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When Is an Ear Not Its Owner's?

Listen to the outcry of Edward Frazer, seaman, who is in a Buffalo hospital minus an aural appendage which rude enemies of his cut off and sent in a jar of alcohol to Harry Coulby, president of a trust steamship company on the Lakes, as a warning not to be so zealous in employing nonunion men; listen to Frazer's indignant roar:

"Let me out of this joint. I want that ear, and I'm going to get it and the fellows who copped it from me. It belongs to me. I don't care if somebody did make Coulby a present of it. I ain't his for keeps."

Thus spake the original owner of the ear when apprised that it had arrived in far distant Cleveland, nicely pickled. Up to that time he thought it had been swept up by some street sweeping machine or perhaps carried off by some prowling cat. At any rate, he did not think it was being openly flaunted either as a trophy of war or as an exhibit of the wrath of union sympathizers against the steamship company. Becoming sensible that the ear was being treated as something apart from him, as something excluded from his humble personality forever, the instinct of kindred moved in him and he asserted his claim.

And indeed, it appears as if the property element had been entirely overlooked in the matter. The ear was passed shudderingly from hand to hand and then gravely entrusted to an attorney who carried it off to Washington with much ceremony, to give it to the government authorities. It was viewed not as an ear belonging to Frazer, but as an ear that belonged to the human family at large. The personal interest all centered on Coulby, who had only had his ears threatened, while the man who had lost the ear was ignored.

When he proclaimed his attachment for the ear, Frazer was perfectly right, we believe. There is no precedent that makes an ear the property of the chance finder, and no title rests in him to transfer it to others. It does not even, like timber, become personality when cut. It belongs inherently to the site that grew it, no matter how far removed. It was altogether thoughtless to overlook this.

In the name of right and justice we favor the reunion of Frazer with his aural appendage; soon, at once. (Cries of 'Ear! Ear!')

John E. Humphries says in John L. Wilson's newspaper that the allied senatorial candidates of the interests have "fixed" the legislature so Polindexter will not be elected, even though he is the popular choice.

If the standpatters could only drive the insurgents into voting with the democrats, the democrats would lead them into the camps of the plunderbund and harmonious regularity would be restored.

Bank clerks on small salaries ought to know that it looks suspicious for them to start on their vacation with all the cash and surplus.

Rubber and robber have become synonymous in the places where Senator Aldrich hangs out.

If James R. Garfield would only say a kind word for a gentleman with a golf temperament, Ohio would be soothed with a great sooth.

Wellington seems to be an ideal spot for railroad disasters and it is a long step in the right direction to confine them to freight trains.

It would be more in accord with the eternal fitness of things if it was the baggagemen who were striking on the Grand Trunk road.

Others may desert him, but Speaker Cannon can depend with confidence on the vote of Will E. Humphrey.

After hearing him, no one thinks that Polindexter garbs his thought in mental hobble skirts.



"Dear me, Adolf, who would have thought of meeting you here?"
"Nod me, Osgar. In fact, I tried to kip from dinking of id so much as possible."

SEATTLE COUNTY IS LATEST SUGGESTION

To the Editor of The Star:

It would seem as though the present were a good time to renew the agitation for a separation of King county from the city of Seattle, by the formation of a Seattle county, the boundaries of which would be coincident with those of the city of Seattle. The remainder of the present county could be reorganized into a new King county, with some smaller towns, such as Kent, for instance, as the new county seat.

One good reason for this is to be found in the present anomalous condition of affairs with respect to police authority in King county, both the sheriff's office and the city police force having complete police jurisdiction in the city of Seattle. The present sheriff seems to be acting on the theory that he should not butt into purely municipal police affairs, in conflict with a settled policy of an executive who is fresh from an election at the hands of the people, and it would seem that the sheriff is exactly right in adopting this course. Most people would regard his use of police authority in the city limits of Seattle as an unwarranted intrusion in civic affairs.

But nevertheless the dual authority exists. Other sheriffs may have looked at it differently. In the past there have been serious clashes between the forces of the police chief and of the sheriff, and there will be in the future if the remedy of county division be not applied.

Chief of the reasons why there should be a division, however, is that it should be possible by making Seattle a separate county to save vast amounts of salary expense. The present dual system of government could be done away with. Many city and county offices could be conducted under a single head. The policing of the county could be turned over entirely to the city police, and the sheriff's office, with a greatly reduced staff of employees, could devote itself wholly to the matters pertaining to the service of legal papers. The city and county jail could be made one. The city and county treasurers could be made one. The board of county commissioners could be merged with the city council. There would be no need of both a city and a county engineer's office. Seattle's taxes would be spent in Seattle.

At present, while Seattle pays nine-tenths of King county's taxes, there are three commissioners, of whom but one is chosen from Seattle, the others being from the North and South county districts. Seattle is put to heavy expense for the building and maintenance of county roads, which would be the part of wisdom if all of the county were tributary to this city, which it is not. Much of the southern portion of King county transacts all of its business in the city of Tacoma, which it adjoins.

There are probably good arguments both in favor of and against the scheme of county division. Political considerations, or the fact that many political jobs would be abolished in this city if the change were made, will not have much weight with the taxpayers as opposing factors.

New York, San Francisco and other large cities have adopted just this scheme of an identical city and county. Let me suggest that The Star ascertain from the officials of San Francisco just what changes were made possible and what economies were instituted as a result of their change to this system, and then lay those facts before the taxpayers of Seattle for their consideration.

DIVISION.

Everett True's Vacation

NIAGARA FALLS. 2.



IN LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

BY NORMAN.
NEW YORK, July 26.—Spooning cannot truthfully be classed as an infant industry, but it is to have protection, nevertheless. Couples who bill and coo in New York's parks are to be guarded by coppers with blue lanterns, who will hover around the benches, and guard the happy beings from attacks by marauders.

For some weeks there have been repeated complaints that lovers in Van Cortlandt, Bronx, Claremont, Crotona and St. Mary's parks were set upon by wicked ruffians, who threw ink on the girls' dresses or ripped them with knives, stole the men's hats and sometimes beat the unfortunate persons. The park department has decided that this is all wrong, and special policemen will do their best to stop it.

"Where do the chauffeurs come from?" is a question that is being answered in the examination papers of the men who are seeking to qualify for licenses under the new state law.

Some are former motormen and conductors. Many have been valets or house servants. A number were waiters. A few were clerks. Others were employed in machine shops or automobile factories and left to take up the more exhilarating work of running a car.

Samuel Hoffman, clerk to the secretary of state, who has charge of the examinations, says he finds that taxicab drivers make as a rule from \$40 to \$50 a week, largely tips. Drivers of private cars get only about half that.

W. E. Hutton, a retired merchant of Cincinnati, is "in good" with the married clerks at the Plaza hotel. Hutton has a fine touring car, and has placed it at the disposal of the aforesaid married clerks, any one of whom may have

the machine for an afternoon's outing for the asking.

Why Mr. Hutton bars the bachelor clerks is not announced. Perhaps he fears they would have joy parties with chorus girls, and wreck his car; perhaps he favors matrimony and thinks the single pen-wielders may decide to wed in order to be able to take advantage of his offer.

STAR DUST



"In a way Bud Fridemush takes part in the good roads movement—he keeps pullin' his feet out o' the mud between town an' his place."

It is now said that the song should read: "Has anyone here seen Cellaigh?" That, it is claimed, was the real name of the descendants of King Heremon of Ireland. The English conquerors of Ireland could not spell it in Gaelic, so they simplified it by spelling it Kelley and Kelly.

One reason for the boom in rubber is the increased consumption of caoutchouc in the building of airships.

The Guggenheims have just imported three shiploads of copper from Africa.

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King County Politics

Councilman J. N. Denney of the Ninth ward, in his capacity as executive committeeman from that ward on the republican county central committee, has called meetings in each precinct in the Ninth ward tonight to elect delegates to represent that ward in the King county delegation to the state convention.

The places of meeting are to be chosen by the precinct committeemen, who are charged with the duty of informing the voters of the location of the voting places.

Denney was one of the strongest opponents of Terhune and Wilson's scheme of packing the county delegation. Denney led a fight against it in committee, and also in his own ward. Denney is doing more to right the wrong than any other committeeman. Other committeemen, to square themselves with the voters of their wards, have called mass meetings, no notice of which was given to the public, and to which care was taken that none found their way but John L. Wilson's partisans. These mass meetings, in practically every case, consisted of a handful of precinct workers, who at once selected themselves as delegates.

Denney, however, has done his best to give his district a chance. By allowing each precinct a part in the naming of delegates, he has come nearer complying with the law than any other committeeman. The caucuses are called for 8 o'clock. One delegate will be elected by each of the following precincts: First, Second, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth. One delegate will be chosen by the Third, Fourth and Fifth precincts. The Seventh and Eighth precincts will together have one delegate, as will the Ninth and Tenth precincts.

Delegates and alternates to represent the First ward on the King county delegation to the republican state convention were selected at a meeting held last night in the Russell hotel. The delegates who will represent the First ward in the selection of judges for the supreme court are: Dan R. Abraham, Fred W. Newell, James Conway, Frank W. Clancy, W. W. Crandall and George H. Clark.

The alternates elected were: Fred L. Hiedrich, I. M. Newman, William Holt, J. W. Jeffery, R. E. Sothern and George McFarlane.

The Sixth ward delegates to the state convention were selected at a meeting of a group of political workers last night. The delegates selected were: George M. Holmes, Arnold Zbinden, Jefferson D. Brunan, John T. Ireland, James J. Callaghan and A. M. Britt.

The alternates elected were: George Allison, J. H. Thompson, G. Bowers, O. M. Haroldson, A. D. Davis and Captain M. C. Jensen.

Police Judge John B. Gordon will leave his campaign for re-nomination as justice of the peace to his friends while he devotes the next 30 days to recuperating his health. Judge Gordon suffered a physical breakdown some 10 days ago. Too close confinement and overwork in the police and justice court resulted in Gordon being forced to leave the bench.

Judge Gordon is practically certain of re-nomination, as his conduct as police judge has won the commendation of all. It is doubtful whether Gordon will take any personal interest in the primary campaign. His friends and supporters will look after him. Frank M. Egan will fill the position of police judge during Gordon's absence, commencing today.

In political circles yesterday the announcement of the candidacy of Cal Welton for county auditor against Colonel Case was the chief subject of discussion.

No secret was made of the fact that the Wilson organization had put Welton in the field against Case because the present county auditor refused to enlist in the Wilson ranks. It was everywhere commented upon as an additional display of the "bad politics" that has characterized the Wilson campaign so far.

Case has a host of friends and supporters in King county who believe that under all the rules, Case's record entitles him to a unanimous re-nomination. Instead of doing Case any harm, it will increase his personal activity, and that of his friends. When the primaries are over, it will be found that Wilson, and not Case, is the sufferer by this piece of political work.

William H. Hanna, republican candidate for county treasurer, is having things his own way these days. Hanna's promise to save the taxpayers \$20,000 a year in the conduct of the office, backed by an exposition of how he intended to do it, has won him the support of the home owners of King county who are having their property confiscated by a criminally excessive tax burden.

In the city Hanna's strength is today stronger than that of any other candidate with the exception of Sheriff Hodge. A few days' trip into the country last week disclosed the fact that Hanna is going to prove a wonderful vote getter in the country precincts.

M. L. Hamilton, candidate for the republican nomination for county commissioner in the South district, opened up headquarters in room 415 Oriental block today, and his campaign will be directed from there.

D. Hamm, Frank Paul and W. W. Phalen are announced as the executive committee of the Hamilton organization, and will hold daily meetings at the headquarters at 12:45 p. m. The first of the executive meetings was held this afternoon.

Hamilton clubs are being organized throughout the South dis-

trict, and a lively campaign will be conducted. Hamilton is spending most of his time traveling through the district.

The Wilson attack on Dan Landon in the 32nd senatorial district has brought Landon more support than he could have obtained by any personal effort of his own. Wilson's political methods are not popular in the North End.

When Landon was picked out for vengeance by the Wilson organization because he would not do its bidding, the voters rallied to his defense. Landon nor no other candidate will be nominated for the legislature in the North End who does not receive more votes than Wilson gets in that district.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney McBride is now allowing himself to be used in an attempt to bolster up campaign material against Sheriff Hodge.

Hodge has always been particularly fortunate in his enemies. McBride's opposition to Hodge and his personal animosity are worth votes to the present sheriff. McBride is as capable of causing Hodge any trouble as a mosquito is of bothering an elephant.

Practically all of the legislative candidates are pledging themselves to work to have the nomination of supreme court judges again brought under the direct primary law. The voters of King county are almost unanimous in favor of this, and it will be hard going for any legislative candidate that shows any intention of opposing this movement.

Although County Clerk Sickles has up to the present time been identified with the Burke organization, it is whispered in the Wilson inner circles that he is wavering. Sickles is staying awake nights, horrified at the "bogey" that some one may appear to oppose him at the primaries. Sickles would be hard to defeat. But for some reason Sickles is as worried as if defeat were staring him in the face.

During the last few days the screws have been put upon him, and Sickles appears to be wiggling toward the Wilson camp. His most faithful followers have exhorted him to court Wilson's enemy, rather than his favor. As things stand in King county today, support of Wilson's senatorial aspirations practically means defeat for a candidate.

Sickles, however, who, by the way, is an efficient county clerk, knows little about politics, and the placing of opposition against Case is depended upon to scare him into the Wilson organization.

The scheme to drive Sickles into the Wilson camp is being actively supported by a few of his employees. Word has been carried by these men to the Wilson headquarters that "third degree" methods would send Sickles scampering into the Wilson camp, and cause him to issue an order commanding his clerks to go down the line for Wilson.

Sickles has been doing many queer things this campaign, but his followers do not believe that he is likely to commit the political folly of enlisting in the Wilson stragglers.

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