

Local News In Brief

W. J. BRYAN PASSES ON AT DAYTON

(Continued from Page One)

Then, like Elijah of old, he cast his mantle upon the Elsie of Princeton and exerted a potent influence in bringing about Woodrow Wilson's first nomination for the office to which he, himself, had vainly aspired.

Known in his youth as 'the silver-tongued boy orator of the Platte,' it was Mr. Bryan's eloquence in his famous 'cross of gold' speech at the democratic national convention in Chicago in 1896 that made him the choice of his party. He polled more than 3,000,000 votes in his first campaign.

His career has been filled with that of Henry Clay who also was three times nominated for the presidency and as many times defeated. Clay, too, became a Secretary of State. Friends of Bryan insisted that, like Clay, he was too conscientious, consistent and scrupulous for a politician and that the famous Whig's declaration 'I would rather be right than be President,' well described the man from Nebraska.

The former Secretary of State was born in Salem, Ill., March 19, 1836. His father was Simeon Lillard Bryan, a native of Calpepper county, Virginia, a lawyer and judge. The son, after graduating from Illinois College in 1854 and Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1855 entered the law office of Linman Trubull, former United States senator. Subsequently he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he practiced law until 1887 when he settled in Lincoln, Neb.

During the presidential campaign of 1888 young Bryan's speeches in behalf of the Democratic ticket attracted attention and in 1890 he accepted a nomination for Congress in the First Nebraska district, a Republican stronghold, 'because, as one else would have it,' he said, 'since I was believed to be a Democrat, would you have me elected and served from 1891 until 1895. He was made a member of the important Ways and Means Committee in his first term.

Two speeches in this period gave Mr. Bryan nationwide prominence, one against the policy of protection, delivered on March 16, 1892, and the other against the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman Act on August 16, 1893. In the latter he advocated 'the free and unlimited coinage of silver, irrespective of international agreement, at a ratio of 16 to 1,' a policy with which his name was afterwards most prominently associated until he entered the cabinet of President Wilson.

The first nomination of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago on July 16, 1896, has since been characterized as one of the 'miracles' of American politics. The nominee, after serving in Congress, had run for the United States Senate and been defeated by Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska. Abandoning the law, Mr. Bryan became editor of the Omaha 'World-Herald' and championed the cause of bimetallism as vigorously with the pen as he had upon the forum. He had been beaten for a third term in Congress on the issue of 'sound money' and when the time came for the National convention this question was pending both big political parties.

There were three Silver Republicans as well as Democrats, but the nominee of the former, Henry M. Teller of Colorado, threw his support to Bryan when the Nebraska vote the nomination at Chicago.

The 'cross of gold' speech by Bryan, which has been quoted often, perhaps, than any other of his words and which made him a rival of William McKinley for the presidency—came at the close of a debate on the floor of the convention in advocacy of a free silver plank. Many nationally prominent in the party had preceded him and opposed the plank unless it would provide for bimetallism by international agreement. The situation was tense when the Nebraska, then only 25 years old, one year more than the Constitutional requirement for a president—arose to speak.

Everybody was tired; everybody seemed ready for compromise. Not so the delegate from Nebraska. There was fire in his eye when he began to speak.

'I would be presumptuous, indeed, to present myself against the distinguished gentlemen to whom you have listened,' he said, 'if this were a mere measuring of abilities; but this is not a contest between persons. The humblest citizen in all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity.'

Then charging the evils of the day—the idle mills, the social unrest and low wages—the scarcity of money and the 'idle holders of the capital in Wall street,' he continued:

'You Shall Not Crucify.' 'The individual is but an atom; he is born, he acts, he dies; but principles are eternal; and this has been a contest over a principle, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world supported by commercial interests, the laboring interests and the tailors everywhere, so will answer those who demand a single gold standard by saying:

'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon this cross of gold.'

The convention was stampeded for Bryan, who was nominated over eight other candidates on the fifth ballot, following a speech by a Georgia delegate in which the eloquent young orator was referred to as a 'mild reformer.' Subsequently Bryan received the nominations for the People's and the National

NEED A GOOD TOOTH PASTE? Try This

Recall Milk Of Magnesia Tooth Paste Today



It Removes the Film—It Contains No Grit—It Corrects Acid Mouth Prevents Tooth Decay Its Daily Use Prevents Pyorrhea.

Glass Drugs Inc. The Recall Store La Grande, Oregon

Markets

PORTLAND MARKETS. PORTLAND AP—Chestnut steady today. Eggs and butterfat steady, butter 48 cents.

BUTTERFAT. SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Butterfat 55 1-2c here today.

WHEAT. PORTLAND Ore. (AP)—Wheat quotations today include: hard white \$1.45; western red \$1.38.

Silver parties. The nominee broke all speaking records in his first campaign, traveling more than 18,000 miles and making about 400 speeches in 27 states. He polled 6,922,325 votes to McKinley's 7,104,779 and received in the electoral college 176 votes to his opponent's 271. Although defeated, Mr. Bryan remained the leader of his party and, after the Spanish-American war in 1898, in which he commanded the 3rd Nebraska Infantry as its colonel, he opposed the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands by the United States.

In 1900, when again nominated for the presidency, he made 'anti-imperialism' the paramount issue but refused to omit an explicit party declaration in favor of free coinage of silver in the party platform. This time he was defeated with a popular vote of 6,355,123 as against 7,297,323 for his opponent. He received 155 electoral votes to McKinley's 292.

Mr. Bryan returned to Lincoln, and started the publication of the weekly journal 'The Commoner.' Four years later, 1904, although not actively a candidate for the nomination, which eventually went to Judge Alton B. Parker, he vigorously opposed democracy's 'conservative' attitude.

Toured the World. The interim between this period and the next presidential election of 1904 was occupied by Mr. Bryan, now known by many of his followers as 'The Peerless Leader,' in several enterprises that kept him in the public eye. Notable among these was his trip around the world on which he started September 21, 1905. Accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, Mr. Bryan first went to Japan, and China, where he was hospitably entertained and made numerous addresses one of which, entitled, 'The White Man's Burden,' was commended by the Japanese-American society. The Bryans were presented to the emperor of Japan and everywhere accorded the honors of foremost Americans. Later the party went to the Philippines, where Mr. Bryan's views on Filipino independence were welcomed. During this visit he saved Morgo of Mindanao Island created the Nebraska a 'daughter' or chief of one of their tribes.

Leaving the Philippines the party went to India, Italy, Land, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, Italy, Norway, Sweden and other European countries, finally arriving in London on July 3, 1906. Meanwhile Mr. Bryan had 'interviewed' King Edward VII, the emperor of Russia, and other potentates, and Count Leo Tolstoy had made numerous speeches all of which were reported in the American press and which inspired a desire on the part of Democrats at home to give him a great reception which was done upon his return to America the following September.

About this time Mr. Bryan came out for world disarmament, an ideal which is said to have prompted his drifting in 1912, when he became secretary of state, of the particular form of peace treaty between the United States and foreign nations 'by which all disputes were to be submitted to an impartial investigating commission for a year before hostilities could be used.' This has been regarded as Mr. Bryan's greatest achievement for thirty foreign nations, including the Central powers, and representing three-fourths of the population of the earth, became signatories to the document. About a year later the World War broke out in all its fury.

Defeated Third Time. In 1908 Mr. Bryan was again named as the Democratic standard bearer. The campaign was waged on the principal issue of opposition to 'trusts' and for a third time the Democratic nominee suffered defeat, polling 4,493,104 votes to Taft's 7,578,908 and receiving 182 electoral votes to his opponent's 321.

Notwithstanding Mr. Bryan's reverses in politics, it is said, he was 'a good loser.' Of Presbyterians, forbear optimistic and of a religious nature, his setbacks failed to make him lose faith in his future. He refused to become discouraged. For the next four years, or until the campaign of 1912 which resulted in the election of President Wilson, Mr. Bryan continued to edit his newspaper and to attend the councils of his party.

In his first campaign his home in Lincoln was a Mecca for prominent Democrats, where Mrs. Bryan, a scholarly matron, formerly Miss Mary E. Baird of Perry, Ill., who had greatly aided her husband in his political career, was a charming hostess. The Bryans had three children, one son and two daughters.

Noted Lecturer. Always in demand as a lecturer, especially at Chautauque, Mr. Bryan's income was augmented by his writings for newspapers and magazines, and his authorship of several books. The latter included 'The First Battle,' (1897); 'Under the Stars' (1904); 'The People's World and Its Ways,' (1907); 'Heart to Heart Appeals,' (1917). In addition to his Nebraska home, Mr. Bryan after his final defeat for the presidency, established residences in Asheville, N. C., and Miami, Fla.

A few months before the time for the 1912 Democratic National convention, Mr. Bryan publicly announced his withdrawal from the race, declaring he was 'ready to enter upon a campaign in behalf of a true Democrat with even more vigor than that which I have fought at any time on my own behalf.'

Woodrow Wilson at this time was governor of New Jersey and had attracted the attention of the Nebraskaans; it was said, by reason of his 'progressive' legislation. The fight on the floor of the Baltimore convention, led by Bryan against the Tammany men in the New York delegation, is a matter of history. Despite the fact that Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, had been elected for the nomination and had a clear majority of nine, which ordinarily would have made him the party's candidate, the Nebraskaan's eloquence and persistence against 'domination of the party by Wall street' resulted in failure of the Missouriian to get the necessary two-thirds of the convention and in the designation of Wilson.

who had previously declared 'There is nothing final between friends,' sent his letter of resignation to the president. Mr. Wilson, deploring his action as a 'personal loss,' in reply, accepted his secretary's withdrawal from the cabinet stating that they both sought the same end but by different methods.

The goal of Mr. Bryan to bring about world peace, led him in the excess of his enthusiasm, it was said, to public speech and acts that brought upon him a great deal of hostile criticism. Before the United States entered the war the Nebraskaan had pledged himself to accompany an expedition financed by Henry Ford, the Michigan manufacturer, to Europe for the purpose of 'getting the boys out of the trenches.' Mr. Bryan later changed his plans and did not go. Subsequently he was accused of intentionally aiding the propaganda of the Central powers by his speeches and writings. Early in the war he declared it was 'fomented' by profit seekers. In an address in San Francisco he said that 'for the United States to go to war with Germany would be like challenging a madhouse.'

Sometime before this he was reported as being opposed to permitting the United States to make any loans to the belligerents. When the United States picked up the gauntlet of battle thrown down by Germany, however, Mr. Bryan promptly declared 'she must be defeated at all costs' and offered his services to President Wilson as a private soldier.

His 'Grape Juice' Policy. While secretary of state, Mr. Bryan was often absent from Washington as a lecturer and this subjected him to no little amount of rancor in the press. In a public statement he said the \$12,000 salary he received as a cabinet officer was insufficient to meet the ordinary household demands upon his purse and he felt obliged to supplement his income in other ways. One of his most popular lectures was 'The Prince of Peace.'

When he entered the cabinet, Mr. Bryan astonished Washington by announcing that grape juice would be substituted for alcoholic beverages whenever the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan entertained the members of the diplomatic corps. Indeed, Mr. Bryan in his long advocacy of bimetallism in an outside of the Prohibition party, to force the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution making the United States a 'dry' nation. From March 1918 he was president of the National Dry Federation.

During the past month Mr. Bryan gained world-wide prominence in his prosecution of the Scopes evolution case at Dayton, where death overtook him yesterday. Last year Mr. Bryan spoke in La Grande during the presidential campaign.

Appointed Secretary. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson held many ideals in common. When Mr. Wilson was elected president he appointed Mr. Bryan secretary of state.

The two years Mr. Bryan occupied a place at the head of Mr. Wilson's cabinet were years of political and international activity. McKinley, the Japanese anti-land controversy in California and the correspondence with Germany and Austria-Hungary, antecedent to America's entrance into the war were problems that gave the Nebraska statesman many sleepless nights.

During his term of office, because of an insult to the United States flag and the refusal of 'Huelator' Huerta of Mexico to fire a salute as an apology, American troops were dispatched to Vera Cruz, which was captured April 21, 1914. Subsequently the soldiers and sailors were withdrawn. Huerta was deposed and a constitutional government under Venustiano Carranza, who was favored by the administration, was set up in its stead.

At the height of the anti-alien hand controversy in California, Mr. Bryan journeyed to the Pacific coast where he held several conferences with the governor and delivered speeches before the state legislature.

Relations with Japan during this period were reported as somewhat strained. The spark of the matter was that a new measure, known as the Webb bill, was drafted and passed. It modified the restrictions against the Japanese but evoked a protest from Tokyo.

Resignation Bolt From Blue. Mr. Bryan's resignation from the cabinet, which occurred on June 9, 1915, came as a thunderclap out of a clear sky. It was known there had been disagreements between the president and his chief cabinet officer but that the breach had gone beyond healing was not realized by the public mind. Germany's aggressions and her ruthless D-boat policy were daily drawing the United States into the vortex of war. Mr. Bryan seemed pledged to peace. The time came when President Wilson's notes to Germany had to take a final tone and, with the sinking of another American ship and an ultimatum from the United States, Mr. Bryan

next up, hit into a pretty double and the side was retired.

In the eighth and ninth innings of the Caldwell team, Idaho out four, walking one and Hargrett went to first on an error. Mr. Hoskins, pinch hitter, was the last man up with two men on bases. Ledbetter whiffed him on three pitched balls.

To Play Caldwell. With the Blue Mountain season definitely finished La Grande will play the Caldwell team, Idaho champions, at three game series at Caldwell the last of this month. It is likely that Ledbetter will accompany the Pirates on their invasion of the Gem State.

Box Score. Pendleton—AB R H PO A E Cook, 3 4 0 0 4 3 0 Olsen, m. 4 0 0 2 0 0 King, 1 4 0 1 10 1 1 T. Hargrett, lf. 4 0 2 1 0 1 Clark, 2 4 0 2 1 0 Hodges, s. 3 0 0 2 1 3 C. Hoskins, c. 2 0 0 4 4 1 W. Cox, r. 2 0 1 1 0 0 Perry, p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 McGarrigle, p. 4 1 0 0 0 0 W. Hoskins, ph. 1 0 0 0 0 0 Totals 32 0 4 27 12 5

La Grande: Helm, s. 3 0 2 4 3 3 Knight, 1 3 1 0 4 0 0 Faust, 2 1 0 0 5 2 0 Stuecker, c. 2 0 1 5 2 0 Alexander, 3 4 2 2 2 0 0 Davis, r. 3 0 2 1 0 0 H. Cox, m. 4 0 0 3 0 0 C. Hargrett, lf. 4 0 1 0 0 0 Melonia, p. 4 1 0 0 2 0 Ledbetter, p. 1 0 0 0 0 0 Totals 30 5 9 27 9 4

Summary: Sacrifice hits: Helm, Faust, Stuecker, Hosen bases; Melonia, Hargrett, King, Three bases hits: Alexander. Two bases hit: Alexander. Double play: Helm to Faust. Number of innings pitched: Melonia 6, Ledbetter 2, McGarrigle 2-1-3, Perry 6-2-3. Credit victory to Melonia, 2-0.

Men's Work Shirts—50c Gaudet Gloves, Leather faced—30c Canvas Gloves, Leather faced—25c Canvas Gloves, Heavy Weight—15c Dress Shoes and Ox-fords—\$3.95 and \$4.95 Work shoes that will stand hard wear—\$2.95 and \$3.95

The New York Store DESTROYERS OF HIGH PRICES 1216 Adams Ave.

VET, YOUTH WHITEWASH PENDLETON

(Continued from Page One) first on Helm's error and Hargrett pushed an easy one into Melonia's hands and the throw to first ended the enemy's first attempt.

Helm, La Grande lead-off man, singled and Knight walked. Helm went to third on Hoskins' error and Faust sacrificed him. Stuecker followed suit and brought Knight in on a fly to left field. Alexander went to first on King's error and Davis sent him to second on a single. H. Cox singled, scoring Red from second. Hargrett, next up, grounded out.

McGarigle Replaced. In the second inning an error and two sacrifice hits scored another Pirate while Pendleton was retired with but one single. In the third Alexander, first up, hit for three bases and scored on left fielder's error. Davis followed with a single and McGarrigle went to the bench. Perry, a youngster probably 20 years of age, relieved him and La Grande failed to score another run during the remainder of the game.

With the score 5 to 8 for La Grande, Melonia went merrily on his way, pitching three more innings before he went to the bench. During Max's stay on the mound he allowed but three singles—two by Clark, Pendleton's Indian General—batter—and struck out two men.

Ledbetter Holds Fort. In the seventh, Bud Ledbetter, ex-Indier high school pitcher and twirler for the Observer in the Twilight league, made his debut in semi-pro baseball, pitted against some tough batsmen.

He was a little worried at first. Hodges grounded out and Hoskins sent to first, hit by a pitched ball. Cox singled and things began to look black for Bud. But Perry,

defeat to McGarrigle. Struck out by Melonia 2, by Ledbetter 4, by McGarrigle 6, by Perry 5. Walks: off Melonia 1, off Ledbetter 1, off McGarrigle 1, off Perry 2. Hit by pitcher: C. Hoskins. Time of game: 2 hours 10 minutes. Umpire: W. C. Crews.

PORTLAND WOMAN HURT. SALEM, Ore.—Mrs. Walter Finzel of Portland suffered bruises of the arm and back injuries when an automobile in which she was riding collided with a car driven by A. A. Phillips.

The accident occurred on the Pacific highway between Canby and Aurora.

Snodgrass & Zimmerman Exclusive Undertakers Our Invalid Car is used but for one purpose of conveying the sick and injured anywhere they want to go. Main 62 Night or Day

BUY THIS HOME Modern 5-room house near Island City highway across from the Stange M. Hill. Price \$2500.00. Terms. We have several good lots near the Willow School for sale. Easy terms, or we will build you a small home and sell on very easy payments. House and barn and two acres near Willow School. Let us show you this place. WEEKS & BLACK REALTORS New Foley Bldg. Insurance - Loans

We Buy for Less We Sell for Less Men's Work Shirts—50c Gaudet Gloves, Leather faced—30c Canvas Gloves, Leather faced—25c Canvas Gloves, Heavy Weight—15c Dress Shoes and Ox-fords—\$3.95 and \$4.95 Work shoes that will stand hard wear—\$2.95 and \$3.95 The New York Store DESTROYERS OF HIGH PRICES 1216 Adams Ave.

SHOWERS For the Baby Shower our Blankets, Pillows, Crib Sets and Baby Garments are very acceptable. Art & Baby Shop "EVERYTHING FOR THE BABY" REMS, TITCHING Hotel Sommer Bldg. STAMPING BUTTERICK PATTERNS—D. M. G. THREAI

Arcade TODAY TODAY A jazzy concoction of fun, fizz and frivolity, flavored with many thrills. If this doesn't entertain you your case is hopeless. VIOLA DANA THEODORE ROBERTS ROMANCO GRUBBS

ONE ROCKERS TWO for Values for \$14.75 \$17.50 to \$24.75 \$35.00 Until Wednesday Only. W. H. Bohnenkamp Co.

Protected Tires General Cord - Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Rid Yourself of Tire Expense! Jennings & Shumate The Desert Flower Colleen Moore in her Best Comedy.

COMING EVENTS Annual Winger, Flin and Fleet-foot Club Phil Banquet and Annual Eastern Oregon Sportsmen's Association trapshoot—July 28.

Spent week end here—Mrs. J. C. Bellinger and two daughters, Marjorie and Blanche, motored to La Grande from Pendleton and spent the week end visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Stitzinger.

Motored to Seattle—Mr. and Mrs. Lot Snodgrass, accompanied by Mr. Oliver, motored to Seattle, Washington, to attend the thirty-sixth triennial convalesce of the Knights Templar, which starts there tomorrow.

To attend house party—Miss Mar, Mrs. Maguire left last night for Portland. She will visit her sister there and attend the World Wide Guild House party to be held at Gladstone park, beginning Wednesday.

Visiting here—Miss Mary Snider is visiting friends and relatives in La Grande. Miss Snider formerly made this city her home but has been living in Portland for the past year.

Passed through city—Ed Mopelock and J. L. Maxwell passed through La Grande Saturday on their way to the mines above Baker on an inspection trip. They are from Wallawa.

On trip—Mrs. Dudy Wilhelm, Mrs. A. Sandercock, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schwartbook of Portland were among the guests registered at the Foley hotel this morning. Mrs. Wilhelm, a former resident of La Grande, is here on business.

In La Grande yesterday—Worth Wilson arrived in La Grande yesterday morning and visited friends here. He, accompanied by Miss Mildred Conway, left last evening for Portland. Miss Conway remained in La Grande a week visiting friends and relatives here.

At lake over week end—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Byers and daughter, Ruth, accompanied by Misses Dorothy and Grace Lewis and Gilbert Tryman motored to Wallawa Lake Saturday afternoon and spent Saturday night and Sunday there, returning to La Grande last evening.

MANY QUALIFY AS MARKSMEN (Continued from Page One.) served Camp, Camp Lewis, Wash. (Special)—First Lieut. Arnold J. Gralapp and Second Lieut. Boyd A. Lemminger, both of La Grande, are on temporary active duty at Camp Lewis, undertaking a 33 days' course of training at the Graveland Reserve Camp. They are officers of the 21st Infantry, the organization of the 7th Infantry Division which in time of war will be trained at Graveland from Portland and Eastern Oregon.

The training is of the most practical value. Two battalions of the 7th Infantry, regularly stationed at Vancouver Barracks, and one battalion of the 4th Infantry, regularly stationed at Fort Lawton, have been consolidated into a provisional regiment under command of Col. Frank J. Morrow, 7th Infantry.

Officers and non-commissioned officers have been assigned the same office in the provisional regiment that they held in the 21st Infantry. The regular army officers of the 7th and 4th Infantry, regulars act as instructors and guides to their understudies.

The 1st Infantry will train under a system which the officers of the Oregon infantry reserve regiment, and 252nd Infantry, commanded by Col. Care Abrams, of Salem, will arrive and commence the same kind of training.

The 22nd Infantry is commanded by Colonel William A. Alder, of Oregon City. Colonel Alder was once characterized by Gen. Gen. William H. Johnston, former commander of the Ninety-first, Wild West division, as 'the most shot-at man in the Ninety-first division.' Colonel Alder was the Distinguished Service Cross and the French War Cross for gallantry in action during the French and Belgian operations of the division.

ARMENIANS MAY BECOME AMERICANS (Continued from Page One.) Minor cases of 'alien' stock and of European persuasion, that they are white as a community recognized in speech of common usage as a popularly understood and interpreted in this country by our forefathers and by the community at large which the law regarding naturalization was adopted by congress, and that they amalgamate readily with the white race, including the whole people of the United States.

This statement was an important feature in the government had asserted that, even if Armenians were considered white at present, they were not as classified when the naturalization law was passed. The government contended it was the intention of early legislators of the country to bar them, but the decision took opposite view.

FIRE DESTROYS BUILDINGS BOILING, Ore. (AP)—Fire early today destroyed the S. E. Waller business building and the home of S. M. Morgan, causing a loss of approximately \$7,000.

5 DAYS MORE CLINT'S GREAT REMODELING SALE SAVE NOW On Your Summer Wearing Apparel Merchandise of Quality Clint's Clothery The Store with a Conscience