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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1908.

PARADOXICAL POLITICS.

Though the Southern delegates at Denver are mostly for Bryan, there is nothing more certain than the fact that the people of the South as a body are not supporting Bryan as their actual choice, or upon their judgment as to his position on the general questions of the day. They are simply endeavoring to keep in touch with the dominant element of the Democratic party of the North, which to them appears to be for Bryan, and doubtless is. The South clings to the Democratic party simply through apprehension that a break in the line would give trouble—social and industrial as well as political—in the states where the negroes are very numerous. Southern whites feel that they must support the Democratic party in order to "keep the negro in his place." Interference from the North is not now much feared. The days of "force bills" were past and gone, long years ago. But it is believed that if Republican state governments were permitted in the South, the negro would become troublesome and unruly; and they intend to hold him under restraint and control.

To make this purpose and the task it demands the easier, they adhere to the Democratic party. And their judgment is that they can keep their state governments in Democratic hands only by support of that party in Presidential elections. Besides, if they are to depend on that party for local government, it would be illogical to assist in putting the General Government into Republican hands. Such confusion of parties and politics wouldn't work at all—in the South; though almost every kind of confusion of parties and politics "goes" in Oregon.

The South would support a conservative candidate like Johnson or Gray more cordially than it would support Bryan. Nevertheless, the majority of its delegates are for Bryan, because they believe him more acceptable to the dominant element of the party in the North. The South, therefore, for its own local reasons, resolved to stick to the Democratic party, is not assertive about the candidate for the Presidency. It will take Bryan; it would take anybody. All it wants is "no interference in the management of the nigger."

Yet in fact the dominant sentiment of the South is at immeasurable distance from the Northern element of the party that pushes the nomination of Bryan. The greater part of the Northern strength of Bryan is socialistic in its tendencies. The South has no labor vote to conciliate. Nearly all its heavy labor is done by negroes—who have no ballot. Labor organizations in the Southern States therefore are neither numerous nor strong, strikes are infrequent, and the political attitude of labor gives little annoyance to politicians; indeed scarcely at all concerns them. It is common knowledge that our Southern States are, by reason of their industrial conditions, freer from political and industrial agitations than any other portion of the Union.

One might suppose, therefore, that the South would not so strongly adhere to the Northern Democratic party that lives chiefly by agitation of these subjects. It may not always do so, and most certainly will, some time, do otherwise. But memory of the old historical era has not yet passed away from the South, and the old alliance with the Democratic party on the negro question has assumed a new phase or form. The old disposition of the Republican party to claim political rights for the negro, and the consequences thereof to the states that have a heavy negro population, are remembered against the party—though little feared for the future; while the necessity as it appears to the Southern whites of making the negro "keep his place" causes them to look to the Democratic party as the agency or the instrument through which this may be best accomplished. Yet the South doesn't sympathize at all with the general purposes of the radical or dominant wing of Northern Democracy. It adheres to it, however, for reasons of its own. It simply feels, for reasons entirely apart from those which actuate the Democratic party of the North that it must remain with that party; and it furnishes the sure strength and dependence of the party with which in fact it now has nothing in common—no matter what might, in former years, have been the relations between the Northern and Southern branches of the party.

How much longer the South will remain the stronghold of a party with which it has nothing in common may be matter of conjecture. It is unlikely to be lasting; but any suggestions from the North of "enforcing the rights" of the negroes still stirs the South like an electric shock; the memory of which suffices to carry on the Southern aversion to the Republican party for another decade, or even another generation. Political movements occur under the influence of mysterious forces. Perhaps the negro himself may become the instrument for breaking this impasse between the South and the Republican party of the North. Perhaps the Northern negroes may turn now to the Democratic party and elect Bryan. Should they do so, it would be likely to cure the partiality of sentimental Northern Republicans for the negroes' "rights" in the South.

Between the Japanese who are pacifying Corea and the Coreans who are objecting to the pacification, the native Corean population is going into a rapid decline. An Associated Press dispatch from Seoul states that, since establishment of a Japanese protectorate over Corea, 926 peaceful Coreans have been murdered because of their loyalty to Japan. The Japanese, on the other hand, have found it necessary, or at least to their interest, to kill several thousand Coreans who were unwilling to relinquish their hold on the land of their fathers. The peace in Corea, when it does come, will resemble that which is so noticeable when the lion and the lamb lie down together—with the lamb inside.

THE DIFFERENCE IS FUNDAMENTAL.

Now and again the statement is heard that Bryan and Roosevelt have substantially the same views, opinions and principles; that Bryan so nearly resembles Roosevelt that if you would continue Roosevelt in the government of the country, the thing to do is to elect Bryan.

The resemblances between the men are merely superficial. They belong merely to the accidents of politics. When discrimination is made between what is accidental and temporary in politics, and what depends on the real principles of political action, and therefore is fundamental and permanent, Roosevelt and Bryan bear no resemblance whatever to each other. They stand at opposites, as directly antagonistic as the figures of Hamilton and Jefferson, that confront each other across the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The one is for authority in government, for strong and efficient government, for use of effective National authority. The creed of the other is against effective National authority; it scarcely admits that the United States is a Nation; it is wedded to Jefferson's views as the rights and powers of the states and limitations on National power. This will reappear in the Denver platform. It has been the controversy between political parties since the foundation of the Government. It was the Civil War. The anti-National instinct now demands abandonment of the Philippine Islands, as it attempted to divide the United States fifty years ago.

Again, if you suppose that the mails of the United States and traffic between the states may be held up again, at some central point, as Pittsburg, Chicago or St. Louis, by local strikers, and the local authorities are either unwilling or unable to clear the way, do you doubt that Roosevelt would clear it? Do you doubt that Taft would clear it? But do you believe that Bryan as President, going right over the head of the Governor of a state, would do it? Of course he would not. He would palter with mobs and with state's rights.

With great corporation abuses, where corporations organized under the laws of a state, deal with interstate traffic or commerce, Roosevelt insists that the powers of the General Government shall deal. Bryan fears that the dignity of the States may suffer; so he would minimize the powers of the General Government, magnify the powers of the states, and make the latter the chief dependence.

The contrasts might be continued without end. But they may be summed up in an expression. Roosevelt believes the United States a Nation and holds to central authority when the exercise of it is necessary. Bryan never could be depended on to assert the National authority in an emergency, brush aside obstructive state or local authority, and arrest the progress of a rebellion.

In this difference would rest the whole variance between a Bryan and a Roosevelt administration. It would penetrate every part of the service, both in home and foreign affairs. We believe the United States, as a Nation, wants an efficient central government. Cleveland gave such government to the country and his party repudiated him. Bryan would not give the country a Cleveland or Roosevelt government. He has opposite views. His main support comes from haters of authority and efficiency. Mr. Bryan is amiable, but amiability is not government. Babble may be applauded, but babble is not government. What, then, is government? Clear perception of situations and conditions, and timely, judicious and effective use of authority and power. Would Mr. Bryan measure up to this standard or requirement? Can any one candidly think he would? Question is whether the country wants a government that will do things, or whether government shall be in the hands of men who will consult the mob whether there shall be government, or not. Perhaps some who have been unable to see what The Oregonian has meant, and still means, by the fundamental difference between parties now may understand it.

MERCANTILE MARINE EARNINGS.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, which is the official title of the steamship combination perfected by J. P. Morgan several years ago, has just made public a report on the business of 1907. It shows gross earnings for the year of nearly $40,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the gross earnings for the preceding year. Notwithstanding an increase of over $3,000,000 in operating expenses due to the higher cost of coal and other supplies, as well as the expense of a number of strikes on both sides of the Atlantic, the net earnings reached a total of more than $4,0000,000, enabling the company to swell the depreciation and insurance fund to more than $11,000,000. The interesting feature of this report lies in the fact that the International Mercantile Marine Company is to all intents and purposes an American line. It was the four steamships St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris and New York, all flying the American flag, that formed the nucleus around which Mr. Morgan gathered the other lines needed in perfecting the trust.

The lines now embraced under the Morgan control are the American, White Star, Red Star, Dominion and Atlantic Transport. These lines, especially the American and Atlantic Transport, have always been favored by American travelers and shippers on account of American capital being to such a large extent interested in their operation, and their success is proof that there is money in the shipping business for Americans if they can enter it on even terms with their competitors. The International Mercantile Marine fleet includes some of the finest passenger craft on the Atlantic. The best of these vessels are flying the British flag, although they receive the bulk of their patronage from the Americans. This is due to refusal of the American Government to permit any of these magnificent liners to be registered under the American flag.

They are denied the flag because they were not built in America, and they were not built here because the increased cost over that of the foreign yards would make it impossible for them to compete with the cheaper ships. The Morgan steamers are given a preference because it is known that they represent American capital. They would be given a still greater preference if they were permitted to fly our flag. It is not a difficult matter to secure a merchant marine if the attempt is made in a business-like manner. Foreign yards are today building fine steel freight steamships as low as $29 per ton. In this country the cost is about $60 per ton. With these figures before them, it is not difficult to understand why the American citizen who desires to engage in the carrying trade of the world invests his money in a foreign ship. All of the handicaps placed on the business after the ship is built are insignificant compared with the insurmountable item of first cost.

ONE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

Portland's exports for the fiscal year ending June 30 were nearly $6,000,000 greater than for the preceding year. The number of vessels entering at the local Custom-House was 150 greater and the number clearing 120 greater than for the year before. Collections were again in excess of $1,000,000, and fell behind those of the preceding year much less than was expected when the panic last Fall cut down imports and forced retrenchment all along the line.

The business of the port is increasing so rapidly that it is hardly probable that the receipts will ever again fall below $1,000,000 per year,, and while light grain crops may serve to reduce the volume of exports, there is a steadily increasing amount of lumber and other Oregon products which helps to swell the total. Ports in the United States at which $1,000,000 per year is collected are few in number, and the Oregon metropolis is growing in prestige more rapidly than ever before.

IBSEN AND MRS. FISKE.

More than almost any other writer of modern times, Ibsen made his words count. There are no redundancies of language in his plays. Each sentence is made to do its full duty in promoting the action. Every syllable is important. He practiced an economy of expression which was truly miserly, and to obtain the effect of his plays the listener must miss nothing. If one loses an exclamation out of a speech the total impression is dulled, since Ibsen inserted nothing for ornamentation. His thought everywhere overflows his language.

It is therefore a double misfortune that Mrs. Fiske has not found it worth while to acquire the art of clear enunciation, for her careless speech not only mars the effect of her beautiful acting, but it creates unnecessary difficulties in understanding Ibsen's work. "Rosmersholm" is a symbolical drama with the significance not at all self-evident, and when the audience have to strain their ears to catch what Rebecca has to say they necessarily miss a good deal of what she means. One cannot solve puzzles of mere inarticulate utterance and puzzles of symbolism at the same time.

Next to Hedda Gabler, probably the most elusive of Ibsen's characters is Rebecca West. The unfolding of her nature in "Rosmersholm" is a constant surprise to the spectator, and with the surprise is mingled renewed exasperation in every scene. Her strength is finely contrasted with Rosmer's ineffectual weakness, but underlying her strength is a trait of superstition, or irony, which looks so much like superstition that it comes to the same thing. We finally understand completely why she lured poor Mrs. Rosmer on to commit suicide, but it is impossible to decide just why she kills herself. The motive which Rosmer offers for the sacrifice is inadequate if not childish, as one might expect from his impotent nature, but Rebecca meekly accepts it. Very likely she was sick of life, as she might well be if life were anything like what the tragedy presents. Mrs. Fiske acts the character of Rebecca with power and truth, but her wretched enunciation spoils everything and irritates us where otherwise we should be moved to tears.

THE PACIFIC LEADS.

The superiority of the Pacific Coast to any other portion of the globe is well known and appreciated by all who dwell thereon, as it is also to many less fortunate who must abide elsewhere. The scenery is grander, the climate nearer perfect, the trees larger, the women more beautiful, the men more gallant, and life in all its phases sweeter and more interesting than elsewhere. With sea, shore and air, lake, river and forest, mountain, plain and city, all rating from a few to a good many points higher than anything on the Eastern shores of America, what could be more natural and logical than that the Pacific Coast, or, to be strictly accurate, the Pacific ocean, sea serpent should show the usual points of superiority over the Atlantic production? It is seldom that opportunity for comparison of these interesting ocean travelers is offered, but this year the public has been exceptionally favored.

The Atlantic sea serpent, like the fruitpickers and fakers, always appears first well to the southward and works its way north as the resorts open. This year it appeared early in June in the Bay of Campeachy, the news of its appearance coming from Puerto Frontera, which is the principal port of entry for the State of Tobasco. The sea rover, according to affidavits from the land where the sauce grows, was "not less than 200 feet long" and about the diameter of a flour barrel, with a head six feet by three at the widest part. There was nothing gaudy or fantastic in the color of this serpent. It was plain brown, but its tail, oh, horrors! was decorated with "rings or circles." Like the old lady in the nursery rhyme who had "rings on her fingers and bells on her toes," the sea serpent used these "rings or circles" to "make music wherever he goes," and as he swam away from Tobasco land "the tail was erected and a rattling noise as loud as that made by a gatling gun in action startled the watchers."

One can hardly regard lightly the personality of a sea serpent with gatling gun attachment, and, considering its environment, the Tobasco refugee from the marine Garden of Eden made a creditable showing. But it was in the wrong ocean. While this ordinary sea serpent with the extraordinary tail was interesting the Tobasco saucers, one of our Pacific sea serpents was trotting a few warming-up heats in the Gulf of California. It was reported by the Danish bark Havila, which arrived at Port Townsend a few days ago. To quote from the Havila's report:

> The sea monster was plainly seen by everyone aboard the vessel and is described as at least 200 feet long and possessed of a dozen arms. In its movements and gyrations close to the ship such a force of swell was sent forward that the vessel rocked, and it was feared the bark would be capsized.

Compare this sea serpent with the Tobasco production and note the points of originality and superiority. Sea serpents have had tails since we were first told about them, but has any one ever heard of one before which was the possessor of a dozen arms? Our Pacific sea serpent may have been deficient in mental ability, because it "rocked the boat," but, taken as a whole, it is so far ahead of the Atlantic production as can well be imagined, and it is necessary to imagine considerable when sea serpents are in view.

Quincy A. Brooks, who died at Port Townsend on Monday, lived alternately, many years ago, in Washington and Oregon. He "took up a claim" near Olympia in 1853, but came over to Oregon a few years later. He built a house in 1864 at the corner of Fifth and Columbia streets (Portland) and long lived there. He lived also in Southern Oregon for a time. His most active work was that of postal agent in the '60s, which made him known all over the Pacific Northwest. Later he went to Port Townsend, where he was made Collector of Customs. His wife was of the Cranston family, of Salem.

The salmon run at the mouth of the river is improving and Astoria advices report excellent prospects for a much larger run than last year. While the Lower Columbia region, in the development of its timber, agricultural and horticultural resources, is steadily becoming more independent of the fishing industry, the salmon catch still remains a big factor in the prosperity of Astoria and the smaller cities and towns along the lower river. A good pack at the excellent prices now assured would mean much at this time, while the lumber business is dragging.

California coopers have boycotted Oregon goods produced in sections that voted "dry." Where's the logic of this proceeding? Have we not been told that prohibition increases the consumption of liquor, and isn't that what the coopers want? But, anyway, perhaps it's just as well that the boycott has been established. We've long been seeking some means of preventing California from buying our first-class fruits and packing them under a California label. Now, of course, they won't do it any more.

Murderer Preston, of Nevada, has been nominated by the Socialists for President of the United States. In the event of his election he would, of course, experience some difficulty in taking the office. In such a case, the availability of Abe Ruef is suggested. He may lack some of the qualifications which the Socialists deem necessary for a candidate, but he has been in jail, and in some respects his crime was even worse than murder.

In Alabama a law has become effective making it unlawful to carry a revolver less than two feet in length. It looks as though the weapon-carrying habit is doomed to destruction in that state. If a man carries a revolver less than two feet long he will be sent to jail. The man who would carry one longer than that would very promptly be sent to an asylum.

Bryan's candidate for temporary chairman of the Democratic convention was held up by floods on his way from Lincoln to Denver. When a man starts on a journey in the Middle West he should always allow one day for delays by flood, one day for cyclones, and, during the Winter, an unlimited number of days for blizzards.

"Temporary Chairman Bell," say the dispatches, "was garbed in the conventional afternoon attire." Democratic conventional afternoon attire? We hope Milt Miller, C. K. Henry, D. M. Watson, Fred Holman and other illustrious Oregon citizens sustained the high reputation of Oregon for correct dress on momentous occasions.

After all, the Democratic platform will not denounce use of injunction. But platform experts are trying to straddle the difficulty between the necessity of saying something and saying nothing. The Republican platform played a fairly good hand at that juggle.

Twelve hours after a Chicago minister prayed for the destruction by fire of a liquor resort, the building was burned to the ground. Now the police are hot on the trail of the prayer-answering individual who applied the torch.

It was a mighty good thing the chaplain of the Denver convention prayed for, when he called on Divine Providence to "bless and enlighten this great party." It shouldn't have been omitted at Chicago.

Fourth of July celebrations cost ninety-four lives in the United States. That isn't so many. One good Mississippi cyclone could nearly equal that record. A first-class railroad accident would surpass it.

The Hon. Jim Guffey would have Mr. Bryan to understand that when it comes to carrying Pennsylvania between elections he proposes to attend to that little job himself.

"Let us now bury all dissensions of the past," remarked ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, at Denver yesterday. And look hopefully forward to the dissensions of the future.

One New York insurance company purposes to lead all the rest by erecting a building 909 feet high. Are the days of reckless insurance management over?

Madame Anna Gould and Prince Helie are married at last. Congratulations to Count Boni.

Ruef is out of jail. Let San Francisco keep her hands on her pocketbook.

WILL HEAR FARMERS' PLEA

Railroad Commission to Meet at Crabtree on July 14.

ALBANY, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—The State Railroad Commission has set July 14 as the date for hearing the petition of the Linn County farmers who want through traffic resumed on the Woodburn-Springfield branch of the Southern Pacific. The hearing will take place at Crabtree, where most of the petitioners for the change reside.

The Southern Pacific has not operated through trains over this branch since the bridge over the South Santiam washed out in the freshets of the Winter of 1906 and 1907. Portions of the bridge went out at three different times that Winter. For many years the railroad company has experienced great trouble with the structure at that point and finally announced that the bridge would be abandoned and a new survey would be made and the route of the line changed to avoid the troublesome place in the Santiam.

Since the bridge went down the last time, the Woodburn-Springfield run was abandoned and one train made a round trip daily from Woodburn to Crabtree, while another made a similar trip from Albany over the Lebanon branch to Tallman, thence over the Woodburn branch to Springfield. This leaves a stretch of track seven miles in length between Tallman and Crabtree without train service, the wrecked bridge being between those two stations.

This service has proven as satisfactory, if not better, for the passenger service than the old through-train system, but it has left the farmers between Tallman and Crabtree without opportunity to market their products. A number of farmers in that part of the county have accordingly petitioned the Railroad Commission to instruct the Southern Pacific to repair the damaged bridge and resume the through traffic.

COURT'S NEW DEPARTURE

Persons Not Party to Lake County Case Invited to File Briefs.

SALEM, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—The Supreme Court today made a departure from the usual course of procedure by inviting persons not a party to a case to appear and file briefs if they have any interest in the legal questions involved. This action was taken in the case of Hough vs. Porter, et al., a water right case from Lake County. There are 45 defendants in that case and a decision was rendered upon the principal issues some weeks ago. The court reserved its opinion upon one question, however, and asked that the case be reargued upon that. The question is whether the desert land act of 1877 abrogates the common law doctrine of riparian rights as it may apply to lands acquired from the general Government subsequent to the passage of that act. The question is an important one and when decided will be the law of the state as to all land titles and water rights existing under the same conditions as the water rights in controversy in the Hough-Porter case. The date for further hearing of the case has not been set, but the court will be pleased to have any interested person file a brief upon the question by August 4.

It has always been the practice of the court to hear a person indirectly interested in an important question if a proper showing is made. In this case the court believed that owing to the broad effect a decision may have, opportunity should be given for all so desiring to have a hearing.

WHEAT CROP CUT SHORT

Hot Winds Have Reduced Yield in Eastern Washington.

COLFAX, Wash., July 7.—(Special.)—John Arrasmith, of Colfax, State Grain Inspector, has returned from a trip over the state and given the following report of crop conditions.

"From reports sent to our office from each county in the state the outlook is very discouraging, high wind having caused great damage both in blowing out the grain and taking the moisture. Rain even this week would be of great value, and cool weather would make a great difference in the heading and filling of the grain. Chances generally look the best in Whitman County. Asotin County has had good rains near the mountains and will have a yield almost equal to last year. Walla Walla County, like Whitman, will have a good crop in the eastern part. The western part, having a large acreage of Spring wheat, will have a very light crop. Garfield and Adams suffered greatly from the winds and their loss is hard to estimate. The slight gain in acreage will help some. It should be remembered that crop basis is being figured from last year's enormous crop and a large percentage lost would still mean a very large crop. The general percentage lost at the present time would be hard to estimate, and weather conditions for the next ten days will make a vast amount of difference."

DEATH ROLL IN NORTHWEST

Charles A. Young, Native Son and Member of Pioneer Family.

OAK POINT, Wash., July 7.—(Special.)—Charles A. Young, who died in Portland June 28, aged 44 years, was buried here June 30, in the cemetery where rest the bodies of Alexander S. Abernethy and wife, who took an active part in the early history of Oregon. When the steamer Spencer, bearing the body of Mr. Young, arrived at the dock, the casket was covered with flowers and borne by pall bearers to the home of the mother, Mrs. H. A. Young, where funeral services were conducted. A large concourse of friends were present to pay their last tribute to the deceased.

H. A. Young, father of Charles A. Young, reached Portland in 1852, having crossed the plains from Illinois. He served in the Indian War of 1856. In 1880, having bought, in company with the late H. A. Hogue the Abernethy property at Oak Paint, the family made their home there since that date. Mrs. H. A. Young filled the office of postmistress at Oak Point for more than 55 years, and during that time was agent for The Oregonian.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS ADJOURN

Fourth Annual Session Ends at McMinnville With Banquet.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—The fourth annual convention of the Oregon State Funeral Directors' Association adjourned this evening after a two days' session at this place, their last official act being a banquet at the Hotel Elberton. During the sessions of the association the relations that the doctors and the preachers bear to the undertakers was fittingly recognized in entertaining addresses made by members of each of the associated fraternities. But the funeral directors were given the honors by the others, mainly on account of their staying qualities. About 40 members of the association were present at the meeting. A feature of the entertainment furnished the visiting members by the citizens was an automobile ride over the city and immediate suburbs. Mayor Macy, who is one of the past presidents of the association, extended to the guests from abroad the freedom of the city while they were here.

Senator Kay Visits Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—State Senator Kay, of Marion County, was in the city yesterday talking over the political situation with some of his Legislative colleagues.

TO TEST NICHOL'S RULING

Candidates Feel They Don't Stand Fair Chance for Ticket Positions.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 7.—(Special.)—The courts are likely to be appealed to for a ruling on the legality of the Secretary of State's method of filing declarations of candidacy and placing names upon the official ballot. T. D. Rockwell, lawyer, Tax Commissioner, and candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Third District, avows his belief that the manner in which the Secretary of State proposes to receive declarations from candidates who have had representatives in line for several days, is unlawful.

"I believe the plan is illegal," he said today, "and I would not hesitate to test it in the courts. It all amounts to an extension of the time for filing declarations to ten days prior to the date fixed by law. If any one gets ahead of me on the ticket in such a way he will have to prove his right to the place in the courts."

Mr. Rockwell favors deciding the formation of the ticket by casting lots. H. M. Boone, of Colfax, one of the eight candidates for the Congressional nomination in the Third District, has suggested that the candidates meet in Spokane and decide among themselves by lot which shall have first place. Mr. Rockwell has telegraphed his acceptance of the plan.

TOGUE NAMES HIS DEPUTIES

County Prosecutors for the Fifth Judicial District.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—District Attorney E. B. Tongue, of the Fifth Judicial District, today publicly announced his deputies, as follows: Clackamas County, Livy Stipp; Clatsop County, Howard Brownell; Washington County, Thomas H. Tongue, Jr.

The appointment for Columbia County will not be made until the end of the week, when the District Attorney will attend court at St. Helens, to try a number of tax cases.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—Livy Stipp, appointed deputy prosecutor for Clackamas County, has just stepped out of the office of Justice of the Peace, after three terms, and is a well-known lawyer of this city. Howard M. Brownell, deputy for Clatsop County, is a son of ex-State Senator George C. Brownell, and obtained his law education here.

ARREST GREEK LABORERS

Employes Oregon Electric Give Bail and Are Bound Over.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 7.—Deputy Sheriff Ward Downs last night arrested 14 Greeks, found on the Reghitto place, this side of Beaverton, working for the Oregon Electric. They were brought to Hillsboro. Chief Engineer Miller came out from Portland in an automobile, accompanied by Harrison Allen, counsel for the railway. The Greeks were released on bail furnished by the railway company, and Chief Engineer Miller, who was present at the trouble Sunday, when the Reghitto woman is alleged to have been injured, waived examination and was bound over to the Circuit Court.

EXAMINED AS TO HER SANITY

Mrs. Anna Guyer, Widow of Well-Known Artist, in Hillsboro Court.

HILLSBORO, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. Anna Guyer, aged 75 years, and widow of an artist who was well known on the Pacific Coast years ago, was tried for insanity today, and the County Court still has the case under advisement. Guyer's best work was "Custer's Last Stand," and this painting, when exhibited at San Francisco, received much favorable mention. Guyer died several years ago, and the widow has been working by the day to support herself, the husband leaving her but a small home.

Youngest in Command in State.

ALBANY, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—First Lieutenant Stanley Hammel was unanimously elected captain of Company G, Fourth Infantry, Oregon National Guard, of this city, last evening. He will succeed Captain C. B. Winn, who resigned to resume his staff position as quartermaster of the Third Infantry. Hammell is only 24 years old and will be the youngest officer commanding a company in the Oregon National Guard. He is a son of J. C. Hammell, proprietor of the Hotel Corvallis, in Corvallis, and the Hotel Revere, in Albany, and is associated with his father in the management of the latter hostelry.

Examinations Easier, Maybe.

SALEM, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—Superintendent of Public Instruction Ackerman announced today that contrary to the usual custom no questions for the August teachers' examination will be taken from the course of study. This change has been made because of the fact that the supply of copies of the course of study has been exhausted and it may be impossible or very inconvenient for some who contemplate taking the examination to secure copies to study. A new edition of the course of study will be ready for distribution about August 15 and at the February and subsequent examinations the practice of taking questions from the course of study will be resumed.

Home Company to Extend Lines.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—Representatives of the DeVarney Wagoner Company met with the directors of McMinnville Local & Long Distance Telephone Company last evening and announced active work to begin on the line connecting this city with the Home Company in Portland. All poles necessary for construction have been purchased and are being delivered along the line. Work is to begin at Sherwood, one crew working toward Portland and another in the direction of McMinnville.

Chehalis Asks for Bond Bids.

CHEHALIS, Wash., July 7.—(Special.)—Last night the City Council referred the matter of advertising for the sale of the $175,000 special water fund bonds to a special committee with power to act. Bids are to be received up to August 17. With the advertising for bids for the sale of the bonds, bids will be called for the construction of the plant for the proposed new gravity system. Already the Council has received numerous inquiries regarding the subject.

East Former Albany Man.

ALBANY, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—Walter East, who killed himself in the Uncle Sam Hotel in Portland yesterday, was a resident of Albany for many years. He left here about five years ago and went to Polk County. East was employed as a laborer in this city. He was periodically a heavy drinker, but it was understood he had abandoned the habit about the time he left Albany.

Powder Burns Prove Serious.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 7.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dauchy, Sr., who were terribly burned last Friday morning while making powder in their yard at Gladstone, were taken to a Portland hospital tonight in an automobile. There condition is worse than was at first suspected.

A NEGRO GIRL, CHAMPION SPELLER

Winner Says She Largely Owes Success to Reading of Newspapers.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dispatch to the North American.

While nearly 6000 people looked on, Cleveland's team of 15 children won the National spelling championship in the contest at the Hippodrome today.

Out of 500 words, the Clevelanders missed but 38. Pittsburg was second, with 47 words missed. New Orleans was third with 66, and Erie fourth with 85.

The Cleveland schools challenged the schools of the country. Pittsburg, Pa., New Orleans, La., and Erie, Pa., accepted the challenge. In this orthographic match the members of the teams were mixed and each contestant was known by a number only.

Two girls covered themselves with especial glory—Marie Bratton, a little negro girl of Cleveland, and Mae Thursby, of Pittsburg. They went through the long list of difficult words without a mistake.

As soon as the results were announced President Haserot called 14-year-old Marie Bratton to the front of the stage, and, amid the cheers of the audience, presented to her a gold badge, signifying that she is the champion speller of the best team of the United States.

"I did not enter the spelling contest," she said as she stepped from the Hippodrome platform, "for personal glory, but to try to help bring honor to my teacher and my school. I studied spelling all I could, and believe I have learned to spell from reading the newspapers. There are very few words in everyday use that do not appear continually in the papers."

Mae Thursby, of Pittsburg, who also submitted a perfect paper, was given a medal by the Pittsburg Board of Education. For winning third place, Superintendent Warren Easton, of the New Orleans schools, announced that he would give his pupils a trip to Mammoth Cave, as well as to Niagara Falls.

Each child was given a numbered card, on which his name and the city he represented were written. The papers were numbered according to these cards, and the results announced by numbers. But 15 seconds were allowed for the writing of each word. No word was defined. Each one was pronounced twice. Time was set by the beating of a drum. In the oral contest the words were pronounced by Professor S. H. Clark, of the public-speaking department, Chicago University.

Some of the Hard Ones.

Here are some of the most difficult words:

Separate	Regretted	Hygiene
Develop	Noticeable	Siege
Whether	Restaurant	Niece
February	Curiosity	Ceiling
Benefited	Miniature	Chimney
Grammar	Brethren	Necessarily
Accommodate	Umbrella	Partition
Embarrass	Persevere	Capital
Accidence	Arctic	Muscle
Parallel	Particular	Preparation
Judgment	Adjacent	Victuals
Management	Pumpkin	Diseased
Analysis	Recognize	Millinery
Lettuce	Similar	Sovereign
Preceded	Admittance	Mischievous
Occasion	Irrelevant	Several
Divisible	Foreigner	Laboratory
Changeable	Deceit	Balloon
Supersede	Principal	Geography
Occurrent	Professor	Cistern
Committee	Descendants	Misspelled
Chief	Government	Equipage
Together	Analyze	Cemetery
Beginning	Detached	Conscience
Surprise	Governor	Architect
Thorough	Cleanse	Stationery
Negroes	Vertical	Athletic
Fulfil	Prejudice	Convenience

NEW RUSSIAN GIANT AWES LONDON

Visitor Measures 9 Feet 3 Inches in Height; World's Tallest Man.

London (Eng.) Dispatch to Chicago Inter Ocean.

One visitor in London is attracting attention wherever he goes. He is the tallest man in the world, Theodorovitch Machnow.

His enormous bulk—for he is 9 feet 3 inches high, and each of his large yellow boots would make a child's bath tub—attracted a large crowd, which followed him everywhere when he visited the Franco-British exhibition and tried to lose himself in the crowd.

But he was quickly overpowered by the grave paths, and it was a weary giant who arrived at the Ceylon village about 5 o'clock.

Rickshaw men looked askance at him, and had immediate business elsewhere, and arm-chair pushers turned pale at the thought of a summons from him. But Maricar, the Ceylon dwarf doctor, laughed heartily at him.

Machnow wore a cap and a blue cloth frock suit with silk lapels, and burly policemen trembled till they saw that he could hardly drag his feet along.

His motor car had been left at the Wood-lane entrance, and it took an hour to obtain Imre Kiraly's essential personal permission to have it sent through the grounds to Lipton's tea-room to call for "one giant and suite."

Asleep in the car as it drove through the grounds was Master Nicholas Machnow, the giant's little son, very small for his 7 years, and a mere speck as he sat at his father's knee and ate plum cake.

The giant owns broad versts and many horses in Russia, and is no longer the peasant he was a few years ago, but a land owner. He thinks the White City very fine, but he is shy, and cannot be joyous in a crowd.

Favors Brick Buildings for Stables.

PORTLAND, July 7.—(To the Editor.)—Is it possible to force the housing of dumb animals in fireproof structures, or at least in brick buildings?

Fifty horses cremated in a fire that destroyed the old tottering pile of kindling-wood that has stood so many years at Fifth and Ankeny streets and used as a stable, "a veritable death-trap," should cause the eyes of those interested in the protection of dumb animals to be opened to the dire necessity of abolishing the great number of like structures situated in different parts of the city and used for the same purpose.

Who can guess how many poor horses will be cremated, tied in their stalls, when, for instance, the old Exposition building is destroyed by fire? And there are dozens of dilapidated, tumble-down shacks in this city, at present being used as stables, where hundreds of horses are housed.

This is not right. It is not humane and it should never be allowed to exist.

DR. GEORGE F. KOEHLER.

Wilhelmus at the Bridge.

New York Sun.

Then out spake Bill Bryanus—
For speaking was his graft—
"To every Democrat on earth
Dark looms the name of Taft.
But how can we die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of Free Silver
And other fallen gods?

"Then nominate, Sir Chairman,
With all the speed you may;
I, with one more to help me,
Will hold Bill Taft at bay.
The Democrats' defection
Must stop right now, by gee!
Now who will stand at my left hand
In this campaign with me?"

Then out spake { Gov. Johnson, Woodrow Wilson, Gen. Weaver, Judge Gray, Archibald McNeil, Ex-Gov. Vardaman, George F. Williams, David R. Francis, Mayor McClellan, William R. Hearst, Judge Gaynor, Gum-Shoe Bill Stone, etc., etc., etc.

A statesman proud was he:
"Lo, I'll not grace the second place
In this campaign with thee!"
And out spake lots of others,
As bold as they could be:
"Yourself go chase! No second place
In this campaign for me!"