

STAGNANT INDEED.



"Motor—'Do you exercise much?'
The Man—'Do I? I sharpen my own safety razor blades now.'"

A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.



The Learned Counsel—"Yes, the constitution certainly forbids cruel and unusual punishments."
The Plain Vag—"Den how about dis rock pile sentence of mine? It sure is cruel to put me to work 'cause work is de most unusual thing dat could happen to me."

PAYING IN ADVANCE.



The Teacher—"To put an end to this continual disorder every one who talks or whispers will have to stay an hour after school."
Little Jimmie—"We've got a game on for to-morrow. Can't we stay two hours this afternoon an' get off to-morrow?"

FAR BETTER.



Miss Waffee—"George said I was the best singer he ever saw."
Mrs. Hitt—"Wouldn't you rather be the best singer he ever heard?"

OUR FUNNY LANGUAGE.



The Salesman—"Have you looked over those samples I left with you?"
The Merchant—"No. I overlooked them."
TOO TIMID.

CARELESS OF HIM.



Newlywed—"Before I married you I used to save \$2,000 a year!"
Wife—"Oh, indeed? You've been holding all that back on me, have you? Kind it over!"

CHOICES.



Banks—"My wife gives me the choice of either washing or wiping the dishes."
Saddiman—"Mine gives me the choice of both washing and wiping them."

WHAT AN INSINUATION!



Mrs. Jinks—"Doesn't my husband look real sad in these pictures?"
Mrs. Hitt—"I suppose he had to pay in advance before he sat for them."

ONLY HER BROTHER.



Lucille—"I've sung that song only once in four years."
Arthur—"That's once too often."

A DISGRACE.



Sonny—"Aw, pop, I don't wante stidy arithmetick."
Pop—"What? A son of mine grow up and not be able to figure up baseball scores and batting averages? Never!"

THAT'S THE QUESTION.



The Doctor—"Take one of these pills before and after meals."
Willie—"Dat's all right, doc; but where'll I get de meals?"

Mrs. Van Diek—Well, boy, what de I look like?



Mrs. Van Diek—"Well, boy, what de I look like?"
Boy—"I don't know, ma'am; I dessect tell you."

THE WAY.



Miss Foy—"All Gertrude sees is Wallie's auto. He ought to take another girl riding some time."
Miss King—"Why?"
Miss Foy—"Then all she'd see would be the girl."

ROAD SHOW VAUDEVILLE.



Binks—"Aren't his high notes very thin and wiry?"
Kinks—"Yes; the orchestra leader gave him the skeleton key."

The News of Sunday and Sunday Night

Resume of Yesterday's Events Briefly Paraphrased for the Entertainment of the Busy Reader.

Political.

Governor Johnson left Chicago Sunday for New York, where he will complete arrangements to fill Colonel Roosevelt's speaking dates in the east during the rest of the campaign and to direct the fight. Attorney General Webb of California holds the legislative resolution, adopted before the governor had been thought of as a vice presidential candidate, giving him permission to use his discretion about absenting himself from the state was effective and that he would be safe in remaining away.

Representative Hanna, Republican candidate for governor of North Dakota, has issued a statement declaring that he will support President Taft at the November election. Mr. Hanna before the Chicago convention was an ardent supporter of Roosevelt.

Governor Wilson returned to his home at Princeton Sunday night, having made his last campaign speech, he said, until Colonel Roosevelt returns. The governor said he had made no plans for the immediate future or for the rest of the campaign; requests for speeches were many but he was firm in his intention of keeping off the stump while one of his opponents was incapacitated.

In an inspired statement Sunday morning, the Pittsburg Dispatch, for many years the organ of Secretary Knox, announces his determination to retire from public life on March 4 next, no matter what the result of the pending election.

Answering the critics of the Idaho supreme court who have denounced the court's decision in excluding the Roosevelt electors from the ballot, Chief Justice Stewart declared in an interview that these critics were not informed as to the issues or the law of Idaho, and added that "no honorable lawyer would make such a statement."

At Gary, Ind., Sunday, 15,000 persons attended the funeral of Billy Ruth, the newsboy who gave his life for a girl in floral offerings and the services were held in the street, attended by state and city officials, fraternal organizations and private citizens.

Luis F. Molina, who gave his address as Bogota, Colombia, made a determined effort at Chicago Sunday to see Colonel Roosevelt. He was repeatedly repulsed and announced his intention to follow the colonel to New York. The man wrote a note to Roosevelt telling him he hoped he would remember "the greatest offense of his career—the robbery of Panama from Colombia."

Beneath an ancient oak at Westchester, Pa., in whose shade the guest Lafayette once bled, the body of Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, was laid to rest Sunday afternoon with simple Quaker ceremonies. He sleeps on the historic field of Brandywine, beside his Quaker mother and the near friends of his childhood.

Joseph Marski died at Chicago Sunday, aged 110 years and two months. He had been an inveterate tobacco user all his life, but when he was 106 years of age, he decided to reform and quit tobacco. He had also used liquor moderately all his life up to his 85th year, when he decided to abandon the use of intoxicants. He celebrated his 110th birthday last August, and the occasion was made much of by his large circle of friends.

Policeman Charles Becker will take the witness stand in his own defense in his trial on the charge of investigating the murder of Gambler Rosenthal, according to John F. McIntyre, his chief counsel.

Fannie Crosby, the blind hymn writer who is in her 92d year, is cooperating in an attack of pneumonia at Bridgeport, Conn. On Sunday she sat up for half an hour, took light nourishment and recited several of her hymns, including her favorite, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

At Detroit, Mich., Sunday afternoon, 2500 Y. M. C. A. members and their friends rose to their feet and tumultuously applauded Booker T. Washington when he declared that Pughast Jack Johnson should be repudiated by all right-thinking negroes, in view of his recent Chicago exploits. "It is unfortunate," he said, "that a man with money should use it in a way to injure his own people with those who are seeking to uplift his race and improve its condition."

To avenge an affront to a woman, George Clark, of Eureka, Cal., shot and killed Mrs. Charles Baxter, mortally wounding her husband and then shot himself. He will die. Baxter refused to apologize for having refused to allow Alleen Shaw, a waitress when he had discharged, to enter the cook-house, where the Baxters were cooking.

Howard Straight, noted landscape painter, died at San Jose, Cal., Sunday. Straight's most famous work is "The Cross on the Mount," which sold for \$15,000.

If the suit filed at Medford by a St. Louis syndicate before James T. Chisook, superintendent of water division No. 1, is successful, the Prospect Construction company, a \$500,000 corporation, will be deprived of its water rights on the Upper Rogue river. The Prospect company is a part of the California-Oregon Power company, has constructed a \$500,000 power plant at Prospect, which is now in operation supplying electric current to Medford and within 100 miles of San Francisco.

Steps are being taken by the Springfield city authorities to extend the local sewer system from Tenth street south to a point where it would empty into the millrace below the headgates, requiring 1500 feet of sewer tile.

Eric Anderson, the Klamath Falls absconding wood dealer, has settled the claim of the American Bank & Trust company, and while they are under the surveillance of the Canadian police, they are not incarcerated.

Adding to the troubles of the Imbler school district, in Union county, over its proposed bond issue, several members of the school board have begun suit to annul the bond issue bought by Keeler Brothers for \$20,000.

The O.-V. R. & N. company, which recently agreed to pave its portion of the school district, in Union county, over its proposed bond issue, several members of the school board have begun suit to annul the bond issue bought by Keeler Brothers for \$20,000.

Under the ballot numbers 138-139 the city council has submitted for vote at the special election an ordinance which is designed to keep constantly before the city officials and the people the necessity of intelligently planning and directing the growth of the city. It proposes that the plans prepared by Municipal Architect E. H. Bennett and paid for by public subscription shall be known as the plan of Portland, and in a directory, not mandatory sense. That is, the officials of the city will find it necessary to familiarize themselves with the plan so that they may consider it in every proposal for public improvements, but if, after consideration, it is not thought to be the best interest to follow the guidance of the plan, some other course may be taken.

With this view the ordinance was drawn by City Attorney Grant, taking care that while it did not bind the city to any expenditure or rigid construction procedure, it would keep constantly before the people the need of providing in advance for Portland's greater growth such things as street circulation, parks and boulevards and other facilities necessary to the use and appearance of a large city. This purpose is shown in the text of the ordinance, which, because of its brevity, may be reproduced here:

Section 1.—It shall be the duty of the council, in making any public improvements in the city of Portland, to conform as far as in their judgment is practicable and advantageous to the system of city planning embodied in what is known as the Greater Portland Plan, prepared by E. H. Bennett, with such alterations or amendments as may hereafter be made, and the said Bennett plans are hereby approved and adopted as the official city plan, subject to amendment or alteration by the council.

Jefferson avenue, in La Granda, announces that it would construct a viaduct on Second street, over which all the people of the northward part of town cross daily and over which crossing traffic switching is almost incessant. The viaduct will cost \$25,000.

E. M. Geiger is dead at Eagleton, Wash., at the age of 90 years. Mr. Geiger worked as a printer on the Oregonian in its early days.

A balloon exploded Sunday while sailing through a thunder storm over Grossenheim, Germany. The two occupants, Lieutenant Sticher and Engineer Goretke, were killed.

A French aviator, Amere Laour, was killed Sunday while giving an exhibition of fancy flying at Mussidan. A heavy gust of wind overturned his monoplane, and the aviator fell 500 feet. The typhoon that swept over several of the Philippine islands on October 16 resulted in the death of more than 1000 persons. Four unidentified Americans, three men and a little girl were among those killed. The typhoon virtually wiped out the towns of Bogo, Danao, Toledo, Masasin and Escalante.

Guglielmo Marconi, the wireless inventor, whose right eye was removed at Spezia, Italy, last Thursday, has developed alarming symptoms and it is now thought he will entirely lose his eyesight.

To sustain his contention that the decree dissolving the Standard Oil company gave the relief sought by the anti-trust suit against the corporation, Attorney-General Wickersham has issued a statement revealing some of the results of an inquiry he has been making into conditions in the oil industry. The attorney general declares the suit was a benefit and obtained the results sought.

The entire police force of Leithbridge has resigned on the eve of dry farming congress week. The members of the force protested against the appointment of Constable Skelton, of Toronto, as inspector in preference to a local man, and threatened resignations unless the appointment was rescinded. The mayor refused to accept the resignations, declaring the council was not to be dictated to.

Rome, Oct. 21.—Official announcement is made in the "Observatore Romano" that a public consistory will be held December 2 for the purpose of conferring the red hats on the cardinals who shall have been created at that time.

City Measures on Ballot--Article No. 11

Ordinance Plans to Keep Before City Officials Necessity of Intelligent Scheme for Directing Growth of the City.

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Section 2.—The provisions of this ordinance are not mandatory upon the council, but are merely directory.

The argument in favor of the passing of the ordinance is that unless Portland plans for the future serious transportation congestion, waste in construction due to hodge-podge work and lack of municipal efficiency and attractiveness will result.

State Measures on Ballot--Article No. 21

Measure Provides Radical Change in Management and Plans of Support of State University and Agricultural College.

Radical change in the management and plan of support of the state's two institutions of higher learning, the state university at Eugene and the agricultural college at Corvallis, is proposed in a measure presented to the voters this year, usually designated as the "millage tax" bill, because it provides a stated tax for the future support of the two schools.

The general purpose of this bill is to avoid rivalry and legislative log rolling between the two institutions by providing a common board of control, and to fix a certain tax, based upon the assessed valuation of the state, to void the biennial scramble in the legislature for funds.

To the difference between the schools, objections to the size of appropriations by the last legislature and the advocacy by certain interests of the consolidation of the two schools the millage tax bill owes its origin. From the elements just named came a referendum movement last year on bills passed at the 1911 session of the legislature providing new buildings for the state university.

With these special appropriations tied up, the university was left with its usual continuing appropriation of \$125,000 per year. An effort was made to defeat the referendum in the courts on the ground of fraud in the referendum petitions, but the courts finally upheld them and ordered the bills on the ballot. While the litigation was yet unsettled, and while the jumble of opinions was at its height, friends of the two institutions set on foot a movement to mark out a definite policy. They sought to frame a bill that would put the higher educational system of the state on a fixed basis.

The result is the millage tax bill. Whether it fairly settles the problem and will accomplish the objects claimed for it is a matter of dispute, upon which the people of the state are called to pass.

The bill creates a single board of regents for the two institutions, consisting of the governor ex-officio and six others, subject to confirmation by the state senate, to serve for a term of 12 years. Not more than three regents shall be members of the same political party and they are not to receive salaries. In the board first appointed the governor is required to designate the terms of members to expire in two year intervals thereafter, so one appointment for a 12-year term will be made every two years.

Funds for the support of both schools are to be provided by an annual tax of one cent of a mill on the dollar on all property in the state, to be collected with other taxes, four-sevenths of the amount thus obtained to go to the support of the Agricultural college and three-sevenths to the state university. This levy is to be in lieu of the annual special appropriations heretofore made by the legislature every two years.

Amounts unexpended for either school in any one year are to be carried over to the succeeding year and added to the fund for that institution.

The new order of things is to go into effect, if the bill is approved by the voters, on the first day of next January, and present laws in conflict are repealed, except that the annual appropriations for both schools for the year 1913 are made effective "to enable the institutions for which said appropriations are made to meet current expenses heretofore made, the construction of which and the collection of the tax hereby levied, and for making necessary repairs and improvements and the construction of necessary additional buildings."

In other words, the \$125,000 allowed annually to the state university by the present law, and the \$150,000 allowed to the agricultural college will be turned over to the new board of regents for 1913, in addition to the millage tax for the coming year. The collection of the latter in the usual course of tax collection will not begin until the last part of January.

The bill fails to define the courses of study in the two schools, leaving them to be prescribed by the board of regents "in such manner as to avoid all unnecessary duplication of work."

activity will be shifted from the legislature to the governor's office, since the governor and his appointees will have control of the institutions. It is declared that the schools may thus become an issue in the election of governor, an outcome not desired on any hands.

Again, on the subject of maintenance, there is sharp difference of opinion. Under the present state assessment the sum to be raised the coming year by the six-tenths of a mill tax will be approximately \$519,000, giving \$220,000 to the university and \$299,000 to the agricultural school. These sums will increase proportionately with the growth of the assessed valuation of property in future years.

In addition to this sum the bill allows each institution to receive in 1913 the amount heretofore annually appropriated for ordinary expense and upkeep, \$125,000 to the university and \$150,000 to the school at Corvallis. Thus the total received by the university next year would be \$345,000, and by the agricultural school \$449,000.

Heretofore the annual continuing appropriation for the university has been \$125,000 and for the Corvallis school \$150,000. At such session of the legislature there has usually been urgent demand to secure additional sums for new buildings or grounds, and from this it is argued by friends of the bill that the amount of the annual continuing appropriations does not afford a proper basis of comparison in considering cost to the state.

At the last session, for instance, the legislature set aside by special appropriations over \$600,000 for additional buildings, grounds and improvements at the university. The two bills carrying these appropriations are the ones before referred to as held up by the referendum and will be referred to again in this article.

On the financial side the friends of the bill assert that the levy proposed is none too large for the proper development of the two schools, as new buildings will be required from time to time, the running expenses will increase, and considerable sums will be needed to keep Oregon's institutions at the front, so that Oregon students can be educated at home and will not need to go elsewhere to seek the best advantages. Figuring the sums based on the present tax levy as no more than needed to provide for current expenses and betterments, it is argued that the increased sums to come from increased assessments will be needed for like purposes as the state grows.

Provision is Defended. The provision for continuing the annual appropriation for 1913, in addition to the tax levy is defended on the plea that money will be needed before funds collected on 1913 taxes are available, and that whatever is left over should go in as a "nest egg" for new buildings, the construction of which might be unduly delayed if the state is forced to wait until enough money accumulates from the annual tax levies.

Those opposing the bill point out that it is proposed to increase the annual

sum set aside for the university from \$125,000 to \$220,000 and for the agricultural school from \$150,000 to \$299,000, or nearly twice the sums now provided. This on the basis of the present tax levy, with certainty of increase hereafter. These sums, it is argued, are too much, and would either lead to profligacy and waste or to the accumulation of a large amount of the taxpayers' money in the funds of the two schools.

On the question of efficiency, the proponents of the bill assert that control of both schools by the same board of regents will eliminate duplications, produce economies of operation and accomplish practically all the good results that could be gained by consolidation, without the dangers attendant upon uniting the schools.

Course of Study. There is dissatisfaction in some quarters over the failure of the bill to permanently define the courses of study. This failure, it is claimed, may lead to factional division among the regents, with political influence and rivalry again entering into the problem and demoralizing changes of policy, as one faction or the other gains control.

In this discussion must be included brief reference to the two appropriation bills for the University of Oregon passed by the legislature in 1911 and to be voted on under the referendum.

One of these bills provides \$328,258.92 for an administration building, additional land, improvements and equipment. The other provides \$175,000 for a fireproof library and museum.

Friends of the millage bill are not urging the adoption of the bills and the friends of the university who secured their passage in the legislature are not asking for their adoption now, because of the millage bill provisions, which are expected to provide for these buildings within a few years.

To this general statement exception should perhaps be made as to those who are not satisfied with the millage bill in all respects and would prefer to have the special appropriation bills go through, trusting to future legislation to correct the things complained of in the present system.

Legal Complications Feared. If the millage bill is adopted and the two referendum measures at the same time receive a larger vote, legal complications may result. Apparently, the university would have the unusual sum of \$845,000 available in 1913, a sum double the amount that is asked by its friends. If the majority on the referendum bills be less than on the millage bill, the former would fail, being repealed by the terms of the millage bill.

If the millage bill is adopted and the referendum measures defeated the millage bill as before outlined will stand, giving the schools the six-tenths of a mill levy as a permanent fund, and the additional sum of \$275,000 in 1913.

If the millage bill is defeated and the referendum measures adopted, which is hardly a possibility under the present line-up the schools will have the usual \$275,000 for maintenance in 1913, the university the \$308,000 voted by the last legislature and the next legislature might add new special appropriations for either or both.

If the millage bill and the referendum measures are all defeated, the situation will be as it has been in the past, with the standing appropriations of \$275,000 for the coming year and such additional

TO KILL OFF SMOKING TEACHER REMOVES AN ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS

(Special to The Journal.)
Quincy, Or., Oct. 21.—Tobacco boxes as dinner pails have been tabooed by Miss Nora Morgan, teacher at this place, in an effort to stamp out the widespread practice of cigarette smoking among the children, by instilling into their minds a distaste for everything connected with the weed. A certain brand of tobacco on sale at the country stores has for the past year owed its popularity largely to the fact that it was put up in dinner buckets, and of the 40 children attending school few used any other receptacle for their lunches, often trading other valued possessions for a tobacco bucket if they were so unfortunate as to have none of their own. A great many boys ranging from 6 years of age to 14 have been discovered smoking, some of them using dry leaves from the trees in lieu of tobacco, and radical steps are thought necessary to cope with the situation.

sums as the legislature next year may see fit to appropriate.

On the millage tax bill the ballot numbers are No. 320 yes and 321 no. The first referendum measure, appropriating \$328,000 for an administration building, is No. 372 yes and 373 no. The second referendum measure, \$175,000 for a library and museum is No. 374 yes and 375 no.

COOS JETTY CAN EXPECT NO FEDERAL HELP NOW

(Special to The Journal.)
Marshfield, Or., Oct. 21.—The war department has sent to the chamber of commerce of this city a statement that it will be impossible to improve the jetty. It is stated that the dredge must first be tried out and that the two jetties recommended by the local engineer and asked for by the people will cost \$2,331,000 and the \$150,000 offered by the port commission is but a small amount of the total cost. It is further stated that the growth of the commerce of the port is not sufficient to warrant the expenditure.

SHERIFF IS TO BE SUED FOR GAME FINE MONEY

Salem, Or., Oct. 21.—Upon request of Governor West, the attorney general's office will bring a suit against E. P. Sappington, treasurer of Washington county at Hillsboro, for the collection of \$68,500 paid into the county treasury when it is alleged to belong to the state game protective fund, held by the state treasurer. State Game Warden Finley reported the case to the governor. Mr. Finley stated that Mr. Sappington ignored his requests to turn the money over to the game fund. The amount in question was collected as fines for violations of the game laws.

9 THE WATCHFUL EYE BLOCK SIGNALS SAFETY—COMFORT—DISPATCH

Trains Daily Leave Portland Union Depot Via.

CHEHALIS CENTRALIA TACOMA SEATTLE

CHICAGO and EAST Central Oregon 7:50 a. m. or 10 a. m. The Dalles, 7:50-10 a. m., 4-8-9 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, Third and Washington

Marshall 4500

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