The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1908.

KALEIDOSCOPIC.

Should Mr. Chamberlain receive the majority or plurality of the popular vote in June, of course he will be elected Senator in January. The Legislature will be Republican, but it will elect him. It will matter not that he is a Democrat, and a Bryan Democrat. He will be elected. That is, the Republican party, through the illusion and folly of Statement No. 1, will have committed suicide. Lawgiver U'Ren, and Senator Bourne, standing as intellectual obelisks in the midst of the ruins, will be a reminder of Macaulay's New Zealander, sitting on one of the ruined arches of London Bridge.

But there will be hard times in Oregon for Statement No. 1, after that. Mr. U'Ren and Mr. Bourne also will disappear. And yet perhaps their fame may be secure. The ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome outlives in fame the pious fool who reared it. The name of Dr. Guillotin, says Carlyle, is likely to outlast Caesar's. Oh, brethren of the Holy Statement, you need your medicine! There is much probability you will get it.

Since this system abolishes distinctions of party, and since it is the law of the land, to be strengthened further by an amendment of the constitution, or by a new statute, to compel the member of the Legislature to vote for his political opponent for the United States Senate, let us not be startled by, or start back from, the logical result.

Only, let us perfectly understand what we are doing; and when we walk over the edge of the precipice, after we have seen it, let us not attribute our misfortune to bad luck or to Divine Providence.

Yet everything, calamity included, is greater or less, by comparison. The plunge to the bottom of the precipice might not be the worst of all possible things. How edifying it would be, indeed, and how full of inspiration for the future, to see a Republican Legislature electing a Democratic Senator! "No party" is the popular cry in Oregon, because one of the parties is no party. The fox that had lost his tail argued with all the rest of the foxes that they should rid themselves of that useless and burdensome appendage.

We don't read that the foxes did it, for the fox is a very sagacious animal. But the Republican party has done the like. Walk right up, brethren, and take the medicine that has been brewing and stewing in the kettle, under the magic art of Dr. Bourne and Dr. U'Ren.

HESITANT MONEY.

In the great financial centers there is actual congestion of money. It is apparent in London and Paris as in New York. Proof of it is seen both in the eagerness with which first-class bonds are taken at low rates of interest, and in the decline of stocks of the highest class. Any great enterprise, well established and of assured earning power, can get money simply by asking for it; but new undertakings call in vain, or get little response; while proposals for investments looking to the creation of new properties are scarcely heeded at all.

It means that investors who, for several years and down to last year, had been going very far afield, were thoroughly scared a while ago, and moreover that many suffered losses, more or less. As might be expected, the swing of the pendulum is now pretty far the other way. Investors who, a year or two ago, would snap at almost anything, now neglect opportunities that certainly are good, and will prove so hereafter to those who have the faith to undertake them.

There will not be another money panic for a while, perhaps not for years. The tendency to conservatism will prevent it. But the East ought to know that there yet remains in the West as good opportunity for investment as ever heretofore; and the East has made its great money by investment in the West.

The congestion of money and the resultant stagnation can't last very long. The country is yet too full of unappropriated opportunities. In our Pacific States alone these opportunities are but just beginning to appear; since it is apparent that in them there is room for thirty millions of people where now there is scarcely more than one-tenth of the number. All that is necessary is judgment in the investment, and intelligent and energetic management of the undertakings. There is a freeze at present of Eastern money; but the thaw will be due again in no long time. It is not possible that, with opportunities before it, the investment market should long remain stagnant. It will take a while, of course, to catch up with the expectations of former investment, but not so long either, in a country which everywhere invites intelligent energy. The West, indeed, is doing well, as it is. It is not affected in itself by any reverse, but only as it feels, through sympathy, the arrest of activity in the East; for nothing can materially hurt the West, with its natural products, great crops and good prices.

LIGHT FROM NEW ZEALAND.

The secretary of the Oregon Tax Reform Association, Mr. A. D. Cridge, contributes to The Oregonian today another specimen of the peculiar logic of his tribe. He brings from remote New Zealand the information that the rebuilding of Wellington in that blessed isle is largely attributed to the single tax. Very well. Following out his logic, we must, of course, attribute the rebuilding of San Francisco to the fact that it has not the single tax. If it is the method of taxation that constructs cities, then each must have due praise for its own.

We learn also from Mr. Cridge that the single tax has compelled property-owners in New Zealand cities to build upon their land. But property-owners in Portland have also been building on their land, erecting structures as substantial, we dare say, as any to be found in New Zealand. If New Zealand's improvements are caused by the single tax, then ours must be caused by the kind of tax we have. If it is our taxes which produce our blessings, let us ascribe to each its proper portion of gratitude and not commit the gross error of glorifying one method and damning another for precisely the same things.

We do not believe that the happiness of life and the prosperity of nations depend upon their particular form of taxation in any such measure as the single-taxers claim. So long as taxes fall short of absolute confiscation communities will thrive under almost any system. It is blank folly to ascribe the prosperity of New Zealand to the single tax. If Mr. Cridge's reasoning were sound, then the prosperity of his model nation could be destroyed by abolishing taxes entirely, which is manifestly absurd. No tax produces prosperity, though some may hinder it. The only equitable tax is one that falls heaviest on the shoulders best able to bear it, and in exact proportion to that ability. This rule exempts no species of property as such, though it would exempt all property in the hands of men of very small means because to such men the burden of a one dollar tax exceeds by many times that of a thousand dollars to a man of wealth.

Moreover, taxes ought to be apportioned with some reference to the demands which property-owners make upon society for protection. The single tax would exempt the fortunes of non-landholding millionaires and corporations, although they are continually calling upon the state for military and police protection and taking up the time of the courts with their litigation. The truth of the matter is that the single tax will not bear investigation. It is one of those delusive dreams which seem delightful in the darkness of one's bedchamber but which show all sorts of absurdities in the light of open day.

OPENS THE WAY TO FRAUD.

In a decision in Clatsop County, Circuit Judge T. A. McBride has held, so the news dispatches inform us, that signers of a local option petition may withdraw their names after a petition has been filed and thus the petition be made insufficient because of the lack of the required number of names.

It must be apparent to every one that law of this kind not only permits but invites deception and fraud. A brief illustration will show the effect of such a ruling. Let it be supposed that in a certain county or district 1000 signatures are necessary on a petition for the submission of the liquor question. Under the law as declared by Judge McBride, any number of enemies of the movement may sign the petition, aiding in making up the required number. Then when the friends of the movement, finding that they have signatures enough, and to spare, file the petition in the County Court, those who have signed it with fraudulent intent may have their names stricken off and thus may render the petition null and void.

The injustice and viciousness of such a proceeding are readily apparent. When men sign a petition, whether for a vote upon the liquor question or for any other purpose, there is an implied agreement that each who has written his name upon the document has in good faith asked that the object expressed therein be attained. Each signer has a right to the aid of every other signature legally placed thereon. To permit a petitioner to withdraw his name, after a petition has been filed and after it has become too late to add new signatures, is like permitting a member of the Legislature to change his vote on a bill after it has been passed by the Legislature and the Legislature has adjourned.

Every man who signs a petition or any other document must be presumed to know what he is signing and to intend the legal effect of his act. If he is to be permitted to withdraw his name at all, that withdrawal should take place before the time has expired for the adding of new names. The forms of legal procedure are made snares and pitfalls when one may use them for fraudulent purposes and with the approval of law. The methods of the liquor element have always been those of deception and trickery. By such methods they have brought themselves into disrepute. Though they may have gained for themselves a temporary advantage from time to time, they have been making more certain the ultimate abolition of their business. When the day shall come upon which the last of their doors has been closed, they may turn to useful and honorable occupations with the knowledge that neither preacher nor reformer wrought their downfall, but that their own vicious conduct forced upon a long-suffering people the extreme remedy of prohibiting that which will not submit to regulation.

MR. ROOT'S IDEA.

In the course of his speech on the first day of the conference of Governors at Washington, Mr. Root uttered an original idea, or one which we may call original after the loose manner of ordinary speech. At any rate, nobody ever said exactly the same thing before, although it was a natural outgrowth of the conditions we live in.

> I regard this meeting as marking a new departure—the beginning of an era in which the states of the Union will exercise their reserved powers upon a higher plane of patriotism and love of country than has ever existed before.

Taken with what precedes it, his remark signifies that Mr. Root expects to see the states of the Union take part through their delegates in many conferences of the kind now assembled in Washington. Perhaps he may hope to see these gatherings become annual events, like the conferences of Mayors, charity workers, teachers, and so forth. Why not? Why should not the states meet regularly in their sovereign capacity, by delegates, and deliberate upon matters which concern the welfare of the whole country? Certainly that would be more dignified and more profitable than the scramble for public buildings, postoffices, and other blessings which now occupies the states through their representatives in Congress.

Congress was originally intended to be a conference of the states. They were to be doubly represented there, in the Senate as corporate bodies, in the House as popular constituencies. But Congress has become largely a futility. It can no longer accomplish much. It is fettered by divers influences, bound down by idle traditions. It has tied its own hands with rules, precedents, forms and ceremonies. It has ceased to respond to the will of the people. It does not even try to attend to the needs of the country. It only acts when it is driven either by the orders of its bosses or by an energetic executive, like Mr. Roosevelt. In the former case it acts with docility, as if it loved the lash. In the latter it whines like a whipped cur, but it usually obeys. Still, now that Mr. Roosevelt must soon go out of office, Congress snaps its teeth at him and growls as it would never have dared to do a year or two ago.

The meetings of states which Mr. Root proposes would be outside the law, though not unlawful. The states are forbidden by the Constitution to make agreements with each other unless Congress consents. Futile and cowardly as Congress has become, it would scarcely venture to forbid the states to agree upon matters which plainly promoted the welfare of the country. If it did, its successor would be wiser. But no permission is needed for the states to send their Governors and distinguished citizens to meet and discuss great public questions. Various conferences extraneous to the law have initiated pretty nearly every progressive measure we have known for the last quarter of a century. Very few such measures have originated either in Congress or the State Legislatures. Those bodies seem to have lost the power of intelligent thought. City governments have been reformed, forest reserves planned, the reclamation work projected, the ballot purified, through the influence of meetings of one sort and another which the law does not recognize. All that our legislative bodies have done is to give reluctant legal assent to what voluntary associations have accomplished.

Mr. Root's idea is therefore entirely in harmony with the custom which has grown up in the United States of permitting the machinery of government to stand idle or grind out folly while the genuine business of the country is done by extra-legal assemblies. If Congress were a body capable of doing its duty, the conference upon natural resources in Washington would be unnecessary. The constitutional representatives of the people would long ago have taken thought upon these matters and acted for the public good. But they have taken no thought, and even after others have done the thinking it is doubtful whether they will act. But the conservation of natural resources is only one of the many questions which the states might take up with profit. How to get some necessary amendments into the Federal Constitution is another. That several such amendments ought to be made pretty nearly everybody agrees. That it is impossible to make them is also conceded. But if there were an annual conference of the states, how long would it take to formulate an amendment giving the election of Senators to the people, for example? Once formulated by their representatives, the states would adopt it unanimously, and then Congress would be compelled to submit it to a National referendum. One can easily think of many desirable things which Mr. Root's proposed conferences might accomplish. His idea is likely to prove fruitful.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

The manner in which proceedings for the removal of judges of the courts for cause drag their slow length along and thus destroy the moral force and effect of the final decision is cited by the New York Commercial in the case of Justice Deuel, of the Court of Special Sessions, who was impeached for malfeasance in office many months ago, on the ground of his business connection with "Town Topics" and "Fads and Fancies." The charges created a great sensation at the time. Everybody was talking about the case, and caustic criticism of the judge was general, both in and out of professional circles. The press gave columns of space to it and it was conceded that the New York Bar Association had made out a strong case against the alleged delinquent. The matter dragged along for weeks, and finally, so far as the public was concerned, was dropped and practically forgotten.

Almost like a voice from the tomb, therefore, came the announcement a few days ago that the Justices of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York have just been hearing arguments on a motion to confirm the report of the referee against the removal of Justice Deuel from office. Even lawyers had to rack their memories and refer to records in order to establish in their own minds the status of the case, and the general public in a dazed, half-hearted way attempted to recall the salient features of the case and to realize what, if anything, had happened to the delinquent jurist.

After this brief and sudden awakening the case is likely to lapse further into a somnolent state covering many weeks of inactivity, since the court has yet to pass upon the referee's report. Even then, as pointed out by the journal quoted, if it should turn the report down and order Justice Deuel to quit the bench, all the life and force and moral effect of such an order as a deterrent influence would have been eliminated from it.

For this the public conscience is not to blame. It is simply impossible to keep public interest at white heat while courts daily for weeks with justice and lawyers industriously weave networks of technicality around the alleged rights of criminals.

> The Oregonian mentions the programme for the maneuvers of the fleet off the mouth of the Columbia on May 20, but fails to tell anything about the fleet at Yaquina, which will undoubtedly be the 19th, the day before. Why is The Oregonian so silent on the Bay maneuvers?—Albany Democrat.

Why, indeed, should The Oregonian be silent about this or any other matter of public interest? But it has not been. It has had abundant news notice of the efforts to get the fleet to stop off Yaquina Bay, and also specific announcement that they had been successful. All this antedated the order for the fleet to stop off the Columbia River. Why should The Oregonian drag in Yaquina Bay, or Coos Bay, or Magdalena Bay, or any other bay, when the Columbia River is under discussion? Where, by the way, did the Democrat get its information that the fleet is to stop off Yaquina? From the same source, of course, that it gets everything else that it learns and reprints about the events of the world at large—The Oregonian.

There is as much truth as brevity in the assertion that the man who does not want to work always has it in for the man who does not have to. And yet it must not be assumed that all men who have it in for those who don't have to work are men who don't want to work. There is a whole lot of people who like to work and who do work, but who entertain a feeling of resentment if they don't get a fair share of the returns from their labor. Quite naturally their resentment is directed against those men who don't have to work because they get an unearned portion of the product of those who do. The great majority of people, rich and poor, like to work, but they also like to see results. The idle rich and the idle poor hate each other and both are detested by the industrious rich and the industrious poor.

Undoubtedly the conference of Governors will become one of the most valuable of the permanent civic organizations in the country. The body will be a representative one, and its members will speak with an authority not possessed by men who attend the various congresses and conventions that are held from time to time. The action taken by the conference of Governors at this and future meetings will have no small influence upon the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

The attempt by the City Council to put out of business clairvoyants and other "mystics," who, for pay, take a peep into the future for all who apply, will probably fail. Human nature loves to be humbugged, and why should it not pay for the luxury? This instinct can be driven to cover, but not eliminated. Hence the "mystics" and their followers will find a way to circumvent any law for their extirpation which they cannot openly defy.

Now if Senator Bourne should solemnly declare that he would not be a candidate for a second elective term, and as a further evidence of his good faith should be urging another for the position, would he relish it if some one should call his good faith and sincerity in question, by declaring he must take it anyhow? Senator Bourne might yield, indeed; but that supplies no reason to believe that President Roosevelt would.

Many of the delegates to the state convention had not been in Portland for two or three years. They were astonished to see the large number of new business blocks that have gone up since they were here last. The convention was worth while even if it had served no other purpose than to give the delegates from distant parts of the state an opportunity to watch Portland grow.

There has been gross abuse of the initiative and referendum power. By voting down all the unwise and unnecessary measures, the people will discourage this sort of thing. When faddists and self-seekers learn that they cannot work their schemes upon the people they will quit trying.

Now, indeed, supose we had had Lawgiver U'Ren's recall in full operation when the late State Republican Convention met here in Portland with such amiable and benevolent purposes toward Senator Bourne. It would have "started something" mighty interesting to Senator Bourne, sure.

In the news reports of today it will be noticed that Senator Bourne sent a telegraphic dispatch to be read at the Republican State Convention. He seems to have made the mistake of supposing that his news would be of interest to a Republican convention.

Oregon's population is steadily and rapidly increasing. This is a good time for school districts to ascertain whether their schoolrooms are crowded, and if so to make early arrangements for more room by the time school opens in September.

Sheriff Stevens certainly has "made good" in his office. Neither himself nor his friends are claiming for him in that regard more than his due. But Word, his opponent, was a good Sheriff also. The contest rests on personal and party choice.

The French court holds that the unspeakable McKees were unfit for each other and should be divorced. If unfit for each other, they are unfit for any others, and therefore only fit for each other. Why should they not be made to live together?

It was harmony with a large H—.

SINGLE TAX IN NEW ZEALAND

All the Blessings of Prosperity Due to It, Says Mr. Cridge.

PORTLAND, Or., May 14.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian, May 12, J. J. Fording turns loose a mass of ignorance and suspicions concerning the Single Tax Amendment that ill-fit an educated man, such as he evidently is. His whole contentions are refuted in a few words by the Tax Commissioner of New Zealand in his official report, which was sent by special request to the British Parliament. By the further fact that, after two years' careful investigation and consideration of the experience of New Zealand for over 14 years by the near-by Australian state of New South Wales, the latter state has followed the former by a more sweeping law that was almost immediately put into effect by a vote of the people in over 42 cities and towns.

Says the Tax Commissioner of New Zealand:

"The rebuilding of this city (Wellington, a city of 58,000) which for some years past has been rapidly going on, is largely attributable to the taxation of land values, so that the supply of building materials could not at times keep pace with the demand."

Wellington has the single tax in operation, as have many other cities in that state. None of the evils assumed by Fording have been manifest there. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." New Zealand has been eating it and calls for more. No community there has ever gone back to the old after trying the new. The same authority says further:

"The effect (of the single tax more sweeping than is proposed in Oregon) is very marked. It has compelled owners of these urban and suburban lands to build or sell to those who would. It has thus caused a great impetus to the building trade. An owner of land occupied by buildings of little value finding that he has to pay the same taxes as an owner having his land occupied by a valuable block of buildings must see that his interests lay in putting his land to its best use."

This is the experience invariably in New Zealand and everywhere else wherever the principle has been applied and to the degree that it has been put in force.

Again quoting the New Zealand report, which may be real news to the readers of The Oregonian:

"The effect of this (the local application of the Single Tax) tends to reduce rents and values of residential sites by the large increase of these made available. The form of speculation in land unused and held for a prospective increment is rarely met with in recent years."

Where this system has been on trial for many years it cannot be discarded. As well talk to the New Zealand towns and cities where it is in operation of giving up their free institutions and asking China to send a Mandarin to rule over them.

Read up. Read the amendment and do not be afraid.

A. D. CRIDGE,
Secretary Oregon Tax Reform Association.

POLITICAL CONFUSION.

Best Described by the Term 'Confusion Worse Confounded.'

Polk County Observer.

The Oregon Observer is a Republican newspaper. It was founded some 16 years ago as a Republican newspaper, and is maintained by the present owner and editor as a Republican newspaper on the settled conviction that the Republican party has in the past been of incalculable value to the American Republic, and that the principles that party represents are necessary to the stability and prosperity of this great free people.

Nevertheless the Observer has no word to say to its readers in regard to the state election campaign now in progress and which will end at the polls June 1. The primary nominating law provides opening for great political trickery, and this opening was taken bold advantage of by the Democratic opponents of the Republican party. A political game was put up by the minority party and successfully worked out in the primaries. It has demoralized the political situation in Oregon. This Democratic game has yet to be worked to a conclusion on June 1, and the Observer feels that in the interest of the Republican party it is well that our Democratic friends should play their whole hand on this occasion, and accomplish all they can. Then Republicans who are sincere may govern themselves accordingly.

Moreover, in the political confusion now existing, the Observer does not see that its advocacy in the present campaign could be of a particle of service either to the Republican party as a whole or to the Republican candidates who are now before the people. It feels that the best thing to do in the interest of the cause is to await the developments of the next few weeks.

A Principle in Imminent Danger.

PORTLAND, May 13.—(To the Editor.)—I sometimes wonder whether the enthusiastic friends of the initiative and referendum principle in state government appreciate how much the fate of that principle may depend upon the success or defeat of the appropriation for the University of Oregon. The enemies of the principle will undoubtedly rejoice in the defeat of the appropriation—not because they are opposed to it, but because they realize the importance of defeat as discrediting the principle. Personally, I have always thought there was much in the referendum principle to merit its fair trial, and there are many of us who are thus friendly. If, however, it shall become a means of relegating the University of Oregon to the scrap heap, the friends of the principle must not be surprised if our faith in it shall be so shaken that we become its opponents instead of its tentative friends. Do the enthusiasts prefer to convert us as open adherents to the principle or make us avowed enemies? We shall see. Who shall say that the fate of the principle of the referendum does not hang upon the result as to the University?

ZERA SNOW.

The American Press of Today.

G. D. C. in the Providence (R. I.) Journal

Let us not deplore the passing of the personal in American journalism if newspaper men merely cloak their names behind a mask that gives them greater power. In spite of all its freaky and yellow examples, the American press of today is of greater influence than ever, because there are more good papers than there used to be, more able editors than there used to be, and more general adherence to the public welfare, upon which confidence in a newspaper must always be based. The passing of the party organ, more than any other influence, has contributed to the increasing power of the really good newspapers. Those who criticise newspapers most generally draw their impressions from the yellow journals.

A Great Preacher.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Roosevelt is therefore one of the remarkable phenomena of the age. He often errs, he is not infallible as a leader, nor what could be truthfully called a safe statesman, nor a seasoned, sure thinker; but as a popular teacher and preacher for the United States he enjoys a position of immense authority and a place of the highest value, for he is unequivocally, apart from his statesmanlike abilities or pursuits, one of the influences which "warns with a loud voice and rules with a strong arm, and carries order and discipline into a world" which, but for restraining influences, would be a "wild waste of passions" and greed.

GUILTY OF STEALING HORSES

Jury Convicts Promptly When One of Gang Confesses.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 14.—(Special.)—Testimony of one of the gang who turned state's evidence today resulted in the conviction of John A. McIntyre on the charge of horse stealing. McIntyre was supposed to be a member of a gang that last Fall shipped two carloads of horses out of Wallula country. Paul Kruger, his accomplice, told of the crimes on the witness-stand and it took the jury 20 minutes to reach a verdict. Two more members of this alleged gang, John Tycke, Jr., and Richard Tycke, aged 14 and 16 years, are on trial for horse-stealing and when their case is completed tomorrow their father, John Tycke, will be tried.

BLAMES HIS WIFE'S MOTHER

Wealthy Alaskan Thus Answers Suit for Separation.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 14.—(Special.)—That he and his wife could get along splendidly were it not for his virago of a mother-in-law, and that the latter and his sister-in-law influenced his wife and made her a party to a conspiracy to get possession of his property was the answer made today by Frank Becker, a wealthy and well-known Alaskan, to the divorce action of his wife. The court took the woman's application for a separation under advisement. In her complaint Mrs. Becker says that her husband is a habitual drunkard and she fears to live with him.

ONLY ONE OBSERVES LAW

Salem Saloonkeepers Retain Closed Fronts to Shops.

SALEM, Or., May 14.—(Special.)—Mayor Rodgers and the members of the license committee of the City Council made a tour of the Salem saloons today and found that only one proprietor had fully complied with the ordinance requiring that fronts shall be thrown open and boxes removed. The liquor-dealers were given three days in which to comply with the law.

Challenge Liquor Men to Debate.

OREGON CITY, May 14.—(Special.)—While comparatively little interest is being taken in the country districts in the attempt to make a dry county out of Clackamas at the coming June election, the fight is getting warm in Oregon City and the small towns of the county where the Prohibition element is letting no chance go by to play a winning card. This is especially true in Oregon City, where the ministers have banded together in an association to drive the saloons out of business. Tomorrow night at the Shively theater, J. D. Matlock, Mayor of Eugene, will talk at a Prohibition mass meeting, explaining how Eugene manages to get along without the revenue derived from the saloon licenses.

The committee in charge of the campaign to abolish the saloons in Clackamas County has challenged the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Oregon City to a joint debate.

Want Roessler Retained.

ASTORIA, Or., May 14.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce on April 27, resolutions were unanimously adopted commending Colonel Roessler, United States Engineer, for the excellent work he had been doing on the extension of the jetty and asking that he be retained in his present position. A copy of these resolutions was sent to Brigadier-General A. Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and this afternoon a communication was received from him, in which he declared that whenever it became necessary to assign Roessler to other duties, his successor here will resume the Government work with no halt.

Astoria's Festival Float.

ASTORIA, Or., May 14.—(Special.)—The Astoria float for the parade at the Portland Rose Festival will be "manned" by two people, a girl and a boy, one representing a nymph, sitting at the feet of a figure of Neptune, and the other a yachtsman. Miss Louise Wise, daughter of Mayor Wise, has been selected as the nymph, while Carl Thomas, a member of the High School Debating Team, will take the place of the yachtsman.

Wireless Service for Alaska.

SEATTLE, May 14.—Plans for extension of the Alaska service of the United States Army Signal Corps call for the installation of new wireless stations at Nome, Fort Gibbon, Fort Egbert, Wrangel and Petersburg Cannery. The proposed wireless stations in Alaska will save many miles of land wires which need constant repairs.

DEAD OF THE NORTHWEST

Mrs. H. L. Nave.

COTAGE GROVE, Or., May 14.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mrs. H. L. Nave, wife of Dr. H. L. Nave, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, was held here this afternoon. Dr. and Mrs. Nave came here from Indiana seven months ago, the doctor having accepted the Western appointment with the view of benefiting Mrs. Nave's health. A week ago today, she suffered a stroke of paralysis, dying Wednesday night. A husband and three sons survive her. One son lives in Seattle, the other in New York.

GOULDS TO ISSUE MORE BONDS

Want $150,000,000 to Refund Debt and Develop Roads.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Tribune tomorrow will say:

An important further step was reported today in the working out of the plans for financing the roads of the Gould system. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, it is learned from trustworthy sources, is about to create a mortgage securing an issue of $150,000,000 bonds, authorization for which will be asked from the stockholders at a special meeting to be held within a few weeks.

The bonds are expected to be 5 per cent and will run 50 years. Of the proposed $150,000,000 there will be reserved $90,000,000 for refunding the outstanding bonded obligations of the company, the remaining $60,000,000 being available for future use in the development of the property and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCE A NEW POLICY

Government to Build Separate Postoffices for Large Cities.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The omnibus public building bill carrying authorizations of $20,963,000 for new contracts, and $2,165,000 for continuing old contracts, a total of $23,128,000 was today reported to the House by Chairman Bartholdt of the committee on public buildings and grounds.

There is enunciated in the provisions of the bill a new policy determined upon by the committee, namely, to erect separate and special buildings for postoffices in the larger cities of the country.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS

Republicans Who Sat as Delegates or Who Held Proxies.

Delegates in the three conventions and their proxies were as follows:

Baker—(State and Congressional)—A. V. Swift, William Pollman, W. J. Patterson, J. N. Hart, W. G. Ayre, B. E. Kennedy, W. G. Drowly, by W. J. Patterson, proxy; E. P. Voruz, by Bruce Dennis, proxy; James Channock.

Benton—(State)—J. R. Smith, George W. Denman, Ed. Williams, C. V. Johnson, A. J. Johnson.

Clackamas—(State and Congressional)—C. G. Huntley, James U. Campbell, Thomas F. Ryan, Chauncey E. Ramsby, Charles A. Miller, G. W. Prosser, J. W. Reed, O. L. Clyde, C. M. Lake, John Gibson, G. W. Clark, T. S. Stippe, by G. W. Prosser, proxy.

Clatsop—(State and Congressional)—G. C. Fulton, F. I. Dunbar, Robert Abbott, J. W. Welch, W. F. McGregor, F. J. Carney, Charles Guillume, by J. C. McCue.

Columbia—(State)—Warren Quick, T. C. Wates, John Southworth, Albert Eresman, J. B. Doane, G. D. Sutherland, (Congressional) E. H. Flagg, Edwin Ross, Harry West, Kasper Libel, Tom Morris.

Coos—(State and Congressional)—C. A. Sehlbrede, C. R. Barrow, by C. A. Sehlbrede, Pete Loggie, J. W. Clinton, E. A. Anderson, by C. A. Sehlbrede; R. H. Rosa, by F. K. Gettings, proxy.

Crook—Not represented.

Curry—Not represented.

Douglas—(State and Congressional)—A. C. Marsters, K. L. Miller, William Emery, F. H. Conn, John E. Love, Hiram Gallup, James Batty, by J. O. Newland, proxy; Frank Alley, H. G. Sonnemann.

Gilliam—(State and Congressional)—R. R. Butler, C. A. Danneman, George Perry, by J. B. Goff.

Grant—(State and Congressional)—Otis Patterson, Sam R. Stott, by M. S. Monteith, proxy; H. E. Hendryx, by M. S. Monteith; George H. Cattenach, by M. S. Monteith.

Harney—(State and Congressional)—Frank Davey, William Hanley and William Miller, by Frank Davey, proxy.

Jackson—(State and Congressional)—J. P. Pendleton, by Ed Bartlett; I. L. Hamilton, by Frank Sinnott; J. D. Hurd, by John C. Young; C. W. Levar, by F. W. Hollis; J. W. Staples, by E. D. Briggs; J. M. Wagner, by E. D. Briggs; J. W. Bollinger, by F. W. Hollis; F. W. Hollis.

Josephine—(State and Congressional)—A. C. Hough and four proxies for J. C. Campbell, L. L. Jewell, W. C. Hale, George S. Calhoun.

Klamath—(State and Congressional)—L. F. Willits, E. E. Titch, by C. N. McArthur and George Noble, Sr., by Frank Ira White.

Lane—(State)—S. M. Yoran, L. H. Potter, H. Vandberg, J. I. Jones, W. Kuykendall, W. G. Gilstrap, I. N. Edwards, J. B. Bell, S. H. Friendly, D. A. Paine, C. Cole. (Congressional) H. W. Thompson, W. S. Moon, T. C. Wheeler, S. B. Eakin, F. J. Head, S. L. Moorhead, W. F. Walker, G. H. Kelly, W. G. Griffin, A. L. Briggs, J. E. Martin.

Lake—(State and Congressional)—P. F. Light, S. H. Ahlstrom, H. A. Brattam, by A. E. Clark.

Linn—(State and Congressional)—F. J. Miller, E. D. Cusick, W. L. Marks, D. H. Bodine, J. P. Carter, R. E. Warner, C. H. Davidson, N. M. Newport, G. H. Randle.

Malheur—(State and Congressional)—L. W. Hope, G. L. King, C. E. Belding, by G. L. King; G. A. Hurley, by I. W. Hope, proxy.

Lincoln—(State and Congressional)—R. A. Bensell, F. A. Godwin, Frank L. Buker.

Marion—(State)—F. B. Southwick, John Knight, J. T. Valkenberg, W. J. Clarke, W. H. Eldredge, W. A. Taylor, J. W. McKinney, Fred Drager by C. B. Moores, D. H. Looney, H. A. Johnson, J. N. Smith, J. M. Poorman, H. A. Snyder by Alex Lafollett; (Congressional)—G. B. Hicks, J. T. Hunt, G. W. Anderson, Charles Platts, L. T. Reynolds, Tom Kay, W. C. Winslow, J. D. Simmons, B. F. Robertson.

Multnomah—(State and Congressional)—C. W. Sherman, H. W. Coe, W. W. Banks, Frank F. Freeman, C. E. Lockwood, George Otten, Ben Selling, McKinley Mitchell, A. W. Orton, F. E. Beach, C. C. Newcastle, C. M. Idleman, Charles E. Sawyer, J. W. Sherwood, J. F. Kertchem, E. A. Austin, A. C. Cooke, Phil Metchan, Jr., W. E. Williamson, George K. McCord, D. J. Quimby, R. M. Tuttle, John Miller, C. V. Howard, D. F. Hardman by L. W. Hardman, Thad Vreeland, R. E. Menefee, H. S. Rowe, A. B. Manley, J. H. Kelley, W. C. North, C. F. Patton, S. C. Beach, J. J. Noonan, Sr., E. L. Shaffer by C. W. Hodson, H. E. Collier, W. E. Marshall, E. L. Rayburn, E. C. Lindsay, Tom Corder, H. T. Page, Dr. Emmett Drake, E. B. Colwell, T. Morris Dunne by Charles T. Early, S. C. Spencer by Thomas McCusker, R. E. Sewell, George H. Williams.

Polk—(State—R. E. Williams, U. S. Laughary, G. L. Hawkins, G. L. Kelty, R. H. Knox, J. C. Talbot; (Congressional)—I. F. Yoakum, A. J. Baxter, Morris Fowle, D. E. Paddock, William Cadle, H. B. Brophy.

Sherman—(State and Congressional)—L. Barnum, J. J. Wiley, Ed McKee by E. V. Littlefield, proxy.

Tillamook—(State and Congressional)—H. T. Botts, F. Severance, Carl Haberlach by G. B. Lamb, proxy.

Umatilla—(State and Congressional)—A. B. Montgomery by T. G. Montgomery, proxy; E. W. McComas, E. J. Somerville, Gus Winkler, A. B. Thompson, W. J. Furnish, F. S. Curl, Herbert Boynton.

Union—(State and Congressional.)—John H. Peare, L. A. Wright, F. S. Bramwell, D. A. Barnes, W. J. Snodgrass, C. A. Ployle by J. H. Peare, J. D. Casey, Harry Cook by L. A. Wright.

Wallowa—(State)—F. D. McCully, John McDonald by F. D. McCully, F. A. Clark by George Hiatt, J. O. Kiddle by George Hiatt; (Congressional)—W. R. Holmes, Charles McDaniels and John McDonald by George Hiatt.

Wasco—(State and Congressional)—M. A. Moody, N. Whealdon, J. F. Hendricks, G. B. Wood, Dr. E. E. Ferguson, H. C. Rooper, C. L. Phillips, Alex Stewart.

Washington—(State and Congressional)—B. F. Purdy, J. W. Hughes, Medford Laughlin, John Ireland, A. N. Davis, Benton Bowman, Charles Tigard, William Butler, Herman Collier.

Wheeler—(State and Congressional)—John H. Putnam, Albion Kabler, J. L. Barnhouse by W. H. Ragsdale.

Yamhill—(State and Congressional)—M. A. Baker, R. H. Evans, J. H. Reese, John Wortman, Clarence Butt, G. M. Allen, J. C. Nichols, Lee Laughlin.

SAILORS VISIT UNIVERSITY

Medals and Cups for Winners of Sports—Gift to California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The center of interest of the fleet festivities was transferred today to Berkeley, the site of the University of California. Athletic sports, including contests between college champions, attracted thousands. Medals were given to the first, second and third men in each event, and silver loving cups to the ships represented by winning team.

In this city the programme included automobile rides for the bluejackets, streetcar excursions, balloon ascensions and vaudeville entertainments.

A beautiful onyx and gold service was presented to the cruiser California. This, the second valuable gift to the cruiser, was subscribed for by citizens of this city, and consists of a massive punchbowl with 24 punch "glasses," all carved from the purest California onyx and ornamented with California gold, the lettering being raised in solid metal. A handsome onyx stand accompanied the punch set. At the same time a beautiful onyx and gold lamp, given by the citizens of San Diego, was presented to the California.

A luncheon to the chaplains attached to the fleet was given at the Fairmount Hotel. During the afternoon baseball games between teams from the Army and Navy were played on the Presidio grounds. An all-night ball and entertainment were given by the Gaelic Club at the spacious auditorium.

INSTRUCT, DEMANDS BRYAN

Says Delegates Should Not Be Sent Without Orders.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 14.—In the Commoner tomorrow William J. Bryan, under a glaring caption, will urge the instruction of delegates to the Democratic National Convention. He says:

"Instructions to delegates are the order of the day. Nearly all the states which have held Democratic conventions so far have instructed. This is as it should be; instructions are democratic. The people speak through instructions; they cannot speak in any other way.

"A failure to instruct turns the delegates over to party bosses."

Blackmail, Says Elder Fullerton.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—S. H. Fullerton, the father of Robert W. Fullerton, who is held in San Francisco on charges preferred against him by Miss Gladys Hobart, of New York, stated last night that if his son is not released on the writ of habeas corpus he will probably go to San Francisco and accompany his son to New York to meet the charges. Mr. Fullerton insists that his son is not guilty of wrongdoing, but is the victim of a blackmailing scheme.