

The Oregonian

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great majority of the Nation; but the league delegates evidently did not think the summer was the best time to bring a new platform to the people. There is no hint in their platform that such a person exists. They grow pathetic over the wrongs of the Southern negro and zealously demand legislation to restore the franchise to him, but the robbery of the American people by the trusts who have grown up under the aegis of the Dingley tariff is a matter of no concern.

In view of their tariff doctrine, the league's demand for equity and justice "to all, by all and for all," savors a little too strongly of Mr. Pecksniff. Still, it is not the tariff which is the positive paragraph in favor of a platform. The tariff is upon the whole, either insincere or trivial. If the tariff doctrine is vacant of all promise, this is probably because the delegates were waiting for some clearer indication of public sentiment than is yet obtainable. The tariff is a matter which the Republican leaders will oppose. The tariff will be revised when public opinion clearly demands it; what finance and commerce have to say cannot decide this any more than other questions. On the other hand, there is a positive paragraph in favor of a postal currency and a parcels post, great advances in civilization for which the people have waited too long already. Possibly the opposition of the express companies will have weakened sufficiently to permit their adoption by the next Congress. The tariff is one of the league, therefore, is by no means altogether a compromise with the privileged interests. Upon some questions it takes radical ground, and even where it hesitates the way is left open for advancement when the mandate comes from the voters.

THE FINE ART OF INVENTION.

The morphine habit, as everybody knows, destroys the ability to tell the truth. Corporations and trusts seem to radiate a sort of morphia vapor which their attorneys and employes absorb and which has the same effect upon them as the mendacious drug. There is no other way to account for that preternatural abhorrence of fact and love of fiction which they all exhibit. Nobody could imagine for an instant that Mr. Teal in his normal condition would encourage prevarication or speak with a double tongue. It is above all things to lay open the only thing that can account for the variance between his virtuous principles and his slippery practice in the gas investigation.

An ardent lover of the public, an apostle of frankness, Mr. Teal desired above all things to lay open to the committee the entire history of the gas company without reservation. We know he did, because he said so. And yet, during the investigation, he did his best to conceal everything of any consequence and what he could not conceal he covered up with a double tongue. How can such conduct be accounted for unless we assume that he had absorbed some subtle poison which stole away his virtue for the time being? Mr. Teal knew also that Dr. Hampton had been employed by the company to analyze the kerosene used in generating gas; yet he listened with complacent approval while Mr. Dole testified that she only analyzed coke and coal. Nay, in cross-examination he even tempted the frail veracity of the superintendent until it gave way again and the invention was revealed.

What was the use of the invention, after all? None whatever. It would have injured the company to admit that Dr. Hampton analyzed kerosene for them. Mr. Dole denied it and his lawyer encouraged him in his denial. The company's inability to stick to the truth, employment by a predatory corporation creates this inability. The servants, agents and officers of Standard Oil and the Beef Trust display it as faultily as Mr. Dole, and their attorneys encourage it as ably as Mr. Dole's. Mendacity becomes a mental disease, a monomania, with these people.

If it is not a disease, why do they do it? Can it be to show their contempt for the public? Do they put off the public with fictions and idle tales? They tell prepared stories, a little boyer, and the fun of it or just to get rid of an impatient mediator? Has the public in their eyes but the one right and the one duty to lie still and be shorn? The more they show their hand the more this seems to be the case.

THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

In population, development and general prosperity it is all branches of the State of Oklahoma easily outclasses all predecessors at the date of their admission into the Union. The new state, with an area but 4000 square miles greater than that of Washington, has a white population in excess of 1,000,000, in addition to about 70,000 Indians, who are the best representatives of their race to be found in the United States. The rapid development of Oklahoma since the "boomers" swarmed over her borders, about 17 years ago, is unequalled by that of any other Western territory. The dramatic rush into the "boomer's paradise" a decade and a half ago, which was held at Guthrie, the territorial capital, at which a memorial was drawn up setting forth that, without including Indian Territory, Oklahoma exceeded twelve states in area and nine states in population. This was five years ago. The memorial also recited that at that time the territory, with an area only about one-half as great as that of the present state of Oklahoma, contained 14 banks, 22 daily newspapers, and 1200 miles of railroad completed, with nearly as much more under construction. Indian Territory, which has lost its identity in the new State of Oklahoma, was a parent of the Territory of Oklahoma. The Government in 1839 purchased the eastern portion of the largest half of the Indian Territory, and the same year threw open for settlement, under the name Oklahoma Territory, a tract embracing 38,830 square miles. Both of these territories have, from the earliest days of Western settlement, been regarded as a veritable garden spot, and the knowledge of their wonderful richness had spread all over the United States long before Oklahoma was opened for settlement. This knowledge naturally resulted in the famous Oklahoma race, exceeding in proportions any similar affair before or since.

That the eagerness of the "boomer" to secure land in this famous "strip" was justified is proven beyond all question by the marvelous output of agricultural products which it has since sent to market. Last year Oklahoma produced more than 15,000,000 bushels of wheat and 53,000,000 bushels of corn. Indian Territory is not so well adapted to wheat, but the yield last year was nearly 4,000,000 bushels, and in corn it was close to Oklahoma, with 49,000,000 bushels. The new state will also be famous as a stock country. In certain portions, cotton yields abundantly, and there is abundance of fruit and products of truck farming. The Indian population is made up of Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Chickasaws, and a few smaller tribes. The majority of them are much farther along on the road to civilization than any other tribes in the country, and even the generally detested "squaw man" who has married into the tribes holds higher rank than among a less industrious race of red men.

known to Central Oregon travelers as they cross the line and contracts with the state the reclamation companies have begun and diligently prosecuted the construction work. Already water has been provided for a large area of land and scores of intending settlers have applied for land upon which to build homes. The present season will see many a field of thrifty alfalfa growing where sagebrush and Junipers partly covered the ground a year ago, and in a year or so many a comfortable home will be seen on the farms whose only means of irrigation today is the surveyor's stake. Proceeding under a law that was hastily drawn, the reclamation companies have been on several occasions in disagreement with the state officials, but through a desire of the companies to understand the present propriety of days as a territory, a decade hence will find the state officials to protect fully the interests of the settlers, present and future, the differences have been amicably adjusted. In pursuance of their duty to see that the reclamation companies procure a sufficient supply of water and conduct it to the land to be reclaimed, members of the State Land Board, and other officials, have gone to the Deschutes country to examine personally the work that has been done and the land yet to be reclaimed. This visit will afford opportunities for the gathering and dissemination of valuable and interesting information, will give the state officials a thorough understanding of the situation in the irrigation work, and enable the board and the standing agencies to work that can, should and must be done to make the reclamation enterprises the greatest possible success.

Persons desiring to secure lands in the great Crow Indian reservation, in Montana, began to apply to the Government registration office at Billings promptly at 9 o'clock A. M., June 14. A large number of waiting landhunters, including many women, were in line. Applicants filed in at the rear entrance, registered in turn and came out including June 23. If the number of registrations is to be taken as a criterion, the first day represents the average day's registration, between 7000 and 8000 names from Billings alone will be fed to the great wheel of fortune which will begin to revolve at 9 o'clock July 2. The event has been eagerly anticipated by thousands of landseekers for months. The possibility of fraud and speculation in securing these lands has been reduced to the minimum. The probability of disappointment is, however, an element that cannot be overlooked from the start, in which every one hopes to secure the best that is going.

FOREIGN TRADE BREAKS RECORD.

Complete statistics on foreign trade for the first ten months of the current fiscal year, together with incomplete figures for the May business, show beyond all doubt that the foreign trade of the United States has broken records. For the first time it will exceed in value \$2,000,000,000. These enormous figures refute most effectually and completely the shovern argument that our foreign trade is languishing or suffering in any way through lack of demand from the front, the present number of exports for the twelve months ending June 20 will reach a total of nearly \$1,730,000,000, and the imports will be approximately \$1,225,000,000. These figures will show a gain over the preceding year's business of \$2,000,000,000 in imports and more than \$300,000,000 in exports.

A brief analysis of some of the features of this remarkable statement, which has just been issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, for the month of June, 1906, shows that the more flattering for the Americans who are pushing our foreign trade without the aid of ship subsidies or any other form of legalized graft. More than one-fourth of the big gain over last year's exports was in manufactured products, which showed a gain of \$200,000,000 more than last year. In almost exactly the same ratio there was an increase in imports of "articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing." For the ten months ending with April these items showed an increase of \$200,000,000 over those of the corresponding ten months of last year. In agricultural products, exports show an increase of \$150,000,000. The advantages of buying from the foreigners as well as selling to them is disclosed in these three items. There was a \$25,000,000 increase in the imports of materials for manufacturing, and to offset it a \$50,000,000 increase in manufactured articles exported from this country.

We, of course, needed the raw materials to enable us to use with those of home production. In fact, the difficulty of the opportunity of selling them to us we incidentally enhanced the seller's buying power, and they increased their purchases of wheat, flour, provisions and other agricultural products to the extent of \$150,000,000 over the same period last year. A similar result was shown in the case of the great property of the country is reflected in imports of diamonds and precious stones amounting to \$35,000,000, compared with \$27,000,000 in the corresponding ten months of last year. These are some staples which buyers cannot do without. In times when there is an abundance of money in circulation, the steel and iron industry, in spite of its fear of foreign competition, has increased its sales during the ten months about \$20,000,000 over those of the corresponding period in the preceding year. The showing throughout is a remarkable tribute to the productivity of the country. With such a large balance of trade, it is not surprising that, of course, there is an enormous increase in the purchasing power of the people.

WEALTH OF THE DESCHUTES REGION.

On their present visit to Central Oregon the party of state officials who have gone to inspect the irrigation works on the Deschutes will see a region crowded with possibilities in production of wealth. With a soil unsurpassed in richness and a climate of which sunshine is one of the most conspicuous features, the Deschutes country awaits only the enterprise of man turning water from the river upon the thirsty plain to make it a scene of beauty, a habitation for thousands of happy families, a center for great industrial activity. The Deschutes River is a rapid stream with rocky banks, affording admirable opportunities for the development of water power. Exposed eastward a westward flow of the river are vast plains, now arid, upon which the water may be conducted by means of extensive canal systems. In the foothills of the Cascades, and in places reaching down to the river, are almost immeasurable forests of valuable timber. Without irrigation crops are always uncertain and never large. Without irrigation the Deschutes country will remain a sagebrush plain inhabited by the coyote and traversed by the scattering herds that pick a scanty living for a few months in the year. With irrigation, the possibilities of the Deschutes, as a wealth-producing country, are limited only by the quantity of water which may be available for use in reclamation work.

Private enterprise has undertaken the construction of irrigation systems in the region that has for forty years been known to Central Oregon travelers as they cross the line and contracts with the state the reclamation companies have begun and diligently prosecuted the construction work. Already water has been provided for a large area of land and scores of intending settlers have applied for land upon which to build homes. The present season will see many a field of thrifty alfalfa growing where sagebrush and Junipers partly covered the ground a year ago, and in a year or so many a comfortable home will be seen on the farms whose only means of irrigation today is the surveyor's stake. Proceeding under a law that was hastily drawn, the reclamation companies have been on several occasions in disagreement with the state officials, but through a desire of the companies to understand the present propriety of days as a territory, a decade hence will find the state officials to protect fully the interests of the settlers, present and future, the differences have been amicably adjusted. In pursuance of their duty to see that the reclamation companies procure a sufficient supply of water and conduct it to the land to be reclaimed, members of the State Land Board, and other officials, have gone to the Deschutes country to examine personally the work that has been done and the land yet to be reclaimed. This visit will afford opportunities for the gathering and dissemination of valuable and interesting information, will give the state officials a thorough understanding of the situation in the irrigation work, and enable the board and the standing agencies to work that can, should and must be done to make the reclamation enterprises the greatest possible success.

THE BRYAN INTERVIEW HABIT

Boas of Democracy Will Wear Clothes Made in Vienna. New York Sun. William Jennings Bryan, Jr., was a passenger on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II, which arrived at Hoboken Wednesday from Bremen.

The ship was nearly a day late, because her starboard propeller had broken a blade. Few knew that young Bryan was on board, because somebody had added a "W" to his name on the passenger list and left out the Jennings. If wireless telegraphy had not apprised the ship of the launching of the Bryan boom when she was several days from port no one would have discovered the young man. But when the news came aboard it was too much for him, and for a minute or so he dropped his inco. Then people wondered why they hadn't long before seen the striking resemblance of the youth to his father. When he got ashore he was abashed. Reporters surrounded him and he, became taciturn again.

Someone suggested to him that he really ought to get the interview habit, but he couldn't see it that way. "Father," said he, "isn't alone. I left father in Vienna. He was getting some clothes made." "When is he coming back?" "When in September, I think. You see, he is going to St. Petersburg, and then he is to go to London." "Boy was asked what the people in Europe seemed to think of Mr. Bryan." "They seemed to think quite a lot of him," was the reply. "The lower classes particularly. Most everywhere he went he found someone who had heard of him—even in India, Japan and the Philippines."

Highly Honored Catholic Layman.

William J. Onahan, a prominent Chicagoan, is planning to leave in July for Rome, where he expects to have an audience with Pope Pius, who has just returned after his pilgrimage to Lourdes, and by Pope Leo XIII. This, the highest award to lay members of the church, is that of Canonization. Onahan, a Spauld, which translated means "private chamberlain with cap and sword," and carries with it the right to the title of count and the entrance to the Vatican. Onahan, who is one of the most influential lay members of the Roman Catholic Church in the West, first was given the honor on account of the noble work of organizing the Columbian Catholic Congress, which met during the World's Fair. Up to that time he had the honor of having organized the first Catholic congress in America, held in Baltimore in 1889.

The decoration which came with the bestowal of the Order is an elaborate one of gold and garnets. A gold medalion of the Pope accompanied it. "If I had a million dollars," said Mr. Onahan, "it will be the first time I have ever been received. I never saw Pope Leo until after his death. I was one of the members of the committee which organized the Holy Father's Summer, and I never have seen the present Pope, and I left Rome just before he was elected."

Mrs. Vanderbilt Prevents Pauc.

The coolness of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., quieted the passengers of an apparently sinking steamer today, and a panic was averted. The General of Newport and Weymouth line broke shaft near Newport last night and began to take water rapidly. The lifeboats were placed in order and great excitement prevailed. Mrs. Vanderbilt, with a book under her arm, calmly watched the crew at work at the pumps. The frightened women on board were soothed by the undisturbed manner of Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is a yachtswoman of no mean ability.

Blushing Bride Over Nine Feet Tall.

The tallest woman in the world, formerly with Barnum & Bailey's Circus, became tonight the bride of Morris Stapleton, a wealthy merchant of this city. She was Mary Ellen Powers, but was known in the profession as Leah May. The bride is 9 feet 7 inches tall. She traveled with the Barnum & Bailey organization seven years ago and made a sensation in Europe. She possesses considerable wealth.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION

Liberal Allowance for Marine Protection and Stream Surveys. WASHINGTON, June 20.—Senator Hale today reported the sundry civil appropriation bill. It carries \$102,347,279, a net increase of \$1,763,239 over the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House. The sundry civil bill a year ago carried \$61,163,600. An amendment was adopted restoring to the bill an appropriation of \$25,000 to pay the traveling expenses of the President, which item went out in the House on a point of order.

The senate committee struck out the House provision for a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama. A vote on this question will be had in the Senate tomorrow and until then the expression as to the type will be left open. The principal additions to the bill are as follows: Land and buildings for the Department of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor, \$3,000,000. Lighthouses, beacons and fog signals, \$1,375,000. Supplies and repairs for lighthouses and expenses of light vessels, buoyage and fog signals, \$185,000. Propagation of food fishes, \$10,000. Continuing construction of Senate office building, \$950,000. Gauging streams and determining the water supply of the United States under the Geological Survey, \$330,000. Preparation of a report on the mineral resources of the United States, \$100,000. Continuation of the forest reserve surveys, \$25,000. Placing a herd of reindeer on the island of Alaska, \$6000. Continuing the erection of Grant memorial in Washington, \$40,000. Military posts, \$150,000. Printing of Bureau of American Republics, \$20,000. Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, \$1,450,000.

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PURE-FOOD BILL COMES NEXT

House Adopts Rule Against Protest From Democratic Leader. WASHINGTON, June 20.—Previous to the adjournment of the House today Dole (R.) reported a bill to amend the pure-food bill, with 12 hours for debate, six hours for general debate and six hours under the five-minute rule. The bill is to give full force to the amendments and other matters of general legislation as may come to the Speaker's table. At the end of 12 hours the vote is to be taken on all conference reports and such amendments without intervening motions. Williams of Mississippi stated that "the tolerated members of the committee on rules" reported a bill to take up the House in the discussion of the previous question, except to say the Democrats will not object because they wanted more time for the debate. The previous question was ordered and the rule adopted—aye 142, noes 72.

Right of Way on Siletz Reserve.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Under suspension of the rules a bill was passed by the House today, including one granting to the Siletz Power & Manufacturing Company a right of way for a water ditch across the Siletz Indian Reservation in Oregon.

Roosevelt Meets Russian Giant.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Roosevelt today received Mathnow, the Russian giant, and his wife. Mathnow is 8 feet 7 inches tall. She traveled with the Barnum & Bailey organization seven years ago and made a sensation in Europe. She possesses considerable wealth.

Utiqua Valley News.

Here's some sarcasm from the pen of Editor Newport, of the Lebanon Craterian: "One of the very strange things about the election of Mr. Chamberlain for Governor last year was that many Republicans who claim to be ardent temperance workers supported him. One of the injunctions of the temperance workers was 'vote as you pray.' These, however, must have voted and then prayed."

The Man With the Hoe.

W. J. Lampton in New York World. Note Foster Dwight Cramer has declined an appointment as United States Senator from Kansas on the ground that he prefers his work as secretary of the State Department of Agriculture. I do not hanker for the great and onerous affairs of state. I would like to live on a farm and raise the seed of my nation.

Agent Accused of Robbing Employer.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Caleb H. Jackson, who said he was a manufacturer of Harrisburg, Pa., was arrested here today on a charge of embezzling \$10,000, growing out of the sale of \$45,000 worth of property by him as agent for E. Karns, of Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles, to the Exploration Company of New York. He was held for trial in \$5000 bail. Jackson says there was no embezzlement. The papers show that Jackson, as agent for Karns, sold property for \$34,000 sent Karns \$44,000 and kept the other \$10,000.

WILL NOT BE PINNED DOWN

Insurance Companies Evade Call for Full Settlement. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Of the 129 insurance companies to which telegrams were sent by Mayor Schmitz and Governor Pardee calling upon them for some outline of their policies relative to the payment of insurance losses in this city, 49 have given answer. The majority of the companies operating here content themselves with the general statement that they will deal fairly with policyholders; that the claims against them will be settled equitably and that the insured can be confident of a prompt and just treatment at their hands.

TEST CASE ON INSURANCE.

Lawsuit About Earthquake Clause. Policy-Holders Unite for Defense. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Two test cases, brought by two women, who are refugees from San Francisco, against the Palatine Insurance Company, of London, England, to recover \$50,000 insurance money, were tried in Justice's court yesterday. The court in Oakland yesterday and decided in favor of the plaintiffs. Notice of appeal was given in each case, and the matter will be argued out eventually in the Superior Courts.

STATE WILL SUPPORT CLAIMS

Attorney-General to Defend Rights of Losers by Disaster. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Deputy Attorney-General George A. Sturtevant came to San Francisco today to announce the state's fight against the fire insurance concerns that have not lived up to the law. For some hours he was in consultation with Insurance Commissioner Myron Wolf.

ENJOIN RELIEF COMMITTEE

Refugees Ask to Have Disposal of Funds and Food Stopped. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—With the claim that members of the finance committee of the Citizens' Relief Committee have entered into a conspiracy to make a large sum of money from funds turned over to their care, proceedings were begun in the Superior Court today by an associated number of refugees to enjoin the committee from straining the finance committee from doing anything further with the funds now on hand or receiving any more money or foodstuffs. The suit was filed by Alvin Udell, William Howard and C. F. Pearce, who allege that they represent 10,000 homeless people in the relief camps.