

A YACHT FACTORY

Yale Won the Varsity Race From Harvard.

THE LATTER'S STROKE COLLAPSED

Cambridge Crews Took the Four-Oared and Freshmen Events—Tomorrow's Regatta.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 28.—Yale won the eight-oared varsity shell race today, beating the Harvard crew by six lengths. The four-oared and freshmen races won, and handsomely, too, and with a lead when nearing the finish in the varsity event, that came to Harvard in a sudden and unexpected manner. Harding, the stroke, who had replaced the disabled Captain Higginson, collapsed before the six-mile race was reached, and Harvard finished with seven oars, so that Yale won a hollow victory.

The four-oared race, as was expected, proved rather an easy victory for Harvard. The crew substituted took the lead at the snap of the pistol, and had no difficulty in keeping it.

The freshmen contest was something of a disappointment to the Yale crew, for the Yale youngsters had been picked as winners. Instead, Harvard showed them the ruder for two miles, and the event was something in the nature of a procession.

The Four-Oared Race. At 11:45 both shells were in position for the four-oared race. Yale on the west side of the course, Harvard on the east. At 12:02 the starting shot was fired, and the two crews were off. Harvard caught the water first, and in much the better shape.

Yale was justly the pulled into a beautiful 36 to the minute. Yale rowed a stroke one point slower. Not once during the entire two miles did the crimson four lead by more than a few inches. At the quarter-mile Harvard led by a good length. At the half-mile there was a clear water between the two.

The young men from Cambridge were one and a half lengths to the good. The water grew rougher as the race progressed, and both crews splashed considerably. But still Harvard was in the lead, and in the last mile doubled her lead to three lengths. With this advantage she crossed the finish line at the navy-yard.

At 12:15 the two crews were in their shells at the starting post just off the navy-yard when the four oars were given. At 12:16 the starting shot was fired, and the two crews were off. Harvard caught the water first, and in much the better shape.

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placed upon his shoulders by the Higginson mishap, had rowed himself out in that last heartrending effort to pull up to the Yale crew. The young Spartan, disregarding the fact that during the last three days he had lost five pounds, had pulled his last ounce and lay a helpless mass of sinews and flesh. He fell into the lap of his coxswain, straightened up with a heroic effort and again grasped his oar in a pitiful attempt to get into the race once more.

The Yale eight, magnificently strong and in grand style, tore on down the stretch. Every man, trained to the hour for a four-mile race, was pulling beautifully and added lengths to their lead over their unfortunate rivals.

The Harvard launch now rushed across the course to the Harvard shore, and the crew for the purpose of stopping them in their useless effort. The oarsmen, however, refused to hear of it, and came to the lead, pulled down to the finish. Yale crossed the line a winner by six good lengths and 24 1/2 seconds ahead of Harvard. The official time:

Table with 3 columns: Distance, Yale, Harvard. Rows include One mile, One and a half miles, Two miles, Three miles, Four miles, Five miles, Six miles, Seven miles, Eight miles.

William Arklem, who has acted in this capacity for several years, was the referee of the race today. One of the most distinguished spectators of the day was Secretary of War Elihu Root, who was the guest of William Pulling, the Western Conn. aboard his yacht, the Aquilo, which was acting as tender to the referees' boat, Helvet.

The sporting men gathered in large numbers. The usual quotations at 10 o'clock were even money that Yale would win the freshmen; even money that Harvard would win the four-oared; 200 to 100 that Yale would win the varsity; three to one that neither Harvard nor Yale would take all three. There were no acceptances of the Harvard bids for odds.

Training for Hudson Regatta. TONGUE POINT, N. Y., June 28.—Wisconsin's appearance on the river tonight with her two crews just after the storm closed, caused quite a commotion in the wharves, and the general consensus of opinion is that the crews are rowing exceedingly fast and in fine form. The stroke in the mapping and varsity boats checked slightly, the momentum between checks is very great. Tonight, Wisconsin's varsity crew is the favorite for the regatta.

Naturally the event of tonight was the drawing for positions by the crew captains. It is generally conceded by this time that Yale is in a little or no advantage over Harvard in the varsity unless it be both outside and inside crews are always more free than those ranged in. The drawings for the three races will be as follows: The courses numbering from the west shore and extending out towards the midstream:

Freshmen race—First, Pennsylvania; second, Columbia; third, Wisconsin; fourth, Cornell.

Varsity four—First, Columbia; second, Cornell; third, Pennsylvania.

Varsity eight—First, Cornell; second, Pennsylvania; third, Georgetown; fourth, Wisconsin; fifth, Columbia.

The sturdiness and health of the three Pennsylvania crews is marked. Columbia comes next in appearance, and Georgetown is the least senior of the three. Georgetown is a puzzle to the experts here. They are the youngest crew on the river, but did a trial trip splendidly. It is predicted that Saturday will be hot without wind in the afternoon. The experts now here confidently assert that the record for four miles made on this course in 1896 of 19:29 will be broken.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. Philadelphia Shut Out for the First Time This Season. PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 28.—Philadelphia was shut out today for the first time this season, in one of the best games played here. Both pitchers were in fine fettle, Leever remarkably so. When two men were out in the ninth, only 26 batters were left to bat, and the game was over.

Best Boston Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, O., June 28.—Willis was in fine form today, letting the Reds down with four hits. Phillips gave four bases on balls and allowed two hits, which, together with an earned run, netted four runs in the second. Barrett's fielding and Hamilton's hitting were the features. Attendance, 250. The score:

Cincinnati 3; Boston 0. Batteries—Phillips and Wood; Willis and Sullivan. Umpire—Terry.

The American League. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Indianapolis, 5. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 1. At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Kansas City, 5.

The Montana League. At Helena—Butte, 7; Helena, 0. At Anaconda—Great Falls, 9; Anaconda, 5.

National League Standing. Won. Lost. Per cent. Brooklyn 26 17 60.5 Pittsburgh 25 18 58.3 Boston 24 19 55.8 New York 23 20 53.3 St. Louis 22 21 51.3 Cincinnati 21 22 48.8

Stanford Beat Spokane. SPOKANE, June 28.—Three thousand people saw the colors of the Spokane Athletic Club go down in defeat before the Stanford team today. The game was a singular combination of costly errors and brilliant plays. The score:

Stanford 23; Spokane 18. Batteries—Kelly and Longhead; Olson, Leach and Connor. Umpire—Dodd.

Paris Exposition Sports. NEW YORK, June 28.—A. G. Spaulding, director of the sports at the Paris Exposition, announced the list of American entries and the events in which they will compete in the athletic games at Paris. Nearly all the record-holders of the present day are included.

Advance in Tea. NEW YORK, June 28.—Aside from reports of cotton goods purchased for export to the United States, the most important news of the tea market is the advance in the price of tea, ranging from 1 cent to 1 cent per pound. Thus far the situation in China has not operated to the direction of the hindrance of any receipts, and the advances are regarded as sentimental.

Japan tea, in fact, advanced before the Chinese troubles assumed importance, and the tea of the island of Formosa, which is owned by Japan, and is a good day's sail from China, have advanced more than the green teas of China.

Harding's Collapse. Suddenly there came a break in the eighth inning, something went wrong with the lopsidedness of the machine, and it failed at times to strike the water. A few seconds later the Harvard boat quivered and trembled. It went hardward, and over toppled his exhausted body. Coxswain Wadleigh pulled his ruder ropes sharply to one side, and shouldered to his men who did their best to resist the lopsidedness of the machine with its four-to-three oars. The result of the craft swerved wildly to one side and cries of chagrin and disappointment were uttered by the crew who were under the strain of the responsibility

placed upon his shoulders by the Higginson mishap, had rowed himself out in that last heartrending effort to pull up to the Yale crew. The young Spartan, disregarding the fact that during the last three days he had lost five pounds, had pulled his last ounce and lay a helpless mass of sinews and flesh. He fell into the lap of his coxswain, straightened up with a heroic effort and again grasped his oar in a pitiful attempt to get into the race once more.

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Distance. Yale. Harvard. One mile 3:30 3:30 One and a half miles 5:10 5:10 Two miles 6:50 6:50 Three miles 8:30 8:30 Four miles 10:10 10:10 Five miles 11:50 11:50 Six miles 13:30 13:30 Seven miles 15:10 15:10 Eight miles 16:50 16:50

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TWO VIEWS OF THE SITUATION. Independent Newspapers Review the Position and Policies of the Two Parties.

The Oregonian herewith presents two views of the political situation. The first is from the New York Times, an independent newspaper, that supported McKinley in 1896, and the Democratic New York state ticket in 1900. The second is the Boston Herald, a very able journal of Democratic tendencies that opposed Bryan in 1896.

BUILDERS AND DESTROYERS. New York Times. By what propositions and what arguments will the Democrats at Kansas City attempt to persuade the American people that they made a mistake four years ago which they must now correct? With what pledges and promises can they hope to convince the electorate that the executive power should be taken out of the hands of the man and the party that now hold it, and transferred to the hands of W. J. Bryan and his fusion forces? The Republicans at Philadelphia have put forward William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt as their candidates; they have announced their purposes, and have asked of the people a renewal of trust. How is the Democracy of Bryan going to meet their challenge?

Do they find in the present condition of the country a warrant for their pretensions? Can they support the charge of bad stewardship against the Republicans? Can they show evils present and to come, distress, peril, a misuse of the Nation's opportunities, and a wasting of the Nation's substance? Can they show that things would have gone much better if they had been in power?

The party of Bryan has fallen upon evil days. It is a party of calamity, and is fed by ruin and disaster, but in war sport the fates have set it to fight its great battle in a year of overflow and prosperity, when the country is growing rapidly richer and everybody is at work. How different were the conditions in 1896! Then fortune had quite turned her back upon the country, but she smiled a broad smile of favor upon the Vice-Presidency and an exception to the other cut-and-dried features of the convention's proceedings. In reality, it was strictly in accordance with them, and emphasizes them. There is no question that, in the first place, the machine wanted Roosevelt. He was reluctant because he had other plans for his ambition, and finally he announced, without reservation or proviso, that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. He has said this so many times that he had discredited his own refusal. It was apparent that he himself deemed that his previous noes were of no account unless he said so again, and the last one was no more whole-minded than the former ones. One of the last ones was spoken publicly at Caledonia, N. Y., less than 10 days ago, as follows: "I am not a candidate for Vice-President, and I will not accept the office if nominated at Philadelphia next week. Even since he reached Philadelphia, early in the week, he has steadily refused to repeat these words, and he is the nominee. Why? It was because Roosevelt has a consuming desire for public office, and doubtless he was given to understand that he could not continue to be Governor of New York. Then he was ready to take the office he did not prefer, for which he had no special qualifications, and no such qualifications as would be as uncomfortable as a prison and as tiresome as a bore. He preferred even this hard fate to retirement to private life. The President and Hanna had taken Roosevelt at his word, not too sorrowfully. Platt and Quay united heads and forces to beat Hanna, and accomplished it. Hanna capitulated with the best possible grace, but it was a defeat at the very outset. Even so, he fought in the convention. It was settled outside of it, and the convention was gagged by the machine in this matter as in every other.

From beginning to end there was not a word of vital discussion of party principle or policy, only a succession of bloated panegyrics. It was not intended that any delegate whose fidelity to the rule was not assured should have an opportunity to open his mouth in an expression of opinion on dangerous questions. The bosses were afraid of free debate, and they suppressed every possibility of the appearance of a difference of opinion.

The convention was absolutely harmonious and absolutely useless as an indication of public sentiment. No representative of anti-administration sentiment on any subject was given an opportunity even to get himself heard by the subservient lackeys of power. There was no more independent freedom of speech than in an assembly of Germans, Russians or Turks. Such a National convention was never before known in America. Twelve years ago it would have been the death of any party submitting to it. Perhaps it will be so now. It may be that there are yet some sparks of living independence in the Republican party, that it is not a moribund organization composed wholly of dictators and cravens. There is more hope of the Nation's purity and safety in the angrier free fight of a party caucus or convention, such as Ben Butler and Fred Williams have given samples of this vicinity, than in such a convention as has been held in Philadelphia, having regard to the unrelieved acquiescence in the tyranny of its control, and its emptiness of any genuinely popular character.

One other thing this convention has made clear—the unsubstantial quality of the alleged popularity of William McKinley. All the fulsome eulogies of which he is the object, the high-principled and masterly statesmanship, did not avail to cover and conceal its real infirmity, insincerity and dependence on able minds and stouter wills than his own. The extent of dissatisfaction and disrespect prevailing among Republican politicians, and freely expressed when they were not talking for publication or record, was a surprise to the unformed. This feeling was the secret of the willingness of many state delegations to serve the ends of Platt and Quay rather than those of Hanna in the Senate, and of the Presidency and other matters. Newspaper correspondents have noted the not uncommon remark of delegates that if Roosevelt had some time ago announced himself a candidate for President, he could have had their vote. This was not because they loved Roosevelt more, but McKinley less. Persons who have lately traveled much in the West, and who bring back surprising reports of the indifference to McKinley prevalent among Republicans.

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It may be thought that the mock contempt of the Vice-Presidency and an exception to the other cut-and-dried features of the convention's proceedings. In reality, it was strictly in accordance with them, and emphasizes them. There is no question that, in the first place, the machine wanted Roosevelt. He was reluctant because he had other plans for his ambition, and finally he announced, without reservation or proviso, that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. He has said this so many times that he had discredited his own refusal. It was apparent that he himself deemed that his previous noes were of no account unless he said so again, and the last one was no more whole-minded than the former ones. One of the last ones was spoken publicly at Caledonia, N. Y., less than 10 days ago, as follows: "I am not a candidate for Vice-President, and I will not accept the office if nominated at Philadelphia next week. Even since he reached Philadelphia, early in the week, he has steadily refused to repeat these words, and he is the nominee. Why? It was because Roosevelt has a consuming desire for public office, and doubtless he was given to understand that he could not continue to be Governor of New York. Then he was ready to take the office he did not prefer, for which he had no special qualifications, and no such qualifications as would be as uncomfortable as a prison and as tiresome as a bore. He preferred even this hard fate to retirement to private life. The President and Hanna had taken Roosevelt at his word, not too sorrowfully. Platt and Quay united heads and forces to beat Hanna, and accomplished it. Hanna capitulated with the best possible grace, but it was a defeat at the very outset. Even so, he fought in the convention. It was settled outside of it, and the convention was gagged by the machine in this matter as in every other.

From beginning to end there was not a word of vital discussion of party principle or policy, only a succession of bloated panegyrics. It was not intended that any delegate whose fidelity to the rule was not assured should have an opportunity to open his mouth in an expression of opinion on dangerous questions. The bosses were afraid of free debate, and they suppressed every possibility of the appearance of a difference of opinion.

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