

The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-class Matter. Published Daily, Except on Sundays, and on the 1st and 15th of Each Month. Price, Five Cents. Single Copies, Two Cents. Foreign Postage Extra. Advertising Rates: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$4.00; One Month, \$2.00. Copying and Printing: 100 Copies, 10 Cents; 500 Copies, 35 Cents; 1000 Copies, 65 Cents; 5000 Copies, 2.50 Dollars; 10000 Copies, 4.50 Dollars. Foreign Postage Extra. Eastern Business Office: The S. C. Beck with Special Agency—New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore. Tribune Building.

Portland, Tuesday, June 21, 1910.

ME. BRYAN AS A SAGE.

It is superficial to set down Mr. Bryan's apostrophe to Governor Harmon, of Ohio, as inspired merely by envy. The latter gentleman comes ever more conspicuously to the front as the National exponent of Democracy. It is not surprising, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, is the popular election of Federal Senators. When the call for the state Democratic convention in Ohio was issued it contained various matters of more or less importance, but up to the time of the popular election of Senators it was silent. Mr. Bryan, noticing the hiatus in the conventional call, and grieving over what seemed to him the loss of an opportunity, proceeded to address himself to Mr. Harmon through the Commoner. His words were partly in the nature of a rebuke, partly a sort of trumpet call to action. "If you enjoy any influence at all with the state committee, why do you not exert it to have the nomination of a Senator included in the business of the state convention? Perhaps you did use it for all it was worth and failed. If so, then you need not give up hope. There is still another chance. You can go before the convention itself, as Governor Marshall, of Indiana, did, and there, in the presence of the assembled cohorts of the Buckeye Democracy, make the fight of your life for the great idea."

UPPER WILLAMETTE IMPROVEMENT.

The Willamette River, properly improved and with a channel maintained the year round, would offer transportation facilities to a large extent. It is on the lower reaches it already presents an excellent highway over which considerable low grade freight is moved at rates much less than are obtained by the railroads. Unfortunately, it is on the upper river where rail facilities are missing that the channel has been neglected. It is undoubtedly true, as stated by a correspondent, that with the exception of a few dams that a totally inadequate for the purpose intended, there is not one dollar's worth of permanent improvement in the aid of navigation discernible on the river; notwithstanding the fact that the money that has been frittered away. While the Willamette offers no such volume of water as is available for improvement on the upper reaches of the Columbia, there is still a sufficient quantity of water to permit of a project, to provide a good channel for light-draft boats, if the water be properly confined. The work of making a permanent channel would be much less expensive than that of building a canal on the lower river, where the volume of water is much greater and the silt deposits large. This improvement, work, however, when it is undertaken, should be of a permanent nature. For many years past the upper Willamette and the Columbia rivers, to deposit the sand removed from the channel so close to the cut made that in less than a year it washed back in again. Work on the lower river will not do for the upper Willamette, for while the traffic will make handsome returns for a permanent improvement, it will not prove so remunerative if it is made to bear the expense of an annual re-dredging to clear the same obstructions from the channel. The Oregonian is in favor of river improvements wherever there is any advantage to be gained at all in keeping the water open to navigation. It offers a good field for such work, and some of the money being wasted in endeavoring to maintain a river steamboat service on routes already served by railroads at lower rates than the water route, might be better applied to the improvement of the upper Willamette, where there are no railroads, and where transportation is sadly needed. The railroads entering Portland have been so busy that they have not been able to neglect to aid any portion of the rich region that pays tribute to the city.

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S TRIP.

It is startling to read that all the seats in the Deutschland for its contemplated 800-mile trip have been taken. Cheapness was not the prime inducement, certainly, since the price ranges from \$25 to \$50—that is, up to 64 cents a mile, which is expensive traveling. The Deutschland is a commercial ship, the first in the world. Its voyage is to be made from Friedrichshafen to Dusseldorf by way of Cologne and two or three other important German towns, but whether it will settle down to take on passengers or let them off at the different places is not stated. It is just as well to stir up a little excitement in ourselves over this event, if for no other reason, by anticipating the future. A thousand years from now, when flying has become the only recognized method of travel, people will look back to the flight of the Deutschland as we look back to the trip of the Deutschland. But there will be a difference. Steam has made a great revolution in travel, but the one that the flying machine will make when it is perfected will be immeasurably greater. It will revolutionize the world with its railroads. The flying machine may some time render them all useless, so that they will be taken up and cast into plowshares. That will be a happy day for the world. It is not in vain that we demonstrate how little hope there is in his success. It is hard to build where there is no foundation.

The latest survey of the Columbia River bar shows a depth of 9000 feet wide. This would indicate that the

jetty has failed to narrow up the channel as it is necessary it should be narrowed in order to secure great depth of water at the river entrance. While the details of the survey have not been announced, it would seem that the building of a jetty was a necessity, in order that the waters of the river could be confined in a narrower channel. The construction of the additional jetty might be avoided, however, if the dredging work is put to work in time to accomplish something before the winter gales set in. There has always been an element of uncertainty in the possible result with only one jetty to confine the mighty river. The Columbia River Commission, when a dredge scoops out a channel and carries the sand to sea and dumps it, the improvement is certain and lasting.

JOHN H. MCGRAW.

The sturdy fight being made against wasting disease by John H. McGraw, on his sick-bed at Seattle, does not surprise any who know the quality of the man. All his life he has fearlessly faced odds, and usually he has been a victor. Mr. McGraw has long been an important figure in Washington. He was one of the founders of the anti-Chinese riots in Seattle; and he kept public order though the effort was severe. He was Governor during the Populist days and presided at Seattle, the place of a Republican politician he was for the good standard in 1896, when few were willing to stand with him, though it must be said to the everlasting credit of McGraw and his followers that the election of the Populists was averted. His inevitable defeat, had the courage to be among the first in the United States to declare directly against free silver. He has not since held public office, nor has he striven for it. He has been a frequent speaker in Washington, Mr. McGraw was as frequently with the minority as with the majority. But it made no difference. He went steadily on his way, for compromise was never in his vocabulary. At the time he was elected to the legislature of 1896, he was a man of courage, integrity, truth and candor. What finer heritage could anyone leave?

THE SAME DEMOCRATIC GAME.

All over Oregon Democrats are registering as Republicans in order that they may participate again in primary nomination of Republican candidates. This is the same Democratic game, in fashion; two years later they repeated the performance with increased fervor; now they are at it anew, with even greater enthusiasm. They pursue themselves in this business, make their money, and then they register as like U'ren, Bourne and Brownell. But their game is not admired by citizens who like fair play, square dealing and straightforward politics. In Multnomah County only 760 citizens are registered as Democrats, and 4200 have registered as Republicans. Thus there are six times as many so-called Republicans as Democrats. Yet in the Presidential election in 1908—the truest possible test of party division—there received less than 10 per cent as many votes as Bryan. In the election of Representative in Congress that year—a fair test of party division—Ellis received twice and a half as many votes as the Democratic candidate. In the whole state the registration showed 56,396 men enrolled as Republicans and 32,282 enrolled as Democrats. The Republican vote for President was 62,530 and the Democratic 28,049. The registration, therefore, was nearly 24,000 voters more for the Republican registration, and the Bryan vote was more than 6000 voters larger than the Democratic registration. It was to be expected, of course, that the Republican vote would fall short of the registration; it always does. So, too, the Democratic vote would be expected to fall short of registration. But, lo and behold, the Democratic vote exceeded the registration by 20 per cent, while the Republican vote fell short of registration by nearly 30 per cent. Thousands of voters, therefore, who falsely swore that they were Republicans joined their own party in the vote for President. Never mind the Democratic vote for Chamberlain in the election for United States Senator that year after they had participated in Republican primaries and nomination of Chamberlain as the Republican party. Two years before they engaged in Republican primaries the same way and then in the election voted for their own Democratic candidate, Gearin. By strenuous endeavor of Republican men of influence, the election of Chamberlain was secured. Bourne won the popular election by 3100 votes. This rally of party voters could not succeed again, however. If it were attempted it would be denounced as an act of party fraud. This perjured participation of Democrats in Republican nominations is a serious evil and a disruptive force in politics. Another cause of disruption is nomination by plurality vote. A Republican nomination of Chamberlain candidates of the dominant party, the majority elements of opposition then refuse to accept these candidates and turn to nominees of the rival party. This outcome has been so common in the past that it has become a habit to realize it. The Republican party, being the dominant one, has been the sufferer and the Democratic party has been the gainer. And when Democratic votes included factional rivalries in Republican primaries, the result has been confusion worse confounded.

Democratic invasion of Republican primaries and plurality nominations have rendered the Republican party of Oregon impotent. Though outnumbered Democrats nearly three to one, according to the registration, they have been unable to elect members of their own party to high office. Their own candidate for United States Senator, Chamberlain, received only 6227 votes in the Democratic primary, and busily were they engaged in Republican primaries. Chamberlain's name was not even printed on their primary ballot. But the game was well understood here, and the result was to make the entire crowd sick. That was a very big chicken for a small state. Hot weather and no rain are sending Eastern wheat to the dollar mark. What a prospect for this Coast as feeling sure of a good crop at good prices. As Republicans, brethren, to be perfectly candid and honest with one another, do you suppose that Roosevelt would condemn the assault?

THE HILL RAILS.

The Hill roads have made another draft on the Hill system for tonnage for the traffic field. W. E. Coman takes the place vacated by H. M. Adams, who goes to the Western Pacific. The promotion of Mr. Coman will be highly satisfactory to the people of the Pacific Northwest, for while comparatively young in years, he is a veteran in the work. His long experience and wide acquaintance in this field will make him a valuable addition to the forces, and it will also enable him to do much for the country which will be served by the rapidly expanding Hill system. Railroad men of the type of Adams and Coman can do much towards promoting friendly business relations between the people of the Pacific Northwest, and these are the days when the good will of the public is an asset of increasing value. It is all nonsense to talk about any other city having wrested from San Francisco the commercial supremacy of the Pacific Coast. Portland has been and still is second in importance, and these positions will remain unchanged for many years to come. While it is likely that Portland may overtake the Bay City in population within the next fifteen or twenty years, the people of San Francisco and her suburbs combined will largely outnumber her. It is not likely that the commerce of Portland will exceed that of San Francisco Bay in this generation is very optimistic. Granted that Portland will double every ten years—it is not an unreasonable prediction—it is not likely that it will ever equal San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda in the same period? In choosing Mr. Fleischner School Director, the people of Portland have shown that they do not appear in the reduction of socialistic notions and methods of professional labor agitators into the public schools. Mr. Fleischner represents the responsible property class of citizens, whose money supports the schools and whose interests are to be protected. That money, should govern the policy of the School Board. Mr. Fleischner is a large property owner himself and has proved himself a capable director. It is hoped that this election will quiet the minds of those who are in agitation that has been set up recently by professional disturbers. As the Fourth of July is near at hand and school is out, every one to the seaside will soon begin to think if the weather is cool enough to stay at home and enjoy a fire in the grate mornings and evenings? Summer would not be Summer without a vacation, and who ever heard of taking a vacation and not taking it? Take up the old clothes, take the dog along, leave the cat homeless and his way under the impression that the going away, like attending the circus, is for the benefit of socialistic notions and the staidness and flatness and unprofitableness of it all. Go. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Oregon Pioneer Association has completed plans for a picnic for the annual banquet of the pioneers. The work required for this feature of the reunion is enormous, but willing minds and many hands made light of it, while the hospitality of citizens of Portland made it all the easier. Twenty tables, the usual number, will span the Armory from north to south, and to these each and every pioneer will be made welcome. The sight will be an inspiring one to a hungry man—especially if he is a pioneer. That motorman in the National Capital who saved the lives of his passengers at the cost of his own by grasping a live wire was a hero and pays the price of heroism, for he saved a wife and a very young child. The blue uniform and brass buttons are a badge of honor for many a man whose only thought is of duty.

The fine of \$25 given a man in the Municipal Court yesterday for beating a horse was not enough. He should have been sent to the rockpile and compelled to read humane literature during his leisure. The man who will beat an animal would as likely maltreat a woman or child and deserves no consideration. Social centers in Portland change. About thirty years ago the Arlington Club was the center of the social life of the city. It was a mansion in its day—at Third and Oak streets. After ten years it moved to West Park and Alder; today it occupies its new home at West Park and Salmon. And it will not stay there forever. Of course, no one supposes that T. R. Jr. earned the money for his wedding decorations as a carpet weaver. He graduated from that business too soon for that. Like many another young man who starts out in life with a matrimonial flourish, he is simply the son of his father. The Albina woman who took an infatuation with a strychnine to scare her husband after a domestic broil the other night failed in her effort and the score is still tied. A chicken salad served at a church social yesterday was no picnic. Saturday made the entire crowd sick. That was a very big chicken for a small state. Hot weather and no rain are sending Eastern wheat to the dollar mark. What a prospect for this Coast as feeling sure of a good crop at good prices. As Republicans, brethren, to be perfectly candid and honest with one another, do you suppose that Roosevelt would condemn the assault? The widow of Postmaster Snyder has been appointed to succeed him at Aurora. The Government does the right thing now and then. In was the greatest school election in the city's history, not excepting the exciting contest during the A. P. A. spasm some years ago. The election yesterday was no trala-la affair. It was a Waterloo.

The only obstacle to their designs is Republican assembly. Therefore they have shouted with might and main to prevent assembly. Republicans can never hope to win high offices for their party nor to be the ruling element of the state. John W. Flory, who has stopped the disruption caused by plurality nominations and Democratic participation in Republican primaries. Assembly will go far toward applying the needed remedy. It will recommend candidates whom the body of the party can nominate by majority vote.

NECESSARY "COMMODITIES."

The latest bulletin of the Department of Labor offers abundant evidence of the high cost of living. So do the grocers and butchers' slips that are gone over by anxious housewives each month in the hope that a mistake will be discovered in the footings that will lessen the total. The chief or most noticeable feature of this bulletin is that it sets forth undisputed, indisputable facts in such a solemn way. The report, based upon the investigation of the price of 157 commodities, shows that the average of wholesale prices for these was 7.5 per cent higher than in March, 1909; 33.3 per cent higher than the average for the decade of 1896-1900, and 50 per cent higher than the average for 1897.

The increased number of commodities that have risen to the point at which they are scheduled as necessities may account for some of the increased cost of living during the past few years. We have no doubt believe that we cannot do without many things that even so short a time ago as 1890 were unknown in the homes of the masses of our people. It is all right for the masses—for everybody who has registered as a Democrat—to endeavor to have and enjoy the commodities that are turned out by the mills of industry and development. But it costs money, all the same, to have and enjoy these things. They must either be paid for or we must do without them.

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COURT NOTES.

County Judge Cleaton appointed J. H. Hoyt, C. F. Adams and John D. Wilcox as arbitrators of the Chauncey R. Winslow estate. Circuit Judge Gantenben directed the jury which has been trying the suit of Lewis B. Gant against Robert Wakefield to return a verdict for Wakefield yesterday afternoon. Ruel demanded \$7500 damages because, while working upon a railroad track, he was crushed by a passing train when the jacks which held it gave way. Patrick Maher and others, indicted for the robbery of Mrs. Hawley, were not tried before the September term of the Circuit Court. The Maher case was set for trial yesterday, but no judge was available to take up the case. Judge Morrow continued it until next fall.

JUDGE REFUSES TO INTERFERE

Federal Jurist Rules. State Courts Decide on Constitutionality. Although the man was found not guilty in a justice court and has been released, more than a year ago Judge C. E. Wolverson yesterday refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the test case of the Portland peddler's license. Federal court of the state of Oregon. The court was influenced to make the decision by two reasons: to point out that when a writ of habeas corpus is granted in prosecution it operates to stop other proceedings until the writ has been disposed of, and to impress the state courts with the importance of questions of constitutional rights. The writ was denied by Judge Wolverson for the latter reason. Mr. Maher is representative of an Eastern busy manufacturing house, and was engaged in this city in selling his goods. He was arrested and immediately sought liberty from the Federal court, asserting the license ordinance to be unconstitutional. It was held that the proper manner of procedure would have been first to exhaust available remedies in the state courts, and then to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision is taken to mean that the Federal courts of Oregon will soon rigidly enforce the rule of not interfering with state prosecutions except in cases where the national constitution or personal liberties of defendants has been attempted. The court has given intimations of this position in the near-by cases brought up from cities in the Willamette Valley.

COLD SUPPERS DIVORCE CAUSE

Lodge Meetings Alleged to Have Wrecked Home—Man Sues. Alleging that his wife had him arrested and tried on false charges of violence against her, John W. Flory filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon in answer to Mrs. Julia Rachel Flory's divorce suit. Flory says he was married at St. Jacobs, Ill., February 16, 1882. He says the trouble between himself and his wife began in the summer of 1908. He says that she attended the meetings frequently, leaving him to eat cold suppers. Rather than do this he went to the restaurant, and on one occasion was accused of spying upon her. He says he then asked her to drop out of the lodge meetings, at which she flew into a rage, said she intended to secure a divorce, and asked him to leave. He then followed, asked his pardon, and begged him to return to her, which she refused to do. But he says life was one round of bickering, until December, 1908, when Mrs. Flory ordered him out of their home. She accused him of deliberately burning their dwelling, he says, and of assault, and had him arrested. He says she then discovered eating a few raspberries in the yard was ordered from the premises. He wants the divorce. A divorce was granted by Circuit Judge Cleaton to Eva Geis yesterday, separating her from Charles Geis. The judge upheld an agreement which the couple made several years ago, whereby Mrs. Geis was to receive \$500 and a vested life interest in one share of her husband's property. She alleged she was not fairly dealt with, owing to her limited knowledge of the English language, and she sought \$20,000 alimony. This the judge denied her. He awarded to the father the custody of the two oldest children, and the custody of the three younger ones to the mother, ordering the father to pay \$60 a month for their support. A. Greenfield and G. L. Greenfield, proprietors of the Greenfield Shoe Company, are in the divorce court, the wife filing a complaint against her husband, who she alleges has been receiving at his hands, one a year ago last month, and another last Thursday. Their quarrel last week included a black eye, which she alleges was the result of a jolt from her husband's fist. She married him April 19, 1908. She desires a divorce, and she asks the court declare her entitled to a half interest in the shoe store, the stock being valued at \$2000, and in a lease to a building at Third and Oak streets. Until the time of the trial she wishes her husband restrained from selling the property. Addie Shore is another unhappy wife. She asks a decree of separation from B. Shore, whom she married in San Francisco September 12, 1907. She wants her maiden name, Addie Clark.

KAVANAUGH IS JUDGE NOW

New Jurist Takes Oath of Office and Begins Duties. John P. Kavanaugh, ex-City Attorney, appointed by Governor Benson as Judge of Department No. 1 of the Multnomah County Circuit Court in the place of Judge Bronaugh, who resigned, took the oath of office yesterday. The courtroom was crowded with attorneys who had come to see the new judge take up his duties. Presiding Judge Morrow, seated on the bench with the other judges of the Circuit Court, called Mr. Kavanaugh to the bench and administered the oath of office after the new jurist's commission from the Governor had been presented. The new judge, seated on the left of the other judges, congratulated by his colleagues on the bench, and as soon as a recess was declared, by Judge Morrow, then assigned him to the trial of the case of the state against Charles Fox and Ray Hawley, two alleged holdup men.

HAWK TO GET NO DAMAGES

Request for Carfare When Trip Was Postponed is Denied. Judge Cleaton decided yesterday that Alvin S. Hawk is entitled to no damages from A. L. White because White failed to take an automobile trip into the interior of Oregon at some time before he was crushed by a passing train when the jacks which held it gave way. White arranged with Hawk, according to the testimony in the case, to take a trip into the interior of the state at some time before he was crushed by a passing train when the jacks which held it gave way. White, who is a motorman, found the street car company would not allow him to take a trip into the interior of the state, and he, therefore, arranged with Hawk and told him of the situation. Notwithstanding this, Hawk demanded that White pay his fare as previously agreed upon.

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Federal Jurist Rules. State Courts Decide on Constitutionality. Although the man was found not guilty in a justice court and has been released, more than a year ago Judge C. E. Wolverson yesterday refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the test case of the Portland peddler's license. Federal court of the state of Oregon. The court was influenced to make the decision by two reasons: to point out that when a writ of habeas corpus is granted in prosecution it operates to stop other proceedings until the writ has been disposed of, and to impress the state courts with the importance of questions of constitutional rights. The writ was denied by Judge Wolverson for the latter reason. Mr. Maher is representative of an Eastern busy manufacturing house, and was engaged in this city in selling his goods. He was arrested and immediately sought liberty from the Federal court, asserting the license ordinance to be unconstitutional. It was held that the proper manner of procedure would have been first to exhaust available remedies in the state courts, and then to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision is taken to mean that the Federal courts of Oregon will soon rigidly enforce the rule of not interfering with state prosecutions except in cases where the national constitution or personal liberties of defendants has been attempted. The court has given intimations of this position in the near-by cases brought up from cities in the Willamette Valley.

OAK GROVE IS CONFIDENT

Annexation. B. Lee Paget, chairman of the annexation committee of the Oak Grove Improvement Association, which is working for the annexation of Multnomah County of that part of Clackamas County north of the Clackamas River, has received a letter from the Secretary of State acknowledging the receipt of his petition for a vote on this measure. These petitions contain nearly 10,000 names, which are more than enough to insure a vote, if found regular. Mr. Paget said yesterday that he had no fears about the petitions being in legal form and that there was no doubt about getting a vote. More names could have been secured, he said, had they been wanted. Mr. Paget thinks that annexation will succeed, although there is a determined opposition to the measure at Oregon City, where a large sum of money, about \$30,000, has already been collected to fight annexation with. The opposition will try to connect the question with the formation of new counties in other portions of the state, but the friends of annexation say there is no common ground between them. The annexation will involve an amendment in the state book which will be issued with arguments for the initiative and referendum measures. The Clackamas Improvement Association has entered on an active campaign for annexation, and has adopted and issued the following list of reasons for annexation of Clackamas County to Multnomah County: First—Clackamas County, with more than 12 townships, has the strength and will to annex to Multnomah County, with less than 12 townships in the district annexed. Second—The portion of Clackamas County north of the Clackamas River, which is proposed to be annexed to Multnomah County, is separated from its county seat by two canyons, and the Clackamas River. Third—The portion of Clackamas County north of the Clackamas River and down the ridge between the Clackamas and Clackamas rivers, which has been in the hands of the Clackamas County, has always been and always will be the market outlet for the district to be annexed, also the commercial and distribution center. Fourth—It would be a great saving of time and money to have the legal business in Multnomah County and to do the legal business for the portion to be annexed in the same county. The commercial center of Clackamas County has the best roads and the best road-builders in the State of Oregon, as is evinced by the roads made and maintained around Mount Hood and the surrounding Summer Mountains. The old boundary lines were made in pioneer days to suit the conditions of a thinly-settled community. The conditions have since changed, and the boundary lines are now to be changed to meet new conditions. Fifth—The Clackamas River is a natural boundary line, and the Clackamas River, which is a natural boundary line, is a natural boundary line. Sixth—The result of annexation will be a rapid growth in the part annexed and near it. Seventh—The annexation will result in a better distribution of taxation and benefits and a better division of territory. Eighth—The annexation has long been ripe for the correction of the error in the boundary line, and also the greatest good to the greatest number of people in the district to be annexed. Ninth—The annexation will result in some time and many others all over Clackamas County desire it, the change should be made at once.

OREGON "U" CELEBRATES

Commemoration Exercises Held at Varsity. UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, June 20.—(Special.)—The second day of the University of Oregon commencement exercises was concluded this evening with the faculty concert of the school orchestra. The president's reception was held in the afternoon. In connection with the commencement programme and under the auspices of the faculty, the first sessions of the Oregon Educational Conference were held during the morning and afternoon. The conference will meet again tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday. The subject under discussion today was "State School Problems." The speakers were Guy C. Sisson, Superintendent of Polk County; H. C. Seymour, County Superintendent of Polk County; W. M. Smith, County Superintendent of Marion County; G. H. Gant, Superintendent of Medford schools; E. T. Moore, Superintendent Oregon State Blind School; Mrs. Charles Sifton, chairman of the Portland School Board; Mrs. L. W. Southworth, Mrs. E. L. Fletcher and Mrs. O. P. Stafford, of Eugene, and Mrs. Pittinger, of Oswego. President P. L. Campbell presided. Miss Frances Isom, of the Portland Public Library, was also scheduled to speak, but was unable to do so, and her paper was read before the conference. At a special meeting of the faculty this morning the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the late Benjamin J. Hawthorne, who is now completing his 85th year as head of the psychology department and intends to retire this year. His acceptance of the degree will also probably make him emeritus professor. Tomorrow morning the board of regents holds its regular meeting in the president's office. The official report has been made. It is known that Professor Samuel E. Elliot, who was selected by the board to succeed Professor E. T. Moore, has resigned, and a successor will be chosen at the meeting tomorrow. Professor Elliot has taken up philanthropic work in connection with the method of efforts to start an educational campaign against preventable blindness. The falling and speaking oratorical of the evening night will be the most of the biggest events of commencement week. The contestants are Isoline Shaver, Arlene H. Selover, Harold J. Bounds, Sara Frances Oberbuecher, Benjamin J. Williams. The first four are from Portland and the last is from Eugene. The prizes are \$500 for each of the first four, provided by Hon. Henry Failing, of Portland. The second prize is \$25, provided by Hon. C. C. Beekman, of Jacksonville.

\$3000 ASKED FOR FENCING WAY

Linnton Property Taken Into Court on Suit for Damages. Because the street in front of his property in Linnton has been fenced in, planned to vegetables by C. F. Bunker, one of the men who platted Linnton, the Linnton property owner has sued him, asking \$3000 damages. Harry Selover, Abel Selover and J. D. Selover, heirs of William Selover, are named as defendants in the suit. Linnton was platted by Bunker in 1890. It is alleged, to the effect that Bunker, in 1890, had bought two lots of C. F. Bunker, one of the men who platted Linnton, and was engaged in this city in selling his goods. He was arrested and immediately sought liberty from the Federal court, asserting the license ordinance to be unconstitutional. It was held that the proper manner of procedure would have been first to exhaust available remedies in the state courts, and then to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision is taken to mean that the Federal courts of Oregon will soon rigidly enforce the rule of not interfering with state prosecutions except in cases where the national constitution or personal liberties of defendants has been attempted. The court has given intimations of this position in the near-by cases brought up from cities in the Willamette Valley.

Woman Wins School Directorship.

EUGENE, Ore., June 20.—(Special.)—In the annual school election, held today, Mrs. C. M. Collier defeated D. R. Somerville for school director by a vote of 128 to 127. The proposition to buy the F. W. Osborn lot, adjoining the High School, and the provision to issue bonds for the same carried by a majority of 80 votes.

AN OPEN RIVER ALL THE YEAR

The Willamette Should Be Improved at Once to Eugene, Is Urged. PORTLAND, June 20.—(The Oregonian.)—The farmers of the Willamette Valley are glad to see that The Oregonian has taken up the subject of the improvement of the Willamette River, and hope that its efforts will be brought to a successful conclusion. I have just returned from a trip through the Willamette Valley and am able to speak as to the predicament the farmers who are dependent entirely on river transport for their products. In, through the inability of steamers to reach a higher point than Newberg. Berries are now ripe, new potatoes are ready for the market and the season is ready to haul distances varying from six to ten miles to a railroad, and then have to bear a charge for transportation ranging from 35 cents to 50 cents per hundred, according to the idea of the express company. Other than the cost and inconvenience of the wagon haul, the damage sustained to the fruit and vegetables so hauled is a most potent factor in the reducing profits on the produce to the farmer. Conditions are at present so abnormal, however, that it is impossible to ameliorate them in time to reach the market. It is necessary to handle the present fruit crop. Therefore it would be better to save the annual appropriation for next year, commencing early in the fall, and make the improvements of such permanent nature that these will obviate the necessity of going over the same ground the succeeding year. As to negligence or incompetency, I won't say which it is. It is apparent at once that the river is not being improved on account of the departmental and governmental methods of performance of this character. If the whole of the river were improved and kept open to navigation in the same manner as is the Willamette, the amount of public money wasted must be a large sum. From Cape Horn to Cape Newenham, the Willamette is the second largest stream in the world. It is a most servicable. With hundreds of thousands of dollars charged for improvements, we are not able to move a pound of grain or other produce of the valley over the river. There are thousands of acres of rich soil on the banks of the Willamette River from Oregon City to Eugene, which can never be cultivated, and which lie idle through lack of water transportation. When Portland was a city of but 2000 people, the only produce of the valley that was marketed in it, was grain and hay, and the country immediately contiguous to the river was a dense forest. Consequently those commodities were not that were raised for shipment. During that period several large steamers were engaged on the river, and by reason of the large tonnage of the produce shipped, were enabled to operate profitably. Since Portland has become a city of its natural growth, it is now able to consume all that is raised in the valley and the products of the valley are marketed, gradually changing to the production of fruit, vegetables, hogs, poultry, butter, etc. The tonnage shipped, although aggregating a large tonnage, has decreased in weight so that two steamers can now more than supply the demand. From 10 to 15 years ago, eight steamers were engaged on the river, and merge them to a draft of four feet of water, were able to navigate the river for a distance of 120 miles. Now two steamers, drawing less than two feet, are unable to reach a greater distance than 35 miles, notwithstanding the fact that the river is 120 miles long. The improvement in navigation is expending annually a small fortune to aid navigation thereon. If the Willamette River is so improved that it is able to carry a tonnage to navigation to vessels drawing three feet of water, that portion of the valley which is now a dense forest, immediately made to respond to the demands of the producing acreage. This would be a benefit and a profit to all concerned, which the people in the city would enjoy as well as those in the country. In this connection, an open river would mean 500 per cent more land tributary to it. It is my opinion this can be accomplished only by the method of performing the work. Have it done under the contract system. Have every yard of silt taken from the river so transported to a distance of 120 miles, from whence it was taken. Results will then be apparent. With the exception of a few dams, the river is now a waste for the purposes intended, there is not one dollar's worth of permanent improvement in the aid of navigation discernible on the river. All the money has been frittered away.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press. Fear of the truth makes love of a lie. The worst thing about children is when they aren't yours. Nine times out of ten a man can fall in love with a woman just because it is a fool thing to do. There's no possible way to get expenses down, except for the man to be more frugal than they can use. People find out, by trying it, how different marriage is from what they thought it was; but it's too late then.

Recognizing the Inevitable.

Chicago Tribune. Pyrrhus had just won his costly victory over the Romans. "Well," he ejaculated, "I suppose I've got to say it; posterity will expect it of me. But it's such a moldy old chestnut! But we shall be more considerate than Pyrrhus was—we shall stop the quotation right there."

Merit of Graduation Essays.

Washington Star. Graduation essays have one great advantage in being uninfluenced by either muckraking or whitewashing inclinations. Bryan's Ambition. Cleveland Plain Dealer. It might look to the uninitiated as if Mr. Bryan wanted to do all the kicking and the umpire, too.

Pointed Paragraphs.