

The Oregonian

Subscription Rates: Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$5.00; Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$3.25; Daily, Sunday included, three months, \$2.25; Daily, Sunday included, one month, 75 cents; Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$4.00; Daily, without Sunday, six months, \$2.75; Daily, without Sunday, three months, \$1.75; Daily, without Sunday, one month, 60 cents; Weekly, one year, \$2.00; Weekly, six months, \$1.25; Weekly, three months, \$0.75; Weekly, one month, 30 cents; Sunday and Weekly, one year, \$3.50; Sunday and Weekly, six months, \$2.25; Sunday and Weekly, three months, \$1.50; Sunday and Weekly, one month, 50 cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 1014, on October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Paid for as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1881, under No. 1014. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1906. Postage paid by addressee.

positions, the project should and undoubtedly will have the best possible support from the Pacific Coast tier of states, and perhaps from all the others. History is making fast out here on the Pacific, and by 1913, if its commerce increases for another six years proportionately with that of the past six years, the affair will have National support on a grand scale. It is needless to mention that Oregon and Washington will reap good returns on any investment they make in the enterprise.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PRIMARY. The politicians of Washington are in a tangle of sorrow for party and for the small counties and for the candidates without money. If the proposed direct primary law shall pass, they want the convention system retained, for without it the Grand Old Party will be only a tender memory; they want something heroic done for the small counties, for under the proposed scheme the big counties will grab all the nominations; and they want some way devised to keep rich candidates from spending great sums of money to corrupt the electorate.

Of course these alarms are raised by selfish souls who want to remain in power, and who also want the delegate system and boss rule retained. But this is not to say that there is no merit in their contentions. There ought to be a convention, or at least there ought to be no objection to a convention, which should have power only to adopt platforms and do other things for the good of the party; but it should make no nominations. Some candidates spend much more money than others and perhaps get greater results, but it is nonsense to say that the elector should have no power only to elect. If it is not, if he succeeds, it will frequently be in spite of his riches. In Oregon at the last election not a single candidate for a state office, so far as the Oregonian knows, had more than very moderate means. Some of them spent, no doubt, more than they should have spent, but that is hardly a matter for the law, since the expenditures are widely believed to have been entirely legitimate. Under the primary the public sees and knows where the money goes; under the convention system it does not.

There is no complaint in Oregon now that the large counties have an advantage over the small, though there was some fear of it before a practical trial. It has not so far operated in that way. The primary law has some obvious defects, but it is essentially a satisfactory, honest and fair method of making nominations. It is here to stay. The people will not now tolerate any suggestion of a return to the old system.

OUR CLIMATE AND KANSAS. Our Kansas friend who thinks the Oregonian was joking when it said the people of this state should urge Eastern people to seek here a more agreeable climate is in error. The suggestion was made and is repeated in all seriousness. It is true that Oregon has just experienced a storm that was unusual and severe for the state, but it was not a circumstance compared with the prolonged storms in the East. The very fact that trains were delayed here shows that the storm was unusual, for no means had been provided to guard against the blockades. Even when snow sheds and snow fences in the East, and rotary snow plows always in use, the roads are not able to keep in operation in that part of the country. We don't know what a snow fence is in this country. Our railroads go through cuts where no sheds are built and where a single snowfall will block the road when there is but one plow to clear several hundred miles of track. This storm was as severe as Oregon has seen in years, but was any one frozen to death or did any one suffer who had ordinary clothing and shelter? It is true that some of our water pipes froze, but if pipes were laid in the East as they are here they would have been frozen solid for the last three months. And did Kansas ever see such a February as this we are now enjoying?

DR. REED'S DISCOVERY. William Thomas Councilman, professor of pathology in Harvard University Medical School, has in a late number of the Sunday Magazine in which he asserts that the discovery by Major Walter Reed, a surgeon in the United States Army, that yellow fever is conveyed to a susceptible subject by the bite of a mosquito which had previously bitten a patient suffering from this disease, and that this justly deserved scourge can be conveyed from one individual to another in no other way, is the greatest achievement in a decade. Professor Councilman also declares that it ranks with such great medical discoveries as vaccination, anesthesia, antiseptics in surgery and antitoxin in diphtheria.

It is, of course, by the results that have followed the application of this discovery to the control and, relatively speaking, the extinction, of yellow fever that it is judged. Its intelligent application to the protection of a community against this malady has been practically complete in the case of Manila and in the furtherance of commerce, the value of which is practically incalculable. This discovery was made in December, 1900, just six years ago. During this period yellow fever has been practically subdued in its centuries-old haunts. There have been no serious outbreaks in Northern cities since 1902. In August of that year it appeared in Philadelphia, and by the middle of September 404 people out of a total of 40,144 inhabitants died from it. The records of that time tell of the awful horror and suffering incident to the visitation. A repetition of the scenes of that time was enacted in 1878 at Memphis and New Orleans, the loss of life in those cities being large and the panic that attended it being both wild and pitiful. The financial burden imposed was also heavy. Dr. Hoolbeck estimated that the actual loss to the country was not less than \$100,000,000, while direct contributions to the stricken cities aggregated \$4,547,703.

This story, with added details of death and expense due to the growth of the country in the intermediate period, would without doubt have been repeated in 1905 had not measures based upon the discovery of Dr. Reed been instituted to prevent it. Of these measures Professor Councilman thus speaks in detail:

Reed's discovery, like all other discoveries, was made by the application of all existing knowledge to the solution of an immediate problem. The extension of an epidemic of yellow fever differs in so many respects from the extension of other epidemics, such as smallpox, that the idea expressed that the disease was probably conveyed by an insect. It was Reed's problem to show that the disease could be conveyed by an insect, to ascertain what insect did this, and its life history, to ascertain

at what period, after having bitten a man with yellow fever, the insect became a conveyor of the disease. It was necessary to show that the disease could be conveyed in no other way. All this was done by a series of experiments, and successfully executed experiments. As all animals are immune to the disease, it was necessary that the experiments be made on human beings.

The work was carried out by a commission composed of Dr. Reed, Dr. James Carroll, Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, all non-immunes, and Dr. Agrimonte, a Cuban immune. Dr. Carroll contracted the disease from a mosquito bite and recovered; Dr. Lazear was bitten by an infected mosquito, acquired the disease and died. Two private soldiers volunteered for mosquito experiments, both acquired the disease and recovered. These and further experiments proved conclusively that yellow fever is conveyed by the bite of a mosquito that had become infected by having twelve days previously bitten a patient suffering from the disease, and further, that yellow fever can be conveyed in no other way. It was the spread of this disease that was prevented by the destruction of these mosquitoes or by otherwise preventing their bite.

Very little popular appreciation has been given to the discovery and work of Dr. Reed. Such service to humanity seldom brings pecuniary reward. Dr. Reed died November 22, 1902, and upon his tomb is this inscription: "He gave to man control over that dreadful scourge, yellow fever." Beyond this the Government has allowed a very modest pension to his widow, while an effort has been made to have a complete success to raise by subscription a fund of \$25,000, the income to be used after their death to build a monument to commemorate his achievement in medical science. Fuller appreciation perhaps comes later. It usually remains for a future generation to take note of the benefits that have accrued to the race from scientific research. In this view the achievement of Dr. Reed may in due time receive the plaudits of mankind, as have Jenner and Harvey, Sir James Simpson and other pioneers in the realm of medical and surgical science.

THE MISUNDERSTOOD RACE PROBLEM. Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner of Labor in a lecture in New York Saturday expressed the belief that, in the near future, the Chinese exclusion act would be repealed, his reasons being that "the increasing civilization and awakening spirit of the Chinese people will compel us to open the door freely." This expression is in keeping with a good deal of mischievous talk of late that is being created in the East by persons who are not in close touch with either the subject or the Chinaman himself. Mr. Sargent's statement is in line with one which appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce a few days earlier. The patriotic pride of China is still only in process of being awakened," says the Journal. "China will, in due time, make it necessary for us to readjust our treaty relations with her on a basis conformable to her new place among the nations."

"It is said that 'distance lends enchantment to the view' and the economic and race troubles in the West have always seemed to Manhattan Island to be too remote to be serious. The Journal of Commerce reassuringly tells us that 'the direction of foreign affairs, neither in Japan nor the United States, being confined to lunatics, and it being quite inconceivable that they ever will be, any talk of war, immediate or proximate, between the two countries belongs to the most contemptible variety of newspaper sensation.' Having thus eliminated all possibility of war, 'immediate or proximate,' and rebuked the 'narrow-minded prejudice and mischievous demagoguery of Pacific Coast labor leaders and politicians,' the Journal says that 'it may be confidently affirmed that Japan will assent to no arrangement under which her people may be condemned to occupy a position inferior to that of other classes of immigrants in these shores.'"

For the information of the Journal of Commerce, Mr. Sargent and all other distant observers of this impending race trouble, it may be stated that there are a great many thousands besides "labor leaders and politicians" who are attempting to raise objection to any attempt on the part of the United States to open the Pacific being placed on an equality with the Anglo-Saxon immigrants whose mating with our own Americans will produce no strain of yellow in our blood. Perhaps New York judges the value of men by the number of their wives. It will be freely admitted, even in the West, that the best Japanese or Chinamen that ever lived would be entitled to equal rights with a Stanford White or others of a cut like his, which seems adapted to the soil of little old New York.

THE RACE-SUICIDE BOGIE. Major Charles F. Woodruff, M. D., U. S. A., has gotten in, through the New York Sunday Times, a word in regard to the diminished birth rate in the United States that disposes of the bogie of race suicide. Repeating the well-established fact that the birth rate diminishes in direct proportion to the growth in human intelligence, and that the death rate for infants has been so produced by medical and sanitary science that it is no longer necessary to produce so many children in order to keep up the quota of population, he adds that it is of incalculable benefit that the human race in its civilized branches is gradually being condensed, so to speak, in small families.

He finds that feeble children are now brought up to lives of usefulness who formerly perished; present types much feebler than the powerful prehistoric brute survive in obedience to natural law as being fitter for the purposes of the world than the stupid man of great strength. Supporting his argument by such examples, he points to the English and France the more intelligent children of the lesser birth rate survive; in Russia, with large families and an enormous infantile death rate, the most robust and often the stupidest run the gauntlet of unsanitary conditions and grow to maturity.

Five births to a family, no ample, would have "meant race extinction" a thousand years ago. The average American family is now about four; in two or three centuries, as computed by Dr. Woodruff, if our death rates continue to diminish at present rates, one birth rate will drop naturally, and without any cause for alarm, to a fraction over two children in a family.

The century-old graveyards of New England are dotted with graves scarcely a span long. Of seven, ten, twelve children born to the pinched homes of the weary toilers of the time of which Ross Terry Cooke's "Talks" speak, perhaps two or three reached

manhood or womanhood. Of the four composing the average family, as assessed by Dr. Woodruff, born in rural or sub-rural New England, and out beyond in the great West, three on an average are added to the number of the adult population. This is a distinct gain both for humanity and for the Nation in economic lines. So why not take the cheerful, enlightened view of the matter and stop deploring the decline of the natural law, which requires an excessive birth rate only to counter-balance an excessive juvenile death rate?

The House of Representatives killed the bill which proposed to require the appointment of at least two school-teachers upon the State Text-Book Commission. This bill was introduced at the suggestion of school-teachers. The defeat of the measure shows that the people have not yet forgotten the very unsatisfactory conditions that existed in text-book matters when the educators were in full control of the selections. The bill proposed to appoint new men, including one educational leader, may make some mistakes, but it is not likely to make so many as did the selecting board which served in the palmy days of the text-book trust.

"Every time I see an American I have a contempt for him. If some day Cuba is to fight, it will be with Americans. Not until then will I accept the chieftaincy of the rural guard." Thus spoke the fiery General Loynaz del Castillo in an address to the Liberal club at Havana. He also gave the general the rural guard will be deprived of his services for all time. It may be necessary for Uncle Sam to take Cuba across the knee and administer an occasional spanking, but as for a "fight" between Cuba and the United States, the fiery General was either joking or had been drinking.

Editor McManus, of Pilot Rock, visited Pendleton, became intoxicated, and while in that condition shot and killed a gambler, mistaking his victim for another man. Of course when Mr. McManus comes to his senses he will be filled with regret, but the company restore the life he took. Tragedies of this nature should serve as powerful warnings against the evils of intemperance, but, unfortunately, they are too soon forgotten. Mr. McManus will hardly commit any more murders, but some other fool with a gun and no conscience will supply the periodical tragedy of this nature.

INTO THE MORMON FOLD. Condition That Proposed State of Lincoln Would Face. BAKER CITY, Or., Feb. 8.—(To the Editor.)—The proposed creation of the new State of Lincoln probably will not be seriously considered by any one of the three states concerned—Idaho, Washington and Oregon—nor by the United States. And yet the meeting of the question to change the boundary lines of the three states that would be affected has raised more than one serious question of political and social importance.

Today Idaho is fully one-third Mormon. By cutting off the Panhandle would probably leave it more than half Mormon. Attaching to Idaho the Oregon counties of Baker, Malheur and Grant would not alter the status, as in accordance with these counties there are large Mormon colonies. To say nothing of the infamy of turning the Gentile population of Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon irrevocably into the swillbuck of the Mormon priesthood at Salt Lake, the political consequences to the Nation would be even more serious.

Already the Mormon priesthood is clothed with state sovereignty in Utah, and has two representatives in the United States Senate and one in the lower house of Congress. The proposed creation of the new State of Lincoln would completely Mormonize Idaho, give that priesthood two sovereign states instead of one, four United States Senators instead of two, two Congressmen instead of one, and leave the new state of Lincoln itself seriously affected with the cancerous growth by having attached to it the Mormonized county of Union.

It is not necessary to make the Pacific Coast States is quite as serious as that of coolie immigration, and in some respects even more so. By differentiation in blood, the Western American instinctively understands the coolie immigration question and the reasons for his objections to same. But because its adherents are so stupid here, they do not comprehend that Mormonism is treacherous as well as alien in every fiber of its being, and is therefore an insidious as well as an open enemy to free institutions and Christian civilization.

There is little need of hurrying the inevitable. What the English sparrow is to our native songbird, the Mormon is to the remainder of the community whose he settles. The end of the supremacy of the native is in sight. Under our political system no state is equal to the task of coping with the Ishmaelite of civilization. Only a strong centralized government, such as the President would have, will finally suffice to eradicate the Mormon evil from the American body politic. JOHN C. YOUNG.

Boston Bull and Teddy Bear. In the window of the jewelry store beside the Broadway entrance to the Lincoln Square Theater there was a "Teddy bear." He was an automatic bear, and when the current was on he opened his mouth and seemed to gulp, and when the current was off he closed his mouth and seemed to spit. Last night at 8:30 o'clock a fugitive dog—Boston bull of the feminine persuasion—came and stood before the window and looked at the bear. He was a word. Late playgoers, who had come to see what would come of it, saw what would come of it. Bruin's jaw dropped and the dog barked. Bruin shook his head and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's paw moved and the dog growled. Bruin's paw moved and the dog jumped straight at him. She hit the glass and dropped, got up and jumped again, and again fell to the sidewalk. Then she tried to get the door through the legs of the crowd, streptachous, and flung herself straight at the bear's throat. Bruin's