



WHITELAW REID, AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

**N**O American diplomat has ever represented his country at the court of St. James with such splendor as Ambassador Whitelaw Reid. His London residence is Dorchester House, one of the finest of the great houses in Park lane, the most exclusive street of the capital. His home in the country is Wrest Park, Ampthill. At both of these the ambassador and Mrs. Reid entertain most lavishly. Their daughter, Mrs. John Ward, wife of the late king's equerry, second son of the Earl of Dudley, is one of the most popular young matrons in London society. Mr. Reid is the principal owner of the New York Tribune and has crowned a notable newspaper career by service as minister to France, as member of the Spanish-American peace commission and as ambassador to Great Britain.

Mrs. W. H. Dewar, Fencer Who Won International Laurels



**T**HE Colony Club of New York was recently the scene of an exciting fencing match between the Baroness de Meyer of England and Mrs. William H. Dewar of Philadelphia, the contestants representing the women of England and the United States respectively. The baroness had been anxious for some time to meet a worthy antagonist among American society women, and, though, in the nature of things, it is impossible to name a champion fencer among the women of the United States and England, the victory of Mrs. Dewar may be said to entitle her to that complimentary distinction. The match lasted only seven minutes and was decided by the judges (who were men, though the Colony is a women's club) as having been won by the American by a score of 2 to 1. Mrs. Dewar has been studying for five years under the direction of a professional teacher of fencing and has had frequent practice with the members of the University of Pennsylvania team and of the Fencers' club of Philadelphia. The prize of the Colony club contest was a silver cup given by Mrs. Payne Whitney.

## FORCE OF THE SEA

Terrific Power Is Generated When a Cyclone Rages.

THEN THE WATERS RUN WILD

All Regularity of Wave Motion Ceases as the Sea Bursts Its Bounds—Granite Blocks Weighing a Thousand Tons Tossed About Like Pebbles.

A pond troubled by a pebble gives a comprehensive idea of the mechanism of the perpetual motion of the ocean, now slow, regular and majestic, running from horizon to horizon, now rushing in ungovernable fury against the land. When a pebble falls in a pond it produces a fine circular line, which widens, multiplying until stopped by its boundaries. Just so is produced the surging of the sea.

To judge from appearances, the swells transport the water toward the circumference of the pond. In point of fact they do nothing of the kind, as is easily proved by a match or splinter of wood being cast upon the water. The match is hardly raised or lowered by the passage of the swell. The action in evidence is simply the transmission of motion, not the transmission of matter.

The fine waves of the sea are generated by the wind as fine waves are generated by the wind when it ripples a field of grain ready for the harvest. The waves that run over the field of grain are real waves, often waves in fierce action. The spears of grain are immovably fixed to the ground by their roots, but every blade transmits its oscillatory movement to the next blade. Just so liquid molecules are formed.

In the middle of a vast ocean, such as the equatorial Atlantic, for instance, great regular undulations are seen multiplying in parallels like the furrows in a vast plowed field. On the broad ocean the liquid mounds of the sea rise with every swing with more or less even regularity.

The mariner's imagination has given the great waves of the high sea the reputation of fabulous height. Reliable authors have talked of waves mountain high and of waves 120 feet in height. Exact measurement has given a closer estimate.

The waves of the high sea, of the major oceans, attain the height of fifty feet under the exceptional conditions of a tempest in the vicinity of Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope. The surges here estimated are those in free circulation on the high seas.

When a wave, whatever its strength or its weakness, meets a solid obstacle, whether that obstacle be a rocky cliff or a ship, the swell rebounds to extraordinary heights. Lighthouses are often swept by the sea from base to summit.

The length of waves is between twenty and thirty times their height, and the slope of the sea's hills is very gentle. A wave sixty feet high is somewhere between 1,000 and 1,200 feet long.

At the axis of the revolving tempest called a cyclone there are many wave systems, moving in all directions, meeting and combining. When the cyclone is in action the sea is said to "burst its bounds."

At such a time all regularity of wave succession ceases, and the sea runs wild, with force beyond human power to estimate. Blocks of granite weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 tons are caught by the sea and rolled like pebbles to distances of 300 feet and more, and sea walls are splintered as by hatchets. The "live power" of a furious sea is estimated by multiplying the mass of the surge by the square of its speed.

When the surf, impelled by the drive of the broad sea, meets a solid obstacle its pressure is thirty tons per square meter of water. This estimate, which is close, explains how water, when continually sapping the foot of a cliff, breaks down the land, forces back the shore line and little by little, constantly and surely, increases the sea's domain.

A wave from 33 to 35 feet high and 625 feet long—such a wave as the sea produces every eighteen seconds—represents power of about 1,350 horsepower, stem, per square yard.—Harper's Weekly.

**Orators and Stimulants.**  
It is believed that no modern legislators keep themselves up to the mark in the same dangerous way as some of their predecessors in the British parliament. "Huskisson told me," writes Lord Broughton, "that Lord Castle-reagh and Lord Liver-foot both took ether to keep them going when speaking. He also told me that he once asked Mr. Wilberforce what made his fingers so black, and Wilberforce told him that he was in the habit of taking opium before a long speech, 'and to that,' said he, 'I owe all my success as a public speaker.'"

**A Suggestive Song.**  
"Miss Soulsby has not a particle of tact."  
"What has she done now?"  
"The other evening when Mr. Jaggles, who is notorious for not paying his debts, asked her to sing she went to the piano and sang 'Trust Him Not!'"—London Telegraph.

**Not Affinities.**  
"Miss—And why did you leave your last place? Maid—Me and the tuisits was not congenial.—Harper's Bazar.

It is a wise man who knows when he does not know.

## PORTLAND CONSULAR AND VICE CONSULAR OFFICES.

The following comprise the list of consular and vice consular offices represented in Portland:

### Consular Offices.

- Chile—A. R. Vejar.
- China—Moy Back Hin, 233 Second street.
- Costa Rica—G. C. Ames, 732 Marquam building.
- Germany—O. Lohan, 31 Hamilton building.
- Great Britain—James Laidlaw, Ainsworth building.
- Japan—M. Ida, 219 Henry building.
- Mexico—F. A. Spencer, 46 Front street North.
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- Belgium—C. Henri Labbe, Labbe building.
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- Great Britain—J. Ernest Laidlaw, Ainsworth building.
- France—C. Henri Labbe, Labbe building (consular agent).
- Netherlands—John William Mathes, 213 Wells-Fargo building.
- Nicaragua and Honduras—R. Chilcott, 306 McKay building.
- Sweden—Valdemar Liddell, 26 North Sixth street.

### SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, For Multnomah County—The Foot-Titus Machinery House, a Corporation, plaintiff, vs. A. K. Carlson, defendant.

To A. K. Carlson, the above-named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: on or before February 10th, A. D. 1912, and, if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred and Forty-Six and 22-100 Dollars and for the further sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars attorney's fee, and for the plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein; and also for the sale of certain attached property belonging to you, to-wit: 34 shares of the capital stock of the Foot-Titus Machinery House, an Oregon Corporation, which property has been duly attached in this action.

This summons is published pursuant to an order of the Hon. W. N. Gatens, Judge of the above entitled court, which order is dated December 27th, A. D. 1911. The date of the first publication hereof is December 30th, A. D. 1911, and the date of the last publication hereof is February 10th, A. D. 1912.

J. M. HADDOCK,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Date of first publication, December 30th, A. D. 1911.  
Date of last publication, February 10th, A. D. 1912.

Ed Lewis, who rejoices under the misnomer of "orator" for the I. W. W., with a voice like a foghorn, stood on the streets the other night and spewed forth anathemas against Portland clergymen, not one of whom has ever harmed, or attempted to. He heaped ridicule upon the Christian religion. He even spoke of Christ as "the first

Baltimore's police chief would punish pickpockets by amputating their fingers, one at a time for each offense. Such a plan will never become popular with the light-fingered gentry, anyway.

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