

DR. FORD, IN ABLE SERMON, SAYS UNITED STATES IS HAVING POLITICAL CRISIS

Dr. T. B. Ford, pastor of the Methodist church, delivered an eloquent and forcible sermon Sunday evening on "The Passing of the Old Political System and the New Order." It follows in part:

The age in which we live is one of the turning points in history. The slightest turn in the kaleidoscope of our national life shows the new adjustments. We are not only in the process of great changes—the passing of old conditions, and customs, and the coming of a new order, but are in a political crisis, far reaching in its relations to the past, the present and the future.

The events of today are out of the line of ordinary antecedents and consequences. The forces at work have brought on a conflict between the conservatives and the radical, the reactionary and the progressive, with the trend forward, and not backward, for enlargement and not diminishment, for enhancement and not depletion.

This situation is a culmination of the slow gathering of the potencies of tremendous alternatives. It has not been brought on by the projecting of great issues, war-making in character and results but by events which seemed of little or no consequence—by the acts of men and parties, representatives of the people, and administrators, in the usurpation of authority, the abuse of power and perversion of justice, perverting open the good nature, patience and helplessness of a suffering public.

We are not in a revolution, and there is no occasion for alarm. We are in a crisis, and there is reason for being alert.

There is material in the present situation for a revolution, and if the citizenship of the country does not deal wisely and justly, and promptly with the crisis somebody will stick a match to the pile and start the fires of an awful revolution.

Much of the literature which which the land is being flooded abounds in opinions that clash, and indicate the presence of a burning volcano. The most intelligent observers in the lofty towers of our nation foresee great changes in the near future. The Chicago convention took no cognizance of these. The convention at Baltimore took no account of these. The old order is changing. The new order is at hand. Attempts to put the new wine into old wine-skins will not succeed. We can not put new wine into old wine-skins. The old skins will not hold the new wine. The old system must pass away. The new order requires a new system. There is no twilight between the old system and the new order in which men can stand.

The organization of the American government was one of the greatest events in the history of the world. The men who engaged in the mighty work, and brought forth a new political, civil and social system, were not followers of precedent; there was no precedent. They were pathfinders and made precedent—founders and founders of a new empire.

It is not strange that the men who framed the constitution did not see eye to eye. They were independent thinkers, men of profoundest conviction, and yielded only when yielding was in the nature of a compromise which was susceptible of more than one interpretation.

The constitution adopted as the fundamental law of the land was in part a compromise. It represented divergent views of the functions and powers of the government, and the rights of the states. Hence there were differences of opinion as to the meaning of certain clauses in the constitution in the very beginning of our national career. The wisest statesman and the greatest constitutional lawyers could not agree, but disagreed, and their constructions of these doubtful clauses furnished the foundations for different political schools, and men aligned themselves accordingly, and parties were formed. Here is the origin, the reason, the justification for the great political parties which, under one name or another in one form or another have made our constitution, enacted our laws, given us our national administrations, and built the nation, and given its character standing and power in king's courts and in the diplomacy of the world. Men entered into voluntary organizations as necessary modes through which the free will of the American people might be expressed. Every man was a freeman. The people were

the sovereignty. The will of the people was sovereign.

George Washington could have established a monarchy, but he preferred the republican, or democratic form of government, and gave to the country the only non-partisan administration we have ever had. John Adams was a party man, and gave a party administration. Thomas Jefferson was a party man, and administered the affairs of the nation as a party man. And from the days of Adams and Jefferson we have government by party. To this there is no valid objection. This seems the best policy under the circumstances.

The people have not revolted against party rule, and party control, but against political machines and bosses, who make up "slates" and run the "steam rollers" and defeat the popular will. This revolt is no temporary spasmodic which has seized the people, but the expression of distrust and determination to withdraw sufficient power hitherto delegated to representatives under our representative system, to protect themselves against further abuses.

It should occasion no surprise that through years of management and mismanagement there has grown up in both great parties a powerful political system, and it is no wonder that party leaders find it difficult to break with it, and the rank and file of the people who have sustained lifelong affiliation with their parties turn from them slowly. But the old system is doomed. The new order is here, and here to stay for a final try-out.

The old system was marked by certain well known features. Government by party; the party governed by conventions; conventions governed by committees; committees governed by politicians; politicians governed by partisan politics; partisan politics governed by greed for office; the administration of office for spoils and all governed by the political boss, "the end justifies the means," and the slogan, "to the victor belongs the spoils."

Under this system the people lost control; men were under the party lash; money, offices and power were used to secure positions that afforded opportunities for graft; voters were "bribe"ed to the polls and voted in "blocks"; professional politicians got the offices; legislative halls became political playgrounds; legislation was tainted by bargain and intrigue; our judiciary has had suspicion cast upon it; our executive officers are looked upon with distrust; United States Senatorships have been bought outright; congress has become a political arena and the people have become suspicious and distrustful. I do not aver all these things as true. I am stating the ground of popular dissatisfaction, and the uprising of the people.

The change is on. It is serious business. No man who thinks at all can think lightly of it. We are leaving one experiment for another. We are throwing off some abuses, and we are not certain that we shall escape others. But we can not turn the wheels backward. We must not turn the hands of the clock back. We must go forward.

Under the new order the caucus, the convention, and all the machinery used in manipulating these must go. The day of big conventions is gone. And instead of the old system we are to have the primary, the initiative, the referendum, the recall, direct election of United States Senators, the presidential preferential, if not a direct vote for the president, free presidential elections instead of autocrats as now.

We are under a new order. The people are to rule. We are to have a government of the people, by the people and for the people, instead of a government of the politicians, by the politicians and for the politicians. The masses having the ballot with such power must be educated, or disaster will ensue. Public office is to be regarded as a public trust. Officers are to be held to a strict account. Real issues are to come to front, and be the lines of political action. Our legislative and judicial administrations are to be of a high order, and our nation is to have new birth. New wine is to be put into new wine-skins. The old order changes, yielding place to the new, and God fulfills himself in many ways. Let one good custom should corrupt the world!

ANTI-TAFT PLAN GETS SET-BACK

SCHEME TO HAVE PRESIDENT
WITHDRAW HAS LITTLE
SUPPORT

CONGRESSMEN IGNORE PETITION

Progressives Fail to Reach Agreement
And Movement May
Be Foiled By
Delay

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Publicity given to the plans of progressive Republican members of the House to circulate petitions calling on President Taft to withdraw as head of the Republican National ticket, had its effect today of retarding its development, if not actually halting the scheme.

Further inquiry today developed the fact that what was proclaimed yesterday as a general, Nation-wide movement to circulate petitions among voters had thus far been confined almost entirely to several leading progressives of the House. The reported support of conservative Republicans, it was admitted probably will not be forthcoming.

Representative Davis, of Minnesota has been actively advocating the drafting of petitions to be sent out through the country for voters' signatures. He had a conference with Senator Dixon, campaign manager for Colonel Roosevelt, and it is understood the scheme was discussed.

No agreement was reached by the progressives to take up the petition plan, and it was rumored that lack of general support was responsible for the delay. A draft of a petition to be signed by the members of the House was shown yesterday to Representative Davis and Lindbergh, of Minnesota; Jackson, Rees, Murdock and Young of Kansas; Kent of California; Warburton, of Washington, and several others. They did not agree upon its terms, and thus far none has signed it.

BRYAN DID NOT EXPECT TO WIN

NEBRASKAN SAYS HIS CHANCES
WERE BETTER AT REPUBLICAN
CONVENTION

ROOSEVELT NOT FEARED, HE SAYS

Commoner, At Home, Declares Clark
Victim Of Advisers—Wilson
Sure Winner, He
Thinks

LINCOLN, Neb., July 5.—"Never in my experience," said Mr. Bryan this morning, in referring to his fight at Baltimore, "had victory hung by such a slender thread and never had it been dependent upon so many persons about whose position I knew nothing."

"Never for a moment did I delude myself into believing that I could secure the nomination at Baltimore. I told the Republicans that I could come nearer being nominated at Chicago than at Baltimore. That was my belief before I went to Chicago, and after the Republicans had nominated Mr. Taft by means that I would not now describe and after Mr. Roosevelt had announced his willingness to run as a third candidate with a new party, I felt that the only thing to do at Baltimore was to write a platform so progressive that Roosevelt would find no excuse for running."

"If Clark had come out as Wilson did," said Mr. Bryan, referring to the temporary chairmanship fight, "if he had refused to allow his leaders to lead him into the position that he occupied, the result of this convention might have been very different."

Before leaving Baltimore, Bryan estimated that Wilson would have a plurality of 2,000,000 over President Taft. When asked if he still held to that estimate, he replied:

"In estimating Wilson's plurality at 2,000,000 I was not counting on a third party. That might reduce the plurality some, and yet not much, because many Republicans who will vote for Mr. Roosevelt would not be willing to vote for a Democrat, and that will largely reduce Mr. Taft's vote. Taft will be the contender for the Roosevelt votes, not Mr. Wilson."

Summons
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County.
Anna M. Baker, plaintiff.
vs.
Frederick C. Baker, defendant.
To Frederick C. Baker, above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above named suit, on or before the 24th day of August, 1912, said date being after the expiration of six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear or answer said complaint, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit:
For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant. This summons is published by order of Hon. J. U. Campbell, Judge of the Circuit Court, which order was made and entered on the 10th day of July, 1912, and the time prescribed for publication thereof is six weeks, beginning with the issue of Friday, July 12th, 1912, and continuing each week thereafter to and including the issue of Friday, August 23rd, 1912.
E. R. MILLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW YORK IN GRIP OF STIFLING HEAT

NEW YORK, July 9.—With the mercury hovering around the highest figures of the year and absolutely no hope held out by the weather forecaster, New York nerved itself today for a continuation of the heated spell. At 10 o'clock the official temperature taken on top of a downtown skyscraper where the ocean breezes were most felt was 85.

Down in the narrow canyon-like streets of the business section and in the tortuous labyrinth of the poorer sections the heat was stifling. Men, women and children shuffed along with all ambition vanished, trying as best they could to shade themselves from the broiling sun. The asphalt paved streets reflected back a steaming heat, which made life almost unendurable, and over in the crowded tenement districts the death rate had doubled and was continuing to rise.

The little children and the very old suffered most. The depots of the charitable organizations which issued ice to those who applied, were jammed to suffocation. To some, the size of the piece of frozen comfort was reduced but where there was sickness in the family or little children or aged sufferers, the allowance was increased.

Even the beaches near the city were as hot as the metropolis. There was an utter absence of breeze and those who could not remain almost continually in the water felt the heat almost as intensely as their unfortunate brothers confined to the hot walls of the town. All the hospitals had double corps of doctors and nurses in attendance for heat victims. Six deaths and 30 prostrations had been reported to the police up to 10:45 a. m.

20 DIE IN VAIN EFFORT TO SAVE 30

CONISBORO, England, July 9.—Twenty heroes including some of the most experienced miners in all England, went to almost certain death today in a desperate effort to rescue 30 miners, penned in the lower workings of the Cadeby mine by an explosion of gas. Despite the fact that all of the 30 victims of an early morning explosion were believed to be dead, the rescuers insisted on trying to penetrate to the bottom of the gas filled workings in the hope that some might still be alive.

The effort was futile. Four additional explosions completely shattered the shaft and shaft house, put the hoisting and ventilating apparatus out of commission, and imprisoned the entire rescue party in the deep shaft. Late this evening it was feared that all were dead.

OREGON MAN QUALIFIES IN BIG METER RACE

STOCKHOLM, July 9.—The feat with which the American Olympic athletes today crowned their achievements of the fourth day of the contests when they qualified seven men in seven heats for the 1500 meter race simply dazed the Europeans, who thought that the fleet Yankees already had reached the limit of their power to astonish. The thousands who thronged the stadium cheered lustily.

Kiviat, Hedlund, Jones, Sheppard, McClure, Taber and Madeira were the Americans who qualified in the 1500 meter contest.

In the first heat of the 5000 meter run, George V. Bonag of New York the winner, led the field from the beginning except at about mid distance, when G. M. Hill, the Australian runner, went ahead for a moment. Logus Scott won the second heat, virtually duplicating the feat of Bonag.

In the third heat the United States had no winners. Garnet W. Wickoff, of the University of this went lame about the middle of the race and could no finish.

Saaristo, Slickaniemi and Peltonen, three Finns, won all the points in the double hand javelin throw.

George V. Bonag, Irish-American A. C. New York, won the first heat of the 5000-meter run in today's first Olympic games event, and E. Louis Scott, of the South Paterson, N. J., Y. M. C. A., won the second heat. The results were:

First heat—Bonag, won; A. DeCo-teau, Canada, second; F. N. Hibbens, England, third. Time 15 minutes 22 3/5 seconds.
Second heat—Scott, won; Joseph Keeper, Manitoba, second; E. W. Hut-zig, England, third. Time 15:23 1/2.
Third heat—M. Carlsson, Sweden, first; E. Glover, England, second; A. C. Porter, England, third. Time 15:34 3/5.

An Error in English.
Even the greatest authors now and then make a little slip in their English. Thus Sir Walter Scott in his "Legend of Montrose" has this sentence: "But ere Montrose could almost see what happened Allan McAlay had rushed past him." The "almost" should come before "ere" in order to express the author's meaning.

HILLES TO DIRECT TAFT'S CAMPAIGN

SECRETARY OF PRESIDENT CHOS-
EN FOR MOST IMPORTANT
WORK

REYNOLDS IS TO BE SUCCESSOR

Advisory Committee And Financial Sol-
icitor Will Be Selected
By Chairman—Work
Started

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Charles Dewey Hilles, secretary to the president, will manage the Taft reelection campaign. He was unanimously chosen national chairman by the subcommittee of the national Republican committee at its meeting here today. Hilles was president Taft's own choice but when the executive met the subcommittee early today he told them he would leave the selection entirely to them and refused even to suggest a manager. The committee went immediately to the New Willard hotel and was in session 15 minutes, and then voted unanimously for the secretary to the president.

Secretary Hilles immediately came down from the White House for a conference with the committee. James B. Reynolds, one of the members of the tariff board, was shortly afterward chosen secretary to the national committee. The subcommittee then adjourned to meet at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York July 19.

"I expect to resign as secretary to the president, effective next Saturday night, or possibly Sunday," said Mr. Hilles. "I plan formally to open headquarters of the national committee next Monday in New York, probably in the old Republican headquarters in the Metropolitan Life building."

The committee is considering maintenance of three headquarters during the campaign—at New York, Chicago and one on the Pacific Coast, probably at Portland, Oregon. At each of these headquarters will be a member of the executive committee according to the agreement reached today.

The new national chairman is a recruit to the political game, but President Taft believes he has shown his ability in the difficult office of secretary to the president. Hilles is 45 years old and is an Ohioan by birth, although he claims New York as a voting residence. Next to Judge Lindsey of Denver, Hilles is considered the greatest authority in the country on juvenile corrective work. He was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury in April, 1909.

Reynolds, the new national secretary, is secretary of the tariff board which is slated for congressional extension August 1. He was for years secretary of the Massachusetts State Republican committee. His home is in Boston.

Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts is said to have dictated Reynolds' choice. The new secretary is considered a strong administration man. Retiring Secretary Hayward was regarded by some members as pro Roosevelt.

Ralph Williams of Oregon is slated for appointment as one of the "big five" advisory committee to be placed in charge of the Pacific coast headquarters.

Members of the subcommittee today discussed names of many possibilities for national treasurer—the financial solicitor. Those most prominently mentioned were Otto Bannard, the New York banker; Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, former comptroller of the currency; David R. Forgan of Chicago, president of the Chicago Taft league; John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia; E. F. Swinney, of Kansas City, and John Hays Hammond.

Chairman Hilles will practically dictate the membership of both the executive and advisory committees, members of the subcommittee indicated today. After Hilles went into conference with them, he was asked to choose the "big five" and also his favorites for the executive committee. He was not ready to make his selections, and the committee, therefore, adjourned for 10 days to give Hilles time to consider the personnel.

TWILIGHT.
Mr. Way has sold his place to Mr. Anderson, of the east, and will soon leave for California. We are sorry to lose a good neighbor, but our loss will be others gain.

Mrs. A. H. Harvey visited with relatives in Mullno last Tuesday. Word has been received from Mrs. Curtis Dooda that she is having a very pleasant visit with her parents in Ohio, and will be home in August.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of L. J. Hyton Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when his daughter, Miss Laura, and Frank Hendricks were united in marriage. Rev. Milliken performed the ceremony. The newly married couple are going to spend the summer at their mountain home. Their many friends in this community wish to extend their hearty congratulations.

Mrs. Fred J. Meindl and children have returned to their home in Sellwood, after a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lazelle.

A number from here attended Panama Grange at New Era Wednesday. Mrs. Joehake expects to leave soon for a visit with her daughter in New York.

If you are a housewife you cannot reasonably hope to be healthy or beautiful by washing dishes, sweeping and doing housework all day, and crawling into bed dead tired at night. You must get out into the open air and sunlight. If you do this every day and keep your stomach and bowels in good order by taking Chamberlain's Tablets when needed, you should become both healthy and beautiful. For sale by Huntley Bros. Co., Oregon City, Hubbard, Moalla and Canby.

COURSE IN NATURE STUDY SUGGESTED

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, July 9.—(Special).—A nature study course for town and country schools that will work, was suggested in the opening of a course of lectures by Professor Frederick Smith of Chicago Teachers' college, speaking at the University of Oregon. "Nature study," he said, "must begin somewhere and get somewhere and be something. It must contribute to the spiritual well being of the community and aid in the development of character."

"The principle thing, however, that should be demanded of a nature study course in the schools, is in providing an experience for children that will enable them to understand the things they learn in books. A young woman in a Chicago high school told me she had always pictured radishes as growing in bunches—five cents worth in a place."

"At another time I asked a class in the teachers' college to give the common name of two insects that were injurious to the flowers, trees or shrubs of Chicago, and one student wrote, 'Cooms and possums are insects that injure the trees. The only way to get rid of them is to shoot them.'"

"Another demand that must be made of a nature study course is that it aid in the movement for civic betterment, that it encourage the planning of public parks and other places of recreation for the children; that it work for the beautification of back yards."

HILLES REFUSES TO BE CHAIRMAN

PRESIDENT AND SUB-COMMITTEE
CONFERR WITHOUT REACH-
ING DECISION

MANY ARE CONSIDERED FOR PLACE

Harry M. Daugherty, Whom Taft Is
Said To Favor, in Wash-
ington—Meeting Is
Amicable

WASHINGTON, July 8.—For four hours today President Taft, his secretary, Charles D. Hilles and a subcommittee discussed without result the question of that body's chairmanship.

At 5:30 o'clock tonight they adjourned until tomorrow morning. More than a dozen names were considered. The meeting was entirely amicable. No feeling developed against any particular candidate. Mr. Hilles told the committee that under no circumstances would he take the position, but that he would work with all his ability for the President's re-election.

Predictions were made tonight that the chairmanship might not be settled for several days. President Taft was said to be in a receptive mood and entirely willing to take any man who met with the approval of the subcommittee.

The President was host tonight to members of the subcommittee and many leading Republicans of the country at an outdoor reception.

Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio, whom the President is said to favor for the place very strongly, arrived this morning. So did Arthur Vorys and Al Morrel, both also of Ohio. Frank L. Smith, of Springfield, Ill., Dan Campbell, postmaster of Chicago, and John Wesley Hill of New York, were among the other arrivals. It was said Representative William B. McKinley, who conducted the President's pre-convention campaign as director of the National Taft bureau, would take the National chairmanship if Mr. Taft and the committee desired.

CUMMINS TO GIVE SUPPORT TO TAFT

CAPERS ALSO ANNOUNCES HE
WILL AID PRESIDENT IN
CAMPAIGN

IOWAN CALLS PARTY PROGRESSIVE

North Carolina Man Says Steamroller
Was Operated By Roosevelt
in His Various
Races

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Senator Cummins of Iowa, progressive Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination at the Chicago convention formally declared today against the new party movement led by Theodore Roosevelt and announced his allegiance to the old party.

In so doing Mr. Cummins said bosses could not be escaped by the organization of new parties and to those Republicans who, after intelligent inquiry, concluded that President Taft's renomination was the result of fraudulent votes, he pointed out, however, that disappointment or individual dishonesty cannot be a foundation of a new party.

John G. Capers, South Carolina member of the Republican National committee, who supported Colonel Roosevelt at Chicago, also formally announced his intention to support President Taft's candidacy. Mr. Capers, in a statement, said the work of the majority of the national committee "was not one whit more severe than the steam roller methods of four years ago."

"At that time," he said, "in behalf of Candidate Taft and under the direction of President Roosevelt, I was one of the engineers of the machine and helped flatten out the minority of the committee, who were in the same condition when we got through with them as were the 15 men of the committee at the Chicago convention at this time." Mr. Capers was one of the 15.

LOWLY BEAVERS LOSE EXCITING CONTEST

PORTLAND, July 9, (Special).—Portland lost a pitcher's battle today, 1 to 0. Miller allowed only 2 hits. Seven bingles were made off Klavitter's delivery. It was an exciting game and if San Francisco had not scored in the first it would have gone into extra innings.

The results Tuesday follow:
At Portland—San Francisco 1, Portland 0.
At San Francisco—Oakland 4, Sacramento 2.
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles 4, Vernon 0.

SPIRITUALIST CAMP MEETING AT NEW ERA

The New Era Spiritualist Camp meeting will hold its fortieth annual session from July 6th to August 4th inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott Bledsoe of Kansas City, Mo., will be the principal speakers and message bearers, other good mediums will be present. Come and bring your tent and enjoy a season of recreation, social enjoyment and spiritual upliftment. To those who cannot camp, come and spend a day with us, we have tents to rent or room and board at the hotel. For further information address L. L. Irvin, secretary, Barlow, Oregon.



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