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GOVERNOR, MILITIA AND LAW ENFORCED

PORTLAND ROAD-HOUSES OVERHAULED BY WEST.

Takes Reins From Civil Authorities and Places Guards at Undesirable Resorts.

Governor West has taken it upon himself to enforce the law and is after brewerymen who ship their product unlabeled into "dry" territory of the state. He has been closing notorious road houses in the vicinity of Portland, with the assistance of the militia, has declared martial law at those places and will keep militiamen on guard until the proprietors make certain changes in accordance with the law.

Stacks of letters are pouring into his office commending him for the campaign of law enforcement he has started. With these are appeals from Roseburg, that he take a hand in cleaning up conditions there.

"Legally, what authority has the governor to use the militia in this sort of law enforcemeent?" was the question put to the governor.

"That's a good question," exclaimed the governor. "I'm glad to answer that. The other day men asked me if I really intended to tear down fences and buildings if the law were not obeyed.

"Have you ever heard of a governor calling out the militia at the request of some corporation when some poor workingman was protesting against his condition? Have you heard of a governor using the militia to drive men away from places and put them in jail because they threw stones at a corporation's property?

"What authority did the governor have in those cases? The authority given to him to see that laws are enforced.

"Well, hasn't the governor authority to use the power placed in his hands to protect the God given property of some poor, helpless mother or father? I think so. Anyway, I know one governor who is going to put the question to the test mighty soon."

Governor West has also been looking up the law in regard to the saloonmen's licenses and bonds. He said each was required to put up a $1000 bond and that county clerks were charged with the duty of bringing action agianst the bondsmen for any violation of the law. He said he intended to make further investigations along this line and that he would have some reports to make to district attorneys, and give them a chance to do their part in seeing these laws were enforceed.

National guardsmen led by Governor West occupied Milwaukie roadhouse Monday morning, closed the doors of the resort, placed a proclamation proclaiming martial law on the wall, and gave A. J. Burns, ex-prize fighter and keeper of the place until afternoon to tear down the high board "peep" wall which encompasses it. The proclamation posted on the wall of the roadhouse reads:

"Whereas, It appears that a certain roadhouse, inn or tavern located near Milwaukie, Clackamas county, Oregon, and known as the Milwaukie tavern, has for some time and is now being maintained, conducted and operated without due regard for the laws of decency or the laws of this state, much to the discomfort and embarassment of good people living in the vicinity, and to the detriment of the whole state and

"Whereas, it appears that local officials charged with the enforcement of the laws of the state are either unable or unwilling to perform that duty, and

Whereas, the governor is charged by the constitution with the duty of seeing that the laws of this state are duly enforced and is authorized to call out the militia to assist him in the performance of that duty; now, therefore,

"I, Oswald West, as governor and commander in chief of the militia of the state of Oregon, having found it necessary to call out the military force of the state to assist in the enforcement of law, do hereby proclaim and establish martial law in and about the said premises and until further notice the said premises and tavern will be under the control of the military authorities of the state, and all persons are warned not to frequent the said tavern or trespass upon the said premises. OSWALD WEST, Governor of Oregon and Commander in Chief Military forces.

Attested: W. E. Finzer, adjutant-general.

SAVED HERSELF BY LEAPING

Mrs. Nina Allen Severely Burned Before Escaping From Burning House

Mrs. Nina Allen owes her life to leaping from an upstairs window Wednesday night when her home was a mass of flames. Aroused shortly before 11 o'clock from her slumbers, nearly suffocated with smoke, she dropped from an upstairs window over which the flames were bursting, the fire igniting her night dress. Her screams brought to her aid Mrs. Guy Jonas, who lives next door, and Mrs. Harry Alexander, who was at the Jonas home. The two women extinguished the burning dress but not until Mrs. Allen had been seriously burned on the back, limbs and arms.

Dr. Sharp was summoned and dressed the burns after which Mrs. Allen was removed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barrow, where she is being cared for.

The fire started, so it is said, from the heating stove in the living room directly below the room occupied by Mrs. Allen. Before retiring, contemplating leaving for Pendleton on the morning train, she had put some rubbish in the stove lighted it and turned off the draft before leaving the room. When she was awakened by the smoke the floor beneath her feet was all but ready to fall.

The house is located on Current street west of Second, and was owned by W. S. Buel, who left here several years ago. Two streams of water were played on the flames, but so fierce was the fire that only a charred wreck remains. None of the household goods were saved, but a fortunate location of the kitchen range saved it from damage.

MANY KILLED IN TORNADO

Regina, Saskatchawan, Horror Is Not Overestimated,

Sunday night a tornado struck the city of Regina, Saskatchewan, wrecking the buildings and killing and injuring nearly 50 people. Forty are known to be dead and a number of bodies remain in the debris. There are fully 400 injured and several will die.

The property loss is estimated at $10,000,000 to $11,000,000. The debris is being moved slowly, for the workers seem afraid of their task. Many streets are blockaded and wide detours have to be made to get to certain portions of the city.

The death list probably will reach 80, for many persons were boating on Vasoana lake when the storm hit Regina and only two or three have been accounted for. Some of them were seen struggling in the water. Their bodies will not be recovered until the lake dries up in the late summer.

Wild rumors are being received from outside points of farm houses having been destroyed and their inmates killed but all rural telephone lines are down.

The Secretary Bird.

The long legged South African secretary birds travel in pairs, male and female. If disturbed or pursued their pace is about as fast as that of a running horse. They seldom use their wings and if compelled to do so can soar to a considerable height. They build bulky nests; and where trees are to be had they select one fifty to a hundred feet above the ground. Their nests are built of sticks and sods, lined with grass, and measure as much as five feet in diameter and three feet in thickness. As a rule only two eggs are laid. Incubation takes six weeks, which is done by the female. The young have to remain in their nests several months before they can stand on their long, slender legs, which are very weak and brittle. The young easily break their legs if disturbed.—Scientific American.

Old Time Theater Rowdies.

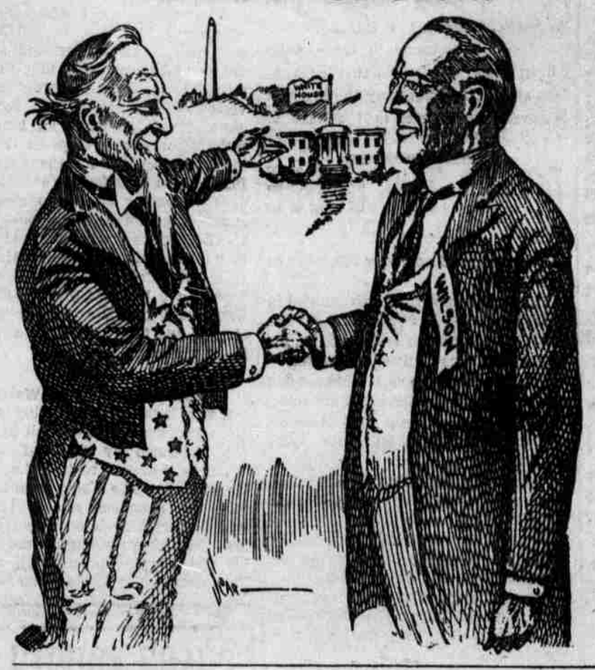
Rowdyism in London theaters was a common occurrence in the old days, as is shown by the following from the London Post of Oct. 27, 1798:

"Two men in the pit at Drury Lane theater last night were so turbulent and riotous during the last act of 'Henry V.' that the performance was interrupted upward of a quarter of an hour. The audience at last asserted their power and turned them disgracefully out of the theater. This should always be done to crush the race of disgusting puppies that are a constant nuisance at the playhouse every night."

Friendship.

Friendship is a vase which when it is flawed by heat or violence or accident may as well be broken at once. It can never be trusted again. The more graceful and ornamental it was the more clearly do we discern the hopelessness of restoring it to its former state.

"We Need You There."



IDEAL CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY.

By Col. ALEXANDER S. BACON, Former Member of Congress From New York.

An ideal candidate is one of charming personality and force of character, who has convictions and is not ashamed to proclaim them and is brave enough to change them when convinced they are wrong; a man of learning and experience, acute to comprehend a situation and correctly to apply actual, present conditions to the theories of the books which collate the analogies of history; a forceful speaker, impressing an audience with his sincerity, having something to say drawn from a storehouse of learning and having the faculty of saying it concisely and forcefully, with enough flashes of wit to hold the attention of the most thoughtless and inattentive. Such is an ideal candidate.

An ideal president is one who would live up to his party and personal pledges in spite of every influence, even that of personal friendship; who would put country above party, above friends and above personal ambition; one so wise that he could not be cheated by friends or bluffed by adversaries and so strong that he could not be swerved from duty even by his wife; one who is not a tool of others, but is himself dominant, ruling those about him by sheer force of character; superior native acumen and tact and acquired learning, but always exercising dominance in the interest of democracy, not aristocracy; who would take each man's counsel, but reserve his judgment, and would be shrewd and patriotic enough to surround himself with a cabinet of the strongest and most unselfish minds in the country, yet would himself, like Lincoln, tower above them all. Such is an ideal president.

Such would be Dr. Woodrow Wilson.

Managing the Weather.

It may safely be said that control of the weather by sorcerers was altogether disbelieved in by very few persons in the sixteenth century. But if the belief was held more strongly along one coast line than another it was around the Baltic rather than elsewhere. As late as 1670 a traveler tells us how, being becalmed off Finland, the captain sent ashore to buy a wind from a wizard. The fee was 10 kroner (say 36 shillings) and a pound of tobacco. The wizard tied a woolen rag with three knots in it to the mast. Untying the first knot produces just the wind they want, southwest. That slackening, untying knot No. 2 revives it for a time, but knot No. 3 brings up a fearful northeaster, which nearly sinks them. "Qui nescit orare, discat navigare," was a much quoted phrase. True enough of one traveler, it would appear, seeing he is reported to have prayed during a storm: "O Lord, I am no common beggar. I do not trouble thee every day, for I never prayed to thee before, and if it please thee to deliver me this once I will never pray to thee again as long as I live."—Atlantic Monthly.

Norway's Love For Bjornson.

What Bjornson was to his own people is best made clear by an incident which occurred at his beloved Aulestad not long before he was forced to start on his final journey to Paris in search of another lease of health and life. A regiment passed the place in the course of a maneuver. Its commander sent word ahead to the poet asking him to review the soldiers as they marched by. Bjornson stood on the veranda of his house, surrounded by his entire family—a man who had never held any public office, mind you! As the troop approached on the highroad below officers and men gave the salute due to a commanding general or a member of the royal house. But this was not all. From the rapidly moving ranks rose one mighty shout after another—a spontaneous outburst of devotion and gratitude such as it has been granted very few men the fortune to inspire. —Edward Bjorkman in American Review.

TO SWAMP THE LORDS.

A Threat That Always Brings England's Upper House to Terms.

To override the veto of the house of lords by a wholesale creation of peers is a plan that has been often threatened, but hardly ever put into practice. It certainly places the king in a very unenviable predicament—so much so that in 1719, after a crisis of the kind, George I. caused to be introduced into the lords a bill for limiting the power of the sovereign to create peers, a sort of royal self denying ordinance.

The measure was twice passed in the lords, but twice rejected by the commons, which was lucky, for had it been carried it would have made the house of lords an almost unchangeable body, entirely beyond the control of king or minister or commons.

The nearest approach that was ever made to "swamping the lords" was in 1832, when the fate of the great reform bill trembled in the balance. Over and over again the measure had been passed by the commons, only to be rejected by the lords. The country was furious. Payment of taxes was refused. Riots broke out everywhere.

The prime minister, Lord Grey, went to the king and begged him to create new peers to carry the bill. His majesty refused, and the ministry resigned. The king, however, presently changed his mind and, fearing a revolution, agreed to the creation of a hundred new peers, "or more if necessary." Then, very reluctantly, the upper house gave way, and the bill became law.—London Family Herald.

THE DEATH DICE.

A Murder Case In Which They Returned a Just Verdict.

The German emperor some time ago presented to the Hohenzollern museum the "death dice" with which one of his ancestors decided a difficult case in the seventeenth century. The history of these dice is generally given as follows:

A young girl had been murdered. Suspicion fell upon two young soldiers, Ralph and Alfred, who were suitors for her hand. They both denied their guilt, and even torture failed to extract a confession from either.

Then Elector Frederick William decided to cut the knot by means of the dice box. The two soldiers should throw for their lives and the loser should be executed as the murderer.

The event was celebrated with great solemnity. Ralph had the first chance and threw sixes, the highest possible number. The dice box was then given to Alfred. He fell on his knees and prayed. Then he rose to his feet and threw the dice with such force that one of them was broken. The whole one showed six, the broken one also gave six on the larger portion, and the fragment split off showed one. This was a total of thirteen, one beyond Ralph's throw. The audience held its breath in amazement.

"God has spoken!" cried the prince.

Ralph, appalled by what he regarded as a sign from heaven, confessed his guilt and was sentenced to death.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Broadway and the Strand.

Broadway, New York, is the more or less exact counterpart of the London Strand. It is actually broader, but it appears more narrow because the houses are so much higher, and it is a little straighter because it is a made road, not a road evolved from what was once a path along river mud. The general effect is identical. There are the same kinds of shops and a crowd of the same type passing to or from the business quarter of the city. But, as I have said, one rubs one's eyes looking out at the crowd upon the sidewalk. It is the Strand crowd—cosmopolitan, varied, people touching one another so closely that the tops of their heads appear to form another tier on the street, a tier paved with hats instead of wood blocks or granite sets. There it is, the crowd. But it appears to stop still. In one's first astonishment one thinks that all these people are waiting for a procession to pass. One cannot believe that they are the procession. Nevertheless as the slow trolley passes onward one realizes that the crowd is actually in motion—that it is the thing itself, not the procession.

WOODROW WILSON FOR PRESIDENT

BRYAN'S VICTORY COMES ON FORTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Nomination is Made Unanimous--Governor Marshall of Indiana, Running Mate.

Baltimore, July 2.—For President—Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey. For Vice President—Governor Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana.

Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey was nominated for president of the United States by the democratic national convention at its afternoon session Tuedsay, when on the 46th ballot he received 990 votes to 84 for Champ Clark. The Missouri delegation, which had remained faithful to Clark to the end, then moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Wilson was nominated on the 46th ballot. Official: Clark 84; Wilson 990; Harmon 12; absent 2.

When the convention adjourned Monday night it seemed to be in all but a hopeless deadlock. Wilson had been losing a few in each ballot and Clark slowly gaining. But the Illinois delegation at an early hour morning conference had decided to switch from Clark to Wilson. This meant a change of 58 votes and was as fatal to Clark's chances as it was inspiring to the Wilson forces. It was as expected, the vote of Illinois marked the beginning of the end. West Virginia joined hands with Illinois in going over to Wilson on the 43rd ballot. Wilson jumped from his final vote of 494 Monday night to 602 on the first ballot Tuesday. The most important change on the 44th was in the Colorado delegation which had been voting 11 for Clark and 1 for Wilson. This time Colorado divided 10 to 2 in favor of Wilson. Altogether the ultimate nominee gained 37 votes on this ballot. Then came the 45th. It was disappointing in a way for Clark held his own and Wilson made a gain of only four.

The 46th ballot had been ordered when Senator Bankhead of Alabama was seen making his way to the stage. Word flashed over the great armory that his purpose was to withdraw Mr. Underwood. Senator Bankhead uttered only a few words when the meaning of his remarks became clear and there were frequent interruptions of applause and noisy demonstrations.

Senator Stone of Missouri, who had been in consultation with Speaker Clark climbed to the stage and released in the name of the speaker all of the delegates who had been pledged to him.

Governor Foss was withdrawn and Alabama, which had started every other call with 24 votes for Underwood changed to Wilson and state after state followed suit. It was just 3:15 p. m. when the solid 76 votes of Pennsylvania carried Wilson over the winning line making his total at the time 733 votes. The stampede did not end until 990 of the 1088 votes in the convention had been cast for the nominee. Missouri, with her 36 had been joined on the last ballot for Clark by 24 Californians, 26 votes by delegates from Florida, two from Louisiana, all six from Nevada, four from New Jersey, the home state of Governor Wilson, six from the district of Columbia and one from Ohio. This little handful readily joined in the chorus of acclamation when Senator Stone moved that the nomination be unanimous.

Only four ballots were necessary to reach a vice presidential nomination at the night session, Governor Marshall of Indiana winning over Governor Burk of North Dakota, E. W. Hurst of Illinois, Martin J. Wade of Iowa and James H. Preston of Maryland.

Plamondon and Temple.

While the state board plans to make a selection of a superintendent for the new Eastern Oregon Branch Insane Hospital early in July probably this week, so far only two applications have been received. This is a rather peculiar condition for the members of the board to face inasmuch as generally there are all the way from 12 to 25 applicants, or sometimes many more, whenever there is a vacancy in a state position, especially a position of such importance as this The superintendency pays a salary of $3000 annually, the same as the superintendency of the main asylum. The two applicants who have so far offered their names are Dr. J. D. Plamondon of Athena and Dr. I. U. Temple of Pendleton.

Harvest Begins.

Mordo McDonald started harvesting on the McDonnell place south of Walla Walla Monday and when operations were stopped shortly after noon it was found the wheat was running 47 1-2 bushels to the acre, says the Union. Mr. McDonald says that the E. H. Nickson wheat in the Hudson Bay country is ready to be cut and harvest will begin there. Barley is also ready.