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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1908.

IT DEVELOPS CLASS STRUGGLE.

Members of the labor unions and their families are a very important part of the citizenship of the state. But, like all associations, they are apt to overestimate their own importance. The wageworker, on the eight-hour day, performs but a small fraction of the whole labor of the country. He mustn't expect the laws to be made wholly at his dictation, or in his interest. If he expects it, he will be disappointed.

In this country no class, body or description of persons can expect exemption from the law that applies to every other class, body or description. If, therefore, the ancient law, rule or procedure of injunction is to remain, it must apply to members of labor unions as to other persons.

Yet probably this process will not be abolished. It has been in use during a very long period, and is identified with the jurisprudence of all times, since it came into use through the Roman civil law. But for the fact that it was wanted and the need was felt, it would not have had its extended course of growth and development nor lasted so long. We received it, as we have received our Constitution itself, and our general jurisprudence, from English sources; our courts used it before the Government of the Constitution was established, and the courts established under the Constitution succeeded to the use of it. It is consented now that no injunction shall be granted without notice; which means that the party to be enjoined shall have a hearing before any writ shall issue. This will virtually abolish preliminary injunction, but not the writ or process itself, or a hearing under it.

Whether this is reasonable the country will judge; and whether it is reasonable that the writ shall be suspended in the case of labor unions and members thereof, also will be subjected to judgment. Use of the writ in the courts of the United States is founded on the rule of the Constitution, which gives the courts of the United States jurisdiction in all cases of law and equity, arising under the Constitution and laws. The demand that a particular description of the people shall be exempt from it raises a question which will tend powerfully to develop class struggle in our country.

THE REJECTED PLANKS.

Most readers will remember that certain planks were offered to the National Republican Convention in a minority report. They were rejected by very large majorities, but, for all that, they have been widely discussed. They express opinions of the most positive character upon several controverted questions, and they represent, perhaps, the views of agitators rather than judicious thinkers upon public questions; still it will not do to ignore them. Concerning the railroads, the tariff and the exasperating subject of injunctions, they contain matter which more and more forces itself upon the attention of the country.

The minority report would give many new powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission. At present the Commission can only take up cases which are brought before it on complaint. The report declares that it ought to have power to proceed on its own motion without waiting for injured parties to file complaints. This would be a long step toward effective regulation of the railroads. The appointment of a subordinate commission in each judicial district would go still farther. The report does not say specifically that there should be a commission for each judicial district, but that would naturally follow from the demand for subordinate commissions. Presumably nobody denies that the Interstate Commerce Commission is overburdened with work. Seven men cannot supervise the commerce of the United States except in a perfunctory way. The idea of establishing subordinate commissions with a right of appeal from them to the central body at Washington is at least worth discussion. If the convention had not been quite so thoroughly cut and dried, if it had been more of a deliberative body and less of an automatic machine, it might have debated this and other questions very instructively. But of course in a mob whose opinions are all made to order debate is not to be thought of. In such a gathering any idea which varies from the foreordained pattern is almost treasonable. The delegates showed their obedience to discipline by voting down the minority planks without discussion and by enormous majorities, but they did not show much intelligence.

As to "physical valuation" of the railroads as a basis for fixing rates, this demand of the minority is not by any means wholly unsound. The doctrinaires hold that the only true way to compute the value of a railroad is from its capitalized earnings; but since earnings may very well come from exorbitant rates, this method is inherently vicious. It amounts to holding that rates must never be less than they have been. To argue from rates to value and from that value back to rates is to spin in a vicious circle. It could do no harm to ascertain what the actual property of the railroads is worth, and it might do some good. In Wisconsin it has been made the basis for rates which the courts have not enjoined. Why would it not serve as well for the whole country?

As to a protective tariff, the minority report declares that it ought to equalize the cost of production at home and abroad, and nothing more. If trusts form under the tariff and suppress competition, then it should be removed altogether, unless the labor cost here exceeds that in foreign countries. The reader will readily see from this that the mind of the minority was not clear about the tariff. There are very few manufactured articles whose labor cost in the United States exceeds that in Europe, and if this were honestly made the criterion we should not have many import duties. But a permanent, non-partisan tariff commission as advocated by the minority would unquestionably be an excellent thing.

Upon the subject of injunctions the minority report followed pretty closely the ideas of Mr. Gompers. No injunction is to be issued in labor disputes when it would not have been issued in other cases, and never so long as there is a remedy by ordinary legal process. Every person cited for contempt is to have a jury trial unless the contempt was committed in the presence of the court. Were these demands granted, it is difficult to see what effective restraint would remain upon strikers who desired to destroy property. Would a jury trial ever end in a conviction? On the other hand, does not the denial of a jury trial virtually amount to judicial amendment of the Constitution?

LIMELIGHT-LOVING LAWSON.

The versatile, verbose and somewhat vainglorious Mr. Lawson, of Beantown, is again before the public with an offer to raise $1,000,000 for a campaign fund to be used in furthering the chances of an impossible ticket with Johnson for President and Bryan for Vice-President. Next to Jonathan Bourne, Mr. Lawson was probably the loudest of the third-term Roosevelt boomers. Unlike Jonathan, who has not "peeped" since the Taft steamroller flattened him out, Lawson seems to have escaped injury, the aforementioned roller apparently passing over his cheek, in which case it would, of course, be the roller that was damaged. A bored public, which had grown aweary of third-term twaddle months before the convention was held, may regard this latest move of Frenzied Finance Lawson as evidence of a diseased mind, which, deprived of the opportunity of twirling around in a circle, flies off on a tangent.

But there is nothing the matter with the Lawson mind, in so far as the ability to devise schemes for attracting public attention is concerned. As for the Lawson nerve, it was never in finer working order than at the present time. Mr. Lawson is one of the few public characters who cannot for any protracted period remain outside the glare of the spotlight. It is a matter of indifference to the Bostonian how he secures the publicity so long as it is forthcoming. When the famous "Soapy" Smith was making his reputation as a street faker, he would cover his face and hands with lather to show the public that the stuff he was selling was actually soap. When Lawson was swinging the tar brush in "Frenzied Finance" he followed "Soapy's" methods by covering himself with the same tar with which, figuratively speaking, he was smearing his Standard Oil pals.

The performance was in a degree disgusting, but it was profitable for Lawson, and from an advertising standpoint far excelled in value his yacht fiasco, his $30,000 pink or his prize-winning bulldog. But a two years' diet of "Frenzied Finance," like 30 days on quail, was too much for the public, and the spotlight shifted, leaving Tom temporarily in eclipse. From the shadow of the wings he emitted his howl for insurance policy proxies, and, failing to secure the expected response, fairly bellowed in rage at what he termed "the gelatine-spined shrimps" and the "saffron-blooded apes," which was a pure Lawsonian Bostonese description of the American people.

Again the spotlight faded, but not for long. In his strong desire to demonstrate that the American people had no more sense than he credited them with, Mr. Lawson began a sensational advertising campaign for "Yukon gold." The Guggenheims, who pay more for gold mines than any other corporation on earth, had philanthropically decided to let the public in on a good thing, and Lawson was chosen to unload it on the "gelatine-spined shrimps" and the "saffron-blooded apes." He was so eminently successful in the undertaking that the matter of a million-dollar contribution to any old campaign fund was inconsequential. Mr. Johnson is said to regard the Lawson offer as a joke. Mr. Johnson is mistaken. It is simply an advertising dodge.

RACE SUICIDE.

In the American Magazine for July President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, has an article which touches upon the question of race suicide. Dr. Hall has won an international fame by his writings and investigations concerning this and kindred topics. What he says is, therefore, well worth reading. To begin with, he lays down the somewhat startling proposition that the chief end of life is to perpetuate life. The old catechism used to say that it was to glorify God and keep his commandments. But perhaps Dr. Hall's doctrine comes to much the same thing. It is difficult to think of a better way to glorify the Creator than by becoming the father or mother of a noble family, while, as to keeping the commandments, what was the first one given to man? Was it not to increase and multiply?

President Hall speaks out boldly for large and healthy families. Incidentally he mentions the truth, which everybody knows, that "only" children are apt to be puny creatures by heredity, and when they are born robust their foolish parents coddle them into precocious decrepitude. Neglect is better than too much care for the well-born child. Moreover, it is vastly better for a child to be born into a large family, since by healthy quarreling and fighting with his brothers, and especially with his sisters, he acquires many admirable qualities which he would otherwise never possess. How to obtain large families among that class of the population which is now childless, or at best produces only one or two puny infants, is a problem which Dr. Hall does not try to solve. He suggests various things.

One of them is to banish inactivity from the schools and make education a process of healthy use of the muscles as well as the brain. He says also that by keeping a youth interested while he is at school or college the qualities peculiar to manhood or womanhood will receive healthy stimulus. He would so direct education that it shall emphasize the differences between the sexes instead of obscuring them. Co-education is anathema to Dr. Hall because he thinks it results in a familiarity which destroys the charm of men and women for each other. Certainly the figures which he cites tend to confirm his theory. In fact, all kinds of higher education seem to sweep alarmingly toward sterility. Dr. Hall points out that the number of spinsters and old bachelors among college graduates is something frightful.

But a low birth rate is not necessarily terrifying. One may reflect that hunger, lack of employment and vice of many kinds result from excessive population. Is it not better to have a small population living in comfort than a very large one living in misery? It has not yet been proved that the progress of the world absolutely demands slums and sweatshops. Nor must we forget that the increase of population depends quite as much upon keeping children alive after they are born as it does upon a high birth rate. Suppose half the thought given to increasing the birth rate were devoted to lowering the death rate, would not the consequences be happy? Dr. Hall says that the most fecund race must in the end dominate the world, but this is very doubtful. If it were true, then by the same rule the most fecund part of the population should dominate the country. Does it? Our most prolific classes are also the lowest both in intelligence and economic power. They are very far from being dominant. Is not the same true of the world? Excepting some periods of abnormal disturbance, the world has always been ruled by intelligence and not by numbers. May we not believe that this will hold good in the future as it has in the past? A high birth rate is a benefit when more people are needed; but if the country is already well populated, then too many births simply mean misery. There is no evidence that the low birth rate of France has been an injury to that Nation, nor that the high birth rate of the London slums has been a benefit to anybody.

STATE UNIVERSITY THANKS.

With the utmost kindness and with the friendliest feeling toward the State University, it may be said that the people of Eugene assume a wrong attitude toward the state's chief educational institution. This attitude is manifested just at this time by a legend printed on the back of a folder advertising the excursion to Eugene next week, which reads as follows: "We O. U. a debt of gratitude for your vote on the U. of O. appropriation. Every honest man pays his debts. Let us pay ours." This is an assumption that Eugene has a peculiar and local interest in the University of Oregon which places the people of that city under obligations to the people of other parts of the state who supported the university appropriation. Expressions of this kind tend to convey the idea that the State University is a local institution, which is not true and has not been for several years. Viewed from any important standpoint, Eugene and Lane County have no more interest in the proper maintenance of the State University than has any other part of the state.

It is true that the location of the institution means the expenditure of an appropriation of $125,000 a year at Eugene, but it may be doubted whether the business interests of Eugene are materially promoted by the expenditure of this amount. The state spends something like $500,000 a year for the maintenance of state institutions at Salem, but it has often been remarked that Salem would be a better town in a business way if it had not a dollar of state appropriations. A community which has public appropriations in considerable amounts gradually comes to depend upon that source of income and to that extent enterprise in other directions is lessened. A city which secures a state institution is likely to be affected much the same as an individual who secures a place on the public payroll—he loses the power of initiative and becomes a helpless hanger-on. Eugene has more cause to give thanks for the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the lumber-rate case than for the result of the vote on the university appropriation.

Doubtless the people of Eugene feel a particular interest in the university because its location there gives them an opportunity to send their children to college without bearing the expense of sending them away from home. But this is a doubtful advantage. A college education received without special effort and because the opportunity happens to be presented is not likely to make a very great man or woman of any one. Just as likely it will make snobs. It may be asserted as a general rule to which there are few exceptions that any young man or woman in the state who would make good use of a college education can get it regardless of the distance of residence from Eugene. The greater the sacrifice required to get the education the more earnest and thorough will be the work and the more valuable the intellectual training. Nine times out of ten the child who is sent to college merely because he or she happens to reside in a college town might better be taught to pile lumber in a sawmill or sew ribbons on hats. The value of a college education is not to be underrated, nor should we overlook the fact that many a good worker with the hands has been spoiled by attempted training of a brain that Nature did not intend for classical education.

Eugene has some apparent slight advantage, financially and educationally, by reason of the location of the State University, but the advantage is not sufficient to place that city under any particular obligations to the rest of the state further than to make the surroundings suitable for an institution of that kind. Eugene owes it to the rest of the state to be a clean town in every sense of the word, to be kind to the young people who are sent there, and to be of such aid as it can in making the work of the university a success. Beyond that it has no debts of gratitude to pay. Every citizen of the State of Oregon, regardless of his place of residence, should feel a desire to properly maintain state institutions, whether located at Salem, Eugene or elsewhere. Whenever Salem makes a special plea for appropriations for the Asylum, Penitentiary or other institution, there is an assumption of local and selfish interest which is not warranted. The State University belongs to all the people; its appropriation was approved for that reason. The sooner the people of Eugene get over the notion that they are the special guardians of the university the better for them and for the institution.

Some one in Eugene, with more zeal than knowledge and more prejudice than comomn sense, has sought to drive Mormon elders out of that city, by a cowardly, anonymous warning and an equally cowardly use of dynamite. It is well to remember that no point worth making in religion or in morals was ever made by means so low, contemptible and cowardly as this. Apostles of Mormonism are usually quiet, well-behaved men. No one is compelled to hear what they have to say, and as long as they create no public disturbance nor scandal, they are entitled, in common with other American citizens, to go their way in peace. It may be hoped that the miscreants who, in this instance, exploded dynamite under the porch of the house where two Mormon elders boarded, having first posted a message: "This is a warning to your tribe"—thereby placing the lives of half a dozen people, or more, in jeopardy and partly wrecking the home—will be duly apprehended and punished as the law provides. No community can afford to harbor fanatics of this kind.

The American visible supply of wheat reported yesterday was slightly less than 17,000,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 30,000,000 bushels as compared with the same date last year. At the average rate of consumption credited to the people of the United States, this visible supply would last about a fortnight. There is no danger of a bread famine, however, for the "invisible" supply is always greater than that which is in sight, and at this season new wheat is beginning to move in sufficient quantities to make some showing in the figures. The American visible touched its lowest point last year on July 1, with 46,537,000 bushels in sight. Two years ago the low point was reached July 16, and in 1905 it shrank to its smallest proportions, 11,875,000 bushels, on June 24. It made a slower retreat in 1901 than in any year on record, declining to 26,007,000 bushels on August 26, immediately thereafter showing heavy increases.

The Canadian government has decided to exclude American vessels from its coasting trade. A law providing for such exclusion has been on the Canadian statute books for many years, but its enforcement has been suspended because it was to the interest of the Canadian shippers to have the good service of the American vessels. Just at present there are plenty of British vessels available for the Canadian business, and as they are excluded from the American coastwise trade, the Canadians are about to practice reciprocity as it is practiced in this country. The public which supplies the traffic and pays the bills, either in Canada or the United States, might prefer to have plenty of boats, regardless of the flag they might be sailing under, but it is quite well understood that the interests of the public are seldom considered in connection with the great system of "protection."

The Port of Portland, acting under the enlarged powers granted it in the June election, has taken the first step toward accomplishing the results for which additional power was given it. At a meeting held yesterday the matter of issuing bonds was taken up and the details of the bond issue were agreed on. On account of the short term for which the bonds were issued the interest was placed at 6 per cent, this being regarded as a more economical method than long-term bonds at a lower rate of interest. A friendly suit will be instituted to test the validity of the issue, but in view of the circumstances and of the careful manner in which the measure was brought before the public, there is little or no doubt as to the outcome. It is simply a case of the Port of Portland asking permission to spend its own money for improving its own facilities for doing business.

Most persons will agree with Parson Dickson, of the Second Baptist Church of Hoboken, that women should dress so that their appearance on the street and in public places generally would not make them the subject of coarse jokes, low conversation, side glances and unclean talk by the low-minded. Modest, self-respecting women do not need to be exhorted along these lines, and it may be added that the effort will be wasted on women of the other sort. In this view Parson Dickson would do well to save his breath to cool his porridge.

The agony is not yet over. At the last moment it has been decided that Anna and "the wickedest man in Europe" must reside in England for a fortnight before the marriage can take place. A London cable states that Prince Helie is reported to have renounced Catholicism in order to marry Madame Gould. This should be very gratifying news to the Catholics, but it is rather severe on some of the other creeds, which may be invoked in the consummation of the international outrage.

Morrell, the airship man, who was to operate a daily line of airships between Portland and San Francisco, has so far recovered from the effect of his first flight in the "Ariel" as to enter the courtroom to listen to a fraud indictment against himself. He still asserts that he will cross the Atlantic with his airship in one day, but even this statement will not cause his Portland stock buyers to advance the price of their holdings above par.

Taft thinks he has all the issues worth mentioning. Bryan thinks only those worth mentioning which Taft's platform omits. If Taft were not nominated first, Bryan would have little to talk about.

The gathering in Eugene could heap coals of fire on the university foes by providing for them a college education.

Why has not the flirting girl come in for her share of the collision blame?

Don't forget that this weather is best for Oregon first industry—dairying.

THE "GOLD FETICH" ONCE MORE

And the Puzzle Over "the Standard" and Use of Credit Currency.

PORTLAND, June 23.—(To the Editor.)—It is recognized without cant that The Oregonian is the ablest exponent of the gold standard, which is the base of our financial system, and I would like edification on what appears to be a serious situation which confronts us and The Oregonian's way of escape.

It is decreed by law and custom that an average of about 20 per cent of deposits must be retained in bank vaults in gold, as partial security for the depositor and to conserve safe banking. Now, it was asserted by Senator Burrows, in his opening address in the Republican nominating convention in Chicago a few days ago, that in 1907 the bank deposits of the country reached the aggregate of $13,000,000,000, which was probably authoritative. At the same time, the "World's Almanac" gives the total stock of gold in the United States at a little less than $1,500,000,000, including bullion and $200,000,000 of free gold in the Treasury.

Now, if there were $13,000,000,000 of deposits, as stated, there should have been $2,600,000,000 of gold locked up in bank vaults, and scarcely half that much available to answer the ends of the law and conservative banking in all the country.

The banking community must answer for this discrepancy of shortage in their vaults, but it is manifest that under the gold standard we are short over $1,000,000,000 of gold merely to put us on a legal footing for deposits, and, after that, not a gold dollar in sight to continue business with.

Unless we can empty the world's coffers of its gold to help us out of this dilemma, the gold standard appears to be already broken down, and its votaries, it seems to me, must throw up their hands in surrender, in token of an untenable position.

When the panic of last Fall came like a thief in the night, unheralded, not a sign to indicate its approach, did not the banks at once run to cover under an illegal issue of clearing-house certificates, which, with the generous aid of the Secretary of the Treasury in illegal sale of bonds and deposits out of the vaults of the Government into that of the banks, stayed the incipient convulsion to the extent that business has since been in a moribund condition, while the banks are conducting sufficient liquidation to heal their wounds.

And did not Congress, in its last hour of session, enact legislation which is a stab at the gold standard, in which alike the banks and the Government profaned the temple of the most high yellow god?

And yet, in obeisance to the thrall of the gold god, Congress was careful not to encroach on its preserves to a greater degree than the unholy bank crusade in clearing-house certificates last Fall, which probably reached the total of $500,000,000—to which limit Congress now extends.

Having committed the unpardonable sin and no evil consequences resulting, is it not about time that the Nation, showing $116,000,000,000 of wealth, emerge from the superstition by which the fetich of gold has been worshiped, and legislate so that if the legitimate demands of business calls for four times the volume of money now at command, the best legal tender on earth can be had by the security of one-twentieth part of our wealth? And more especially so since the bankers illegally, and Congress by indirection, have led the way?

CHARLES P. CHURCH.

This is curious, but it only darkens counsel and has no practical use. Weight of gold remains the basis and measure of exchange. There must be some basis and measure, and gold, by common consent of the world, is the best. No use to question such a fact. It is a fact, just as any other universal usage of human society is a fact. Let us conform to it, let us use it, and not worry. How far credit may be carried on gold and how far substitutes for gold used for gold, depends on times and circumstances; which are continually in flux. It remains to be seen whether the new five hundred millions of credit will be demanded and can be used wisely. Use of credit currency belongs to the realm of tentative science. Just how far it can go depends on conditions which are changing continually; but men know by instinct, which experience confirms, that credit currency must be held within careful limits.

NOT AN ENEMY OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Writer Prefers Oregon Agricultural College as Now Constituted.

PORTLAND, June 23.—(To the Editor.)—I am a former student of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, and have noted the criticisms offered through The Oregonian by Mr. Wilbur, Mr. Turner and Mr. Billings. The general tenor of these utterances is that the college is in antagonism with the High Schools of the state. After four years of attendance at the institution, which ended five years ago, I am led to believe that those whose criticisms are here referred to are not familiar with their subject.

The State Agricultural College occupies a field peculiarly its own, and that field is largely fixed by the National Government, which supplies nearly all the endowment for paying for instruction there. It is a technical school, and has little in common with the ordinary High School. The last two years of the average High School are years that the student who expects to take a technical education should spend at the college, unless he has ample means and can afford to devote two years of his life in securing instruction that has but little in common with what he acquires at Oregon Agricultural College. If he is to become an agriculturist, a mining, electrical or mechanical engineer, the last two years of his High School work are years practically lost, and for which he must make up work when he enters the technical branches at Oregon Agricultural College. As one, had I been compelled to take a High School course in its entirety, the practical education I received at Corvallis would have been denied me, because I could not have afforded the time or the outlay. The same is true, as I well know, of hundreds of other young men who attend the institution. The latter has its peculiar field—a field that is provided for by Congress—and the fact that it is so widely attended shows that it is a field of education for which there is a great need.

Students go where they can obtain the education that they want, and that is within their reach. Those who urge that the Oregon Agricultural College be raised above the 12th grade High Schools would make another university out of it, and that is exactly what is not wanted in Oregon. We have one State University. Let it be maintained, and let the State Agricultural College remain in the field designed for it by the National Government, and where it will be within the reach of the common people. Everybody cannot afford to take eight years of common school, four years of High School, and then four years of college life, with possibly an additional two or three years to finally fit them for the work of life.

Mr. Wilbur wants to take the engineering courses away from Oregon Agricultural College and put them somewhere else. Why take away from an institution where the National Government is paying for the instruction, and place them in some institution where the money for instruction will have to be raised by the taxpayers of the state? J. D. ZURCHER.

SAYS HE KILLED HER MOTHER

Mary Morrison Identifies Murderer Suspect at Bellingham.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., June 23.—"That's the man who killed mamma," declared little Mary Morrison at the County Jail this morning, picking James Jenkins out of a crowd of two dozen prisoners and positively identifying him as the man who assaulted and murdered Mrs. Mary Morrison near Hazelmere, B. C., June 9. Jenkins was arrested at Wickersham, this state, two days after the murder, and has been held here under a vagrancy charge since. Many times the child who witnessed the crime has been called upon to identify suspects, but failed to do so until today, when she was brought down from New Westminster by Canadian officers. The identification is positive and Jenkins was taken across the line to Canada this afternoon. He refuses to make a statement.

DEATH OF OREGON PIONEER

Thomas G. Garrett, Who Crossed the Plains in 1852.

OREGON CITY, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—Thomas G. Garrett, who died June 7, at his home near Marquam, was one of the best-known pioneers and settlers in Southern Clackamas County. He was born in Missouri, January 22, 1832, and in 1851 he was married to Permelia A. Lisenby, who died August 17, 1882. In 1852 they crossed the plains from Missouri and took a donation land claim near Marquam, where he lived continuously until his death. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Garrett was married to Ellen Hardisty, who survives him. Deceased was a prominent Indian War veteran, taking an active part in the War of 1856, serving in both Oregon and Washington. He is survived by six sons, five daughters, 31 grandchildren and 24 great-grandchildren.

RACHEL DE BOW WINS SUIT

Supreme Court Affirms Decision Involving Valuable Land.

SALEM, June 23.—(Special.)—The Supreme Court today affirmed the case of Rachael De Bow, et al., respondents, vs. S. Marks & Co., et al., appellants, from Clackamas County. This was a suit to set aside two deeds and a bill of sale on the ground of fraud, the documents conveying real and personal property in Douglas County. The suit was tried in Clackamas County and decree in favor of the plaintiff was entered by Judge McBride.

On appeal the Supreme Court finds, in an opinion by Commissioner King, that the deeds were intended to convey the property in trust only, and were taken with knowledge of that fact. The decree is therefore affirmed. The property involved is valued at about $100,000.

State Acquires More Lands.

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 23.—(Special.)—Land Commissioner E. W. Ross was today notified by the Interior Department of the vacation of several decisions adverse to the state involving certain lands selected under list No. 7, for state normal schools.

Originally the entire list was rejected. Now the list is approved to cover all but coal lands and includes 2064 acres in Eastern Lewis County, near Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, in township 13, range 6 East. When patented to the state, this will complete the grant of 100,000 acres given the state for the normal schools.

O. R. & N. Short of Engines.

LA GRANDE, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—There is a dearth of power in the local railroad shops, due to the increased business of the O. R. & N. freight department. Because of the many trains that are daily hauled over these tracks for other transcontinental roads, and the pooling of engines that was ordered this week, there is a dearth of both engines and firemen. The Elgin trains have been running on an emergency schedule instead of having two crews, one doing the work by leaving here at 3 o'clock A. M. and returning at 8, going out again at 9:30 and returning about 6.

Expect Trouble on Sand Island.

ASTORIA, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—Trouble is looked for between the seiners and setnet owners on the south side of Sand Island. A short time ago the Government leased to the Columbia River Packers' Association what are known as sections 2 and 3 for seining purposes. Recently, however, other parties have placed eight setnets in front of the grounds, making the sections practically useless as seining grounds.

Tongue Point Mill Resumes.

ASTORIA, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—Tongue Point mill resumed operations yesterday under the ownership of the Hammond Lumber Company, after having been closed down for a week to take an inventory of the stock. The new company assumes all the contracts held by the former company, and the mill will be run night and day to fill the orders on hand, principally for cargo shipments.

TALK OF BELL FOR CHAIRMAN

California Man May Preside Over the Denver Convention.

DENVER, June 23.—Theodore A. Bell, formerly Democratic candidate for Governor of California, is receiving conspicuous mention in connection with the position of temporary chairman of the approaching Democratic National Convention. The committee on arrangements which on Saturday will select some one to fill this place, is proceeding on the theory that the temporary chairman should be capable of making a keynote speech, and of making it in such manner as to attract general attention, and Mr. Bell's friends give assurance that he will meet this requirement. His most formidable rival is Congressman Clayton, of Alabama, and some members of the committee suggest that the ambitions of both may be gratified by making one of the aspirants temporary and the other permanent chairman. It is left to the members of the committee to keep their minds open until they make the choice up to the last moment to render it possible to obtain the best man for the place.

Start for Denver in Autos.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Escorted at the start by a squad of mounted police, an automobile train containing 20 guests of National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan, of Illinois, who are going as delegates to the National Democratic Convention, left today for Denver. The train consists of five touring cars, including the car which recently conveyed the war message from New York to Forth Leavenworth, Kan. The party expects to reach Dixon, Ill., this evening, where a reception and welcome will be given by the citizens of that city.

Bryan Has Fair Visitors.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 23.—A hundred delegates to the National convention of the Delta Delta Sorority in session here today, visited the farm of William J. Bryan. They were shown about the place, and Mr. Bryan delivered a short address, urging the higher education in college life and commending the student organizations.

SHOOT INTO PASSING TRAINS

Brownsville Boys Arrested for Dangerous Amusement.

ALBANY, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—Two 14-year-old boys named Baumgartner and Spencer, who have been amusing themselves by shooting at passing trains with a 22 rifle, were arrested by Detective Reiley, of the Southern Pacific Company, at their homes near Harrisburg today. On three occasions recently the southbound Cottage Grove local has been fired on between Muddy Station and Harrisburg, which it passes about 8 o'clock in the evening. Sunday evening at the same place on the railroad a bullet was fired into the caboose of a southbound freight and narrowly missed the conductor. Reiley went to Harrisburg last night and traced the crime to the two boys. No complaint has yet been filed against the boys, pending the assurances of their parents that the trouble will cease.

OLD SOLDIERS AT NEWPORT

Members of Grand Army Gather for State Encampment.

NEWPORT, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—Newport is filled with old soldiers tonight for the annual state encampment, which convenes here tomorrow. Members of the Grand Army, Women's Relief Corps and Ladies of the G. A. R., have been arriving since Sunday, over 300 visitors having gathered here. Department Commander S. F. Blythe arrived at noon from Hood River.

A reception to the old soldiers and their friends was given tonight at the Log Cabin by members of the local post and Relief Corps. The business session of the Grand Army encampment will open tomorrow morning, and in the evening there will be an open meeting, when County Judge Swope will welcome the delegates. The Department Commander will respond and there will be other addresses and a musical programme. The encampment will conclude with a campfire Friday night.

REOPEN NORTHERN PACIFIC

Line Through Montana Cleared for First Time Since Floods.

TACOMA, Wash., June 23.—(Special.)—For the first time since the floods commenced in Montana early in the month, the Northern Pacific main line was opened today. Service was resumed from Tacoma on the regular schedule, and beginning tomorrow, all transcontinental trains will arrive practically on time. For over two weeks traffic has been badly interrupted, the only communication to the East being over the Harriman lines or the Great Northern.

An enormous amount of new work has been necessary, including bridges, tracks and telegraph lines. Nearly every bridge in the flood district was washed out, and miles of roadbed entirely disappeared.

That the line should be rebuilt in such a short time railroad men consider remarkable.

SCORES PASTOR DETECTIVES

Baptist Minister Grills Muck-Raking Tendencies of Brethren.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 23.—(Special.)—Rev. Philip Craif severely scored the muck-raking tendencies of certain gentlemen of the cloth in his speech before the Northwest Baptist Association at Kirkland this morning. His denunciation of ministers who "sneak up back alleys with their noses in the air, ready at any time to stick them into a whiskey barrel, instead of using their time and energy in preparing gospel sermons," was called forth by a speech of Rev. A. J. Heugelet, of Marysville, who said he had been invited by another divine to play detective and aid in getting evidence against saloons. Dr. Craif said the methods used by some ministers to obtain evidence of violation of the law by saloons were a disgrace to their calling.

YIELDS LIFE SAVING FRIEND

Ira Goodman, Lebanon Boy, Sacrificed for Andy Gorman.

ALBANY, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—In attempting to rescue a friend from death, Ira Goodman, a 13-year-old boy of Lebanon, lost his life in the Santiam river this afternoon. A crowd of boys were swimming in the south Santiam beneath the bridge at Lebanon, Andy Gorman got beyond his depth and called for help. Goodman went to his rescue and the frightened boy caught him so that he choked and drowned. Gorman struggled to the bank and was saved. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock and Goodman's body was recovered tonight after three hours' search. Goodwin was an employe of the Lebanon paper mills and played on the Lebanon baseball team. He was a son of George Goodman.

Physicians Sustain Dr. de Bar.

EUGENE, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—The physicians of Eugene have signed a statement regarding the case of the death of a patient in Dr. de Bar's office on June 19, after the physician had administered a hypodermic injection of anti-toxin in the treatment of a stubborn case of asthma. The statement sustains Dr. de Bar in the treatment given, and is signed by Drs. Harris, Wall, Paine, Kuykendall, Prentice, Harris, Brown, McDougal, Titus, Cannon, Schaife, Cheshire, Selover, Bartle and Prosser.

Death of Samuel Rainey.

OREGON CITY, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—Samuel Rainey died at 11 o'clock last night at his home in Estacada. Death was due to heart trouble. He was past 70 years of age. Mr. Rainey came to Oregon immediately after the close of the Civil War. He is survived by a wife and the following children: Ben, of Gresham; Harley, of Portland; Charles, George, William, Mrs. Robert Guttridge, Mrs Lena Dean, of Estacada; Mrs. Bert Whitehead, of California.

Encampment at North Yakima.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., June 23.—(Special.)—One thousand old soldiers and members of the Woman's Relief Corps are here to attend the seventh annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Washington and Alaska, which opened here this morning. The meeting today was addressed by Congressman Jones, Mayor Lombard and S. G. Cosgrove, of Pomeroy.

New Gravity System for Eugene.

EUGENE, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—The City Council this afternoon decided to accept plans of Engineer Kelsey, of Portland, for a gravity system for supply of city water from Ritchey Creek, 23 miles up the McKenzie. It will cost $250,000 and work on it will begin at once. Local engineers McArthur and McClain will assist.

Boy Shot While Hunting.

EUGENE, Or., June 23.—(Special.)—Dan Van Matre, the 12-year-old son of W. Van Matre, a farmer who lives on the Mohawk, 10 miles east of Eugene, shot himself while hunting near home this afternoon, dying instantly. The load of shot entered one of his eyes and blew the entire top of his head off.