

QUALITY RATE ELIMINATED

SPokane Show Adopts a New Ruling This Year.

Directors Take Such Action After General Dissatisfaction

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 29.—(Special)—Trustees of the National Apple show inc., at their first meeting this year abolished quality ratings on all competitive displays entered at the fourth annual exposition in Spokane, November 23 to 30, thus placing all standard commercial varieties and the district in which they are produced on an equal footing.

Quality ratings, based on the American Promotional society's scoring list, applied only to carload entries at the first three shows, but the fact that this list did not give western apples the consideration to which they are entitled caused some dissatisfaction in several districts.

"We think the greatest problem has been solved by abolishing the quality ratings at the 1911 show," said E. F. Cartier Van Dissel, who has been identified with the show since its inception, "and we believe the growers in all parts of the country will be glad to learn of the action of the management of the show.

Edwin T. Coman, president of the Spokane chamber of commerce, which organization is sponsor for the National Apple show, has appointed the following named business men to compose the board of trustees of the 1911 exposition:

E. F. Cartier Van Dissel, president Phoenix Lumber company, chairman; J. P. McGoldrick, president McGoldrick Lumber company, vice chairman; W. D. Vincent, cashier Old National bank, treasurer; W. H. Cowles, publisher the Spokesman-Review; Julius A. Zittel, president Spokane Architects' club; Gordon C. Corbaley, sales

manager Arthur D. Jones & company; Harry J. Neely, president Neely & Young, secretary and manager of the first National Apple show; Perry D. Tull, president Tull & Gibbs; Joseph A. Borden, vice president Shaw & Borden; Waldo G. Paine, general traffic manager Spokane & Inland railway system; Harry A. Flood, president Trustee company; R. Lewis Rutter, secretary Spokane & Eastern Trust company; Samuel Galland, president Northwest Loan & Trust company; R. O. McClintock, president McClintock-Trunkay company, and Frederick E. Goodall, sales manager Arcadia Orchards company and formerly president of the Spokane chamber of commerce. Ren H. Rice is secretary.

Fully eight per cent of the total wealth of this country is invested in the electrical industry and its kindred enterprises. It requires half a million electrical horse power to turn the wheels of our great textile industries, aside from the steam and water power used. Today electricity spins the threads and the same power weaves them into the various fabrics for our use. There are many reasons why electricity is the ideal power for textile mills. Foremost is the ease with which it can be transmitted from the powers plant to the various spinning and weaving departments.

The first textile mill to be driven throughout by motors was installed in Columbia, S. C., and started in April, 1894. It is interesting to remark in passing that not one-half of the motors, which have been in use for 17 years, have been repaired, and on the other half the average repairs will not exceed \$50 per motor for the entire 17 years.

The textile industry employs over 500,000 horse power in motors of which the General Electric Company has furnished some 380,000 horse power. Inasmuch as the power used in all textile mills of all sorts and kinds is 2,000,000 horse power, fully 25 per cent of the power used in textile mills is by motors. Thus, Lowell has over 30,000 in motors; Lawrence over 50,000 horse power in motors; the Pacific Mills in Lawrence in the cotton and worsted departments are employing over 10,400 horse power, while the Arlington Mills are using over 12,000 horse power.

chester are employing over 23,000 in horse power motors. The American Woolen Company used motors aggregating 25,000 horse power, of which 24,500 horse power is in Lawrence. The utilization of this form of energy is not confined to New England alone, as North Carolina has 68,000 horse power, and South Carolina 62,000 horse power in motors alone.

The first installations were made because of convenience in location. That is to say the mill and power house would each be located at such a point as best to serve the purpose of power generation and the cloth manufacturer respectively. Water power hitherto inaccessible were utilized. The advantage of subdivision permitting the measurement of power required on the different machines, and the detection of excessive power needed on any machine appealed to the early users of this system. But it is in other directions that we must look for the reason of the very large increase during recent years.

SCIENTISTS STUDY RADIUM

ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE MEETS.

Gathering Brings Together Many Leading Scientists of the Day.

London, Aug. 30.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science, which has had a successful career of 80 years, during which time it has accomplished notable results in further scientific inquiry and in promoting the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire, opened its annual meeting today at Portsmouth.

Several hundred scientists of international reputation filled the Portsmouth town hall for the opening session. Sir William Ramsay, the world famous chemist, inaugurated himself into the presidency, vice the Rev. Prof. T. G. Bonney, who resigned, after which he delivered the presidential address.

In his address Sir William Ramsay sounded as his leading note the increasing need of scientific training with a view to future as well as to present day requirements. He passed under review modern conceptions of the nature and constitution of the elements, especially radium and its products, and proceeded to consider the available sources of energy in Great Britain and whether a reasonably economic use is being made of them. Having come to the conclusion that the present day methods are wasteful, seriously limiting the period of British national existence, he advocated an immediate stocktaking of the nation's possessions of potential energy as the first step towards their judicious conservation.

The sessions at Portsmouth will continue an entire week. It is considered improbable that the meeting will bring forth any such surprises as the announcement of the discovery of argon at the Oxford meeting in 1895, but there is abundant material in the papers announced to insure an interesting meeting.

HOLINESS MEETINGS HELD

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE EVANGELIST SPEAKS.

South Methodist Church Used to Conduct Revival Meetings in.

Balthazor, the Holiness evangelist of the church of the Nazarene, is conducting a few evening special services at the South Methodist church. A large and interesting meeting was held last evening, the speaker choosing the subject, Acts 4: 12: "Neither is there salvation in any other for there is no other name under Heaven given among men whereby we may be saved." The evangelist handled his subject well and preached with power and there were two men at the altar when the invitation was given. Everybody is invited to come and attend these meetings.

WASHINGTON AND EXPOSITION NEWS

Washington, Aug. 30.—(Special)—

One of the new men in congress who has attracted favorable attention because of his industry and sound ideas is Judge Baker of the First California district. He is the only democrat from the Golden state and he is a progressive—or insurgent, if you please. But more important than either to his constituents, is the fact that Judge Baker is a hard worker. He came on before congress convened and got busy right away with matters of interest to his district and he has been busy ever since. Not obtrusive, he is nevertheless unremittingly industrious. He has some hobbies and one of these is the regulation of immigration. Judge Baker introduced a bill on this subject early in the session and after considerable study and with the advice of immigration officials, he offered an amended bill which is calculated to keep out all alien laborers and other undesirable classes, particularly from the orient. Another thing Judge Baker wants to regulate is the administration of the public lands of the United States. At present it seems impossible to get a right of way over forest reservations even for municipal water systems.

Going Far for Apples.

Easterners are always surprised to see the choicest places on the fruit stands occupied by Washington and Oregon apples. No matter that they have seen this year after year, they seem unable to get used to the idea that their own immediate localities, or at least do not, supply the local demand, and of course they are always sure that better apples can be grown right at home than are produced in the far-away Pacific coast territory. However, they keep right on paying from 5 to 10 cents each for the western apples, but the shortage of the supply is encouraging more extensive planting in the rest of the country and the apples from Oregon and Washington may eventually have to look for a market in Liverpool and Hamburg, although they still hold their own.

Crops Below Average.

While the remainder of the country is suffering very generally from poor crops, the far west seems to be more than holding its own. Maine is a notable exception, its crops being practically normal, but some other states are making a very poor showing because of drought. The irrigated states are fortunate in such seasons. Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, California, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona are prospering and crops are good. Climatic conditions doubtless account in large part for this.

The Expositions.

San Francisco has followed close after San Diego in the selection of an exposition site, and it is unique and far-flung in its magnificence. At San Diego matters are still a little in advance, however. Not only has ground been broken for the southern exposition with great pomp and circumstance, but the officials have selected their plans for the group of buildings which will be in the striking Mission Renaissance style, reminiscent of the Moors and the Alhambra; of the domed structures of Tunis and Algiers; of the minarets of Constantinople, and of the more modern but equally interesting missions which are strung along the California coast from San Diego to San Rafael. Few persons know that the great cathedrals of South America, Mexico and Central America, and the grandly simple missions of California are among the most impressive ecclesiastical structures in the world. The best in all of them will be embodied in the exposition buildings in San Diego, and they will be of brick, stone, cement, steel and glass—built to stand forever in beautiful Balboa park for the delight and use of posterity. The best talent to be had in America was chosen by Director-General D. C. Collier, with the approval of the directors of the exposition, to design and carry into execution the plans for the exposition, and it is expected that every detail of the great undertaking will be finished before the gates of the exposition grounds open at midnight on the last day of the year 1914, to remain open until midnight on the last day of the year 1915. A year-round exposition is some-

thing new, but the climate, one of the best assets of San Diego, will be on exhibition every minute of that time, and will be not the least interesting thing visitors will learn about.

It will be an All-America exposition for the Latin-American republics in that regions orators refer to as "to the south of us" will be represented with the best they produce and the most interesting they possess.

Torrid Washington.

No matter where he may have come from, the congressman in Washington during the past summer has fretted at the heat and has yearned to be "home." It may not have been much more comfortable at home, but distance, as always, has lent enchantment, and the general vote has been that the climate of Washington is about the worst in the world and that almost any other place would be preferable for an all-summer retreat. As a matter of fact the records of the weather bureau have pretty well supported this statement.

Great Annual Sneeze-Fest Opens.

Bethlehem, N. H., Aug. 30.—Sneezers, for whom sneezing is a common interest, rounded up in this famous White Mountains resort today for the annual meeting of the United States Hay Fever association, which derives its name from the fact that all of its members sneeze in June, July and August and as much longer as they are afflicted with hay fever outside of the regular hay fever season.

Hay fever is not a pleasant disease, and it makes its victims suffer and destroys their good temper. But it is by far the best organized disease in America. So far as is known the jaundice sufferers have never held a convention, and no one has ever called a convention of those afflicted with ingrowing toe-nails. But for many years the hay fever victims have gathered here each summer to discuss their common troubles. Every member of the association pays annual dues of 50 cents, and this payment entitles him to receive all of the many pamphlets and other forms of literature that are issued each year on the disease and methods for procuring relief.

Rev. Clayton E. Delamare, of West Bridgewater, Mass., occupied the chair at the opening of the convention today. More than a score of states were represented in the attendance. The initial session was given over to a symposium discussion in which veteran sneezers and physicians told their associate sufferers of all the new discoveries in the line of remedies and preventives. Tomorrow the members of less experience will be given an opportunity to tell what they have learned about the ailment.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

Connecticut delegates to the next national democratic convention will urge the nomination of Governor Baldwin for the vice presidency.

At a special election to be held on Sept. 27, the voters of Atlanta will decide upon the acceptance or rejection

of the commission plan of government.

Former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson is mentioned for the democratic nomination for congressman in the Tenth Tennessee district, to succeed the late General Gordon.

Five states now have the presidential preference primary law. They are Oregon, Nebraska, Wisconsin, New Jersey and South Dakota.

Col. Leonidas F. Livingston, who represented the Fifth Georgia district in congress for many years, until his defeat in the last election, is to become a candidate for the seat of Representative Tribble, of the Eighth district.

Democratic leaders in North Dakota are working quietly to enlist the support of other western states in a movement to secure the vice presidential nomination for John Burke, who is now serving his third term as governor of North Dakota.

Not the least discouraged by four defeats, officers of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage association are preparing to wage a most vigorous campaign to carry the state for woman's suffrage at the presidential election to be held next year.

The death of Senator Frye of Maine has left Senator Cullom of Illinois as the ranking member of the upper house in point of continuous service. Senator Cullom was first elected to the senate in 1883, eight years before the election of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who is the second oldest member.

Congressmen David J. Lewis of Maryland and William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania began their careers as breaker boys in the coal mines, while Congressman Carl C. Anderson of Ohio takes pride in recalling the days of his youth, when he earned his living as a new-boy and bootblack.

Charles R. Crisp of Georgia, who succeeded Asher Hinds of Maine as parliamentarian of the national house of representatives, hopes to emulate the example of Mr. Hinds in becoming a member of the house. Mr. Crisp, who is a son of the late Speaker Charles F. Crisp, has announced himself a candidate for congress from the new Twelfth district of Georgia.

The contest for governor of Massachusetts this year is expected to be unusually lively and interesting. Governor Eugene N. Foss, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for vice president, will be named by the democratic party to succeed himself. Lieutenant Governor Frothingham is a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, as are also Joseph Walker and Norman White, both members of the general assembly.

Seventeen Victims Buried.

Cannonsburg, Pa., Aug. 29.—Seventeen victims of the moving picture show panic were buried here today. The stores were closed.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY AND COLLEGE. For Girls. Conducted by the SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS AND MARY, Grads, Academics and Collegiate Courses. Music, Art, Education and Commercial Dept. Resident and Day Students. Refined Moral and Intellectual Training. Write for Prospectus Address: SISTER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Portland.

SPECIAL WALL PAPER SALE REDUCTIONS. 50 cent paper for 30 cents. 90 cent Oil meals for 70 cts. A Nice line of 10, 15, 20 and 25 cent paper. CALL and LOOK THEM OVER. NUTTER Phone Red 971—next door to Observer office.

SAM-O SUMMER suggestions. Take two-thirds of a glass of cold sparkling SAM-O, add one-third of any of the following fruit juices: Lemon, Orange, Pineapple or Grape. "Measure it right and mix it together. It's good for what ails you in this kind of weather."

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LA CHEERABLE CIGAR ALL HAVANA CUBAN HAND MADE. NOTHING BETTER CAN BE MANUFACTURED.

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