HEARST PREPARES TO TRY STRENGTH

Intends to Let League Travel Alone and Run Independent Ticket.

ALARM AMONG DEMOCRATS

Murphy May Show Hearst Registered as Independent and Read Him Out of Party if City Is Invaded.

NEW YORK, March 12.—(Special.)—The Independence League, having made its first test of strength at the two local Assembly elections, is now preparing to mix things up in the various villages throughout the state. Of course there is no expectation of electing anybody, but Hearst believes that he will be able to show that the league, outside of New York City is a much more important organization than the Democratic party. If he can prove it, the demonstration will undoubtedly have a powerful effect upon the minds of the delegates to the next National convention.

In taking this course Hearst is entirely ignoring the frantic appeals of State Chairman "Finny" Conners and Tammany Leader Murphy. Although there has as yet been no open rupture, it is predicted that the break cannot long be delayed. Hearst recently accompanied 120 of his followers to Albany, where they appeared before a number of committees. In the course of a carefully prepared address delivered before them he said:

Ready to Travel Alone.

"I am greatly encouraged by the fact that our league has continued to increase in strength with every election, and that, by first allying itself with the Republican party and then with the Democratic party, it has been able always to advance the principles it was formed to promote. And I feel sure that the league has now reached the point in power and numbers where it can stand alone and advocate such principles independently of any other party or organization."

These remarks raised a turmoil in the Democratic state committee. Conners came here from Buffalo in hot haste and had a long, heated argument with Hearst, who, by the way, is chairman of the Independence League state committee.

"I haven't a —— —— word to say," was the only comment of Conners when he was seen later. "Probably things can be fixed some way."

Spring elections are held in all of the 57 counties of the State outside of Greater New York, and fully 90 per cent of the minor officials now serving are Republicans. In fact the only upstate county that is reliably Democratic is Scholarie, which stood alone in giving Bryan a majority in 1896. Last year Hearst led Hughes there by a scant 300 votes.

View of League Leaders.

The Independence League idea is that a much better showing can be made by "going it alone" than by combining with the Democrats, as one member of the League's State Committee said today:

"Nearly all the upstate Democrats are enrolled in our organization now. Consequently why should we turn over this strength to the Democratic party? Furthermore a fusion would mean a positive loss of votes, for Republicans who might be willing to support independent nominees balk at the idea of going bodily into the Democratic camp.

"We will run tickets in every county where an election is to be held, and are in excellent shape, as we will not need to gather petitions, our place on ballot being assured.

"The people upstate want something new, and we are prepared to give it to them. The candidates we will name are to be of the highest standard, and our intention is to do all in our power to elect them. Of course, however, the success or failure of these candidates is only a minor consideration. We are out for a good fair test with the Democratic party and expect to prove conclusively that we have more votes than the older organization.

"It is the intention to make this the third of our series of object lessons to the voters. Our first fight was made in New York City, the Democratic stronghold of the North, in 1905. We fused with the Republicans on Assemblymen and Aldermen and beat Tammany where it was strongest. The Democrats lost control of the Board of Aldermen and had only a handful of Representatives at Albany. Last year we fused with the Democrats, elected our whole ticket except Hearst, and threw a terrific scare into the upstate Republicans.

"We have shown that the voters will follow us, any old way, so this time we intend to make them flock by themselves.

"When we have finished, I believe everybody will admit that we hold the balance of power here, and that the party which wants to carry New York state must nominate for President a man that is satisfactory to us."

Murphy Has Card Up Sleeve.

As long as Hearst confines his experiments to the rural districts, Charles F. Murphy will not lose any sleep, but he evinced great interest in a report that the league would run an independent county ticket in New York next Fall. A Sheriff and some minor officials, together with a board of aldermen, are to be chosen, and Murphy wants to have the naming of them, or at least the lion's share.

"The boss doesn't care who is poundmaster at Alfred, Allegheny County, or Governor at Albany," said one of Murphy's intimates. "Give him everything down here, and you will never hear him scream, not even once. But if Hearst tries to get gay in New York County, there will be interesting doings. He has our permission to jolly the countrymen, but he must give us a fair deal or suffer the consequences."

Although William Randolph Hearst was the Democratic nominee for Governor last Fall, and until March 4 sat in Congress as a Democratic Representative, he is not an enrolled member of his party. Under the New York election laws, primaries are conducted under the control of the state. When a vote registers for the regular Fall election, he is given an opportunity to enroll in either of the two big parties he selects. This is done by a secret ballot, deposited in a separate box, which is not opened until some time after election day. Then the lists are tabulated by the board of elections and only electors who appear on them are qualified to vote at the primaries the following year.

Mr. Hearst registered and voted last Fall, but he has always declined to say whether he put his cross in the Democratic or Independence League column. From the Board of Elections, however, comes the information that he failed to enroll as a Democrat, or in fact to enroll at all. That, of course, leaves him outside of any primaries except his own private Independence League affairs.

Several of the impetuous members of the Democratic state committee were to call a meeting immediately and denounce Hearst, but the leaders frowned on the project. They declare that nothing will be gained by coming to an open rupture at this time, and that perhaps the trouble will blow over before the time for the National election rolls around.

"Hearst has greatly overestimated the strength of his league up state," commented a lieutenant of "Packy" McCabe, the Albany County leader. "He is the weakest kind of a man with the farmers, and his ticket will be a bad third. I believe it is the best thing in the world to let the league men stand up and be counted. Then they will realize how weak they really are, drop their present foolish tactics and be good."

But the league men are confident that they are going to make a remarkable showing, and the Gilsey House is again beginning to show signs of political life.

IN A JAP KINDERGARTEN

Pretty Pictures of Baby Life and Character Training.

Marian Bonsall in the Housekeeper.

It was in a Japanese kindergarten that I received my first vivid impressions of what the training of Japanese women means. Twenty or 30 butterfly babies sat about the kindergarten table "studying" silkworms. The ugly gray worms were nibbling industriously in their boxes of green leaves, and the tiny tots were chattering about them excitedly. The teacher imposed upon them a hard task—moving the silkworms into other boxes of fresh leaves; and in order that the stale leaves should not be put in the fresh boxes it was necessary for the children to remove the worms individually, and by the **aid of their own small hands**. The little students understood their order and knew but to obey; but the worms were very ugly and crawly, and the baby hands were not eager for their task. Intently I watched their faces. First they gazed long at the worms, then, puckering their brows determinedly, prepared to lift them to the other box. Slowly, slowly, slowly the tiny thumb and forefinger would draw nearer to the worms; and then when almost touching, within a quarter of an inch, there was invariably a little shiver, the hand was quickly drawn back, and the babies, looking at their teacher—laughed. Oh, precious Japanese babies, have you any idea how many generations of the relentless training of your mothers were required to produce your involuntary instinct of obedience and your brave laughter at your own fright?

The Japanese teacher laughed, too, but from a different cause, and kindly gave her pupils chopsticks wherewith to lift them. With a O hashi the removal was indeed easy, and not only was the tranceference of the worms quickly affected, but they were made to assume different positions, the straight ones being made to curve and the curved ones to lie straight, to the huge entertainment of the children.

I was impressed with the fact that a Japanese baby begins life with a capital which our little American babies can scarcely be said to possess. Not for three or four or five, but for a hundred generations the baby's ancestors have been undergoing a Spartan training to the attainment of patience, courage and endurance, until, after centuries, these qualities have become largely instinctive. It is this hereditary gift of patience that the Japanese usually give as an answer to the American's repeated wonderings as to why Japanese babies do not cry. Now, of course, Japanese babies, being human, do cry, and when the little things are in pain or distress they lift up their baby voices right lustily. But it is true that they cry so much less than our Occidental babies that a comparison is inevitable.

The answer of the college professor, the family doctor and the baby's mother as to why the little ones do not cry, though varying in some respects, seems to assume this "Oriental calm" as a basis. "Why do not our babies cry?" says the college professor. "For the same reason that our people do not cry." "Why do not our babies cry?" says the physician, whose answer is worth considering. "We have no bottle-fed babies in Japan."

The Japanese mother, with her characteristic politeness, says blushingly: "Oh, I am ashamed! Our babies cry more much more, I am sure, than American babies." But if you see her care for her baby you may gain more suggestions. One of the most important observations may be made during the little one's bath. A loose silk sash about the baby's waist is untied, and the brilliant kimona with its large sleeves and open in the front from neck to hem, is laid aside as easily as though only a quilt had covered her. The loose sash about the similar undergarment is removed as simply. The soft white cloths folded about the little body are unwrapped and the little bather, unaware of what has just been accomplished, is ready for her tub—not a pin, not a button having been reckoned with. So, unvexed by turnings and pinnings and buttonings and tight grasping, Baby San crows with delight in her tub, and, like a true Japanese, splashes gloriously.

Nor does the Japanese baby know the meaning of a cradle. Her bed is of soft quilts laid on the matting, and never having known of motion as an inducement to sleep, cannot count the lack a hardship. But she knows her mother's lullaby and from her earliest infancy is accustomed to the daintiest, most soothing little songs.

She has her toys, this dear Oriental baby, and shakes her rattle with glee; of gifts from friends and relatives she has many, and clothes such as our babies never saw, clothes charmingly suited to the little brown Oriental face—of cloth or silk, of reds and blues and browns and greens and pinks and yellows blended into great figures of fans and flowers—veritable flower gardens of dresses; and of tender care and mother love she has grest store.

Diametrically opposed are the two ideas upon which the training of the American woman and the Japanese woman are based. From her babyhood the American girl is trained to emphasize her individuality. "Personality," "originality," are the words fairly ground into her brain. Any suggestion of a peculiar talent is developed; she is continually impressed with the necessity of independent thinking; she is taught to have a grave regard for her rights as an individual. All the training of the **Japanese woman is deliberately** calculated to suppress individuality. Instead of ideas of personality and originality, the duties impressed upon her are obedience to authority, elimination of self. Instead of her rights as an individual, her obligation to the greater right of the family is the attitude required.

This training begins with little girlhood, and the severity of it increases with years. Yet it is strikingly true, and worthy of deepest consideration, that in no other nation is the training of a child accompanied by more gentleness and tenderness.

FATAL FALL FROM BASKEA

Boatswain of Carona Killed While Working at the Wreck.

EUREKA, Cal., March 12.—Martin Upmail, boatswain of the ill-fated steamer Corona, was killed today while riding with a companion named Roberts in a tram basket from the wreck to the shore. The steel hook holding the cable to its anchor on the shore snapped and both men were hurled into the sea. Upmail struck against the side of the vessel and his skull was fractured. Roberts escaped injury and was swimming ashore when the lifeboat, which put out to the rescue, reached him.

Foreigners carrying kodaks in Montenegro without a written permission will be prosecuted, even if they only take snapshots of the scenery.

WOULD BE LOTTERY

Hill's Opinion of Government Ownership.

HOW PLAN WOULD WORK

Quite Willing to Sell Great Northern, but Government Would Be Glad to Unload—Estimates Value of the Road.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 12.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, testifying before the Soundbury legislative committee today, declared without qualification that he would be only too willing to have the United States Government take over his road. He stated further that, if the Government should go into the railroad business, it would be nothing short of a lottery and the country would, as a matter of fact, have an "elephant" on its hands.

"Then," said he, "the Government would be obliged to engage in another lottery to get rid of the elephant."

"Why do you say that?" asked James Manahan, attorney for the committee which is trying to ascertain the cost of the railroads in the state.

"I make the assertion because it is so," said Mr. Hill. "If the Government had charge of all the railroads in the country Congress would be kept busy making appropriations night and day, and the districts with poor representation and sparse population would be left in the lurch. This would mean that the districts in question would go to seed as far as the railroads were concerned, and that the railroads would get rusty, figuratively speaking, and become less and less valuable."

Mr. Manahan asked Mr. Hill what it would cost the Government to secure control of the Great Northern. The witness replied it would cost more than $40,000 per mile to "reproduce" the Great Northern, not counting expensive terminals, docks and other property, he said it would cost about $60,000 per mile to "reproduce" the road.

Mr. Hill used the word "reproduce" guardedly, not admitting that he would sell his road for only $40,000 or $60,000 per mile.

STICKNEY PREDICTS A PANIC

Says Hostile State Legislation Will Bankrupt Railroads.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, who arrived here tonight, in an interview discussing the railroad situation, said:

"The people are now laying the foundation firm and strong for a tremendous panic."

Mr. Stickney said he did not believe that the crisis will be reached within the next two years, but he took the position that it certainly will come and will be even more disastrous than the panic of 1893-4. He declared that, if the present railroad agitation is kept up, all the railroads are threatened with bankruptcy and that in 1909 hundreds of thousands of men will be thrown out of employment.

The great unrest in the financial world, Mr. Stickney said, is not due to the policy of President Roosevelt, but is brought about by "hostile legislation by the various state legislatures." Mr. Stickney contended that the only solution of the railroad problem is to grant all the power to regulate the roads to the Federal Government. He urged the establishment of a Department of Interstate Commerce, its head to be a member of the Cabinet and he asserted that the present Interstate Commerce Commission is a failure because the power to act is placed in the hands of too many men. He said he believed far better results could be had if the entire matter was placed in the hands of one man.

Mr. Stickney's visit here at this time, following so closely that of E. H. Harriman and the hurried trip of J. P. Morgan, caused much comment in official circles tonight. He says that he has no appointment to see the President, but intimates that he may call at the White House before he leaves for the West.

"I am in favor of all that President Roosevelt stands for up to this time as to the regulation of railroads and their rates," said Mr. Stickney, "but the Legislatures in the different states have taken the matter up where the President left off and seem to be vieing with each other in trying to reduce rates and make other regulations in regard to the methods of conducting railroad business which are entirely inconsistent with each other and the regulation of the Federal Government. This has brought about a condition of affairs which threatens disaster in the immediate future. The railways already are finding the greatest difficulty in obtaining sufficient capital to complete the improvements now under way and to pay for additional rolling stock which has already been contracted for."

The railroads of the country will be forced into bankruptcy, Mr. Stickney added, unless the revenues increase greatly over the past year.

"A decrease in the average rates of only a mill per ton a mile," he said, "would wipe out all the dividends and a further decrease of a mill and a third of a mill per ton a mile would be equivalent to all the interest on their bonds and other indebtedness. During the past six months the wages of all employes, which constitutes about 60 per cent of the operating expenses of railways, have been increased fully 10 per cent and unless railway rates can be increased 10 per cent to cover the increase of wages the leading railroads will be forced into bankruptcy."

BECAUSE HE ADMIRES FISH

George Gould Tells Reason of Fish's Election to Board.

NEW YORK, March 12.—George J. Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, said today regarding the election of Stuyvesant Fish to the directorate of that company.

The election of Mr. Fish as a director of the Missouri Pacific has no significance. He was an old friend of my father and is a friend of mine. I have great admiration for his abilities as a railroad man and when he relinquished the duties as head of the Illinois Central, I thought it would be an excellent thing for the Missouri Pacific to secure his services.

He will be elected a member of the executive committee of the company, but will not, so far as I know, be elected president of the company, and beyond this the election has no significance whatever.

FISH JOINS GOULD SYSTEM

Deposed President Unanimously Elected Missouri Pacific Director.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central Railway, was today elected a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at the regular stockholders' meeting.

Mr. Fish was elected to succeed James H. Hyde. It is said that more than 90 per cent of the stock of the Missouri Pacific was voted in today's election, which is said to be a larger amount than has been voted in previous elections.

Mr. Fish was unanimously elected, which is considered significant of the important part he will take in the future conduct of the road. At the general office no statement could be secured concerning the matter beyond the announcement of the result of the election.

ADVENT OF ARTILLERY.

Remarkable Guns Made in the 16th and 17th Centuries.

New York Sun.

With the advent of artillery and firearms, all kinds of queer weapons were from time to time invented. Many of them distinctly foreshadowed our modern repeating and rifled weapons. Not a few revolvers, repeaters and rifled muskets were made in the 16th and 17th centuries, but as the whole affair had to be made by hand their cost precluded any general adoption of these ingenious devices. The earliest cannon were breechloaders, and, like our modern guns, were built up rather than cast. But even after the invention of cast iron and brass cannon the smaller pieces were generally made to load at the breech. A couple of such weapons mounted in a kind of cart were used by Henry VIII against the Scots, and would appear to have been quite practical little affairs. They evidently could be wheeled like hand barrows; the sloping shield would afford excellent protection to the gunners, and probably contained a receptacle for ammunition.

War carts or chariots were not unusual at this time, especially in Germany. They generally took the form of a rude machine gun, several musket barrels being placed together in the center, and a great array of curly, murderous-looking spears and halberds arranged on either side. The Lyoners is a later type without musket barrels and intended for blocking a narrow passage. Sometimes a whole sheaf of musket barrels were fixed upon a stand or carriage. These contrivances were called orgues, from their resemblance to the pipes of an organ, or sometimes thunder carriages.

Monster cannon were an early form of extravaganza in military weapons. There are several accounts of such pieces of ordnance. A traveler in 1743 stated that he had seen at Brunswick a gun or rather mortar cast in 1411. It was made of brass, was 10 feet 6 inches long, and no less than 9 feet 2 inches in diameter, and was said to be capable of throwing a 1000-pound shell. India boasted several of these monstrosities. One still to be seen at Kubberpore is said to be no less than 21 feet 3 inches long and 5 feet 6 inches around the muzzle. It is called Jaun Kushall, or destroyer of life, by the natives, and was probably cast somewhere in Persia.

Another Indian piece, cast by Chuleby Koomy, Kahn of Ahmednuggeer, about the year 1590, has such a tremendous bore that the interior is now fitted up as a kind of Summer house. A cannon made at Bruges in 1346 had a square bore and fired cubical shot. Guns were made of all kinds of materials, though all such may be regarded as freaks or experiments. The leather guns invented by an officer in the army of Gustavus Adolphus had a certain vogue on account of their lightness. Some were effectively used by the Scots under General Leslie at the battle of Newburn Ford in 1640. They were made by wrapping rope said twine around copper cylinders strengthened by iron rings. They were then coated with plaster, and finally covered with leather. They were very portable, but unreliable and shortlived. Guns have been made of wood hooped with iron, not only in ancient times, but quite recently in the Philippines, where they were used against the American troops.

The Chinese had a gun made of bamboo in 1259, but only the other day the Japanese were making effective use of wooden mortars bound around with bamboo for throwing explosives into the Russian works at the siege of Port Arthur. Guns have been made of glass and even of ice. Some of the latter made for saluting purposes at the marriage of the Russian Prince Gallitzi in 1739, are stated to have been "fired more than once without bursting." Guns have been made of the precious metals. In 1663 there was in the arsenal of Verona "a great gun found in Candia, all of gold and silver." A golden cannon was captured at Pekin in 1860, and King Thebaw of Burmah was the possessor of another, which was also incrusted with precious stones. The early caliver was little inferior to a cannon in clumsiness, as it took three men to carry it and a fourth to fire it.

When firearms became somewhat more portable, and especially when pistols were introduced, we find them mounted in the most extraordinary fashions. Shields or targets not infrequently had a pistol fixed in the center, with a small grating for aiming through, but there is an account of a shield at Genoa which had no less than 120 pistols connected with it. Rather a heavy affair to handle, one would imagine. The Emperor Charles V had a curious shield which he carried when walking about at night; "a spear came out of the side of it, besides that in the middle; if any thrust was made at the shield, the sword's point was catched in it and broken."

Another surprising medieval contrivance was an iron hat or helmet, which is described as having "two crowns, each with four pistols." A volley of eight shots from an opponent's headpiece must have been very disconcerting—probably to all parties concerned. A curious mortar in the tower of London is square in front and has no less than nine separate bores. The 18th century was distinctly the epoch of sieges. The attack and defense of carefully fortified places was carried out in the most methodical and patient manner.

There were many inventions at that time especially applicable to the attack and defense of fortified towns. The petard was much used. It consisted of a bell-shaped iron receptable filled with powder and clamped down to a block of hard wood. It was intended to be fixed to doors and gates for the purpose of blowing them in. Another device was the pot a feu or fire pot, which was a kind of ball or globular jar filled with old tarred rope, which was thrown upon the enemy's works, to light them up at night and enable fire to be directed upon them. Loaded pistol barrels were attached to those to prevent any one from picking them up and extinguishing them. The pistol at reveille could be set to explode a mine at a given hour.

But all said and done, we need not dive into the past to find extraordinary ideas and weird, warlike appliances. Our modern inventors are quite capable of keeping up the supply. Leaving aside the steam guns, which were intended to spurt out streams of bullets after the fashion of a Maxim gun, which were invented by Perkins in 1824, by Winans in the '60s, and the very similar compressed-air gun patented by one Sturgeon in 1887, none of which realized its inventor's expectations, we can find plenty of extraordinary contrivances.

AFTER PEWMAKERS TRUST

Chicago Federal Grand Jury Returns Many Indictments.

CHICAGO, March 12.—F. A. Holbrook, of Chicago, who has been referred to as the directing force of the so-called church and school-furniture trust, and nine churches and school-furniture manufacturers were named in indictments returned today by the Federal grand jury. In addition, two petitions were filed in the United States Circuit Court asking for an injunction restraining the furniture companies from further violations of the Sherman anti-trust act, under which law the indictments were returned. The indictments charge the defendant corporations with controlling 80 per cent of the church and pew and school-desk business in the United States.

MODIFIES COAL-LAND ORDER

President Will Reopen 28,000,000 Acres to Public Entry.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In a letter to Secretary Garfield today President Roosevelt has directed a modification of the orders issued under his direction last year, with-drawing certain land from coal entry. Conformably to the President's directions, about 28,000,000 acres of coal land will be immediately opened to entry with other lands to be opened as rapidly as the Geological Survey can make the proper examinations.

CANNOT RUN CARS SAFELY

Louisville Company Abandons Service When Strikers Oppose.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—With the aid of strikebreakers and the protection of the police the street railway company this morning opened a partial service on four lines. Even with the two policemen on board each car trouble began early, hold-ups being numerous.

Suburban service was not resumed.

After considerable further disturbance, the street railway company ordered all cars into the barns this afternoon.

Shopper Saves the Half Cent.

New York Globe.

A woman shopper wanted two and a half yards of white goods. The clerk showed her two pieces, one for 15 cents a yard, the other 18 cents. The cheaper piece was plenty good enough, yet the woman bought the more expensive piece.

"I'll take this," she said to the clerk spitefully, "so your old store won't get more than is coming to them. When buying a fraction of a yard of anything I make it a point never to select a material that sells at an odd figure—say 15 cents a yard. The store simply shall not make that extra half cent off me."

"Oh, no," explained the clerk, when the transaction was finally completed, "hers is not an usual case by any means. Lots of women object to the store profiting by the extra half pennies, and always buy so that an odd figure won't be split."

Defects Found in Dreadnaught.

LONDON, March 12.—According to the Chronicle today, the official accounts of the Dreadnaught's behavior on her trip to Trinidad are not altogether supported by private letters.

The engines worked well, but the heat in the engine-room exceeded anything ever experienced by those on board. Owing to the great size of the ship, her maneuvering qualities at slow speed were not equal to those of small ships.

It is stated that the big battleship cannot keep her station with reciprocating ships at 20 knots, and that for night maneuvering without lights, in close formation, the ship is out of the running.

Icicle Kills Motorman.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 12.—A huge icicle dropped from the cliffs of the Niagara Gorge on an electric car of the Gorge Road this afternoon as it was passing the rapids. The motorman was killed and several passengers were badly bruised.

Chicago Shipbuilders Strike.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The South Chicago employes of the American Shipbuilding Company went on a strike tonight in accordance with the orders of the National officers of the Shipbuilders' Union. Between 800 and 900 men are affected in Chicago.

Miners Postpone Meeting.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., March 12.—At a huge mass meeting of miners tonight it was decided to defer a meeting of a committee of five delegates from the Western Federation of Miners with five delgates from each of the American Federation of Labor unions, on the ground of inequality of representation. It is believed a settlement will be reached in a few days.

Wanted for Many Murders.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Charles Henry Rogers, accused of the murder of Frederick R. and Willis G. Olney, wealthy farmers of Middleton, N. Y., and of Alice Ingerick, the 19-year-old daughter of the housekeeper, and also with an attempt to kill the latter's mother, Mrs. Martha Ingerick, has been arrested in Panama.

Be Loyal to Employers.

Elbert Hubbard.

If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him. If he pays you wages which supply you your bread and butter, work for him, speak well of him, think well of him, stand by the institution he represents.

I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of his time, but all of his time. I would give an undivided service or none.

If put to a pinch an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.

If you must villify, condemn and eternally discourage, why, resign your position, and when you are outside d—n to your heart's content. But I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution, not that; but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part you disparage yourself.

DON'T NEED BREAD

Found True Food For Brain Workers.

A distinguished writer, 60 years old with the vigor of youth, writes of the benefits derived from proper food.

"I have been employed for several years in preparing a series of historical papers on the Civil War. The necessary research has been laborious and exhausting, involving the examination of more than 100,000 pages of the official records.

"The more than ordinary interest I took in the work (for I bore a part in the conflict) caused incessant worry and proved too great a strain. Overwork brought on brain fatigue; constant worry did the rest.

"Insomnia followed, then loss of appetite followed by absolute inability to control my mind. Labor was without accomplishment. Remedy after remedy was vainly employed but the work begun could not be dropped. And yet it seemed as if I was going to pieces.

"At last I tried Grape-Nuts food, and less than a week brought benefit; continued use resulted in steady improvement, and I soon found myself again in possession of full mental efficiency. I am ten years younger in looks and feelings than when I began to eat Grape-Nuts, over three years ago. I can now easily write 2500 words a day and maintain that rate of production without feeling over-worked.

"Brain fag and insomnia are strangers to me now and my appetite is all right. I sleep soundly and restfully, and arise ready for work. A sallow complexion has given way to pink and white, my weight has increased 30 pounds, and my cheery, good spirits are in strong contrast to the crossness and irritability that had settled down upon me.

"I can safely say that Grape-Nuts food has given me a new lease of life. I can get along without bread and butter, but I cannot get along and achieve best results without Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results are often sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because its remarkable curative power has been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best. A thorough trial will convince anyone.

LAME BACK.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, occasional headache, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance it is also evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has yet been discovered.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Portland Daily Oregonian. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

Apathy of the Chorus Girl.

Outing.

The ambitions of a chorus girl, as a rule, die young, and as many refuse lines as accept them. There was a girl—one of four sisters, who at the time were all in the chorus of various musical organizations, and I imagine still are. One night last season, at the Grand Opera-House in New York, the soubrette of the company was too ill to appear, and her understudy was also absent. In his predicament the stage manager appealed to this particular chorus girl to go on and read the lines as well as she could. The girl said she would not only read the lines but could sing the songs as well. All of which she did, and did with confidence and ability, and for the first time in her life had a spotlight follow her about the stage and heard waves of applause rush over the footlight, which were intended for her and her only. After it was all over she said quite casually to the admiring throng that surrounded her, "There's nothing in it, girls. I've been a chorus girl eight years, but I'm too old to be a principal. I hope it'll never happen again.

A SPEEDWAY 80 FEET WIDE AND THREE - FOURTHS OF A MILE LONG AT ROSE CITY PARK. SEE PAGE 13.

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