

The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-class matter.

Subscription Rates: Yearly in Advance:

(BY MAIL)
Daily, Sunday included, one year \$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months 4.50
Daily, Sunday included, three months 2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month75
Daily, without Sunday, one year 6.50
Daily, without Sunday, six months 3.50
Daily, without Sunday, three months 1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month60
Weekly, one year 1.50
Weekly, six months80
Weekly, three months40
Weekly, one month15
Sunday, one year 2.50
Sunday, six months 1.50
Sunday, three months75
Sunday, one month30

(BY CARRIER)
Daily, Sunday included, one year \$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months 4.50
Daily, Sunday included, three months 2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month75
How to Remit: Postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamp, gold or currency, or sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.
Postage: Single copies, 5 cents; 1 cent; 10 to 25 pages, 2 cents; 26 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 49 to 64 pages, 4 cents; 65 to 80 pages, 5 cents; 81 to 92 pages, 6 cents; Foreign postage, double rate.
Eastern Business Offices—Verres & Conklin, New York, Brunswick building, Chicago, 100 Madison street.
San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell, 401 Market street.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

DEARLY-BOUGHT VICTORY.

The reasons given by President Wilson for repeal of coastwise shipping trust have been completely refuted by members of his own party. The position that exemption is a violation of our treaty obligations is answered by no less an authority than Richard Olney, former Democratic Attorney General and Secretary of State, in an article published by the National Society for International Law. It is republished today in another column. The plea that we should yield this point, because, rightly or wrongly, the opinion of the world is against us, is unworthy of a self-respecting, independent Nation which, knowing its rights, dare maintain them against a world in arms.

The argument that exemption from tolls is a subsidy to a coastwise shipping trust has been refuted by Democrats whose fidelity to their country and to their party's platform rises above their fidelity to their leader. It is proved to be an afterthought by the President's own campaign speeches delivered in the campaign. Secretary Bryan's part in molding the canal tolls plank of the Baltimore platform. It is proved to be a subterfuge by the fact that the party which has carried the repeal bill voted for sections in the canal act of 1912 excluding entirely from the canal ships owned by trusts or railroads. No trust could have profited by toll exemption except by dereliction of duty on the part of the Administration which has repealed exemption. The National interest which will profit by the repeal bill are the railroads, to compete with which the canal was built, and British shipowners, who have exultantly proclaimed that the canal was built for their use.

To these interests, which the Democracy has fought when in opposition, it truckles when in office. For proof of these statements we need refer, not to Republicans, but to that stalwart band of Democrats which has placed the National interest and fidelity to party pledges above fealty to a party leader.

This is no party question; it rises far above party. It is a question involving the Nation's right to control its own territory and its own property, independent of the dictation of any foreign nation. Both the leading parties were divided on the issue, and the lines of division are most significant. Those Republicans who voted against exemption are a remnant of the old standstill leadership. Their ship is being rejected by a rejuvenated and popularized party and who have consistently stood for private as against public interest, reinforced by a few men from interior states whose vision is so limited that they cannot see the National above supposed local interest and that they cannot see the interest of their own section in reduced cost of transportation from coast to coast. These men are joined to those Democrats who follow their leader no matter where he may lead. Against them are arrayed those Republicans who draw their inspiration direct from the people and whose rising power presages their future domination of party councils; also those Democrats who stand stoutly for National rights, who are true to their platform and who yield their judgment to no man, however great may be his temporary power.

This controversy is of vital importance to the Nation. The canal ships, already overburdened by obsolete laws, cannot compete in trans-shipment commerce with those at the service of our Canadian neighbors. The tolls are levied on the cargo, not the cargo, of a ship, and the rate per ton of cargo may easily prove to be double the rate per registered ton. With the early prospect that recent invention will enable ships to carry freight between our two coasts at 12 a ton, it may be said that the canal tolls will exceed the freight. Under such a handicap American coastwise commerce may languish, while that of Canada swells to great volume. As goes commerce, so will go industry. The lumber, wool, fish, grain, fruit and other products of the Pacific states may take second place to the corresponding industries of British Columbia or may have to seek an outlet through the ports of the Gulf of Mexico.

But the vote of the Senate and the ready acceptance of its amendments by the House are not the end of the controversy; they are only the beginning. By expressly denying that the repeal of exemption gives any treaty rights the bill clears the way for reopening of the controversy. Having been fought out in this Congress, it will now be fought out before the people in the coming Congressional campaign. In the Presidential campaign of 1916, Passage of this bill, combined with the Mexican muddle and the Colombian treaty, reduces almost to a certainty the accession of a Republican Administration in the latter year. After that event the negotiations may be renewed where they were dropped by Secretary Knox on his leaving office. Then the dispute may be settled, as it should be, either by direct negotiation with Great Britain or by arbitration. Of one thing the people may be certain—no Republican is likely to be elected President who is capable of surrendering the Nation's right to control its canal.

The movies can be made to serve the virtues as easily as the vices. It is no more expensive or troublesome to throw an uplifting picture on the screen than one which corrupts. With these little precepts in mind the American Bakers Association has prepared a film called "The Reward of Thrift," which teaches people to

save their pennies. We hope the play is a good one. If it is dull the excellence of its purpose will save it. A moral picture which nobody wants to see will hardly save the world from poverty.

READY FOR SOMETHING NEW.

Judge Lowell has started something by his recent suggestion that the direct primary be abolished and that a single election under the present system be substituted. The Oregonian is surprised at the response that has come from the newspapers of the state, which, it may be supposed, reflect local opinion.

"We agree with the Judge thoroughly," says the La Grande Observer (Progressive), "for to our mind primaries are an entire waste of men and money." The Observer is getting pretty far away from Judge Lowell's suggestion, which is a practice when it attacks the direct primary. We have no purpose, however, to upbraid; only to express our wonder.

"The direct primary," says the Pendleton Tribune (Republican), "serves no real purpose except possibly as a sort of elimination and endurance contest in the political prize-ring."

There is a growing dissatisfaction with the workings of the direct primary, particularly the financial side of it," declares the McMinnville Telephone-Register (Independent). "It is a very pertinent question why it should be necessary to hold two elections."

"The primary has never been a satisfactory system," says the Cottage Grove Sentinel (Republican). "The Lowell suggestion is in line with what the sentiment has been for some time. The primary election has cost the state \$200,000, and what is the result?" asks the Condon Times (Republican). "Why not have one election?"

"The recent primary is an expensive bantling," says the Capital Journal (Ind. Dem.). "If it is an improvement on the old convention methods, no one has yet discovered wherein it is so."

The convention has gone; the direct primary is, apparently, to go. What next?

INCAPABLE OF LIBERTY.

The history of Santo Domingo, as reviewed by T. Lohrpp Stoddard in the Review of Reviews, illustrates the hopelessness of the experiment of leaving a backward race to work out its own salvation in the presence of a more advanced and progressive people. That farcical republic has been independent for over a century, except for the period during which it was ruled by Hayti and for the brief period of re-annexation to Spain, but it has made no advance in liberty. On the contrary, it has steadily degenerated through a series of revolutions and under a succession of despots, and the only period of peace, security and progress it has enjoyed was the nine years of American financial control. Since the American withdrawal from the custom-houses prevented revolution, and not until the present administration relaxed its grip was anarchy renewed.

"The bulk of the Dominican population are mulattoes, and the Spanish weakness has proven in the main a weak and degenerate stock," says Mr. Stoddard. His conclusion is that "Santo Domingo's only hope seems to lie in prolonged tutelage to some foreign power." This opinion does not Governor John W. Wilson's party. The opinion that Mexico should evolve liberty from within, nor is Mexico's case very dissimilar from that of Santo Domingo. As to the latter country, Colonel Roosevelt seems to have hit upon the happy means of securing the alternative between foreign occupation, which we would not permit, and American annexation, which we have once rejected and should probably again reject. His plan was to enforce peace and solvency by taking control of the revenue.

Possibly under such control even the Spanish mulattoes might evolve a tolerable government.

WHAT WILL THE COLONEL DO?

Against his will, Colonel Roosevelt is to be drafted into the service of the Progressive party as its candidate for Governor of New York. The party advisory committee of the state has sent to every county chairman blank petitions designating the Colonel for a place on the primary ticket. Its members reject the suggestion emanating from the Oyster Bay Progressives in favor of an anti-Barnes Republican ticket. They declare impossible the candidacy of Charles S. Whitman on both tickets and say that there is a strong and insistent demand that the Colonel shall head a movement which shall expressly appeal to the independent voters of all parties for the overthrow of the corrupt bipartisan control of the state government. They admit his aversion to becoming a candidate, but they say "the demand for him to lead a clean-up is growing in volume, and it was thought that this demand would exercise a strong appeal to his high sense of duty."

The New York World, however, declares that the Colonel will run. It points to the falling off in the Progressive vote of the state from 390,021 in 1912 to 186,087 in 1913 and to the increase in the Republican vote from 455,428 in the year 1897,357 in the latter year and to the enrollment of 528,000 Republicans and only 111,000 Progressives this year, as proof that he would have no chance of election. The World thus sums up the case:

And overwhelmingly defeated for Governor last year, what possible chance would he have as a candidate for President in 1916?

The Colonel is hardly the man to jump off the dock merely because some call him a candidate. He would believe that he could walk on the water.

The Times ascribes the drifting sentiment of the state to the fact that the Progressive party reduced to competing with the Socialists for the booby prize, and says the Colonel "is perfectly well aware that a defeat for Governor, following on his defeat for President, would mean not merely a loss of prestige but an actual loss of votes in the campaign of 1916." It also says the Colonel's presence is badly needed to stiffen up the Progressive ranks in other states and that, if he confines himself to New York, he will be abandoning the party in the Nation in this dire need. Yet, "if he consents to run, but still goes West and campaigns for those who want him, who must have him, he will be incurring almost certain defeat in his own state, a defeat which will react most dangerously not only on his personal fortunes, but on the future of his party."

The Times concludes:

But if he break away from him and force his nomination against his will, he

will have to yield. He cannot write a declaration which will give him reasons for declining, and to give his reasons would seem like running away and would dishonor him. Evidently, the future of his party in the Nation, already dark, will be more hazy than the future of the world.

The Colonel's own admirers threaten to put him between the horns of a dilemma. He can foil them only by insisting at the outset that the nomination petitions be withdrawn. Such course would kill the enthusiasm of his lieutenants, but would avoid the disastrous effects of personal defeat and would keep him free to add his party in other states and to make the combination with anti-Barnes Republicans, which he has declared. As a political weather forecaster he is far wiser than his party, but the radicals refuse to accept his guidance when they fear it will lead to party extinction, and consequently to their own extinction as political leaders.

A question equal in interest to "What will happen to the Democrats next fall?" is "What will the Colonel do?"

FREE WOOL AND WOOL PRICES.

While Democratic Senators from wool-growing states are busy to cause their votes for free wool to have been pointing with pride to high prices, reports of imports and of the world supply have been sweeping away their arguments. The advance price of raw wool is due to a short crop the world over, the shortage in the United States alone being about 30,000,000 pounds. The total world shortage is estimated at 240,000,000, but in spite of this fact imports to this country have enormously increased.

The report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shows increases in March, as compared with March, 1913, in imports of class 1 wool of 95.9 per cent; class 2 wool, 60.7 per cent; class 3 wool, 72.6 per cent; woolen cloths, 324 per cent; dress goods, 227 per cent; wearing apparel, 3.2 per cent; all other manufactures of wool, 707 per cent.

These figures were quoted in the Senate by Senator Smoot as showing the disastrous effect of the Underwood tariff on American industry. Senator Chamberlain attempted to answer him a few days later by quoting from The Oregonian statements that they were in 1894 of St. George's wool at the highest prices for seventeen years, and by quoting from what he called "a leading Democratic paper in the heart of the woolgrowing section of Eastern Oregon," reports of sales at a considerable advance over the prices of 1894.

Mr. Smoot promptly exposed the fallacy of Mr. Chamberlain's argument by stating that "the world price of wool today is about three times what it was in 1894," because of "a shortage of about 240,000,000 pounds in the world's production of wool." He simply made this statement to have it understood that if the conditions were the same in the world's wool market today that they were in 1894, the wool prices would be getting higher prices than he is getting today.

American growers know that the high price obtained for the crop is abnormal and are getting out of the business by selling their flocks. The woolgrowers of Oregon are not deceived by Mr. Chamberlain's shallow arguments. They know that a normal world's clip will flood the American market with wool, and that wool, and they are getting from under.

FLAG DAY.

The Stars and Stripes upon the American flag have an interesting history. To find their origin we must go back to the time of the Stuart Kings of Great Britain. Before the time of James I, who was of Scottish birth, England had flown the blood-red cross of St. George, the maddest of her ships, while the Scots used the white cross of St. Andrew on a blue field. St. George's cross was depicted on a white field. King James combined these two emblems into a more truly national flag by uniting the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, the new figure being still carried on a blue field in compliment to his native land. The New England Puritans scarcely relished the changing under flag bearing the figure of the cross, which to their signified spiritual tyranny. They therefore early began to devise emblems of their own. Maine, for example, supplanted the Union Jack, as the King James' flag was popularly called, with a green pine tree, leaving the blue field unchanged.

The Southern colonies also began at an early date to adopt flags of their own, though not for the religious reasons that inspired the New Englanders. It was the separatist spirit that moved them to this. The flag has not died out in the South to this day. South Carolina is known to have been using the "rattlesnake flag" in 1784. This extraordinary emblem consisted of a rattlesnake on a white field with the words "Don't tread on me." Benjamin Franklin approved of this grotesque and ominous design because, as he said, the rattlesnake was a genuinely American reptile. His reason is not so convincing as the one that gave rise to the flag, and he was wrong in his judgment.

Occasionally the colonists formed a banner for themselves from the British Blue Ensign which carries the Union Jack in the same position but on a blue field. On this flag the colonies were represented by thirteen alternating white and blue stripes. But, as all know, red was adopted officially.

The next step was to get rid of the Union Jack and replace it with some truly American symbol. The blue field from which the Union Jack was finally filled with stars, in number thirteen, and arranged in a circle. Thus each colony on the original flag had one stripe and one star. When Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union in 1791 and 1793 respectively it was conceded that they should have their symbolic place on the national flag. For this reason two new stripes and stars were implanted and thus the flag remained until the close of the war of 1812. As

new states were admitted in increasing numbers it became apparent that a new star and stripe for every one would soon produce a startling effect. Congress evaded the difficulty in 1816 by returning to the primitive form of one star for each state with the fixed number of thirteen stripes. This rule prevails today. The arrangement of the stars has never been officially decided. It is left more or less to the fancy of particular departments, while so far as size and shape are concerned, the flag is subject to infinite modifications. Nobody seems to care much what the shape is if only the stars and stripes be in their proper places upon the field.

Tradition asserts that we owe the five-pointed star to Betsy Ross. Washington had the six-pointed star in mind when he was discussing the subject with her one day, but, as the story runs, she showed him by deftly folding a piece of paper how much easier it was to make five points and the Commander-in-Chief followed her advice. The poets have imagined a more romantic origin than the one described for the colors on the flag. One of them sings that its stars "have lit the welkin dome." He means that they shone in the sky for an eternity before the colonists put them upon the flag.

The red glows in the sky at sunrise, the white is the pure radiance of the stars and the blue is the color of the ether itself. Whether the elements and colors of the flag came from above or not, there is no question but that its meaning did. To the colonists, as to us, the flag stood first and pre-eminently for freedom, the best gift of God to man. It was freedom that, in the poet's splendid phrase, "unfurled the standard to the air." It was freedom that "tore the azure robe of night and set the stars of glory there. She mingled with its gorgeous dyes the milky baldric of the skies and striped its pure celestial white with streaks of the morning light." To their imaginations Old Glory was "the flag of the free heart's hope and home."

Freedom was the great word on the lips of the Revolutionary armies. The flag that waved above them upon their tragic battlefields symbolized a new nation and a new hope. In the land they dreamed of every human being should be free to make the most of himself. There should be no oppressor to keep him down, no tyrant to blight his faculties. This was their sublime ideal and it is still the ideal of the American people. Today, as in the dark years of the Revolution, Old Glory is glorious because it symbolizes the unconquerable determination of Americans to be free.

The Pullman Company has sent quite a little army of expensive lawyers to California to convince the State Railroad Commission that its charges are high wages and not need tips. High wages for a porter mean \$32 a month. Travelers who have witnessed the hungry aspect of these servants need no lawyers to tell them whether tips are required or not to eke out their miserable pay. Suppose the Pullman Company were to dismiss half a dozen lawyers and divide up their salaries among the porters. Would it not be better off in the long run?

Insurance is a small percentage of Bandon's loss, but the balance is overcome by the optimism of its people, who have made it a bustling city heretofore and will do it again.

Read the paper in bed this morning and do not try to rise, telephone the "boss" man about an acute attack of "lawnwee." Having the same, he'll appreciate it.

The American husband was declared a great blessing at a female club in Chicago. Glad they recognized a good thing when they see it.

Spectators of Wednesday's floral parade are still complimenting the Fire Department on the grand display the boys made of the machines.

The crowded streets this week gave an idea of what Portland will appear a few years later when she has a million people.

It might be rather expensive for other cities, but Judge Benson to celebrate each victory as announced.

Portland people are not quitters. They stayed through the rain until the last pipe passed their view.

All that now remains is for President Wilson to sign the transfer of our canal to Great Britain.

Everywhere Dr. Withycombe goes the people give a glad welcome to the next Governor of Oregon.

And you'd never miss the roses from the Portland gardens. The supply is inexhaustible.

Didn't think there were so many good-natured and enthusiastic people in the world.

Portland needs much patriotism to cheer up the Fourth after this week's festivities.

Taken all in all, the weather could hardly have been improved upon.

A score of 16 to 2 is doubly worse than "16 to 1" ever dared to be.

By the way, what has become of Private Parks at Vera Cruz?

Well, wonder who'll be nominated today—McNary or Benson?

Mediation is getting to be an off-again-on-again sort of affair.

Portland owes a debt to Salem and Eugene and will pay.

The weather man is sorry, for it could not be helped.

Kermit has finished the job of getting married.

There were enough troops in line to oust Huerta.

Now for the Fourth. Then vacation. Hard luck to have to work today. The canal is earning money already. Sunday for a much-needed rest. It was a great week. Back to the grind.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of June 13, 1864.
A friend at Eugene writes that the receipt of the news of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and the nomination of Andrew Johnson was the signal for a general outburst of enthusiasm. One hundred guns awoke the echoes.

The Oregon Educational Association and State Teachers' Institute will meet in Albany August 2.

The citizens of Yamhill County are making extensive preparations for a grand union celebration of the Fourth of July at Lafayette. Governor Gibbs is to deliver the oration. A brass band and a number of military companies will be present. The day will be celebrated at Salem, Harrisburg and Eugene.

Citizens about Belpasai and Waconda held a ratification meeting at the Belpasai Academy on June 10. L. H. Poujade was chairman, Professor E. P. Henderson secretary, and F. O. McCown, H. P. Jackson and C. Calvert drafted resolutions.

Calro, June 11.—The Ohio River boats report that the guerrillas are enacting a merciless campaign in Kentucky above Smithland, sweeping the country of all the men under 50, especially the colored men. The guerrillas left Mayville on Wednesday for Mount Sterling, at which place, it is thought, Morgan's men were concentrating with the intention of attacking Lexington.

Washington, June 11.—The Richmond Examiner reports that the rebels at Stanton, driving the rebels about 12 miles. A deserter says Hunter took 20 cannon, many prisoners and a quantity of stores.

New York, June 10.—Our lines in Virginia have been somewhat advanced and placed in strong condition for defense.

The June term of the Circuit Court, Judge Shattuck presiding, will commence today.

A 10-stamp mill with a steam engine, boiler and all appliances, was shipped on the Pacific and was transferred to the steamer Wilson G. Hunt on Saturday for the South Bolson. This mill was made in California and is the third one now on the way to the upper country. Colonel H. H. Raymond has it in charge.

The steamer Pacific, which left this port for Victoria and San Francisco yesterday, carried 129 passengers, besides that carried by a large number of passengers. One party is known to have had about \$25,000. Other lots do not appear on the manifest.

At the target shooting by Company A on Saturday some 50 shots were fired at a distance of 100 yards. G. B. Gray carried off the palm and George A. Buchanan was second. Captain Powell, on behalf of his company, presented the prizes to the victors.

The bark Sam Merritt, Joseph Williams commander, arrived yesterday from San Francisco.

A splendid property will be sold by Mr. Richardson on Wednesday. It is situated on the northwest corner of North Fourth and C streets, comprising 10 acres, and is an ideal location for a business man's residence.

OLNEY DEFINES TREATY RIGHTS

Ex-Secretary of State Says We May Exempt Our Ships From Tolls.

The following statement by ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, of the American contention, as against the British, in the matter of the treaty right of the United States to exempt American ships from Panama Canal tolls, is republished from the new volume of the American Society of International Law:

"1. The United States, as builder and owner of an artificial waterway within its own territory, is entitled to dictate the conditions of its use unless, and only so far, as it has contracted that right away."

"It has made no such contract except with Great Britain and by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and by the terms of that treaty, which is the basis of the use of the canal by 'all nations' on equal terms and for reasonable and equitable tolls."

"The term 'all nations' comprehends not only states, but their nationals, the crucial question is, are the words 'all nations' inclusive or exclusive of the United States and its nationals?"

"4. The principle is well settled that a state conveys away its rights of sovereignty of property only by treaty, which are clear and express and are not susceptible of any other reasonable construction. If the terms are vague and of doubtful import, the presumption is against the state's intention to part with or abridge its jurisdictional or property rights."

"5. As the term 'all nations' as used in the treaty, may be taken to mean either all without exception or except the United States, the latter meaning is the one to be accepted, because the least restrictive of the normal rights and powers of the United States."

"6. But it is unnecessary to rely upon presumption. The treaty assumes the United States to be the owner of the canal to be built by its own territory, and must be taken to have had as its natural and legitimate aim the fixing of the terms upon which the waterway might be used, except as necessarily abridged by such terms, nothing in the treaty indicates any purpose to further abridge the rights of the United States as canal builder and owner."

"7. In short, the treaty is an instrument by which the proprietor of a canal fixes and states the terms of use to its customers. There is an utter absence of evidence that the United States regarded the canal to be built by its own territory, and must be taken to have had as its natural and legitimate aim the fixing of the terms upon which the waterway might be used, except as necessarily abridged by such terms, nothing in the treaty indicates any purpose to further abridge the rights of the United States as canal builder and owner."

"8. The neutralization proposed by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty resembles that proposed by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty only in the idea that the operating charges and rules for use of the canal shall be the same for all nations. It differs, of course, in the vital feature of conditioning such charges and rules upon protection being afforded to the canal."

"9. When five out of six of the treaty rules for the use of the canal do not apply to the United States it is a reasonable conclusion that the sixth also was not meant so to apply."

Amundsen Studies Aviation.
Berlin Cor. Chicago Record Herald.
Captain Roald Amundsen has just been visiting Johnstons Island, near Berlin, and studying the merits of the German aeroplane with a view of buying one or more for his North Pole expedition which he now plans to make in 1915. The explorer was accompanied by a Norwegian expert aviator, Captain Jacobsen, under whom Amundsen has been studying to handle a flying machine. Doctor Flicner, who will join Amundsen next year, is also in training as an aviator at Johnstons Island.

Stars and Starmakers

BY LEONE CASS BAER.

Cathrine Countess hurried to Denver to spend her vacation and drive all over the mountain range hills and cones and other things Denver features in its advertising. Miss Countess has a great big new motor and a family, mother, sister and friend-husband, E. D. Price, in Denver and she was mightily tired after her strenuous and lengthy season on the Orpheum circuit.

Besides, Mr. Price has been ill and had to spend a few sweet restful weeks in a San Francisco hospital just following the close by the actor and company he travels ahead of.

Robert Hilliard in "The Argyle Case." Well, Miss Countess rushed into Denver so tired she couldn't think of anything but the long vacation of six weeks ahead of her, and she stepped right off the train into the arms of work.

Being a good girl Miss Countess went to church the Sunday following the Saturday of her vacation. And just as she reached home she was appealed to by Manager O. D. Woodward, of the new Denham Stock Company. His leading woman, Eva Lang, had broken down at a final morning rehearsal of "His House in Order" and was even then on her way to a hospital to be operated on for appendicitis.

Miss Countess has had her own companies and knows how many interests suffer when a theater is closed. So she undertook to keep the Denham open. Eight hours later she was playing Nina, the lead, one of the longest and trickiest parts in modern drama. Her reception throughout the evening was terrific, for the audience realized the big thing she was accomplishing.

Here is what the Denver Post said about it:

Cathrine Countess accomplished the seemingly impossible last night at the Denham Theater. Miss Lang was taken ill suddenly during the performance, and Miss Countess, who fortunately was on her vacation in Denver, was asked to assume the long and difficult role of Nina in "His House in Order." In the astonishment of a few minutes she mastered the part so that by referring to the manuscript of the play she carried the four acts in a way that was not only surprising but a very artistic piece of acting.

It was really a marvelous performance that Miss Countess gave and demonstrated the thoroughness of her ability. Miss Countess is already well known to Denver audiences.

And all the other papers ran big pictures of Miss Countess and splashed yards of nice comments about how well she played at such short notice.

The title of the new Richard Harding Davis-Jules Eckert Goodman play which Arthur Hammerstein will produce is "The Trap." This is Mr. Hammerstein's first venture in the dramatic field.

Tully Marshall has been engaged for an important role.

Howard Russell is vacationing for the first time in almost three years. Two years ago last November he joined the Laurence Stock Company in Vancouver, B. C., and has stuck with theatrical zeal to his post as prime comedian. But this summer the Russian decided they'd had a peep at their "Tulak" Valley ranch, and he and his family—the cows-and-chickens life, so they journeyed in that direction, smelled the new-mown hay and acquired a lot of bucolic atmosphere, and now they've gone to Calgary, Canada, for a visit with Mrs. Russell's folks before the season resumes, on June 23.

Nance O'Neill is playing a Summer stock engagement with the Laurence Company in Vancouver. Maude Leone is in Seattle stock.

Helen Lackaye is playing the lead role in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," now at the Gaiety Theater in New York.

Kitty Gordon will take to the two-day revenue in a sketch written for her by Jack Laity. It is said she will begin her tour in Milwaukee, and later go to Chicago. There is a rumor she will get \$2500 a week for her services.

You can always divide such rumors by two and subtract one-half and then it's exaggerated.

It is indeed pleasant in these days of theatrical depression to learn that the drama is likely to sustain a boom next season. The promise of uplift is to be found in the announcement that Ethel Lorraine will return to the stage at that time.

The next comes in the following paragraph from a press agent:

Thursday morning at 11 o'clock the entire household effects of Mrs. Raymond Belmont, who was formerly Ethel Lorraine, an actress, will be sold at public auction by auctioneer J. W. Belmont. Mrs. Belmont will return to the stage next season.

Of course they proved at the trial that Mrs. Lorraine-Belmont never had been on the stage, but it is a cinch she'll go on now.

Next week Wilton Lackaye will devote himself to vaudeville, having sold his part in the management of the Palace Theater for that period. He will appear with a company of four in a playlet by Hall McAllister entitled "Quits."

Thule Magrane is playing leads at Ethel's Gardens, where Mary Edith Baker is playing. Miss Magrane's last notable appearance was in the leading role of "Everywoman." She has had considerable stock experience, and her vacations are usually brief in consequence of the great demand upon her capabilities as leading woman.