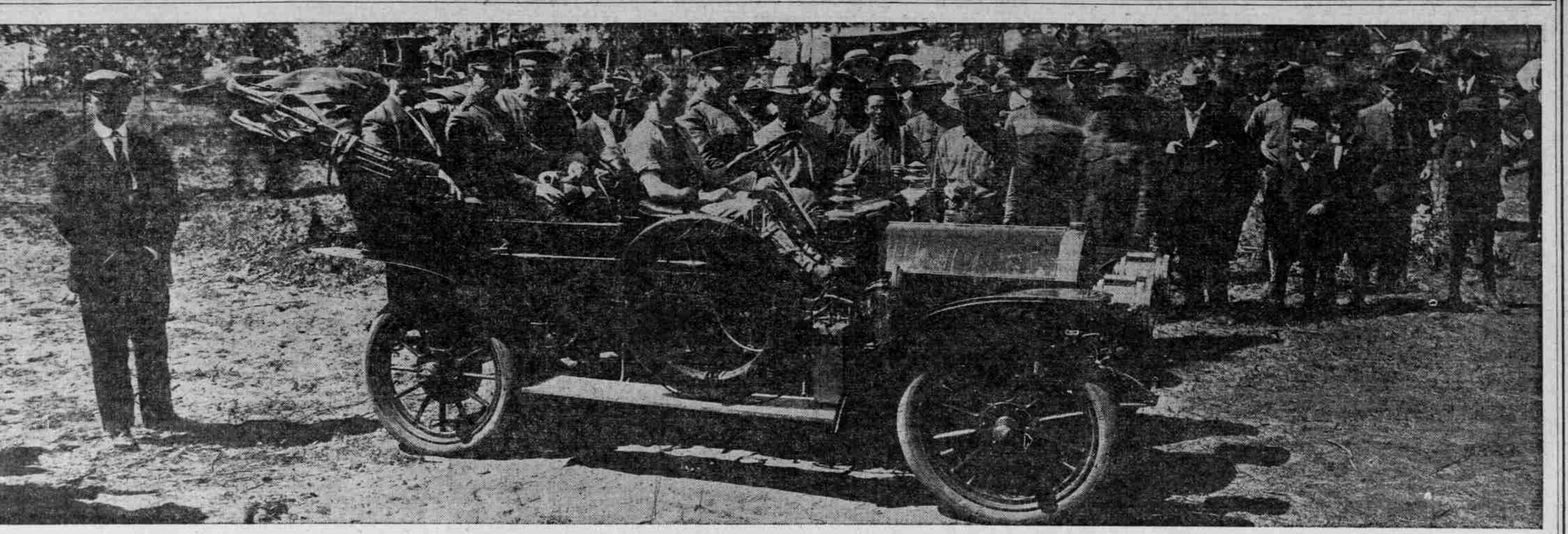

Who rides in a Studebaker? The very best men in the world.

The above picture shows Governor Hughes, of New York, in his Studebaker, accompanied by General Grant and staff. Let us tell you why they select the STUDEBAKER.

STUDEBAKER BROS. CO. NORTHWEST, 330-336 East Morrison Street, Portland, Or.

ADDITION TO THE PITCHING STAFF

McCredie Secures Graney, Young Twirler Now With Cleveland Americans.

TEAM HOME ON TUESDAY

Will Play Four Weeks' Engagement Royal Welcome Awaits Players From Fans—Bleacherites Have Kick Coming.

BY W. J. PETRAIN.

Next Tuesday the Portland fans will again come into their own, for Walter McCredie and his huskies are slated for a four weeks' engagement on the home lot commencing on that date. The first visitors will be the Seal brigade, and if Manager Mac has figured correctly, Portland should have the assistance of a couple of first-class additions to the pitching staff, who have been purchased in the East and are due to arrive here this week.

Manager McCredie insists that he is out after the pennant, and the fans are with him to a man, for hardly any of them doubts the possibility of Portland capturing the flag.

The chances of McCredie's men winning the premiership depend entirely upon the addition of at least one competent twirler. Bobby Groom and Eddie Kinsella have been bearing the brunt of the work during the past three weeks, owing to the illness of Jesse Garrett and the unreliability of Marshall and Johnson. Johnson seems to be too valuable a player to be used as a twirler, for his trusty club is needed in the game regularly.

Team Does Well, Considering.

With only two reliable pitchers, the Portland team has done remarkably well, and once the pitching staff is braced up, the proposition of acquiring a neat lead over the balance of the teams will be rendered easy of solution.

Groom and Kinsella have each pitched 17 games and each has won ten of them. Garrett, who is at present incapacitated, has won eight and lost six games. With one more reliable pitcher to help out as soon as Garrett recovers, Portland will experience no trouble in garnering her share of victories. Manager McCredie has started in the right direction in the matter of reinforcing his pitching staff. He has been dickering with the Cleveland American League Club for the services of Pitcher Frank Hess, and Manager Lajoie asked the other major league clubs for their waivers on this player. According to the National baseball agreement, before a player can be sold by a major league club to a minor league the other clubs of both leagues have the refusal of the player's services, which is termed waivering.

Pitcher Graney Secured.

Instead of securing Hess, Manager McCredie was tendered the services of Pitcher Graney instead, for several clubs refused to pass up their claim on the big ex-soldier. Graney is a clever twirler, although but a young man. He played last season in the New York State League and was secured by Cleveland at the close of the season. He has worked in a few games this year, but as Cleveland is in the running at the present time, Manager Lajoie probably preferred to rely on his veteran twirlers instead of experimenting with his new men.

The Clevelander is a pretty nifty twirler, and if he is passed up by all of the American and National League clubs, McCredie can consider himself a very lucky man.

Guarding against this contingency, Manager McCredie has his wires working for other twirlers, and these are said to be major leaguers also. At any rate, it is a safe bet that Portland will shortly have a pitching staff second to none in the league.

In Roy McFarland, the Oakland midget secured by McCredie, the Portland team may have another Garrett. McFarland pitched eight innings against Portland on one occasion, and during that time made a splendid showing. He worked in seven games for Oakland, but only figures in four, as he relieved others who were batted out of the box in three of the games. Of the four games he won only one, and was defeated in the others principally because of his lack of control. It would be a wise move for McCredie to hold McFarland and give him a thorough trial, and the change of teams may prove as lucky for him as it has for other players in the past. The ex-Oaklander was given his first opportunity to work for Portland on Friday, but unfortunately he developed a streak of the wobbles toward the latter end of the contest, and Portland dropped the fourth straight game to the Seals.

Warm Welcome Awaiting.

Despite the reverses suffered at the hands of the Seals and the Athenians, the loyal home fans cherish fond recollections of the handsome trimming administered the Angels, and when the boys return home a most gladsome as well as cordial welcome will be extended them. Once on the home lot and some of the hospital corps returned to duty, there will be things doing in the victory line that will gladden the hearts of fandom immensely.

One thing seems absolutely certain, though, and that is, a tremendous kick is likely to be registered by the sun gods of the left field bleachers. The cause of their possible wrath is the fact that when an addition was added to the grandstand the west end of the structure was boarded up completely. Just why this was done is not explained, although a similar occurrence was noted some two years ago when an extension was added. A wall of protest went up from the bleacherites and Ben Ely got busy with his carpenter gang and the obstruction was quickly removed. Judge McCredie will probably be prevailed upon to do likewise. A bleacherite is the most rabid kind of baseball fanatic and he generally gets whatever he demands. As it is essential that a patron of a baseball game be in position to witness the activities about home plate, those who are likely to be deprived of this by the absolutely unnecessary wall at the end of the grandstand will have a legitimate protest coming, and it is a cinch they will voice it.

NEW RULES FOR ATHLETES

COLLEGE REGULATIONS PROMISE CLEAN SPORT.

Four-Year Rule Would Disqualify Many Men Who Have Played During Preparatory Course.

BY REFEREE.

Athletics in the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Northwest will hereafter be governed by the conference rules adopted at Walla Walla last February. The six institutions that subscribed to these rules are Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Whitman, Washington State College and Oregon Agricultural College. Enforcement of the conference rules will have a most wholesome effect upon college athletics in the three Pacific Northwest States and will put the different branches of sport upon a much higher plane. Charges of professionalism and crooked work will not be heard again in the Pacific Northwest if the spirit of the Walla Walla rules is adhered to.

Chief among the rules adopted is the four-year rule, which is self-explanatory. This rule not only prevents proselyting and professionalism, but it promotes good scholarship. Many instances might be cited where athletes have played from five to seven years and have then fallen short of graduation. With the four-year rule rigidly enforced the athlete will find that he will not be tolerated beyond the estimated time of his regular course and will therefore turn his attention to something else—possibly his studies.

Four-Year Rule Unjust.

According to a strict interpretation of the four-year rule, many athletes who have represented colleges while in the preparatory departments would be ineligible to membership on future teams because the rule has been made retroactive. Take for instance the case of Phillbrook, who was recently elected captain of the track team of Whitman College for next season. Phillbrook has represented Whitman for three years and prior to his entrance to the Walla Walla College he represented Pacific University for two years, although he was only a preparatory student, or subfreshman at the latter institution. The same thing is true of young Huston, who has been elected captain of the Oregon track team for 1909. Ralph Rader, of Washington State College, is another man who would be disqualified by a rigid enforcement of this rule, although he is still an underclassman at Pullman.

If the letter of thus rule is enforced, Jamison, the big O. A. C. tackle, has only one more year in athletics, notwithstanding the fact that he has only finished his freshman year at Corvallis and has had but one year of football there. For two years prior to his entrance to the Oregon Agricultural College Jamison played on the Utah Agricultural College team, he being a student in the preparatory department of that institution.

Favor Liberal Construction.

It seems certain that the conference colleges will place a liberal construction upon this four-year rule and that preparatory work done in the different colleges will not count up against it. There would be no justice in disqualifying such men as Philbrook Jamison and Huston simply because their preparatory work was done in the subfreshman departments of other colleges and at the same time allowing Moullen (Oregon) Taylor (Oregon) Savidge (Idaho) and Tegtmeier (Washington), all of whom received their preparation at high schools and played on high school teams, to compete after they had engaged in athletics for four years beyond the common schools. Such a rule would work rank injustice especially when made retroactive. According to the Northwest conference rules, each college is the final judge of the eligibility of its men, and it will be interesting to note the interpretation of this particular phase of the four-year rule. The writer was one of the first to urge the formation of a Northwest conference and would be the last to disregard any of its rules, but there appears to be no good reason why a liberal construction should not be made on the particular point which I have outlined.

Pullman will suffer harder than any other Northwest institution because of the four-year limit. Hardy, Nissen and Miner, three of the best football men in college, have been on the Washington State team for four seasons or more and are therefore ineligible. Whitman has lost several men and Oregon has been deprived of the veteran Arnspiger, who will assist Coach Forbes during the coming season. Washington, Idaho and the Oregon Agricultural College will not suffer at all on account of the four-year requirement.

Besides those who will be out of the game on account of the four-year rule, many old men have been lost by graduation. Idaho has lost Keyes, Armstrong and Stein; Washington has handed out a sheepskin to Enoch Bagshaw and Oregon has conferred degrees upon Zacharias, Kuykendall and Moores. Pullman has graduated Goldsworthy and Miller, and Whitman has seen the last of Perringer, Dimick, Graham and Dutcher. The Oregon Agricultural College has graduated Emily, Dunlap, Rhinehart, Bennett, Schroeder, Greenshaw and Davolt. All of this means that there will be many new faces on the gridiron, track and diamond of the Northwest during the coming season.

Rules Should Be Enforced.

The amateur rule as well as the rules of scholarship and the year's residence rule for men from other colleges, all of which were adopted by the Walla Walla conference, have already been commented upon by the writer in these columns. These rules are most wholesome and should be enforced.

MONSTER ELK AT SEASIDE

James Heckman Verifies Legend of Necanicum Mountains.

SEASIDE, Or., July 4.—(Special.)—James Heckman, who is just in from a timber cruise in the Necanicum Mountains, is able to verify the legend of a monster elk which has led many hunters on a wild chase through the mountains of the Upper Necanicum.

For years it has been reported that an elk larger than any horse in Seaside, with a hoof that made a track over seven inches in diameter, roamed the woods near the headwaters of the Necanicum and the North Nehalem. He was too wary for the most experienced hunters who tried in vain to stalk him.

Jim took a stroll while they were nooning and within a half mile from camp, came to an open glade containing about 80 acres. Standing within the edge of the timber he counted 16 elk feeding leisurely in the opening. He noticed three bucks, good large fellows, but he almost had the ague when he saw the monarch of the herd, which he avers is a monster.

Being to leeward of the band and within 80 yards of them, Jim had a splendid chance to observe the elk. The big fellow had a magnificent pair of antlers, 12 points on one and 11 points on the other, in the velvet. The other bucks were large but they looked like pigmies by the side of the big fellow.

Jim had left his gun, a 30-30, on the trail, or else he says the temptation to kill the granddaddy of all the elks would have been irresistible.

The deposit of dew is greatly influenced by color. It will be found thickest on a board painted yellow, but not at all on red and black.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM IS TO BE REPLICA OF NEBRASKA, TONED DOWN

This Is Report From Denver, Following Arrival of Norman E. Mack, After Conference With Bryan—The Nebraska Platform.

ACCORDING to dispatches received last night from Denver the draft of the Democratic platform, brought to Denver, written by William Jennings Bryan, is in the main the platform adopted by the Democratic state convention in Omaha, March 5. Mr. Bryan has toned it down a little, but it stands in the main.

The Nebraska platform is as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democracy of Nebraska, in delegate convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of our party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening in the United States. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the Nation is now aroused and will, if honestly appealed to, free the Government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again "a government of the people, by the people and for the people," and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim—"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

This is the overshadowing issue at this time; it manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion and demands immediate consideration.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

We heartily approve of the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate, and insist upon further legislation, state and National, making it unlawful for any corporation to contribute to campaign funds and providing for publication, before the election, of all individual contributions above a reasonable minimum.

STATE RIGHTS.

Believing with Jefferson in "the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies," and in "the preservation of the general Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and abroad," we are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions now frequently made, that the powers of the general Government should be extended by judicial construction. While we favor the exercise by the general Government of all its constitutional authority for the prevention of monopoly and for the regulation of interstate commerce, we insist that Federal remedies shall be added to and not substituted for state remedies.

CORPORATIONS.

We insist upon recognition of the distinction between the natural man and the artificial person, called a corporation, and we favor the enactment of such law as may be necessary to compel foreign corporations to submit their legal disputes to the courts of the states in which they do business, and thus place themselves upon the same footing as domestic corporations.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and regard the reform as the gateway to all other National reforms.

MONOPOLIES.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trusts and trust magnates, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three.

First. A law preventing the duplication of directors among competing corporations;

Second. A license system which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals; the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control of such corporation of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States.

Third—A law compelling such licensed corporation to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

TARIFF.

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by a part of the Republican party as a tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question, but the people can not safely intrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so obligated to the highly protected interests that it postpones relief until after the election. And we call attention to the significant fact that the promise now made by those Republicans who favor tariff revision is wholly vitiated by the use of the very qualifying words under which the present tariff iniquities have grown up.

We favor an immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with articles controlled by trusts should be placed upon the free list; material reductions should be made in the tariff on necessities of life, and reductions should be made on such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

INCOME TAX.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporation incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal Government.

INHERITANCE TAX.

We favor a National inheritance tax to reach the "swollen fortunes" already in existence, but we believe that it is better to permanently prevent "swollen fortunes" by abolishing the privileges and favoritism upon which they are based.

ARID LAND RECLAMATION.

We sympathize with the efforts put forth for the reclamation of the arid lands of the West, and urge the largest possible use of irrigation in the development of the country. We also favor the reclamation of swamp lands upon the same principles. We favor the preservation of the forests still remaining and the replanting of the denuded districts in all our mountain ranges as well as the forestation of the Western plains.

WATERWAYS.

We urge liberal appropriations for the improvement and development of the interior waterways believing that such expenditures will return a large dividend in lessened cost of transportation. We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents and because it relieves the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

PANAMA CANAL.

We believe that the Panama Canal will prove of great value to our country and favor its speedy completion.

IMPERIALISM.

We condemn the experiments in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength and laid our Nation open to the charge of abandoning the fundamental doctrine of self-government.

We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as stable government can be established, such independence to be guarded by us as we guard the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our Government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling and naval bases.

ARBITRATION.

Desiring the prevention of war wherever possible, we believe that our Nation should announce its determination not to use our Navy for the collection of private debts, and its willingness to enter into agreement with other nations providing for the investigation by an impartial international tribunal before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities of every dispute which defies diplomatic settlement.

STATE RIGHTS.

We assert the right of Congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce, and we assert the right of each state to exercise just as complete control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such an enlargement of powers of National and State Railway Commissions as may be necessary to give full protection to persons and places from discrimination and extortion. We believe that both the Nation and the various states should, first, ascertain the present value of the railroads, measured by the cost of reproduction; second, prohibit the issue of any more watered stock or fictitious capitalization; third, prohibit the railroads from engaging in any business which brings them into competition with their shippers; and, fourth, reduce transportation rates until they reach a point where they will yield only a reasonable return on the present value of the roads—such reasonable returns being defined as a return sufficient to keep the stock of the road at par when such roads are honestly capitalized. The injury done by issues of watered stock is more clearly seen and better understood since the shrinkage in the market value of such stock has precipitated a widespread panic and brought enormous loss to the country.

CURRENCY.

The panic has emphasized the necessity for legislation protecting the wealth producers from spoliation at the hands of the stock gamblers and the gamblers in farm products.

The present financial stringency furnishes additional proof that the Republican leaders are either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interest of the general public.

They have so linked us to Wall street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the entire country.

We favor the postal savings bank, and in addition thereto insist upon passage of laws, state and National, for the better regulation of banks and for the protection of bank deposits. The Government demands security when it deposits public money in a bank, and we believe that the security of the individual depositor who intrusts earnings to a bank should be as specific as the Government security.

We oppose both the Aldrich bill and the Fowler bill, and believe that in so far as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency, such currency should be issued and controlled by the Federal Government and that it should be loaned upon adequate security and at a rate of interest which will compel its retirement when the emergency is passed.

We demand further that favoritism in the deposit of treasury funds shall be abolished, and that surplus revenues shall be deposited at competitive rates upon sufficient security and fairly distributed throughout the country.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

We favor the eight-hour day.

We believe in the conciliation of capital and labor and favor every legitimate means for the adjustment of disputes between corporation employes and their employers to the end that justice may be done to those who toil and that society may be relieved from the embarrassment occasioned by prolonged strikes and lockouts.

INJUNCTIONS.

We favor such a modification of the law relating to injunctions as will, first, prevent the issuing of the writ in industrial disputes except after notice to defendants and full hearing; second, permit a trial before a judge other than the one who issued the writ, and third, allow a jury to be summoned in all cases where the alleged contempt is committed outside the presence of the court.

We favor an employer's liability law, applicable to both private and public employers.

IMMIGRATION.

We favor full protection, by both National and state governments within their respective spheres of all foreigners residing in the United States under the treaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who can not be amalgamated with our population, or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with other powers, and we demand a stricter enforcement of the immigration laws against any immigrants who advocate assassination as a means of reforming our Government.

We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate her upon her auspicious beginning of a great career.

We favor separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico and demand for the people of Porto Rico the full enjoyment of rights and privileges of a territorial form of government.

BRYAN.

The Democratic party of Nebraska declares confidence in and admiration for William Jennings Bryan. In him we behold the ideal American citizen—the ideal Democrat. We rejoice that the principles which he has so ably advocated have been gladly received and are generally accepted by the American people.

Resolved, That the delegates by this convention chosen be and are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for the nomination of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency.

Peterson Knocks Out Evans.

MARSHFIELD, Or., July 4.—(Special.)—Bert Peterson knocked out Bartley Evans, of Portland, in the second round of a prize fight last night, which was attended by the largest crowd which ever witnessed a prize fight on Coos Bay. Thousands of dollars changed hands in the betting. Peterson, who won the fight, has been the victor of every fight in which he has taken part in Coos Bay in the last year.

Marshfield Puts on City Airs.

MARSHFIELD, Or., July 4.—(Special.)—The City Council is planning extensive public improvements for Marshfield. Chestnut street has been ordered opened from Third street to Prosper, and Prospect avenue is to be improved from Bennett to Davidson. On C street a pavement is to be laid. The work of laying the asphalt pavement on Front street is progressing rapidly.

The colony of Barbary apes, on the Rock of Gibraltar, is the only one of its kind in existence, and is being protected by the British government.

Baby Mine

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. **Mother's Friend** is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of **Mother's Friend.** "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. $1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to

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