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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1908.

THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE.

Approximation of the two platforms, Republican and Democratic, to each other makes it difficult for persons who do not understand the historic and fundamental differences of our political parties to decide between them. Mr. Clifford Dammon, No. 982 East Seventh street, North (Portland), writes:

Each day I read your editorial page carefully. Being young and inexperienced, the mistakes of Mr. Bryan and his party, which you so clearly point out from day to day, are of incalculable value in forming a just opinion. I am sure your efforts are appreciated by every one.

On the other hand, is it not necessary that we know something of the principles of the Republican party; something of what it has done in the past, something of what it strives to accomplish in the future? What I have observed does not draw me closer to the Republican party.

It is admitted that there is close approximation of the declarations and demands of the two platforms, Republican and Democratic, at this time. But the approximation is apparent, rather than real, and moreover is but temporary. It appears now, because there is no clearly defined matter to fight over, as there has been heretofore and will be again. The real difference between parties is to be found in their historic character; in their past contests on vital questions or matters of highest import in National life and politics. Overlook this distinction, and one party now is about the same as another. And neither will have any actual significance.

But what has the Republican party done? It has asserted the principle of nationality and kept the country united, against the purposes and efforts of its opponents, in war and in peace. Its main principles were confirmed by abolition of slavery and by the surrender at Appomattox. Since then it has directed the country through the greatest period of prosperity it ever has known; it has taken care of the National finances and crushed all monetary heresies; it has defeated the effort made in Bryan's former campaigns to debase the money standard, reject gold, and make silver the standard of the money of the country; and thus it has averted National dishonor and general bankruptcy. It hasn't made sunshine and rain and crops; but it has safely and wisely directed the policy of the country; not without mistakes, indeed, chief of which was indiscriminate enfranchisement of a race not yet fitted for the suffrage. But it has preserved the country from the misfortunes that would have followed the acceptance of the doctrines and purposes of its political opponents, including dissolution of the Union, and the disgrace and ruin that would have followed the debasement of the money of the country.

The primary difference between the parties exists in human nature. One is in favor of authority and efficiency in government and affairs, whether against a rebellion of National proportions or a city riot; the other opposes assertion of authority, and sympathizes with those who think they are "oppressed" by the conditions which government and society find it necessary to maintain and enforce for their preservation. From Washington to Roosevelt, one of the great parties of the country has been an integrating force; from Jefferson to Bryan the other of the great parties has been a force of disintegration. The great Civil War was the leading incident of the difference or division; but there have been many more.

BOSTON'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should award a medal to the Boston man who has invented a substitute for the overhead checkrein— that is, unless the inventor first gets a medal from some society for the encouragement of humor. The Boston inventor has secured from the United States Government a patent for his appliance and in his specifications he relates that it operates in accordance with the well-known fact that when a horse holds his head high he invariably throws his ears forward. Therefore he devised a small and almost invisible brace to be attached to the top of a bridle in such a manner that it will hold a horse's ears forward. It follows, according to logic as it is taught in Boston, that a horse so equipped will hold his head up without a check rein.

The idea is one that is capable of almost unlimited application. As all horsemen know, when a horse travels very fast he holds his tail nearly straight out behind. According to Boston logic, the conclusion is inevitable that if a horse's tail be held in a horizontal position he will be able to make much faster time than he otherwise would. This suggestion is particularly valuable just before the beginning of the Fall race meets.

Then, too, the same principle could undoubtedly be applied to men as well as to horses. Everyone has observed that a man who goes about with his hands in his coat pockets is economical almost to the point of miserliness, while one who has a habit of keeping his hands in his pants pockets is free in spending money. Then by sewing up the pants pockets of a spendthrift, his prodigal tendencies could be overcome. Closing the coat pockets of a miser would cause him to spend his savings freely. It has been known from time immemorial that when a man runs very fast he swings his arms rapidly. The Boston inventor should devise some sort of mechanism which would make a man's arms move rapidly, thereby enabling him to increase his speed indefinitely. The more one thinks about it the more important becomes this Boston idea of controlling a horse's ears. Any man who has observed the ways and habits of dumb brutes and of human beings will be able to suggest innumerable ways in which the same principle can be utilized. The inventor should be recognized, not only by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but by all scientific, philosophical and other learned organizations.

WHEN IT IS CALLED HUMBUG.

If any one thing could be more ludicrous than another, it is the spectacle of Judge Parker, candidate four years ago of the plutocratic element of the Democratic party, now stumping for the Bryan end of the combination, which last time repudiated Parker with scorn and contempt.

Not only this, but the Bryan Democracy is now posing as a poor man's party, the party of the shirtless, one-gallus democracy; and Parker, attorney at New York of several of the biggest trusts and combinations of the country, plutocrat of plutocrats, is out on the stump for the candidate who is to crush the trusts and bring the poor man into his own.

Yet there are those who wince and whimper and say naughty words, when this game is called humbug.

WHERE HORTICULTURE THRIVES.

The Department of Horticulture of the Oregon Agricultural College has just issued a fifty-page bulletin on Wasco County orchards which every fruitgrower should procure and read. While the bulletin does not undertake to give a detailed account of the manner in which an orchard should be conducted, it does point out a multitude of the methods pursued in one of the best fruitgrowing sections of the state. Wasco County methods will not always be applicable to other sections, but in many particulars they will be, and the intelligent grower will see at once many suggestions in the bulletin that will be helpful to him, even though he lives in a county far from Wasco (or Hood River, now created from Wasco). The bulletin is a report of a survey of the orchards by Professors C. I. Lewis and R. W. Allen, who found Wasco an interesting county to work in. In one of their introductory paragraphs they give this interesting information, which should serve as a stimulus to those engaged in fruitgrowing:

It has indeed been interesting work in this county. Taking Hood River as an example, we find an agricultural community where the average orchard is only 16 acres in area and where the returns have reached a mark as high as $1500 per acre, while the average net returns through the entire valley was not far from $500 per acre for bearing orchards. Here we find many men, located ten years ago with a few hundred dollars, who now have young orchards that are selling as high as $1000 per acre and who count their wealth from $40,000 to $60,000. Any community that will support a family on 16 acres is indeed interesting. What will its future be? That is an interesting study for the sociologist, for this region promises to develop into an ideal agricultural community.

PARKS FOR SMALL CITIES AND TOWNS.

Nearly all the larger towns of Oregon have established high schools and public libraries, and are now turning their attention to public parks. Salem and Pendleton are among the cities that have had the matter under most earnest consideration, newspapers in each of these places having urged the importance of provision of this kind for the comfort and enjoyment of the people. The subject is one that may well receive the attention of any town that hopes to grow to any size, for eventually parks will be needed. Since it takes many years to produce shade trees large enough to make a park worthy of the name, a public enterprise of this kind cannot be undertaken too soon. Some of the cities of Oregon are particularly favored by Nature, trees being plentiful and natural parks being located adjacent to the city limits. But other cities, located in a treeless region, or suffering from the misguided industry of early pioneers, must plant and nurture the trees which will in future years give cooling shade to those who must seek recreation in public parks.

Fortunate indeed is the city so planned and laid out that trees may be grown along the streets and in the front and back yards of generous-sized lots. Such a city, if the trees be properly protected and cared for, becomes one immense park, for the sidewalks are shaded and every residence lot has space for flower gardens and shrubs. Of course trees must disappear from the business portion of every city, but in the residence district shade trees may be grown as well as not, adding to the beauty of the surroundings, reducing the temperature in Summer and diminishing the dust nuisance. Though Oregon knows little of the excessive heat of the Eastern States, protection from the direct rays of the sun is pleasant here as elsewhere. The city that neglects to plant shade trees, or that permits vandals to destroy them, loses one of the greatest sources of pleasure any place can possess.

Even though a city may have trees along all its streets and around nearly all its homes, public parks are also needed. There must be open-air meeting-places for use on public occasions. There must be playgrounds for the children away from the dust and danger of the street. There must be lounging-places for those who wish a place in which to spend their leisure time and who do not wish to seek the attractions of a bar-room or a den of vice. A large city like Portland has need for an extensive park requiring considerable expense for maintenance. The smaller cities of the state need not and should not undertake to establish such large parks, for the initial cost would be great and maintenance charges would be out of proportion to the benefits derived.

There are at least a dozen towns in Oregon, and perhaps more, that should have two or three parks, each of such size and character as recreation grounds for old and young. Nearly all cities in Oregon are spread over an area much greater than is necessary in proportion to the population. One park, located on the outskirts of such a city, is of comparatively little use. Several parks, or park blocks, as they might be called, located in different portions of a city, would make excellent recreation grounds if the trees were large enough to make a good shade. The cost of keeping such parks in order would be practically nothing. In medium-sized towns the effort should be to make a park useful rather than ornamental. To be useful it must be easily accessible. A park maintained for its scenic beauty is almost invariably an expensive luxury. It is frequented most by those who need it least.

Aside from its immediate value as a park, a tract of land purchased by a city is a good business investment. Every growing city needs new schoolhouse sites from time to time. If purchased after residences have been erected thereon, such a site costs much more than its actual value for building purposes. The residence buildings must be torn down or moved away. A park block could be easily transformed into a most excellent schoolhouse site. Almost any town in Oregon that buys a vacant block in its suburbs now and uses it for park purposes for twenty years will have need of it then as a schoolhouse site. In the meantime its usefulness as a park would justify the investment.

Every town should have its public high school, its public library and its public park. Each should be established and maintained for use rather than appearance.

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH.

There was once a time when few people understood the real purpose and effect of the protective tariff. In those days it was supposed to fall a little short of the Almighty as a benefactor of mankind, and only a little. If a new gold mine was discovered in Alaska, thank the tariff for it. If the wheat crop was abundant, let the tariff have the glory. If the National health improved, the tariff was the cause of it. But the increase of popular information and intelligence has largely done away with such nonsense. Everybody now knows pretty well what the tariff has done for the country, both in the way of good and ill, and there are very few reading persons who would care to take exception to much that Judge Parker had to say about it on Tuesday night at the Heilig Theater. As he said, it is an unjust tax; but he is probably mistaken in asserting that the Democrats would be much more eager than the Republicans to revise it downward. When they had the opportunity under Cleveland they did the opposite. They raised the schedules, upon the whole, instead of lowering them. The partisan twaddle about the Wilson bill having been a free-trade measure is beneath contempt. It was in truth a bill for a high protective tariff, and what Judge Parker's party did on that occasion it is fair to presume that they would do again.

The truth of the matter is that the Democratic bosses are just as unscrupulous as any in the country, and probably more greedy than their rivals, since they have not enjoyed much plunder for a long time. The trusts which benefit by the tariff would not be likely to find these bosses entirely unapproachable when the time came for the promised revision. The advantage which the tariff gives the trusts is so real and substantial that they can afford to pay almost any price for its continuance, and it is reasonable to believe that they would pay one party as readily as another. But it can scarcely be granted to Judge Parker that without the tariff we should have no trusts. It is rather stretching the fact to say that the tariff has created them. It has been a contributing cause to their prosperity, beyond a doubt. It has tightened their grip on the consumer's throat. It has held his hands while they robbed him. But the chances are that we should have had trusts, even if we had never participated in the blessings of Dingleyism.

Instead of creating trusts the tariff sets a maximum price which they can exact from the consumer. If we had no tariff, that price would be fixed by other causes, and it would be lower than it is, but the trusts themselves would be quite likely to flourish still. The principal cause of their existence is the great economic discovery that it is cheaper for men in the same line of business to combine than it is to fight. They can make more money by plundering the consumer than by plundering one another. As long as this truth persists we shall be likely to have trusts. The basic idea which underlies these combinations is that competition is wasteful while co-operation is good husbandry. It is an idea which is likely to extend rather than to be abandoned. Perhaps also Judge Parker might have mentioned railroad rebates and discriminations among the causes of the trusts, if he had cared to be entirely candid. It is credible that the beef trust has gained more from unfair dealing with the railroads than from any other cause.

We cannot really hope, therefore, that revision of the tariff would annihilate the trusts, though it would lessen the amount of their booty. It would do something toward checking that annual drain of wealth from the West to the Atlantic seaboard which has embittered the voters on this side of the Alleghanies against what they call "Wall street." This bitterness of the Western voter against the Eastern money power will play an important part in the current campaign and in the main it will help Mr. Bryan. Of course his election would not put a stop to the flow of wealth away from those who produce it and toward those who absorb it, but a great many people think it would, and pure fancy is as important as cold fact in Presidential elections, often more important. Tariff revision, which would really help somewhat, is not likely to be hastened by the election of Mr. Bryan. Indeed it might be hindered.

"Who pays the lawyer?" is the question District Attorney Langdon asks concerning the defense of the two Greeks charged with dynamiting the home of ex-Supervisor Gallagher, of San Francisco. And that's a question the answer to which would be interesting in many cases out of court as well as in. Who pays the advocates who throng legislative halls during a session of the lawmaking body? is a question which has been many times asked, but seldom answered. If the people could always see the negotiations and transactions conducted in secret, they would much more easily understand the rather formal proceedings that are open to the public. "Who pays?" is a question that goes to the root of most of the ills that organized society is heir to.

When a man has introduced a woman to the public as his wife for sixteen years, the question whether he has deceived her becomes of secondary importance in the litigation which follows their separation. The public has some rights in a matter of this kind. If a woman should introduce a man to the upblic as her husband for sixteen years, or for sixteen days, and then announce boldly that she had never been married to him, and knew she hadn't been, there would be no corner of decent society where she could again hold up her head. We are about to learn whether a man can do the same thing. Public opinion is generally believed to be a just judge. We shall learn whether it deals the same kind of justice to a man that it would to a woman.

The chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic campaign says that "the Republicans know where to get their campaign funds." Why shouldn't they know? Every man who has enjoyed the prosperity which is fostered by Republican rule should feel a desire to have that prosperity continued, and may reasonably be expected to be willing to contribute to a campaign fund to continue it. At the close of a Democratic administration most men are too poor to contribute to any kind of a campaign. It would be surprising if Democrats knew where to go for funds, for it is difficult to imagine why any one should desire to see the Democratic party placed in power.

The accidental death of any child is a sad event, bringing inexpressible grief to those bereaved and arousing the deepest sympathy of all friends and neighbors. Particularly sad is an accident such as that which ended the life at Salem of the 2-year-old daughter of President Homan, of Willamette University, whose child was drowned while he was absent from the state and while the mother was confined to her bed. Though President and Mrs. Homan are strangers in Oregon and their circle of acquaintance is therefore small, they have the sincerest sympathy of every person who has learned of their misfortune.

The one industry in Portland that has suffered from the effects of the Wall-street panic is lumber. Dullness in this line of manufacture seems to be at an end. Production has been kept down to daily needs. It is stated on reliable authority that practically nowhere in the land is there now a 30 days' supply. Evidently the United States is once more needing Oregon fir and is willing and able to pay 10 per cent more than prevailing prices the past seven months. With restoration of the lumber industry to its normal activity, Portland is easily in the lead of every Pacific Coast city.

There is no disputing the contention of Oregon hopgrowers that they cannot afford to pay as high prices for hop-picking this year as they have paid in the past. Moreover, wages generally are not so high now as they have been in recent years. There is no doubt that men, women and children can make more money per day picking hops at 40 cents a box than at almost any other occupation. Of course every one would like to see hop-pickers receive 50 cents a box for picking, but conditions do not justify payment of such a price.

A Camas, Wash., preacher delivered an address on "Impressions of a City Council Meeting." There are many people who will seriously doubt whether a preacher's vocabulary is adequate for the task of fully describing the true impressions made by some Council meetings. A preacher should hire a street urchin to do the swearing for him while discussing such a subject.

Shooting an unarmed and defenseless man because of a grievance which may very likely be wholly imaginary may make a hero in the East, but it wouldn't out West. The Thaws and the Hainses would get scant sympathy in the section of the country where an affair of this kind is conducted with a display of courage. A coward makes a poor hero.

Several Democratic papers assert that "Cake would have won but for Fulton's friends knifing him." It is one of those assertions that lack even probable proof; but if it is true, it disproves the other assertion that Chamberlain is the actual choice, and simply means that the electors didn't want Cake. This, anyway, is the explanation.

Now we have the report that, though the Oregon hay crop is immense, the price is likely to soar because of a shortage in California. That is good news to the hay producer, but won't it afford the dairy combine an excuse to raise the price of milk sold to city consumers?

"Velly tlubble," as the Chinese American would say. The East supporting Taft because Bryan is too much like Roosevelt, and the West urged to support Bryan because Bryan is more like Roosevelt than Taft is. Here truly is a comedy of errors in politics.

The marriages of old fools, where there is any considerable estate, have an invariable result. They break up in a row, and the lawyers feed fat. Portland has supplied many an instance.

No doubt it made the present Mrs. Stevens very happy when Mr. Stevens confided to her the glad news that the woman he had been living with for sixteen years was not his wife.

If Mr. Hill hurries up and builds that road from The Dalles through Central Oregon, he'll find Mr. Harriman there—that is' if Mr. Hill's objective point is Pelican Bay.

The Hearst papers, it may be supposed, may be depended on to enter enthusiastically into the popular subscription scheme for the Independence League campaign fund.

It is interesting to note that the Parker audience took off their coats and vests so as to hear the judge in greater comfort. Well, they had 'em to take off.

"Let the pople rule," says Mr. Bryan. The same people that ruled in 1896 and 1900?

Prohibition War Not Over.

Washington Herald.

"Booze blubberers and hell-broth megaphones, like the Nashville American," begins an editorial in the American's esteemed contemporary, the Nashville Tennesseean. So you thought the prohibition war was over down there, did you? Well you see it isn't.

"SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE."

Remarks of One "Sun" on the Comments of Another Sun.

New York Sun.

While Mr. Bryan was yapping out in Lincoln to the applause of a heterogeneous assemblage of Democrats, Populists and Republicans, the solemn old Baltimore Sun was formulating a deliberate utterance which repudiated him and all his works. "Shall the people rule?" screamed Mr. Bryan, dandling and playing with his tawdry platitude as though it were a pregnant epigram. "Yes," says the Baltimore Sun, "the people shall rule by all means, but if so it must be through the medium of Taft, who knows what they want and knows how to realize their highest aspirations."

The Baltimore Sun is a queer old newspaper. It has taken up with Republican principles, policies and men before, and is likely to do it again. In 1855 it joined itself to the Lloyd Lowndes movement, as a result of which that futile but well-meaning gentleman became Governor of the state and Arthur P. Gorman, the head of the Democratic machine, put off his Senatorial toga and took a six years' holiday. It has done many freakish things at different times. It has played reform, and sniffed at the heels of Charles J. Bonaparte, and consorted with more or less industrious Mugwumps. But through it all the Sun has been the supreme organ of Democratic thought in Maryland, the vade mecum of the farmers from one end of the state to the other and far into the Shenandoah Valley, if not as far as Lexington and Staunton. The horny-handed thousands take it in good faith, swear by it with unblinking confidence and accept its teachings as they would a message from the sky.

And this paper, a prophet of Democracy as far at least as Maryland is concerned, has deliberately repudiated Bryan and declared that William H. Taft is the man who will most intelligently represent the people's wishes and can most effectively promote their interests. From one quarter, therefore, Mr. Bryan has received an answer to his theatrical inquiry, "Shall the people rule?" That was not exactly the kind of answer he expected, perhaps, but it emanates from the very neighborhood to which he is directing his harebrained overtures of evangelization. Those Southern voters at the North whose ballots he dreams of attaching to himself this year are many of them from Maryland, and now they are strengthened in their political action not only by the silent arguments of material expediency and plain common sense, but by the dispassionate admonitions of the newspaper which taught them Democracy in their youth and still presides at home over the fountain of party discipline and right-eousness.

The South proper will be Democratic this time, though for a reason not at all connected with Mr. William J. Bryan—quite the contrary, in fact—but the transplanted Southerners who vote in Northern States will want some motives stronger than they have in sight at present for subordinating their prosperity and hopes of further opulence to the parrot cry from Lincoln.

TEN ISSUES OMITTED BY BRYAN

Shrewd Statement of His Interpretation of the Democratic Platform.

New York World (Dem.).

A platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains. . . . A platform announces the party's position on the questions which are at issue, and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval.—Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance.

Fairly interpreted these two sentences have more meaning and greater political importance than anything else that has been spoken or written by Mr. Bryan or in Mr. Bryan's behalf since the campaign opened. They embody solemn pledges for the present and for the future.

The first, in the highly significant words, "what it omits," pledges the candidate against advocacy of doctrines favored by him in the past, but ignored this year in the platform. The second goes beyond his candidacy and referring to the possibility of his election, pledges him as President against ideas formerly supported by him that have not this year received party indorsement. Thus these pledges cover broadly and completely not only his course as a candidate but as President, should he be elected.

The "committed issues" which Mr. Bryan obviously had in mind, and which by this declaration are now condemned, abandoned and buried forever, may be briefly summarized as follows: (1) Free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; (2) the threat to pack the Supreme Court; (3) the election of Federal judges by popular vote; (4) denunciation of Federal courts for enforcing the laws and protecting life and property; (5) opposition to civil-service reform; (6) sympathy with mobs; (7) government ownership of railroads; (8) initiative and referendum; (9) class hatreds, and (10) sectionalism.

In turning his back upon these questions Mr. Bryan is to be credited with sincerity as well as shrewdness. He has learned that they do not appeal to Democrats. He probably has misgivings as to their validity himself. He naturally wishes to forestall Republican attacks upon his vulnerable past. It is possible, too, that a more intimate acquaintance with Democratic principles has given him increased faith in their wisdom and applicability to existing conditions. Time certainly must have convinced him, as it has others, that reason and not passion points the way to the Presidency.

Will Accept the Market Price.

CORVALLIS, Or., Aug. 17.—To the Editor.)—I saw a statement in your issue of yesterday that the landowners around Corvallis and the Oregon Agricultural College were trying to hold the state up. While some of them may have been a little high on their property, the majority of them priced their land for considerably less than land not so near the town or valley, nor nearly so desirable, is worth. This land was priced to them by the acre. The land some two or three hundred yards further away has been platted and is selling rapidly at $250 to $550 per lot, 50x100 and 50x120. The land they are wanting will plat nicely and will sell at the same prices more readily than this being sold.

Will you please count up and see where this will put it and even allow the streets taken out, which we are not supposed to do. We don't wish to be extortionate, but we do want something near what others are selling theirs for. All we ask is that the committee come up, or have some one come and see what other land of the same quality and lying as near the town and college as ours is selling for. Then I think there will be no need of any condemnation proceedings. There may be one, and possibly two, who would be a little obstinate; but the majority will be reasonable. We will be willing to select a man and they a man, and those two, if not able to agree, to select a third, and settle this way, if they so desire. All we want is justice.

G. R. FARRA.

Senator Bourne Gets a New Name.

Mr. Bryan's Commoner.

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, who offered a prize of $1000 for the best essay urging the renomination of Roosevelt, is now wondering whom he will hold responsible for the gold brick he acquired.

Lest None Get Away.

Forest Grove News.

Dr. Large has both phones.

DISAPPEARS FROM HIS HOME.

Louis H. Kretzer, of The Dalles, Has Not Been Seen Since Saturday.

THE DALLES, Or., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Officers of this city and county are seeking the whereabouts of Louis H. Kretzer, a well-known young man of The Dalles, who disappeared from his home here last Saturday night. He signified his intention of going down town, supposedly to return within a short time. Nothing has since been seen or heard of him by his family. Some weeks ago young Kretzer received a severe blow on the head, which his family fear may have caused mental derangement, as no other reason for his disappearance can be advanced. He has a wife and four children.

New Members of Military Board.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Captain Kenneth, C. Masteller and First Lieutenant Howard S. Miller, Coast Artillery Corps, are relieved as members of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., and First Lieutenants Wesley W. K. Hamilton and Charles C. Burt, Coast Artillery Corps, are detailed in their stead.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect as soon as practicable after the maneuvers at American Lake, with permission to apply for an extension of 12 days, is granted Captain J. R. Harris, Medical Corps.

Captain William K. Moore, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to the artillery districts in the order named and make the inspection of artillery post telephone and fire control installation as contemplated in general orders, War Department, District of Columbia and District of Puget Sound.

Goes Back to Stand Trial.

COLVILLE, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Chief of Detectives Perdue, of Victoria, arrived here today to convey to British Columbia Guarino Beniamino, the Italian, who was arrested by Sheriff Graham last Friday upon a charge of larceny of a considerable sum of money intrusted to his care by his employer to be used in payment of wages due the workmen over whom he was foreman in a brick yard. Beniamino denied the charge when arrested and declared he would not return to British Columbia for trial without extradition. Later, however, he decided to return without a fight.

Centralia Schools Renamed.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The growth of the city has caused the Board of Education to change the names of the various schools of the place. The North School will hereafter be known as the High School, it being far from the northern limits of the city. The South School will be known as the Lincoln School. A portable building will be placed on the school site in the northeast part of the city. This will be known as Logan School. Mountain View and Oak View Schools will retain their old names.

Prisoners for Alcatraz.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the commanding officer, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will send, under proper guard, the following-named military convicts to the Pacific branch, United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, California: Samuel Kelley, Joel S. Lelart, Howard E. Oakley, Fred A. Molke, Alfred J. Argens, William E. Seyler, Floyd D. Smith, Merido Evans, Carrel W. Davis, George P. Brown and William A. Bohn.

Hop Crop Light in Marion.

HUBBARD, Or., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Hops and hop-picking are uncertainties at the present time. Not all the hops in this part of Marion County were cultivated or cared for this year and now, owing to the extremely weak market, it is highly probable that many yards that have been cultivated will not be picked. The crop is not a heavy one, as many of the long arms on the lower part of the vines have no hops on at all. Picking will be several days later than usual.

Mill Nearing Completion.

LAKEVIEW, Or., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Lakeview's new flouring mill will soon be ready for operation. When the need for a flour mill at home was suggested last Winter, the merchants of Lakeview and farmers of Goose Lake Valley subscribed the necessary funds to establish a mill. The building is now complete, the machinery on the ground and flour will be turned out this Fall.

Limits Speed of Autos.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The City Council has passed the ordinance regulating the speed of automobiles within the city limits. Twelve miles an hour on streets, with a four-mile speed at crossings, is the limit fixed. The Council has also passed the ordinance recently introduced requiring that all sidewalks within the fire limits be built of cement.

Chafin to Speak in Washington.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 19.—H. K. Rockhill, of the Prohibition State Committee, today received information that Presidential Nominee Chafin will reach this state August 31. He will open his campaign in Spokane on that date, will speak in North Yakima September 1 and in Seattle on September 2 and September 3 in Tacoma.

Fisherman Drowned at Astoria.

ASTORIA, Or., Aug. 19.—Axel Hellem, a fisherman, was drowned Tuesday night by falling off the wharf of the cannery of A. Booth & Co., being intoxicated at the time. His body was recovered this morning by grappling. He was a native of Norway, 21 years of age and unmarried. He has a number of relatives in Portland, where he formerly resided.

Old Courthouse Demolished.

COLVILLE, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The old Courthouse at the corner of Main and Jeanet streets, which was built in 1886, at a cost of about $3000, was torn down this week to be replaced with a handsome brick and stone building at a cost of $25,000, to be owned and occupied by the Bank of Colville.

Denounce "Twisting" Practice.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 19.—"Twisting" was the subject of several hours' discussion before the National convention of life underwriters today which resulted finally in the adoption by a unanimous vote of a resolution denouncing the practice. "Twisting" is the vernacular of insurance men for the efforts of any insurance agent to persuade any person already insured to leave the company in which he is insured for the alleged superiority of another. Many speakers spoke of the practice in strongly denunciatory language.

Miss Farrett's Petition Denied.

In the Federal Court yesterday Judge Gilbert denied the application of Helga Farrett to take depositions of witnesses in Buffalo and New York. She is suing W. B. Merseneau for $50,000, personal damages for breach of promise, and wanted to take the depositions of several witnesses in the Eastern cities.

NINETEEN CASES QUASHED

Criminal Charges Are Dropped in Circuit Court.

Presiding Judge Morrow has dismissed 19 criminal charges in the Circuit Court upon the recommendation of District Attorney Cameron. In most of the cases the District Attorney believed that trials would only entail upon the state a useless expense, as he believes there is not evidence enough to secure conviction. Among the cases dismissed are two in which the charge is threatening to kill. The defendants were bound over from the Municipal Court, and the men released on bail. In one case the charge is assault and battery, and in another larceny. Two charges of giving liquor to minors have been dismissed, and three of selling tobacco to minors. In three cases the charge is contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

A number of cases were filed more than a year ago, and in several cases the accused men have not been located. The Circuit Court docket is badly congested, cases now being set as far ahead as September, and this has caused the District Attorney and his deputies to go carefully over the cases in hand, and to recommend for dismissal minor cases where a conviction of the accused would be well nigh impossible. The cases dismissed are as follows:

John Doe, filed June 7, 1907; charge, giving liquor to minor; Herbert Martin, complaining witness; latter sent to reform school.

John Doe, filed July 16, 1907; giving liquor to a minor; Walter Johnson, complaining witness; latter on probation.

Lloyd Campbell, filed July 16, 1907; obtaining money by false pretenses; W. W. Davis, complaining witness.

Dick Million, filed August 6, 1907; assault; Virginia Mead, complaining witness.

A. E. Thomas, filed August 13, 1907; assault and battery; Lelia Thomas, complaining witness.

John Kruse, filed September 27, 1907, contributing to the delinquency of a minor; complaining witness, Minnie Walz; latter on probation.

J. J. Bloom, filed October 26, 1907; selling tobacco to a minor; Herman Lebrasse, complaining witness.

E. F. Gibbs, filed October 26, 1907; selling tobacco to minor; James V. Spangle, complaining witness.

Joseph Sugarman, filed October 26, 1907; selling tobacco to minor; Lloyd Fisher, complaining witness.

Louis A. Cohen, filed December 16, 1907; receiving stolen property.

G. S. Palmer, filed December 16, 1907; disturbing the peace.

Rush Elmore, filed December 17, 1907; contributing to the delinquency of a minor; W. E. Buffum, complaining witness.

Joseph G. Carson, filed December 24, 1907; threatening to kill; Elizabeth B. Carson, complaining witness.

Solomon Hermstein, filed December 26, 1907; receiving stolen property; Ah Powell, complaining witness.

Matilda Hugenin and Omer Hugenin, filed January 31, 1908; larceny; Ethel Kern, complaining witness.

Howard C. Green, filed February 24, 1908; fugitive from justice.

T. Komato, filed March 28, 1908; contributing to the delinquency of a minor; Emil and Peter Kellborn, complaining witnesses.

Louis St. John, filed May 15, 1908; adultery; Chris Peterson, complaining witness.

W. L. Carmack, filed June 10, 1908; threat to kill.

MITCHELL ESTATE DELAYED

Cannot Be Settled Pending Decision in United States Court.

The John H. Mitchell estate cannot be closed until Judge Wolverton hands down a decision in the United States Court. This is the statement made in the second report of David M. Dunne, administrator, filed with the County Court yesterday. Mr. Dunne's report shows that he has waited three months for this decision, and that it has been more than a year since the motion was filed.

The object of the motion was to have the $1000 fine imposed upon Mitchell July 25, 1905, cancelled on the ground that the prosecution and punishment abated at Mitchell's death. The motion was made in June, 1907. Briefs were submitted by counsel for the administrator last April, and by the Government last May, after Judge Wolverton had heard the arguments.

Dunne says he was unable to sell a portion of the real property of the estate January 16, as expected, because the buyer was dissatisfied with the title. The administrator was unable, he says, to obtain from the widow a deed conveying her dower interests.

The report shows the total receipts from the estate to have been $6467.14 to date. This amount includes $3758.10 received from S. C. Ward foroll stocks, and a balance of $1849.04 on hand when the first report was made. The disbursements include a mortgage redemption for $1316.67, paid W. H. Kolman and $1248.63, representing a third of the proceeds from the sale of oil stocks, paid to A. H. Tanner.

MRS. DEACON CHARGES ABUSE

Proprietor of Sherman House Is Granted Divorce.

That her husband, John G. Deacon, nearly choked her to death in his effort to make her converse with him, and was only prevented from committing murder by the timely arrival of others was the statement of Amy Deacon before Judge Morrow in the Circuit Court yesterday. She said that this assault was made July 26. Although Mrs. Deacon made the statement that she is a woman who does not talk much, she was free to express herself while on the witness stand. The couple were married at Buffalo, N. Y., April 14, 1895, where Deacon was a streetcar man. His wife said that since the wedding she has been obliged to support him and in the last six months to endure his abuse. Judge Morrow granted the divorce.

Mrs. Deacon conducts the Sherman House, at Eleventh and Washington streets. Deacon recently brought suit against her, asking that a receiver be appointed for the business, in which he claimed an interest. He said that his wife had converted the funds to her own use. This suit was dismissed.

Abbie Jacobs has filed a divorce suit in the Circuit Court against Ward E. Jacobs. He charges her with deserting him March 30, last year. They were married September 17, 1893.

Baumgartner Refused Damages.

The County Commissioners refused yesterday morning to allow the claim of F. T. Baumgartner for damages to his automobile while coming to Portland along the Base Line Road. Baumgartner's chauffeur endeavored to escape a collision with the county's steam road roller, and ran into a number of gravel wagons which had been left beside the road. He demanded $180 damages.

Final Account in Evans Estate.

The final account of Peter F. Johnson in the estate of Charles Evans shows the receipts to have been $1933.30, and the disbursements $236.35.

Kimberly Threatened by Fire.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 19.—Forest fires burned all night in the neighborhood of Kimberly, and Kimberly and Sullivan are threatened. A serious fire is burning a mile from Moyie and another near Ryan. The Canadian Pacific and the government have called on their fire fighters around Kimberly, but any attempt to control the flames is out of the question.

Destroys Cleveland's Old Home.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Workmen will begin soon to tear down the house at No. 12 West Fifty-first street, the last New York home of the late Grover Cleveland. The property has been purchased from E. C. Benedict and is to be replaced with a modern residence. Grover Cleveland in April of 1892 leased the house of Mr. Benedict.