermaid in a hotel. Last spring she moved with Webb to Spokane, where she met William A. Johnson.

Johnson Offers Her Money.

"Johnson had sold a farm for $2000. He became enamoured of Mrs. Kersh and asked her to marry him. As an earnest of his intentions he offered her $1800 with which to equip a rooming house in San Francisco. He told her that he would have $4000 or $5000 more in the course of two or three years and that he would divide that with her.

"She decided to leave Webb and told him so. Webb told her that she had come to a wise decision. She left Spokane with Johnson, bound for California. Webb, perhaps incited by jealousy, followed the couple. He scraped up an acquaintance with Johnson on the train. Mrs. Kersh pretended she did not know Webb because she did not want Johnson to know of her unlawful associations with Webb.

"Whatever may have been Webb's intentions toward Johnson, they were not shared by Mrs. Kersh, as we will show by the evidence. We want you to give this woman a fair judgment, in spite of her faults."

FLYING MEN IN MAIN EVENT OF AVIATION MEET

(Continued from Page One.)

the feature of the meet at Belmont Park today.

Walter Brookins, of the American team, and Alfred Le Blanc, the Frenchman, were injured as the result of falls received during the race. Le Blanc tumbled just after he had sped around the 3 1-10 mile course three times, in 8 minutes and 17 seconds, a new world's record.

Before the largest crowd that ever witnessed an air race in America, Claude Graham-White, the English aviator, sprang into the air, the first to start, at 8:42:30.

Englishman vs. Frenchman.

Le Blanc, of the French team, rose at 9 o'clock. Ogilvie, Graham-White's team mate, was a few seconds behind; then followed Brookins, in the Wright racer, the favorite of the American team. White completed the first lap in 3 minutes and 16-16 seconds, and the first five laps in 15 minutes, 46 seconds, or at the rate of a trifle less than a mile a minute.

Once Le Blanc got going, Graham-White's performance faded into insignificance. Tearing around the course at a 70 mile an hour gait and cutting the pylons at the corners by three, four and five feet, he soon overhauled the Englishman and passed him as though he were anchored. Le Blanc's time for the first lap was 2:45 and for the first three laps 8:17, which latter was officially announced as a world's record.

Grahame-White completed 10 laps in 31:19.

As Grahame-White started on the tenth lap, Le Blanc, who had started the lap two biplane lengths ahead, spurted and gained a complete lap, driving his machine faster than 70 miles an hour.

The race became a speed duel between Grahame-White and Le Blanc, with the Frenchman leading. White finished his fifteenth lap in 46:15. Le Blanc's time for 10 laps was 30:35; for 15, 41:40.

Fifteen laps is 46½ miles, which made Le Blanc's speed 65 miles an hour.

Ogilvie completed his tenth lap in 34:59. He was compelled to land at the end of the thirteenth lap.

Le Blanc's Accident.

Le Blanc met with his accident after he had made a wonderful spurt during the nineteenth lap. He had been flying 25 feet above the ground and suddenly plunged earthward outside the course. His machine crumpled up and he was unconscious when he was picked up.

It was learned that Le Blanc had found his gasoline exhausted and tried to descend, but lost control of the machine and crashed into a telegraph pole. The machine was totally wrecked. Le Blanc leaped to prevent being caught under his engine.

It was officially announced that Le Blanc's average time for 19 laps was 66 6-10 miles an hour.

Grahame-White finished the 20 laps and descended. His speed was announced at 60 8-10 miles an hour.

The winner of the Coupe Internationale will receive a prize of $5000 in addition to the James Gordon Bennett cup. The course is 20 laps, of 500 kilometers, or a total of 62.14 miles.

The Bennett cup at present is held by Glenn H. Curtiss, who won it at the first international meet, at Rheims, last year.

Brookin's Mishap.

Brookins was hurt in a warming up flight. The Wrights announced that he would probably start in the race later, in another machine, but his physicians forbade further exertion and the Wrights announced they would not put a machine into the race.

Immediately after Brookins met with his accident Le Blanc appeared in front of the grand stand with his head bandaged and smoking a cigarette as though nothing had happened. Graham-White espied him first and greeted him effusively.

Le Blanc's accident resulted, it is said, from the failure of a mechanician to fill the gasoline tank of his engine after Le Blanc had given him the order. When he fell he had less than half a lap to go.

After remaining on the ground for an hour, Ogilvie reascended and completed the course in the elapsed time of 2:06:36. He was compelled to alight at first owing to defective ignition of his engine.

The 100 horsepower engines of Brookins' machine were taken from the wreckage and installed in a second frame, in the hope that he would be ready for the race.

Brookins said his engines stopped and he was attempting to glide down, when his aeroplane turned a somersault.

Latham Gives Crowd Close Call.

Latham, in his 100 horsepower Antoinette machine, started in the race at 10:59. He completed 10 laps in 34:31, 20 seconds slower than Grahame-White's time for the same distance.

Several of the crowd of spectators escaped death by inches when Hubert Latham lost control of his racer in his fifteenth lap and plunged headlong toward them. His machine spun around at a height of 15 feet, then suddenly headed straight into the crowd. Everyone ducked, and Latham, jamming his planes upward, leveled his machine, skimming above the heads of the spectators by about a foot. The machine continued at breakneck speed straight toward the judges' stand, which it cleared on a sharp angle, by inches. Latham alighted safe in the open field. He declared the wind had wrecked the wings of his aeroplane, causing him to lose control.

ANTICIPATING PUBLIC DOCKS, STEAMSHIP MEN APPLY FOR BERTHS

(Continued From Page One.)

fore, and at the present time, these owners have been able to get dockage room of the most unsatisfactory kind at the highest rates assessed on the Pacific coast, and this after their boats had been towed from the mouth of the Columbia river.

Harbor Crowded.

Frequently the harbor has been so crowded that sailing ships have been compelled to anchor in the middle of the harbor waiting for a berth at the docks. This has been particularly true of the independent vessels because docks owned by the railroads have been completely closed to them.

Other independent lines desiring entrance to Portland have been turned away. The steamship Aztec, bearing 3000 tons of hardware for the Pacific Hardware & Steel company, will arrive in Portland within 10 days. But because the Aztec belongs to the independent Bates & Chesebrough line no dock was available as a landing place. The cargo of the Aztec is composed of all the kinds of stock used in furnishing and fitting a modern wholesale hardware store.

It is intended for the beginning of the hardware company's business life in and around Portland. At the same time the lack of shipping facilities is handicapping the company in the beginning of their business, and embarrassing the Bates & Chesebrough people in their effort to extend their business to Portland.

PROSECUTOR SAYS CHIEF COX WOULD DISMISS CHARGES

(Continued from Page One.)

it tells of two cases which Chief Cox asked to have dismissed. Both were gambling cases.

Woman Kicked Out.

"John Dickinson lost $95 gambling in the saloon of Donovan & Scotty, Fourth and Burnside streets," said Attorney Sullivan. "The man's wife went to Donovan and asked to have the money returned, as they could not afford to lose it, and it was also shown that Dickinson had been made drunk in the Donovan saloon.

"Donovan kicked her out and refused to return the money. She applied to me for a warrant for the arrest of Donovan. This was issued on a gambling charge. In the meantime Donovan settled with the woman and Dickinson for $75 and failed to appear in the municipal court when the case was called. I asked the court to issue a bench warrant for Donovan and he was arrested. Chief Cox came to me and asked me to drop the case, saying that the woman had been given the money and that it was Donovan's bartender that was gambling and not Donovan.

Cites Another Case.

"I insisted that Donovan go to trial. He pleaded guilty and was fined $15. That is, one case where Chief Cox cannot say anything about the city attorney's office not prosecuting."

Donovan and Chief Cox are known to be quite friendly.

Another case, in which Chief Cox has asked that the city attorney's office not prosecute was in a Chinese gambling case about two weeks ago. Sergeant Wanlass arrested a Chinaman for running a gambling house. A few days after the arrest, and before the trial, Sergeant Wanlass asked the city attorney's office not to prosecute, saying that Chief Cox did not want the Chinese prosecuted, says Assistant City Attorney Sullivan. The latter prosecutor refused and insisted the case go to trial. The case was finally taken to the grand jury, where it was represented to the city attorney's office that a state charge would be filed.

Fails to Indict.

The grand jury failed to indict, as is usually the case with Chinese gambling, and Assistant City Attorney Sullivan called the case up in the municipal court. The date was set for a hearing, and Sergeant Wanlass went hunting on that date. The prosecutor had to dismiss the case.

"Those are the facts in the case," said Attorney Sullivan this morning. "Chief Cox has no room to say anything about prosecution. He has asked to have more cases dismissed than any other man down there. There is a lot of questions about such cases, too. I have consented to a dismissal of some of them. I don't think there is any complaint from the officers about lack of prosecution."

Chief Cox has said the policy of the administration is to allow gambling among Chinese. Recently he closed gambling, but it is flourishing again.

Grant Talks.

Assistant City Attorney Cahalin sat down pretty hard on Chief Cox when a Chinese gambling case was up yesterday, when he said it made no difference whether Chief Cox closed gambling or not, it was against the ordinances and illegal.

It was stated of Attorney Cahalin that he was not attending to business when the Grant gambling case was before the judge yesterday. The attorney denies this and says he was on hand. A plea of guilty was made by the gambler, and it was then time for the court to inquire further into the facts of the case.

City Attorney Grant says: "This is the first complaint that I have ever seen, and I have every confidence in the integrity and ability of my deputies. So far as I am concerned the criticism is wholly unjustifiable. If there is anything wrong at the municipal court I want to know it."

CRYSTAL SPRINGS

(Continued from Page One.)

tarium, comprising 24 acres, located on the north slope of Mount Tabor. The consideration involved in the deal was $200,000. Negotiations have been in progress looking to the sale of this property for several days, but it was only yesterday afternon that the details were all closed up and the papers signed.

E. L. Thompson, of Hartman & Thompson, said this morning that the property is to be highly improved, the streets laid out in contour and hard surfaced, and every modern improvement required for a high class residence section put in.

The fact that an institution for the treatment and care of insane and nervous patients was located on Mount Tabor has always had a deterrent effect on real estate values, and the announcement that the sanitarium is to be moved to another location is welcomed by the hundreds of residents and property holders of that section.

"We thought the time had come to give Mount Tabor a chance, and as we had an offer of a reasonable figure for the sanitarium property, we sold," said Dr. R. L. Gillespie, one of the stockholders in the institution. "The government insane patients will be removed to our 20-acre farm two miles east of Mount Tabor, and we are looking for a suitable location to build a sanitarium where our nervous patients may be taken care of."

Crystal Springs sanitarium was established about 10 years ago by Dr. Henry Waldo Coe. Later on Dr. Gillespie and R. M. Tuttle purchased an interest in the institution. Several months ago Mr. Tuttle bought out Dr. Coe's interest, investing the entire ownership in himself and Dr. Gillespie. The sanitarium has been a financial success from the start, and is the largest and best known institution of its kind in the northwest.

Ex-Pres. Roosevelt ON HOME RULE

With regard to the mobs at Newark and Zanesville, it is comparatively easy to see the cause. Ohio is a state which is trying to administer a county option law for some 60 cities. The state has enacted a law by which a county may banish the sale of intoxicating liquors from its whole territory. Within that county there may be a city where public sentiment is not in favor of no-license, and yet the local authorities within that city are called upon to enforce the no-license policy. In other words, as a supposedly self-governing community is called upon to inforce a law **IMPOSED BY ANY AUTHORITY OUTSIDE OF THAT COMMUNITY.** As a consequence time and again the people of the city have acquiesced in the election of officials who have winked at the violation of the law and who have been in collusion with the lawbreakers. The cure for this state of things is very simple. It is the application of the elementary principles of democracy. Let the power that makes the law, enforce the law; or let the power that enforces the law be free to make the law.

VOTE 328 X YES.

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88111 Gretchen am Spinnrade (Margaret at the Spinning Wheel) ..... Schubert
88112 Standchen (Serenade) ..... Schubert
88040 The Erlking ..... Schubert

TEN-INCH, VIOLIIN OBBLIGATO.

81045 Ave Marie (In Latin) ..... Bach-Gounod

TEN-INCH WITH ORCHESTRA—In German.

87052 Die Gotterdammerung—Helle Wehr! Heilige Waffe! (Haft of War! Hallowed Weapon!) ..... Wagner
87028 Salome—Jochanaan, Ich bin verliebt (Jokanaan, I Am Beloved) ..... Strauss
87003 Walkure—Brunnhilde's Battle Cry ..... Wagner

TWELVE-INCH, WITH ORCHESTRA—In German.

88042 Aida—O patria mia (My Native Land) (In Italian) ..... Verdi
88137 Aida—Ritorna vincitor (May Laurels Crown Thy Brow) (In Italian) ..... Verdi
88039 Ave Marie (Violin obbligato) (In Latin) ..... Bach-Gounod
88136 Cavalleria Rusticanna—Santuzza's Air (Voi la sapete) (In Italian) ..... Mascagni
88185 Die Gotterdammerung—Fliegt heim (Immolation Scene) ..... Wagner
88116 Fliegende Hollander—Trafft ihr das Schiff (Senta's Ballad from "Flying Dutchman") ..... Wagner
88117 Irish Folk Song (In English) ..... Foote
88038 Lohengrin—Elsa's Traum (Elsa's Dream) ..... Wagner
88186 Siegfried—Ewig war Ich (Deathless Was I) (Brunnhilde's Appeal to Siegfried, Act III) ..... Wagner
88059 Stabat Mater—Inflammatus (In Latin) ..... Rossini
88057 Tannhauser—Dich, theure Halle (Hail, Bright Abode) ..... Wagner
88165 Tristan und Isolde—Dein Werk (Thy Act) ..... Wagner
88058 Tristan und Isolde—Isolde's Liebestod (Isolde's Love-Death) ..... Wagner
88183 Walkure—Brunnhilde's Bitte (Brunnhilde's Appeal to Wotan) ..... Wagner

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