

Oregon Journal AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, AFTERNOON AND MORNING (except Sunday afternoon), at the Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill streets, Portland, Or.

Subscription terms by mail or to any address in the United States or Mexico: DAILY (MORNING OR AFTERNOON) AND SUNDAY. One year, \$7.50. One month, \$1.25.



America asks nothing for herself but what she has a right to ask for humanity itself. WOODROW WILSON. Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.

ENCOURAGING CAPITAL

There can be no misunderstanding as to why capital is flowing so abundantly into Oregon. Capital is being encouraged by government as never before.

For more than 100 years, we have permitted politicians to fix tariff rates. How would a politician go about fixing railroad rates? Nothing would be more absurd.

On the Interstate Commerce commission we have notable men surrounded by the best trained and most highly skilled experts in railroad rates.

We took no such precautions in making tariff rates. Tariffs involve every industry and were many times more technical and more difficult to adjust.

No presidential election since the Civil War has been as important as that soon to take place. You cannot register after next Saturday.

A MEDIEVAL LAW

The man of modern mind is startled now and then by some curious recrudescence of medievalism which looks strangely out of place among our automobiles, wireless telegraph and moving pictures.

The quaint censurings, domiciliary searches and seizures and other attempts to regulate every human act by statute are startling enough to an American citizen of old-fashioned ideas.

But we have changed all this. We have made provision for a tariff commission and a tariff board will soon be appointed by President Wilson.

One great reason why we have unparalleled prosperity in America is because the country has been kept out of war.

It removes the uncertainty. The tariff commission will do the most possible to help every American endeavor, will do the most to promote permanent prosperity.

FROSTS AND DIKES

Farmers along the Columbia flats have not been favored by nature this season. The "high water" came very early and kept them off their pastures until midsummer or later.

It is a step that is so full of common sense that the wonder is that the system was not applied generations ago. It is the steady and stabilizing effect of such legislation that is encouraging capital to seek investment, and is causing capital to flow into Oregon.

The registration books for the presidential election close tomorrow night. With Mr. Hughes demanding "deeds, not words," in

our foreign policy with the warring nations, and with Mr. Roosevelt clamoring for this country to get into a "fight," as he calls it, is it not important for you to register and vote for a president who wants America kept in honorable peace and the permanent prosperity consequent to peace?

A LONG, LONG WAR

One of the most significant utterances of the war is the interview of Lloyd-George. Its significance lies in the fact that it is an evident reassertion of the British determination to prosecute the war to the bitter end.

The interview is a warning to neutrals and particularly to the United States that there must be no interference at this time to stop the war. Evidently assuming that the tide has turned against Germany, and that it will continue to go against Germany, it is the manifest purpose to prevent any suggestion from being made by any neutral nation looking to proposals for peace.

It was a long way for the war minister to go. It is the more significant because it goes so far away from the usual.

The usual utterances on the subject are made by ministers to a parliament, or by officials to newspaper men, or by heads of a nation for the benefit of their home people. All these utterances by the allies have teemed with the customary assertion of a purpose to break up the German military party.

But the Lloyd-George address is directed primarily to the neutral nations and to America in particular. It is a broad and deliberate hint that no interference looking to peace can be accepted by the British nation in other than an unfriendly spirit.

It means that the end of the war is yet a long way off. It may even mean that the frightful conflict is only well begun. Years may elapse before the advent of peace.

Some recent advantages have come to the allies. But their progress is laborious and slow. At the present rate of progress on any front it would require a decade to reach the environs of Berlin. The very character of modern warfare with its trench fighting makes progress difficult and tedious.

Besides, the central powers are very far from the end of their resources. The narrowing of their lines, if such a narrowing comes, makes their resistance more compact and strengthens their positions.

With the allies fighting to exterminate the German military power and Germany told by the allies themselves that she is fighting for national existence, the most terrible scenes of the inferno are yet to come and the end is an eventuality almost certain to be long postponed.

No presidential election since the Civil War has been as important as that soon to take place. You cannot register after next Saturday.

THE TRUSTS AS CAMPAIGNERS

Portland, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Every voter in Oregon should realize the thorough and systematic campaign that is being made by the plutocrats and privileged classes to again secure control of the government at the next election of Mr. Hughes.

In his Battle Creek speech, Mr. Roosevelt argued for war. In his New York speech, Mr. Roosevelt argued for war. There is no way to get away from the fact that Mr. Hughes' attacks on President Wilson's foreign policy and Mr. Roosevelt's attacks on President Wilson's foreign policy lead straight to war.

Our prosperity is the result of our peace.

Under the laws of ancient Rome a creditor enjoyed the right not

secure from injury by high water. The fertility of their land would be immensely increased and their dairying capacity would certainly be doubled.

It seems likely enough that the loss of this one season would have paid the interest on diking bonds for many years with a good proportion of the principal. The loss, before the frost, has been roughly estimated at seventy thousand dollars alone. Doubtless this is too low. A hundred thousand would be nearer the mark.

In his New York speech, Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that he wanted both German blood and Mexican blood. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt's plan of "deeds, not words," of "action," not effective and peaceful diplomacy, ought to have a sobering effect on the reflections of every man and every woman in America as to what this campaign and the outcome of the approaching election means.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Discussions in the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches and the help of all expediency quoted and put back on their responsibilities. They have no sense of the magnitude of the task of existence and sets up its own conclusions to their steed.—Woodrow Wilson.

WORKING MAN'S TESTIMONY

Prineville, Or., Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—Do not forget the hard times under Taft's administration. I am a laboring man, and as far as good times go, I have never seen more distress at any time than during the years Taft ruled. There was no work anywhere, and what little there was was done by laborers from the orient, who would work for less than the average quoted wages. Protection is a bugaboo. It does not protect the laboring man. If it does, why employ cheap labor from Europe, Hong Kong, Japan, and the foreign countries? The fact is that the cheap labor they can get from Europe, the very labor that "Protection" prohibits from competition. There never was a panic in this country but a few years ago, like those of the standpatners. They have been in power nearly all the time since Lincoln and I have never known them to voluntarily do anything beneficial to the laboring man. True, like Hughes, they make promises, but that ends it. Wilson has proved that he is willing to legislate in our behalf, and he is going to poll the biggest labor vote ever polled in a few years more like those under Taft, and Roosevelt would bring disaster to this country. At one station on a railroad near Boise, Idaho, in July, 1912, I counted 200 men who had worked on the Arrowrock dam in search of work. The track was lined from coast to coast and at every station from two to two dozen men could be seen and heard. The men were all of the same kind. They were all of the country to the other looking for jobs which nine out of ten did not get.

When the Worker is Well Paid. Hillsboro, Or., Oct. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Excuse me for saying more about the new trainmen's strike and the tariff on lumber. Hughes says that is the main issue of the campaign. So I would call attention to the fact that giving our railroad employes a greater share of the product would benefit not only the railroad workers but also everyone else in Oregon. Instead of this surplus being used for speculation and to indulge the families of those who own the roads in luxury, it would be spent by these employes at home. While working at the building trade in Portland I have seen many a man and dozen houses owned by railway workers. They use the products of our lumber mills. They patronize our barbers and bakers, our tailors and our doctors. They patronize our public markets. Like all workers, they buy in proportion to what they receive. All our native grown products are used by them. Now we build no homes for the states or foreign countries who own our roads. Neither do they patronize our local tradesmen. It were better if every cent stayed here.

THWARTED THE MONEY POWER

Fairview, Or., Sept. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—I spent the best part of my school days fighting that of the country of the money power. I voted first for Lincoln, then twice for Grant. If I live until November 7, I will vote for Woodrow Wilson. I have seen many a man and dozen houses owned by railway workers. They use the products of our lumber mills. They patronize our barbers and bakers, our tailors and our doctors. They patronize our public markets. Like all workers, they buy in proportion to what they receive. All our native grown products are used by them. Now we build no homes for the states or foreign countries who own our roads. Neither do they patronize our local tradesmen. It were better if every cent stayed here.

THE TRUSTS AS CAMPAIGNERS. Portland, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Every voter in Oregon should realize the thorough and systematic campaign that is being made by the plutocrats and privileged classes to again secure control of the government at the next election of Mr. Hughes.

Standpat Thrillers. Portland, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Perhaps brief mention might be made in your paper in relation to an editorial story now running in the standpat papers. The story is the revised 1916 edition. The authors are hoping the public will be impressed as the style is intended to be appealing to the average voter, especially so to the thousands and thousands of newly made Wilson Republican and Progressive voters.

Tariff Inconveniences. Portland, Oct. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Evening Telegram in an editorial headed "Bringing it Home to Ourselves," quotes figures showing the value of imports under the tariff standpat and the Underwood tariff and uses words of comment similar to the Oregonian. At the same time the Telegram publishes market quotations of wool, \$2 to \$5 cents; cattle, \$6.50 to \$6.75; eggs, 40 cents; cheese, 35 cents.

only to arrest and imprison his debtor but he could sell him into slavery. If there were several creditors they could, if they wished, carve the debtor's body into portions proportional to their claims and pass them around. Dickens has many pathetic chapters on the debtors' prisons in England. The revered Mr. Pickwick, it will be remembered, was thrown into jail by Dodson and Fogg because he refused to settle with Mrs. Bardell and then Mrs. Bardell was jailed because she did not settle with Dodson and Fogg.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Discussions in the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches and the help of all expediency quoted and put back on their responsibilities. They have no sense of the magnitude of the task of existence and sets up its own conclusions to their steed.—Woodrow Wilson.

WORKING MAN'S TESTIMONY

Prineville, Or., Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Journal—Do not forget the hard times under Taft's administration. I am a laboring man, and as far as good times go, I have never seen more distress at any time than during the years Taft ruled. There was no work anywhere, and what little there was was done by laborers from the orient, who would work for less than the average quoted wages. Protection is a bugaboo. It does not protect the laboring man. If it does, why employ cheap labor from Europe, Hong Kong, Japan, and the foreign countries? The fact is that the cheap labor they can get from Europe, the very labor that "Protection" prohibits from competition. There never was a panic in this country but a few years ago, like those of the standpatners. They have been in power nearly all the time since Lincoln and I have never known them to voluntarily do anything beneficial to the laboring man. True, like Hughes, they make promises, but that ends it. Wilson has proved that he is willing to legislate in our behalf, and he is going to poll the biggest labor vote ever polled in a few years more like those under Taft, and Roosevelt would bring disaster to this country. At one station on a railroad near Boise, Idaho, in July, 1912, I counted 200 men who had worked on the Arrowrock dam in search of work. The track was lined from coast to coast and at every station from two to two dozen men could be seen and heard. The men were all of the same kind. They were all of the country to the other looking for jobs which nine out of ten did not get.

WHEN THE WORKER IS WELL PAID

Hillsboro, Or., Oct. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Excuse me for saying more about the new trainmen's strike and the tariff on lumber. Hughes says that is the main issue of the campaign. So I would call attention to the fact that giving our railroad employes a greater share of the product would benefit not only the railroad workers but also everyone else in Oregon. Instead of this surplus being used for speculation and to indulge the families of those who own the roads in luxury, it would be spent by these employes at home. While working at the building trade in Portland I have seen many a man and dozen houses owned by railway workers. They use the products of our lumber mills. They patronize our barbers and bakers, our tailors and our doctors. They patronize our public markets. Like all workers, they buy in proportion to what they receive. All our native grown products are used by them. Now we build no homes for the states or foreign countries who own our roads. Neither do they patronize our local tradesmen. It were better if every cent stayed here.

THWARTED THE MONEY POWER

Fairview, Or., Sept. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—I spent the best part of my school days fighting that of the country of the money power. I voted first for Lincoln, then twice for Grant. If I live until November 7, I will vote for Woodrow Wilson. I have seen many a man and dozen houses owned by railway workers. They use the products of our lumber mills. They patronize our barbers and bakers, our tailors and our doctors. They patronize our public markets. Like all workers, they buy in proportion to what they receive. All our native grown products are used by them. Now we build no homes for the states or foreign countries who own our roads. Neither do they patronize our local tradesmen. It were better if every cent stayed here.

THE TRUSTS AS CAMPAIGNERS

Portland, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Every voter in Oregon should realize the thorough and systematic campaign that is being made by the plutocrats and privileged classes to again secure control of the government at the next election of Mr. Hughes.

Standpat Thrillers. Portland, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Perhaps brief mention might be made in your paper in relation to an editorial story now running in the standpat papers. The story is the revised 1916 edition. The authors are hoping the public will be impressed as the style is intended to be appealing to the average voter, especially so to the thousands and thousands of newly made Wilson Republican and Progressive voters.

TARIFF INCONVENIENCES

Portland, Oct. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Evening Telegram in an editorial headed "Bringing it Home to Ourselves," quotes figures showing the value of imports under the tariff standpat and the Underwood tariff and uses words of comment similar to the Oregonian. At the same time the Telegram publishes market quotations of wool, \$2 to \$5 cents; cattle, \$6.50 to \$6.75; eggs, 40 cents; cheese, 35 cents.

WORKING BOTH SIDES OF THE STREET



—New York World

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Uncle Sam is soon to bring off a trio of coins of new design at his justly celebrated mint. There is always a new and cruel joke for each new coin. Now, yours warned: be wary.

The Chicago Herald states that the present local crop of candidates for the legislature is said to show marked improvement in quality over former years. The people of Oregon give 25 days yet to check up on their crop.

Prices mounting, mounting, and yet "nobody" makes any money out of the advance. Well, there's a place for people who will tell bills, and that will settle the question. Though, of course, it will be too late then to know the difference.

An anonymous exchange published in an Atlantic seaboard city notes that talk of an increase in the price of milk haven't had any effect on the price of ice cream. The price of ice cream laboratories have doubtless corrected their blunder by this time.

Does the plebeian boy of this generation really make the grade in school in an automobile as he of a previous era did? The boy who wears a patchless suit of clothes? Or has subservience to wealth at length corrupted even the plebeian? Saturday, White House murderer in New Hampshire bound his victim, strangled, strangled and shot her and then set fire to the house. The charred floor into a pool of water and was preserved with all its marks of the crime. The incentive might be pointed out that the original is forever foredoomed to detection because the ink will make the ink provide for everything.

MR. HUGHES' REBUTTAL

From the New Republic. Mr. Hughes made a comprehensive attack on the eight-hour law at Springfield, Ill. His argument might be summed up as follows: (1) The bill raises wages, but does not reduce hours, (2) that no bill should have been passed without investigation, (3) that the bill is a mere ploy to get the president prepared for it. Let us analyze the arguments in order.

It is not true that the act simply increases wages. The incentive might be pointed out that the original is forever foredoomed to detection because the ink will make the ink provide for everything.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

Portland, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Two very impressive cartoons appeared in the October number of a leading American periodical to-wit: A big man, labeled "War, Hughes, 100 Per Cent Wall Street Candidate"; the other, three attractive ladies, labeled "Peace, Progress, and Prosperity." The cartoon representing the past achievements of Woodrow Wilson. This sums up the whole matter in a nutshell—to vote for war and peace, or peace and plenty under Mr. Wilson.

On November 7 several millions of going, determined wage-workers are going to speak in such a manner that will be appealing to the average voter. Labor has been hounded too often by the Wall street bunch, and they now know that the coming election will be a struggle between plutocracy and democracy, and every wage-earner will cast his ballot for Mr. Wilson, the death grip of the plutocrats will be broken for good and all. The people's candidate!

STANDPAT THRILLERS

Portland, Oct. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—Perhaps brief mention might be made in your paper in relation to an editorial story now running in the standpat papers. The story is the revised 1916 edition. The authors are hoping the public will be impressed as the style is intended to be appealing to the average voter, especially so to the thousands and thousands of newly made Wilson Republican and Progressive voters.

This is a story in which the interest is carried along while being told to voter standpat because, or if, his father voted that ticket along in the 60s. He is advised that he should, at the coming election, vote standpat in case his parent voted otherwise years ago, that the change will be beneficial. Just how or why is not stated. Perhaps no reason was admissible.

Each installment has the material all worked over, and thus the reader is presumed to pass along with rapid interest. Some of the contents of the chapters, after reduction processes have been applied, are found to suggest the following subtitles: "How and Why the Wall Street Money Power Over Our Destinies," "The Tariff and How to Solve the Pigs-in-Clover Puzzle," "Watchful Waiting," "Roller Skating," "The Underwood Muddle," "Hughes in a Puddle," "What to Do When in Doubt About Voting."

Shortly after November 7 the final chapters will appear.

STAR BOARDERS

From the Columbus, Ohio, Journal. Since that unfortunate Youngstown man who fished 7 days and nights for it, our wife's relatives have decided in their cautious, conservative way never to miss a meal.

AN EXCELLENT OLD CUSTOM

From the Pittsburg-Gazette Times. The old-time custom of dropping potatoes on the stove editor with a bushel of potatoes, the best of the apples for a gallon of maple syrup had its advantages after all.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Baker's September building permits totaled \$11,200, the Herald states.

"When the Oregon state fair falls to bring on rain, old J. Pluvius surely has determined to take a long vacation," says the Vancouver Columbian.

Safety First regulations at Marshfield of recent date include one that forbids getting on or off moving trains, while a question of dimmers on autos is under consideration.

The roads between Pendleton and Echo, the Pendleton East Oregonian doesn't let a gross violation of the state, contribute to the safety of the ducks in the west end of the county.

Burns city council has decreed that all autos and teams must keep to the right and make turns "on the square, and has also provided a penalty for those who violate the rule when it is on the street.

The school board at the Dalles has decided to permit teachers to use the high school building and facilities at night for the instruction of foreigners, while a question of dimmers on autos is under consideration.

Mining note in Gold Beach Reporter: Another bucket of gold in a boat, the product of river panning in the vicinity of Agness, was brought down by the boat on Saturday. It was a big find and is being made, there is solid evidence of the fact, that gold is in the area.

The Pine Valley Herald thus warns men who have money that they might use, but do not, to build houses: "If you are a man of means, and you are in Halfway and unless there are more houses built here the next year, the rent will be a very high price and you will grow fat on the sales from this place."

Since the application of the eight-hour day is a complex technical question, which is the best method of seeking a solution? Mr. Hughes has done some more guessing. The Adamson law turns the matter around, and puts it on a genuinely scientific basis. It says: Instead of deducing a priori the probable result of the eight-hour day, let us have an inductive experiment on the basis of six months' trial. At the end of that time a commission will have data instead of guesses on which to report. It is true, indeed, that, as any one acquainted with scientific method will readily admit.

It is as if two men were arguing whether it is possible to walk at the rate of 100 miles an hour. One of them employs physiologists to prove that it can or cannot be done, and the physiologists prove it both ways. At least the two men are about to come to blows and are in imminent danger of wrecking everything in sight. What does the by-stander do under these circumstances? Does he say, let me hear the physiologists, let me guess too, or does he say, let's walk the miles together and find out? What Mr. Hughes calls investigation before legislation would be guesswork before legislation. What the president has created is an experiment as the basis of investigation, as the basis of a reconsideration of the whole question.

The fact that the Adamson bill was forced at the last moment is indeed a disquieting fact. A wise measure was enacted under pressure. But that does not alter the fact that it was the wisest measure in the circumstances. It would have looked better had the Adamson bill been enacted two or three months before the crisis. Whether the president could have achieved the law except under pressure we doubt very seriously. Had he gone to the country before a strike had been visualized in the public mind, we imagine that the public would have said: "Who is he to meddle in this business and borrow trouble?" Perhaps he should have done it any way, though such "forehandness" has never yet been characteristic of American public life. The point to bear in mind is, however, that had there been no threat, had the whole business proceeded with the utmost deliberation, the method of the Adamson bill would still have been the wise and scientific procedure.

Who is he to meddle in this business and borrow trouble? Perhaps he should have done it any way, though such "forehandness" has never yet been characteristic of American public life. The point to bear in mind is, however, that had there been no threat, had the whole business proceeded with the utmost deliberation, the method of the Adamson bill would still have been the wise and scientific procedure.

Who is he to meddle in this business and borrow trouble? Perhaps he should have done it any way, though such "forehandness" has never yet been characteristic of American public life. The point to bear in mind is, however, that had there been no threat, had the whole business proceeded with the utmost deliberation, the method of the Adamson bill would still have been the wise and scientific procedure.

Who is he to meddle in this business and borrow trouble? Perhaps he should have done it any way, though such "forehandness" has never yet been characteristic of American public life. The point to bear in mind is, however, that had there been no threat, had the whole business proceeded with the utmost deliberation, the method of the Adamson bill would still have been the wise and scientific procedure.

Who is he to meddle in this business and borrow trouble? Perhaps he should have done it any way, though such "forehandness" has never yet been characteristic of American public life. The point to bear in mind is, however, that had there been no threat, had the whole business proceeded with the utmost deliberation, the method of the Adamson bill would still have been the wise and scientific procedure.

Who is he to meddle in this business and borrow trouble? Perhaps he should have done it any way, though such "forehandness" has never yet been characteristic of American public life. The point to bear in mind is, however, that had there been no threat, had the whole business proceeded with the utmost deliberation, the method of the Adamson bill would still have been the wise and scientific procedure.

Who is he to meddle in this business and borrow trouble? Perhaps he should have done it any way, though such "forehandness" has never yet been characteristic of American public life. The point to bear in mind is, however, that had there been no threat, had the whole business proceeded with the utmost deliberation, the method of the Adamson bill would still have been the wise and scientific procedure.

Who is he to meddle in this business and borrow trouble? Perhaps he should have done it any way, though such "forehandness" has never yet been characteristic of American public life. The point to bear in mind is, however, that had there been no threat, had the whole business proceeded with the utmost deliberation, the method of the Adamson bill would still have been the wise and scientific procedure.

Who is he to meddle in this business and borrow trouble? Perhaps he should have done it any way, though such "forehandness" has never yet been characteristic of American public life. The point to bear in mind is, however, that had there been no threat, had the whole business proceeded with the utmost deliberation, the method of the Adamson bill would still have been the wise and scientific procedure.

Who is he to meddle in this business and borrow trouble? Perhaps he should have done it any way, though such "forehandness" has never yet been characteristic of American public life. The point to bear in mind is, however, that had there been no threat, had the whole business proceeded with the utmost deliberation, the method of the Adamson bill would still have been the wise and scientific procedure.

TAFT AND MEXICO

President Wilson inherited the Mexican problem from his predecessor.

Serious disorder prevailed in Mexico for more than one half of President Taft's term.

President Taft adhered to what he pleased to call his policy of "patient non-intervention" in the face of the loss of American lives and the destruction of American property in Mexico.

A chronological statement of events in Mexico during the Taft administration and its views thereon will be published in the SUNDAY JOURNAL next Sunday. This record is of special interest in view of the frantic efforts of certain Republicans to discredit President Wilson for his dealings with Mexico.

FICTION MAGAZINE

Short stories of rare merit for next Sunday include the following:

ONE MAN'S LOVE—By Emily Calvin Blake

SAILING ORDERS—By Arthur James Hayes.

MR. BRISHER'S TREASURE—By H. G. Wells.

THE CURVE OF THE CATENARY—Serialized story by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

COMIC SECTION

Four pages of fun that will do you good.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

Five cents the Copy Everywhere

NEXT SUNDAY

Rag Tag and Bobtail

Stories From Everywhere

[To this column all readers of The Journal are invited to contribute original material in story, in verse or in philosophical observations, or in any other form. Contributions of exceptional merit will be paid for at 50 cents per line.]

No Ear at All for Music. "No, YOU can't have a drum. Don't ask me any more," said Bobby's mother. Bobby went off muttering. Calling him back his mother said, "What did you say?" "I said you are always telling people you like music," said Bobby, "and then you won't even let me have a drum."

The Fish That Sure Got Away. From the Hood River Glacier. Doctor Dr. J. M. Waugh and his daughter, Miss Martha, were fishing on the lower Hood River near the city Friday afternoon. Dr. Waugh hooked a huge Chinook salmon, and a three-hour fight to land the leviathan ensued. Dr. Waugh hooked the fish at 6:30. After playing with the monster a time he sent his daughter for a net. In a few minutes a number of town quickly gathered. The big salmon, estimated at a length of four feet and said to be more than a foot thick, at 9:30 was tired out sufficiently to be brought in to the bank. No one had a gaff-hook, but a bystander endeavored to kill the fish with a large pocket knife. As it floundered in the shallow water the first blow struck it in the tail. The next blow, aimed at the head, severed the leader by which the salmon was held, and it escaped.

The Ounce of Prevention. From the Philadelphia Ledger. Doctor Dr. J. M. Waugh and his daughter, Miss Martha, were fishing on the lower Hood River near the city Friday afternoon. Dr. Waugh hooked a huge Chinook salmon, and a three-hour fight to land the leviathan ensued. Dr. Waugh hooked the fish at 6:30. After playing with the monster a time he sent his daughter for a net. In a few minutes a number of town quickly gathered. The big salmon, estimated at a length of four feet and said to be more than a foot thick, at 9:30 was tired out sufficiently to be brought in to the bank. No one had a gaff-hook, but a bystander endeavored to kill the fish with a large pocket knife. As it floundered in the shallow water the first blow struck it in the tail. The next blow, aimed at the head, severed the leader by which the salmon was held, and it escaped.

Eloped With the Village Bell. From the Bellingham American. It costs money to pilfer a village "Liberty bell," wake Cameron who pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny yesterday, was fined \$100 and costs by Judge Henry C. Beach. Cameron didn't take the money and will be in the city all 34 days. Cameron was arrested by City Detective Neal Blue as he alighted from the Acton stage Monday morning. He carried the "Liberty bell" in a gunny sack. It weighed 60 pounds. Of course the bell is not the famous Liberty bell, but owing to a peculiar triangular crack on one side of it, the police gave it the name of the Liberty bell of the old locomotives in the Bolcom-Vanderhof logging camp.

Facing Destitution. From Fort Worth Star Telegram. We don't enjoy a meal unless the children are at home. It seems that someone ought to go to her to look over the table and say: "Mamma, is that all there is?"

Uncle Jeff Snow Says: Lew Manners' laws he is non-partisan and absolutely neutral in this presidential contest, and he don't care who is elected. It was the next president signs his name with a "W" both fore and aft. I feel pretty much that way myself.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Doctor Dr. J. M. Waugh and his daughter, Miss Martha, were fishing on the lower Hood River near the city Friday afternoon. Dr. Waugh hooked a huge Chinook salmon, and a three-hour fight to land the leviathan ensued. Dr. Waugh hooked the fish at 6:30. After playing with the monster a time he sent his daughter for a net. In a few minutes a number of town quickly gathered. The big salmon, estimated at a length of four feet and said to be more than a foot thick, at 9:30 was tired out sufficiently to be brought in to the bank. No one had a gaff-hook, but a bystander endeavored to kill the fish with a large pocket knife. As it floundered in the shallow water the first blow struck it in the tail. The next blow, aimed at the head, severed the leader by which the salmon was held, and it escaped.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Doctor Dr. J. M. Waugh and his daughter, Miss Martha, were fishing on the lower Hood River near the city Friday afternoon. Dr. Waugh hooked a huge Chinook salmon, and a three-hour fight to land the leviathan ensued. Dr. Waugh hooked the fish at 6:30. After playing