The Oregonian

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Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

10 to 14 Pages	1 cent
16 to 28 Pages	2 cents
30 to 44 Pages	3 cents
46 to 60 Pages	4 cents

Foreign postage, double rates.
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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE, 8, 1907.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Germany has probably more to dread and less to hope from the coming international conference at The Hague than any other important nation. She has particularly disliked the idea of making the question of limiting armaments a part of the programme. Russia was eager to discuss this subject at the conference of 1899, but since that time excellent reasons for changing her views have developed and she now wishes to avoid it. America, in harmony with Great Britain and Spain, has reserved the right to raise the question. Our delegates were instructed in 1899 to take the ground that it was essentially a European problem and did not much concern us, because our forces were already at a minimum. Very likely our Government feels no very vital interest in it now, but the English House of Commons has declared that the subject of international disarmament is of the first importance.

There are many reasons why Germany wishes to avoid all discussion of the limitation of her land and naval forces. Her position in Europe seems to be that of an armed champion beset with numerous actual or potential foes. Russia, on the east, has been an enemy quite as often as a friend to Germany. Her Polish population is discontented. The Austrian Empire is unsettled and may make trouble before long. France never has been friendly to Germany, and since the great war of the last century would have been glad of a chance to attack her at a disadvantage. England of late years has shown more hostility than amity to the Kaiser. Moreover, it must not be overlooked that King Edward, the most accomplished diplomat now alive, has succeeded in isolating Germany by his skillful combinations. There is a definite agreement concerning Eastern matters among the governments of England, France, Russia and Japan, from which the Kaiser is omitted, if not excluded. Spain is in close harmony with Edward and Italy is more friendly to him than to William. Germany has also a colonial empire and a rapidly increasing merchant navy which she thinks it well to protect by a fleet equal to any in the world.

For reasons like these the German government has not been willing to take part in a discussion of disarmament at the coming conference. William has instructed his delegates not to oppose the discussion if others wish to begin it, but they are to keep silent and merely take notes of its course. The direct interest of America lies in a minor branch of this question which is known as the Drago Doctrine, whose import is that nations ought not to use force to collect public debts arising from contracts. This is intimately connected with the Monroe Dostrine, because the South American States are particularly liable to such compulsion and the United States has reserved the right to bring the Drago Doctrine up for discussion if it sees fit.

The official programme of the conference includes, among other subjects, the status of private property at sea in time of war. Perhaps this is the most important question that will be seriously discussed, since the matter of disarmament is admitted to be purely academic at present. Private property in neutral vessels is now exempt from capture under the rules of international law unless it is contraband. But the definition of contraband needs more precision. Most nations distinguish between articles which are necessarily contraband, like gunpowder, and those which become contraband only when destined for use in war, such as coal. In the war with Japan, however, Russia issued a proclamation which ignored this distinction and seemed to forbid all neutral commerce with her enemy, but neither England nor the United States accepted her ruling upon the question. Here is a cause of contention which the next conference ought to be able to settle without serious difficulty.

Belligerents have always been permitted in war to prey upon each other's commerce. Private vessels have no more been exempt from capture than those owned by the governments; while on land the rule has been for many years to spare private property, except when military exigency required its destruction. There will be an effort at the conference to extend this humane provision to ships at sea, with the goods they carry, but its success is doubtful. Of course such a rule would make war less destructive, but that is not likely to be the decisive consideration. For one thing, war is meant to be destructive, and there is a limit beyond which the exemption of private property would defeat the very purpose for which wars are waged. It might come about, therefore, that the abandonment of the privilege of capturing private vessels would amount in fact to an agreement not to go to war. Abstractly, this is desirable, but not many nations are ready for it yet. England has more merchant ships liable to capture than any other nation, but she hesitates over the question of exempting merchant ships from capture, on the ground that her navy is able to protect them while at the same time she might profit by taking prizes from the enemy. On the other hand, the destruction of her merchant marine would force Great Britain to sue for peace, since her food supplies are largely imported.

The United States desires the immunity of private property at sea, though we have stood out for the privilege of privateering after other nations were willing to abandon it because our Government desired to convert merchant ships into a naval force in time of war. The growth of our Navy makes this privilege of less importance at present. At the last Hague conference our delegates offered to abandon privateering if other nations would make all private property immune at sea, declaring that this was "a policy adopted by the United States in the first days of its existence and earnestly urged ever since." The subject was excluded from discussion at that time, but it forms a part of the official programme for the next conference and is quite likely to be decided according to the wishes of this Government.

SUNDAY CLOSING OF SALOONS.

District Attorney Manning notifies the saloons of Portland that they must close, and remain closed, on Sundays. The state law is explicit in its requirement that no liquor shall be sold on Sundays, though there is no local ordinance to that effect under the Portland charter. The Oregonian thinks the District Attorney has abundant authority for his action, and it thinks, too, that the saloon proprietors will make a grave error if they resist. In any conflict between them and the law, there can be only one result. The public is in no humor just now to have the plain provisions of law trifled with by the saloons or by any element of society.

The law for Sunday closing of saloons has been on the statute-books many years, but it has never been enforced in Portland, chiefly because the public was indifferent and the authorities had their own reasons for nonaction. But there is now a movement all over the land for the strict regulation and control of the saloon. It is part of the great moral uplift that is going on everywhere, having its inspiration largely from Washington in the enlightened and righteous policies of President Roosevelt. Saloon licenses are being raised in many of the cities; and in practically all of them, East and West, the doors of every such establishment are shut on Sunday. Seattle and Tacoma allow no Sunday liquor-selling, nor does Los Angeles; nor will San Francisco, probably, when other grave problems there have been settled. Portland now joins the universal movement.

The Oregonian is no prohibitionist, for it has no patience with the irrational policies and equally irrational practices of that cult; but it thinks quite enough liquor can be sold in six days to do for seven days. It approves unqualifiedly the purpose of the District Attorney to require the saloons to close on Sundays, and it cautions the saloon men that it will be well for them to make no protest, for there is a purpose here in Portland to require them to obey the law and to make their business as decent and orderly as it can be made anywhere. Furthermore, the public generally, working if need be through its lawmaking powers, purposes to prescribe the conditions, and all of them, under which saloons may be conducted.

DEFIANCE OF THE TARIFF AJAX.

The annals of crime present a few cases where convicted criminals, escaping at first with only light sentences, have appealed and received the death penalty. These illustrations of the wisdom of the old adage "Let well enough alone" have served as a warning in a good many cases where the penalty was much less than death. As a rule the people who receive so much better treatment than that to which they are entitled are satisfied to lie low for fear that they will be presented with something more in keeping with what they deserve. The American Protective Tariff League, the Textile Importers' Association and a number of other prominent beneficiaries of the tariff have revolted against the new reciprocal trade agreement with Germany and will begin suit for the purpose of preventing the agreement from becoming operative.

When it is remembered that it was only under severe protest that Germany consented to this temporary agreement, and that it was accepted only under the unqualified promise that a permanent treaty more favorable to Germany would be negotiated, it would seem that this band of ultra-select standpatters are tempting fate by making any demonstration whatever at this time. The colossal fortunes piled up by the protected interests through the workings of the existing tariff offer ample evidence of the enormous benefits which it conferred on these interests. These profits were of such mammoth proportions that it is quite clear that any change which would be made in the tariff must necessarily reduce the emoluments of the interests, and it is for this reason that they are fighting even the slight concession made to the Germans.

If they are successful in this fight which they have begun, we can expect nothing from Germany but the sharpest kind of retaliation, and this will serve to hasten the general and wholesale revision in our tariff laws, a reform which is so long overdue that its further postponement is practically impossible. The American Protective Tariff League, which has instituted this fight against the slight concessions granted Germany, has repeatedly stated that when the time came for tariff revision the work would be done by the friends of the tariff. The league may not know that the time has arrived, but if it remains in ignorance much longer, the "friends" of the tariff will have no opportunity to participate in its revision. It would be well for them to let well enough alone and get what they can out of the present temporary tariff agreement with Germany, and meanwhile live in hopes that the permanent agreement will not be so drastic in its effect on American industries as our tariff law has been on German industries.

A TIP THAT ISN'T STRAIGHT.

The Appeal to Reason, the organ of socialism and champion of Haywood et al., has this interesting information:

We have a "tip" that the prosecution of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone is to be gradually relaxed and that there is to be no final conviction. The information comes from a source that gives it authenticity. Several times in the past we have had important confidential advices from the same "leak," and in each instance they were verified by subsequent facts. The money kings in the East fear the effect of a conviction, and especially on the eve of a Presidential year. They did not dream that labor would kick up such a row all over the country. And that's the reason for the change of programme.

If that's the kind of flub-dub that suits the people who want Haywood et al. acquitted, whether guilty or innocent,—why, that's the kind of flub-dub they're getting. But it would appear from the way in which the trial starts off that there is something the matter with the Appeal's tip. If there is to be any let-up in the vigor of the prosecution, the state's attorneys have a strange way of starting off so that the defendants may eventually be acquitted. Orchard's terrible story has all the semblance of truth. That he did not commit the crimes to which he confesses is incredible. This is not to say that Orchard may not have lied about his relations with Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer. Here, of course, is the vital point at issue; and Orchard's testimony must have strong and complete corroboration if it is to be accepted either by the public or by the Boise jury.

Meanwhile the "money kings in the East" must be greatly surprised at the evident determination of the state to secure a conviction as well as pained by the obvious harmony and efficiency of counsel for the prosecution, which are in striking contrast to the apparent dissensions and jealousies of Defendant Haywood's attorneys, thereby greatly weakening the strength of his defense.

THIN-SKINNED JAPAN.

The Japanese press seems to be working up more of a sentiment of resentment against the United States than is warranted by the facts in connection with the San Francisco outrage. There is too much of a tendency on the part of the Japanese to attribute the disturbances in the Bay City to racial prejudices, when, as a matter of fact, the outrages were committed by irresponsible hoodlums who seldom play any favorites in their devilry. Every decent American citizen regrets the occurrence of such outrages and is ready and willing to make proper reparation for them. It must be remembered, however, that the law-abiding element in San Francisco has for a long time been handicapped. An American citizen at home is as good as a Japanese—we will not say better—and is entitled to protection against hoodlums; but, unfortunately, the chaotic social and economic conditions in the Bay City at this time prevent even American citizens enjoying the full protection of the law.

While a few hoodlums were smashing windows in the Japanese restaurant and frightening its owners, other hoodlums in the same city were smashing streetcars and terrorizing American citizens, even going so far as to assault them and in some cases murder them, for no other reason than that they were attempting to exercise the God-given right to sell their labor at a price satisfactory to themselves. San Francisco is confronted by an extraordinary situation, and it will require patience and diplomacy to extricate her from her plight. Meanwhile, if Japan is the enlightened, modernized nation she would have us believe she is, the practice of a little forbearance will not be out of place. Every few weeks some American citizens roaming around the world get mixed up in a disturbance, and not infrequently with fatal results.

We do not hold the Mexicans responsible when the Yaquis kill Americans who wander over the border, because we know that the Mexicans can no more control the actions of the Yaquis than we can at all times control the movements of the San Francisco hoodlums. There would be none of this talk about international complications if a few Americans were battered up in a row with Whitechapel toughs in London. The statement in a leading Japanese paper that "the San Francisco outrages are worse than the murder of a missionary in China, which resulted in the occupation of Kiao Chou," is sheer nonsense and displays a needless and reprehensible exaggeration presumably for the purpose of creating prejudice against this country.

There is a possibility that the Japanese have become over-impressed with their own importance. Before taking this matter too much to heart, they should bear in mind that Americans are not Chinamen, or even Coreans and Russians. They should also remember that this country has a world-wide reputation for fair dealings with all nations, and that no violation of treaty rights will be permitted. Failing to do this, Japan, as she continues her parade before the public with a chip on the shoulder, will have it rudely shaken quite frequently by heedless acts of hoodlums whose indiscretions cannot easily be prevented.

OREGON WILD FLOWERS.

Clackamas County is making a fine display today of three of its finest June products—strawberries, roses and wild flowers. The beauty of the exhibit is greatly heightened by the latter. The sight of these flowers—

Breathing the smell of field and grove—

is enough to transform, in the twinkling of an eye, the toilworn man into a boy, walking through the vistas of memory the fields and woods over which he was a care-free rover in years agone; or it is enough to bring the light of youth again to the dim eyes and its glow to the faded cheeks of tired women, who see in these treasures of the wildwood visions of the time—

When they were young
And life was fresh and sweet.

It is a common saying that there is not as great a variety of wild flowers and dainty wildwood growths in Oregon as there is in New England and the states of the Middle West. This assumption is due partly to the fact that the flowers and plants of these last-named sections are things of memory to those who speak of them and belong to a time wherein the perceptions were quick and impressions were lasting; and it is due partly to the fact that our people have given little attention to the flora of Oregon. In plain terms, many of us are grossly ignorant in this matter. Let any one, while waiting a few minutes for a car at one of our sylvan stations, beguile the time by counting the different varieties of plants and flowers within twenty feet of where he stands, and he will be convinced of the bounty of Nature in the bestowal of beautiful growing things.

A wild flower adjunct to a rose or fruit exhibit cannot fail to be an educator in this respect. The idea as worked out at Oregon City is not a new one, but its exemplification doses nothing in attractiveness because of this fact. The wild flower nook in the rose show that was held in this city several years ago, during the time of the convention of the National Press Association, was one of the most attractive spots under the great white tent that spread its ample wings over a scene that could scarcely be surpassed for color, fragrance and beauty anywhere in the wide world. The rose was queen of this tented carnival of beauty, but she did not by any means reign alone. While visitors generally paid the homage of unstinted admiration at her shrine, there were some who lingered longest at the spot where Flora in her wild and variant beauty held modest court.

This feature of floral fragrance and beauty will probably not be neglected by the managers of our coming rose fiesta. It certainly can be made an attractive feature of a display in which color, fragrance and grace will combine to present a scene of royal magnificence at Nature's own court. Wild flowers are usually at their best in early June. The lateness of the season has postponed their coming out somewhat. Without doubt a collection could be made within a radius of a few miles of this city that would astonish the oldest inhabitant and introduce anew the study of botany among observant young people, to hundreds of whom the beauty of our surprisingly beautiful woods is as a sealed book or an unknown quantity.

The British steamship Hyndford, carrying 7251 tons of flour and drawing twenty-six feet of water, made the run through from Portland to Astoria in eight hours Thursday. The necessity for a greater depth of water at the river entrance was shown by the vessel's being obliged to wait nine hours at Astoria before she could cross out to sea. The cost, including operating expenses and pilot charges, for moving these 7250 tons of cargo over the 100-mile stretch between Portland and Astoria was a fraction less than 4 cents per ton. This figure explains why ocean-going craft in all parts of the world always go as close as possible to the originating point of the cargo, instead of having the cargo brought any farther than actually necessary to reach a seaport.

"One hundred millions of dollars on its way to the penitentiary will naturally make a vast noise." The reference is to the vindictive shrieks of the indicted millionaires in San Francisco. Sometimes the money makes so much noise that it blunts the hearing of Justice, and, since she is blind by nature, the gilded rogues manage to elude her. But things seem likely to proceed differently in San Francisco. The spectacle of a gang of criminal millionaires handled in court exactly like a gang of housebreakers is as edifying as it is rare.

Many a year has drifted into the past since that immortal genius Darius Green is supposed to have made his famous flight; but neither Santos-Dumont, Lincoln Beechey nor any of the rest of his successors has ever been able successfully to demonstrate any great degree of untruth in his famous statement that "Flyin's all right, but 'tain't such a thundering sight of fun when you come to light." For latest proof, note Lincoln Beechey's adventure at Boston, Thursday.

A man of 45 years, the father of five motherless little children, was recently killed in a drunken row at Raymond, Wash. The man's paternal obligations did not seem to sit very heavily upon him. The state, as in duty bound, will bring to trial, convict and hang his slayer and render such aid as is necessary in bringing up the children. It has not, however, in all probability, lost much in the untimely death of this citizen.

"I am absolutely opposed to any increase in salaries," says Mayor Wright, of Tacoma, adding: "Taxes are high enough now, and we must economize." "So say we, all of us," echo the people of Multnomah County, or a substantial majority thereof, at the polls.

By successfully showing on cross-examination that Orchard is a wife-deserter, bigamist and thief, the defense at Boise will go far towards corroborating his story that he is also a murderer.

When the Agricultural Department gets through building an ideal good road near Forest Grove, it may with profit move the plant to Portland and duplicate the work on some of the city streets.

At last there is one duly authenticated candidate to succeed Roosevelt. If on the one side this may be said of Senator Knox, may not the same be inferred concerning Mr. Bryan?

The lawyers on each side will earn the public's gratitude if they can induce Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould to settle their nasty differences out of court.

Candidate Knox, of Pennsylvania, is likely to experience embarrassment when the country asks how he stands on tariff reform.

If Haywood's attorneys would hang together a little better, there would be less chance that Haywood will hang alone.

With saloons closed tight of Sundays, look for a big trade in bottled goods the last day of the week.

There is renewed hope for San Francisco. A lightweight championship fight is scheduled for July 3.

District Attorney Manning can't stop the drinking of Bull Run water on Sunday.

WEARY OF JAPAN'S PLAINTS

Government Thinks She Magnifies Molehills Into Mountains.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says:

There is beginning to be manifested here a distinct feeling of irritation against an apparent disposition on the part of certain people in Japan to magnify molehills into mountains, and to persist in an endeavor to precipitate trouble between this country and Japan.

For most the State Department has been extremely tender of the susceptibilities of the Japanese. Ever since the President went out of his way to settle the school question in San Francisco, which was, strictly speaking, entirely beyond the province of the Federal Government, there has been a manifest disposition on the part of certain public men in Japan to criticise the United States and complain about all sorts of little things. The Japanese Consul in San Francisco and the Ambassador in Washington are perfectly aware that conditions exist in San Francisco which are wholly unusual and are beyond control of the state authorities, to say nothing of the Nation.

In spite of this, reports continue to come from Japan like the cabled interview with Count Okuma, in which reference is made in serious fashion to the anti-Japanese outrages in San Francisco. The government here is becoming annoyed at these repeated complaints about petty crimes and insults against the Japanese. They have the same rights in San Francisco that Americans have. There is a growing belief that the Japanese at home and abroad have misconstrued the attitude of the Federal Government. Courtesy and consideration for a friendly nation induced the President and Secretary of State to go infinitely further than they would have gone had any European country been involved. Apparently the Japanese have interpreted this as weakness or even fear on the part of the United States.

All reports from San Francisco indicate that the latest alleged "outrages" there are extremely minor incidents of the general riot which has come about as a result of the paralysis of the city government. The wrecking of a bathhouse and restaurant during the time of the riot would not be considered an international incident by any of the great European powers.

The pettiness of recent complaints on the part of the Japanese, coupled with the fact that immigrants from that country are pouring over the United States borders in defiance of our laws, is making many of the Government officials extremely tired. If complaints and protests and denunciations of corner fights and barroom rows seem to be continued with the consent of the Japanese government, somebody here in Washington may take occasion to represent to the Japanese Ambassador or to the Tokio government that the American people are considerate and courteous to all nations, but that there is a limit to their patience, which seems to be nearly reached at the present time.

FRANCE OFFERS GOOD OFFICES

Willing to Aid America in Agreement With Japan.

PARIS, June 7.—One of the immediate results of the Franco-Japanese entente, which is on the point of being signed, has been the tender by France of her good offices to the United States in case she can be of service in promoting a complete understanding between the United States and Japan, covering their respective interests in the Far East.

The Washington Government, while not availing itself of France's services, expressed in its reply its deep sensibility and appreciation of the friendly offer.

ASSISTANCE IS NOT NEEDED

Only Negotiations With Japan Now Relates to Immigration.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—While the American Government admits receiving the French tender of good offices to promote a stable understanding between the United States and Japan, the practical use to which such tender can be put is not regarded as apparent at this time. The French representations, however, have been received in the same cordial spirit in which they were extended.

The only negotiations between the United States and Japan which can be said to be pending, relate to a possible immigration treaty. From a diplomatic viewpoint, the San Francisco incident is closed.

Objects to Labor Restrictions.

TOKIO, June 7.—A representative of the Japanese residents in America arrived here recently and called upon the Foreign Minister, Viscount Hayashi. He has reported that the latter assured him that the proposals made by the American Government to enter into a mutual agreement for the restriction of labor emigration would be rejected by Japan, and that every effort would be made to expunge the last clause of Article II of the present treaty when it comes up for revision in 1909, but that it was not expected that America would yield easily on this point.

A special commissioner will probably be despatched to America to investigate the actual conditions prevailing there.

END OF IRONWORKERS' STRIKE

San Francisco Employes Accept an Agreement for Eight-Hour Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The committee of the Iron Trades Council met last night and ratified an agreement entered into by the employers and the men on May 31 last, on a basis of which the recent strike was declared off. Under the agreement the men return to work under the same conditions of hours and wages which prevailed when they struck. The agreement is to remain in effect for 18 months.

The employers, however, conceded that commencing December 1, 1908, there shall be a reduction of 15 minutes in the work day every six months until an eight-hour day is reached on June 1, 1910, which shall be in effect thereafter. The ratification of this agreement last night affects 20,000 men, who will now return to work at once. The machinists alone have not yet signed the ratification, but it is believed they will.

KURRACHI WASTED BY STORM

Flourishing Hindoo Port Destroyed and Many Steamers Ashore.

BOMBAY, June 7.—A destructive cyclone swept over Kurrachi yesterday. Several steamers were driven ashore, and hardly a building remains unwrecked. The casualties have not been reported.

Kurrachi, also spelled Kurrachee and Karachi, is one of the principal seaports of British India, capital of the Singh division of the Bombay Presidency and of the district of Kurrachi. It is situated upon the Arabian Sea, 20 miles northwest of the westernmost outlet of the Indus. Kurrachi, when it passed into the hands of the British in 1842, was but a struggling village. It now presents the features of a modern city, is noted for its manufactures of carpets and fine silverware, and has a population of more than 120,000.

NAVAL VESSELS WIN TROPHIES

Fine Showing Made in Gunnery, Pacific Squadron First.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Splendid progress in target shooting with the big guns of the Navy is recorded in the general order promulgated today by Secretary Metcalf giving the standing of the respective fleets, squadrons, divisions and vessels for the annual record target practice of 1907. The Atlantic fleet, which was the winner, scored 58.36 per cent, against 58.241 for the Pacific fleet, a remarkably close contest. Last year the Pacific squadron (not the fleet) had the smallest final merit, while this year it is higher than all the other squadrons. The second squadron, Pacific fleet, commanded by Admiral Swinburne, which corresponds to the former Pacific squadron, has won all that it could win; that is, the cruiser, gunboat and torpedo boat trophies, there being no ships of the battleship class at present in that squadron.

All vessels of the second squadron, Pacific fleet, are star ships except the destroyer Paul Jones. A star ship is one whose final merits are at least 85 per cent of that of the trophy winner of her class. The final merit of Admiral Swinburne's squadron is 20 per cent higher than the next highest squadron. The vessels of this squadron were the Boston, Chicago, Charleston, Yorktown, Princeton, Preble and Paul Jones. The total score of this squadron was 74,866, and the Boston won the trophy with 79,997 per cent. Last year there were three star ships, while this year there are 10, and the general average of final merit is higher. Last year the final merit of all ships was 64 per cent of the highest final merit and this year it is 71 per cent; showing a notable increase in the general efficiency of the shooting.

The squadrons after the second Pacific came the second Atlantic—Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio with 62.466 per cent and in order came the first Pacific with 56.555 with the third Atlantic with 55.515, the fourth Atlantic with 55.383, the first Atlantic with 55.096 and the third Pacific with 40.650.

In the torpedo boats the fourth flotilla, Preble and Paul Jones, won, scoring 72.017 per cent, with the third (60.611) second (57.03) and first (54.408) in that order.

The Illinois won the battleship trophy with a score of 75.782, the Boston the cruiser trophy with 79.997, the Princeton the gunboat trophy with 78.575; the Preble the torpedo torpedo trophy, with 75.822.

Excluding torpedoes and counting only guns on board, the Hull scored highest with 76.534, and counting only torpedoes discharged the Preble with 92.962, a remarkable score.

MURDEROUS SOLDIER GUILTY

Corporal of Twenty-fifth Infantry to Serve 15 Years.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Acting Judge Advocate-General Porter has received the record in the case of Corporal Edward L. Knowles, Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who was tried by court-martial on the charge of having made a murderous assault on Captain Edgar A. Macklin, Twenty-fifth Infantry, with intent to commit robbery at Fort Reno, Okla., several months ago.

Corporal Knowles was found guilty on both charges and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged; to forfeit all pay and allowances due him and to be confined at hard labor for 15 years.

WORDEN WINS RACE ON OCEAN

Leads Destroyers From New York to Cape Henry.

NORFOLK, Va., June 7.—The torpedo boat destroyers Whipple, Truxton, Stuart, Hull, Worden and Hopkins, which raced from New York to Cape Henry yesterday, arrived off the Virginia capes last night and passed in the bay.

The Worden won the race. The Hopkins, which had a broken propeller strut, passed in two lengths of the Whipple.

Junk-Dealer Buys Old Warship.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—After having weathered storms for nearly three-quarters of a century, the old sloop-of-war St. Louis has been sold by the Government to a junk dealer of this city for $4210. The ship was built at Washington in 1828, and was the vessel with which Captain Ingraham overawed an Austrian squadron in the harbor of Smyrna and secured the release of an American citizen who was held a prisoner upon the Austrian flagship.

Messenger for Weather Man.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 7.—H. R. Maloney, of Portland, was today appointed messenger of the Weather Bureau at Portland.

County to Condemn Roadway.

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 7.—(Special.)—Two suits were started today by Clark County to condemn a county road across the property of the Columbia Contract Company and the Murhard estate, both corporations of Oregon with headquarters at Portland. These suits are both necessitated on account of the fact that the Portland & Seattle Railroad Company recently condemned a portion of the county road for the purpose of tracks. These cases have created considerable interest in the county, as the land sought is just in front of the cliffs of the Columbia Contract Company's stone quarries near Fishers, Wash., and is held at a very high price because of its value as a camp site for the quarry camp, and for its tracks, etc., which are needed for the purpose of handling the product of the quarry.

IN THE
SUNDAY
OREGONIAN
TOMORROW

THE GENTLE GRAFTER
By O. Henry.
FIRST OF A SERIES OF THE BEST HUMOROUS SKETCHES OF THE YEAR
This Will Be a regular feature for several Sundays.

AUTOMOBILING IN THE CITY PARK
Full-page illustration in colors of a Portland scene.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE JAPANESE SCARE
Philosophic discourse on our attitude toward foreigners.

A TYPICAL CROWD ON THE BLEACHERS
Full-page illustration of Portland baseball fans.

CLIMBED TO THE TOP BY THE WIRE
Some big men who began at the telegraph key.

COLLEGE GIRLS IN PICTURESQUE FROLICS
Lighter side of commencement day at famed schools.

WALKING THE WATER AT EIGHT MILES AN HOUR
Novel boat shoes and a new aquatic sport invented.

LONGEST STEEL BRIDGE IN THE WORLD
Colossal enterprise undertaken in New York City.

DR. FURNIVALL'S UNRAVELING OF CRIME
"The Wetchell Job," a mysterious robbery with a surprise.

IN THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE THE MIGHTY
Frank G. Carpenter writes of recent discoveries.

ORDER FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER TODAY

TWO ORPHANS TAKE LIVES

Children Agree to Commit Suicide Because They Lose Mother.

CLEVELAND, O., June 7.—As a result of taking rat poison with suicidal intent, Marguerite Cartis, aged 11, and her sister, Helen, aged 10 years, are dead. Grief caused by the death of their mother a year ago was assigned by the children as the basis of a pact between them to end their own lives.

Forest Grove Graduates.

FOREST GROVE, Or., June 7.—(Special.)—The graduating exercises of the Forest Grove High School were held at the Congregational Church this evening in the presence of a very large audience. The graduates were all girls and were Hazel Aldrich, Winifred Brown, Yetta Fowler, Mae Peterson, Wanda Todd and Florence Webley. Rev. C. F. Clapp delivered the address to the class and President A. G. Hoffman of the school board presented the certificates. The Forest Grove public school has been very successful the past year under the supervision of Principal J. B. Wilkerson and his efficient corps of assistants, and the people are pleased to have all who would stay retained for another year.

COLONEL BRYAN TELLS US WHERE HE STANDS.

—From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

IN AN INTERVIEW WILLIAM J. BRYAN DECLARED THAT UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS HE WOULD BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—NEWS ITEM.