

CONFERENCE

(Continued From Page 1.)

enter this debate; that the man who impugns another's motives be told to keep still. Speeches were limited to five minutes, and at once there were several men on their feet. Wilson got the floor and stated the question. There were 115 appointments, and two districts meant 67 or 58 charges. Many other states had districts with 50 to 100 charges. Presiding elders now get 11 per cent of the funds raised for support of ministers. To redistrict meant a larger salary and about 6 per cent tax on the ministers. McPherson advocated continuing the four districts. It would disarrange church work, create deficits and would cost more for two than for four as expenses would be increased. The great leaders of this church were opposed to larger districts. He favored five districts, instead of four, as now. Cline opened with a good darkey story. The minister asked his host if that was not a wild turkey, how could he explain the shot he had found in the turkey. "Dem shot was intended for me," said the darkey. (Laughter.) He said as the present plan stands the charges were whittled up to small. Preachers had to dig up \$18 to \$20 each quarter to pay the presiding elder. "We must stop this eternal femininity running our church, and get the strong business men back of our work." The Presbyterian church had one man in charge of all their work in Oregon, and they were going ahead rapidly. Salisbury, of Silverton, opposed redistricting the districts in the interest of larger churches. If the larger churches did not need their presence let them dispense with it, and let the smaller churches have their services, who need them. (Applause.) Abbott said he was a Methodist, rather than a follower of John Knox. It was a step of progress when the districts were increased from two to three and four. It was reduced once to three, and did not work well. Then they returned to four. There was a trend in the church towards Congregationalism. He stood for Methodism. Tribble favored making the office more dignified and more efficient. He wanted the superintendents closer in touch with the people. He did not want them to sit in the bishop's cabinet and pass on him and his work without knowing anything about it. He had seen the weaknesses of Canadian Methodism, and did not like it. (Laughter.) Sanford Snyder made a plea for the resolution. The financial question was at the bottom of this matter. Out of an \$800 salary and \$1300 total benevolences on one charge, presiding elder fees were a heavy tax. Two men could do this work. Let them visit the larger churches once a year, and spend their time on the smaller and weaker churches, and build up the cause of Methodism in Oregon. (Laughter.) Harbit thought the real issue had been left out, the question of spirituality, the power of the Holy Ghost and the power of God to save men. We must pave the way for our presiding elders to save souls at the altar of Christ. "Prepare the way for the servant of the Lord. The church needs souls of men, and more spirituality and money matters will take care of themselves." (Cries of "amen" and applause.) Dr. Watters, former presiding elder at Salem, opposed reduction on ground of retrenchment. There was never so much money in the country as now. Hineman said the presiding elder did not reach him until three months after he took charge. This delay hampered his work for the whole year. If the four men we now had could give double their time it would add to the membership and increase the support of the church. Gittins said he had only incidentally heard that some one had signed a petition to reduce the presiding elder. (Laughter.) He had always given the presiding elder the best there was to be had at his home when they called. (Great laughter.) He had not been doing any whining on \$600 a year, and he thought he made a good appearance on this floor (Laughter.) He believed in the politics of Methodism, and believed they were involved in this matter. His time was largely used up by the conference being convulsed by his inimitable humor. Ford contended for capable superintendency instead of local visitations. We did not need more money so much as the right use of the money we had. He offered a substitute for the resolution to consider the whole matter and report to the next conference. It provides relief a year hence. McDougal supported the Ford substitute, and got a great deal of applause for his open, frank discussion of the matter. Hollingshead favored the Ford commission plan, but wanted action now, that they might know what basis they were working on. Wire, who had been presiding elder over the whole conference, and he hoped action might be taken to know where we are at. He did not believe two men could do the work, even with visitations twice a year. It took a month to merely visit Klamath and Lake, or the Coos Bay country. He opposed retrenchment. Loach thought this was vital. His charge had visits from four presiding elders in five years. He believed the substitute was dangerous. He moved to substitute the name of Bishop Hughes to be one of the commission, and action to be taken now. Four ministers and four laymen and the bishop were to be the commission. He supported the original resolution. Several plans of districts were made and conditions were made for laymen. Reduce the districts and put in

stronger men. There was nothing in merely changing the name to district superintendents. In the Portland district 19 out of 26 charges did not need quarterly visits. Rowland favored settling this matter for the next ten years. It had been up six times in eight years. Better organization was needed and stability given to the work. Tillamook county needed eight or ten new churches organized, and we needed more districts, not less. Dunlap said the stronger churches did not need superintendency, but the smaller churches needed more of it. He told of the wonderful development of the Klamath country, where the wagon land roads were being broken up. He worked in a great booster speech for his section. Kerr moved the previous question, and it was carried. The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The commission will be named by the bishop. One layman and one minister from each district will be named. Bishop Hughes announced on behalf of the conference Revs. Young, of the Portland district; Hawkins, of Klamath; Selleck, of Salem; Gordon, of Eugene conference, as members of the commission. Dr. Donlan was introduced and spoke for the American Bible Society. Dr. Skipworth, of The Dalles, asked that disabilities of Brother Loach be removed, and he be restored to his standing. Referred to committee on conference relations. Dr. Willis, representing the Deacons Home Training school at San Francisco, was introduced and spoke for that new branch of reform work by women. The Lay Conference. The annual session of the lay conference was held this morning at Kimball Hall, President R. A. Booth in the chair, and A. A. Lee, of Salem, secretary. The disbursements of the year showed \$2160 expended, and about \$1200 on hand. After a full discussion of the subject of districts, the conference concurred in the resolution adopted by the ministers, and named R. A. Booth, of Eugene; G. F. Johnson, of Portland; A. G. Hoffman, of Salem district, and A. Markler, of Klamath, as delegates. Place of Next Conference. Cottage Grove will probably have the next conference, as that city has extended an invitation, which is very likely to be accepted. SECOND DAY— MORNING SESSION Thursday, Sept. 24, 1908 Opening. Conference opened at 8:15 a. m. with devotions led by G. H. Fee, W. T. Kerr and T. L. Jones led in prayer. At 9 o'clock the bishop took the chair. Minutes. The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved. Interpretation of Rule of Order. By request of the bishop, on motion of W. T. Kerr, rule 2 of the rules of order was interpreted as fixing the hour of opening for business at 9 a. m. Question Thirteen Resumed. The character of the effective elders of the Klamath district were passed, and those present and in charge reported. H. J. Van Fossen, B. A. Bristol, A. R. Maclean, G. A. Gray, P. Conklin, W. C. Reuter, J. K. Hawkins, W. B. Pepper. Portland District Report. W. B. Hollingshead, district superintendent of Portland district, was called and his character passed. He presented his report. Question Thirteen Resumed. The characters of the effective elders of the Portland district were passed, and those present and in charge reported. C. C. Rarick, Edward Gittins, J. D. Vore, A. J. Edwards, C. T. Wilson, J. T. Abbott, Chan Sing Kal, C. T. McPherson, Benjamin Young, W. H. Heppie, S. J. Keister, J. W. McDougall, Harold Oberg, M. T. Wire, F. L. Young, T. B. Ford, L. F. Smith, W. R. Jeffrey, Jr., W. J. Douglass, W. T. Kerr. Introductions. W. H. W. Reese, W. S. Harrington, Puget Sound conference; E. R. Willis, California conference; G. C. King, superintendent Nevada mission; W. A. Gueffroy, German Evangelical church; H. A. Deck, United Evangelical church; Davis Everett, Episcopal church; W. K. Dolan, American Bible society; H. W. Walts, book concern; F. Camer, St. Louis conference; Eva Lund and Florence Twidwell, deaconess societies were introduced to the conference. Addresses. W. S. Harrington, retiring district superintendent of Seattle district, Puget Sound conference, addressed the conference on behalf of the Methodist department of the A. Y. P. ex-odition to be held in Seattle in 1909. W. H. W. Reese in a short address presented the financial plan of the same and solicited contributions. A. Y. P. Commission. On motion of W. H. Heppie a commission consisting of a layman and a preacher from each district was ordered appointed by the cabinet to represent the Oregon conference in connection with the Methodist exhibit. Drafts on Book Concern and Chartered Fund. The bishop presented drafts on the book concern and chartered fund amounting for \$1179, and \$225. On motion they were ordered made payable to the chairman of the board of conference stewards. D. A. Watters was temporarily excused at his own request. Sanctity of Sabbath Committee. On motion of W. H. Selleck, Sanford Snyder, C. C. Rarick and C. T. Wilson were added to the committee on sanctity of Sabbath. Salem District Report. B. F. Rawland, district superintendent of Salem district, was called and his character passed. He presented his report. A motion by C. T. McPherson to

publish the reports of the district superintendents was laid on the table. Address. H. W. Walts addressed the conference in the interests of the book concern. Minute Fund Exhibit. Receipts from all sources, \$259.36; disbursements, \$302.60; deficit, \$13.24. Pro Rata Assessment. On motion of the secretary it was ordered that each preacher pay 25 cents on every hundred dollars of net salary received during the last conference year, to defray the expenses of publishing the minutes. On motion of the secretary, W. S. Gordon was elected collector for the same. On motion of W. T. Kerr, a vote of thanks was extended to the secretary for printed copies of Wednesday business session. Addresses. In a short speech the bishop introduced Edgar Blake, assistant secretary of board of Sunday schools. He addressed the conference on behalf of that board, making the following proposition: If the members of the Oregon conference will agree to faithfully present the work of the board of Sunday school to their respective charges, and take an offering for the same as directed by the general conference, and will further agree to raise an amount sufficient to pay the salary and expenses of a Sunday school missionary, the board of Sunday schools will request the bishop to appoint a member of the conference to that work, and will finance his salary and expenses, giving the conference the year in which to raise the money. On motion of W. B. Hollingshead, the proposition was accepted. Resolution. A resolution signed by F. L. Young, C. L. Hamilton, C. T. Wilson, W. B. Moore, Sanford Snyder, T. B. Ford, G. F. Round, J. H. Skidmore, J. L. Straiford, E. H. Bryant, B. A. Bristol, L. F. Smith, W. T. Kerr, C. A. Lewis, A. C. Brackenbury, W. H. Heppie, W. H. Selleck, J. K. Hawkins, D. L. Fields, James Moore, Benj. Young and S. H. Dewart, was presented as follows: Whereas, The general conference has changed the term "Presiding Elder," to that of "District Superintendent," and Whereas, we believe in adding dignity to the office and efficiency to the work; therefore be it Resolved, That we request Bishop Hughes to appoint not more than two district superintendents for the Oregon conference this year, and thus make effective the law which says that the district superintendent shall not be required to be present at the second and third quarterly conferences. On motion of F. L. Young its consideration was made the order of the day for Friday morning, immediately after the reading of the minutes. Closing. The conference adjourned by expiration of time. Announcements were made and the bishop pronounced the benediction. Program for Friday. 8:15 a. m.—Evangelistic address by Rev. W. T. Kerr, followed by devotions. 9:00—10:00 a. m.—Conference session. 2:30 p. m.—Anniversary of Woman's Foreign Missionary society. Mrs. J. T. Aabbett, presiding. Addresses by Mrs. Dr. Saylor and Mrs. A. N. Fisher, corresponding secretary of Columbia river branch. 7:30 p. m.—Rally and anniversary of the board of Sunday schools. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Blake, of Manchester, N. H., secretary of board. SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS. San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Wheat. No. 1 California club, per cental, \$1.67 1/2 @ 1.70; California white milling, \$1.75 @ 1.80; northern, bluestem, 1.72 1/2 @ 1.77 1/2; northern club, \$1.67 1/2; inferior grades of wheat \$1.50 @ 1.60; red \$1.65 @ 1.70. Barley—Feed barley, \$1.30 @ 1.35; common to fair, \$1.25 @ 1.30; brewing at San Francisco nominal at \$1.45 @ 1.55; Chevalier, \$1.50 @ 1.60, according to quality. Eggs—Per dozen, California fresh, including cases, extras, 40c; firsts, 32 1/2c; seconds, 26 1/2c; Eastern select ed 22c; Eastern firsts 25c; Eastern seconds, 23c; thirds, 21c; storage, 30c. Butter—Per pound, California fresh, extras, 31 1/2c; firsts, 27 1/2c; seconds, 22 1/2c; thirds, 20c; Eastern extras, 27c; packing No. 1, 23c; do No. 2, 20c; storage, California extras, 27c. New cheese—Per pound, California flats, fancy, 12c; firsts, 10 1/2c; seconds, 9 1/2c; California Young America, fancy, 12 1/2c; firsts, 12c; Eastern Oregon fancy, 13c; do Young America, fancy, 14 1/2c; storage, 13c. Potatoes—Per cental, River whites (sacks) fancy, 85 @ 95c; poor, 50 @ 70c; Salinas Burbanks, \$1.20 @ 1.55. Early Rose, 75 @ 85c; sweet potatoes to the trade, sacks, \$1.50; crates, \$1.65. Onions—Per sack, Yellow, 50 @ 55c. Oranges—Per box, Valencia \$2.00 @ 2.50. CHOLERA ON DECREASE IN ST. PETERSBURG. St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—The city authorities today took a more hopeful view of the cholera situation, as a 20 per cent decrease in the number of new cases has just been reported. During the 24 hours beginning at noon Thursday 100 cases were called to the attention of the health officials. Some people just can't stand it to see a contended person.

ATHLETICS NECESSARY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS Colonel Charles W. Larned of the faculty of West Point Military academy, in the current North American Review draws a sharply contrasting picture of public schools and military schools, and makes the statement that the former will be inefficient as long as so little attention is paid to the development of body and character of the average child. Colonel Larned has fortified himself with figures, tending to prove the general superiority of the military schools over the public school, and contends that it is useless to try to put anemic children through a ten years' course of mental training, generally in cramped attitudes and in poorly ventilated rooms, without compensating them with systematic exercise. The remarkable excess of students in military school in maintaining a high average in all studies is due, he claims, to excellent and systematic bodily exercise, which stimulates the brain and improves the moral fiber. Colonel Larned is enthusiastic in praise of General George W. Wingate, who started what is known as the Public School Athletic League. This league, it is claimed, is demonstrating how physical education can be introduced, organized and made effective in the public school, and can be made an immense power in its moral uplift and mental stimulation. While it is generally believed that too much attention is paid to athletics in the universities, where the students have for the most part attained their full physical growth, will question Colonel Larned's position regarding the public schools. It is felt that the increase in the number of studies in the public schools must be balanced in some way that will give the children the physique to stand the tremendous strain. If the Public School Athletic League, as Colonel Larned claims, will bring about this happy state of affairs and will lessen the rigors of the arduous ten years' apprenticeship of the average child, the public will not be slow in giving the system its approval and calling its originator blessed.—Denver Republican. THE SEA AS A SOURCE OF POWER Said an engineer who the other day looked long upon the graceful incoming and breaking of the rollers at a resort on the Atlantic: "Why can't it be done?" He spoke in an aside as if to any chance hearer, but he was merely questioning him self. This man has for years kept in touch with the studies of others upon the subject of acquiring power from the ever-stirring oceans that they may be converted into useful forces for the turning of wheels of daily life. But this man, with all his study of others' investigations and all his own original ideas, could convey no information akin to the practical. He was, like scores of other students of this mystery of a possibility, simply wondering, dreaming and speculating. Others have reduced their thoughts to ideas, and these to diagrams and plans, with an immense expenditure of written language, and then have merely stepped aside to await the coming of an oracle. Shall the basis of this gathering of power be in great edifices of stone or cement and steel, with foundations imbedded beneath the surface of the sea; within the shallows of their close proximity to shore, reaching high above all possible sweep of the waves, or shall they be upon floating platforms anchored to the bottom? From either of such points the power gathered could be transformed into electricity to be conveyed to the shore by wires and thence distributed. And shall the force of oscillatory waves to be thus garnered come from mere rush of water to land and the recession, or shall it come from the rising and falling of the platform of the structure? Shall the first great experiments be within the course or the regular ebb and flow of a great tide, where raging forces are to be found, as in the Bay of Fundy; and, if there, in the narrowest neck of this great churning of the waters, how can the power thus obtained be utilized? And will it pay men of great affairs to erect in some such place the tremendous plant that shall turn out the products that the world will demand when the Cape to Carle steam line of vessel and rail shall be completed, and, with other great enterprises to commence, shall all mil-

lions untold to the waiting West-Cincinnati Enquirer. INFLUENCE OF DURUM IN WINTER WHEAT I have heretofore referred to the production of Durum or macaroni wheat in the United States as having an unfavorable effect upon our trade in flour. To understand this statement it is necessary to know that Durum wheat produces flour of a character very different from that of the standard or high class spring wheat grown in the northwestern states; Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Its market value in the northwest has been, for the last two years at least 10 cents, or possibly 15 cents below the standard milling grades. Indeed, at times it has been at 20 cents per bushel discount, as recently on the London market Northern Duluth wheat, and at shillings under Manitoba Northern. This discount is equal to about 14 cents per bushel in the case and about 23 cents per bushel in the other. With Durum so much lower in value in the United States than standard spring wheat, the flour dealers here are fearful that American millers will be tempted to mix in a very considerable per cent of Durum, which, they say, would be fatal to the quality of the flour. They know that England millers actually do buy largely of this Durum wheat, and without special injury, for every one knows that the coast miller in the United Kingdom always blends his wheat. What is custom for the British miller would be suicidal for the American miller to attempt. The latter would lose the hold on his trade that certain well-known characteristics of his wheat impart to his flour. His flour must be distinctive as in previous years or it will not be wanted.—Consular Report. WILBUR WRIGHT UNABLE TO FLY IN WIND (United Press Licensed Wire.) Leman, France, Sept. 25.—After a flight lasting 36 minutes and 14 seconds in his aeroplane, Wilbur Wright was forced to descend today and abandon the official test on account of the unfavorable wind. He expects to resume the flight this evening if the weather is right.

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