

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915.

STANDING FIRM.

President Wilson's second message to Germany conveys no note of defiance or bellicosity. It is restrained, conciliatory and even friendly. In its calmness, simplicity and sincerity it is a memorable rebuke to Herr von Jagow's dense cloud of palliations and excuses for submarine warfare on non-combatants. It is argumentative, without being dogmatic, and it is a straightforward assertion of American rights and an illuminative exposition of the rights of humanity, without being sentimental or incoherent. It is a rebuke to the depths of American feeling over the Lusitania tragedy, it is doubtless based on the case for America had been stated, and the temper of the whole people fully indicated, in the first message.

The immovable conviction of the American people that they had been grossly wronged and their unshaken purpose to stand upon their rights are reiterated with the necessary emphasis. There is no backing out from the firm demand that Germany acknowledge her obligation to respect the lives of neutrals at sea and give assurance that the recognized rules of international law will not again be violated.

The President does not act alone for the American people; he speaks for humanity in his warning to an offending nation to desist from its lawless practices and to respect the rights imposed upon it by a decent regard for the opinions and rights of mankind. It is difficult to see how Germany can evade the issue; though it is easy to see how Germany may meet the American demand. The dilemma is Germany's, not ours. If Germany wants peace, as we want peace, it is willingly and gratefully offered. It is inconceivable that Germany can seek or want aught but peace.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

President Wilson in his note to Germany pronounces unfounded the charge made by the German Foreign Minister that the Lusitania was an armed ship and an auxiliary of the British navy, and challenges Germany to produce proof that American officials in their duty to permit no such ship to leave their ports, if it has been derelict. It then reaffirms our original position by declaring that, even if all the German statements as to the character of the Lusitania had been true, they would not have justified the sinking of the Lusitania. Mr. Wilson's condemnation of the sinking of the Falaba proves that he is not prepared to retreat one inch from the strong position he has taken. But one American life was lost on the Falaba, as compared with more than 190 on the Lusitania. The President applies the principles of humanity and neutral rights with equal firmness to both cases. Germany defends the sinking of the Falaba by alleging that she had attempted to escape and to secure assistance, but the President rejects that defense because the ship had "ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed." The circumstances are not new and have never been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which the Lusitania was sunk. "Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight has ever been held to forfeit the lives of passengers or crew."

This affirmation serves to strengthen the American position in regard to the Lusitania. The defense made by Germany for sinking the Falaba cannot be applied to the Lusitania. There is no evidence that the latter ship had attempted to escape or was attacked; or that she attempted to escape; or that she was torpedoed; that she sent wireless signals for help. By condemning the sinking of the Lusitania as contrary to the principles of humanity, the President proves the Lusitania murders to have been even more indefensible.

By reciting the precautions which the United States was bound to take in order to prevent violation of American neutrality by the Lusitania, by asserting that this duty was performed with scrupulous vigilance, and by inviting Germany to produce any evidence to the contrary, Mr. Wilson practically challenges Germany to produce the statements by which she attempts to justify the destruction of that ship. But he proceeds to say that, even if all the German allegations as to the character of the ship and her cargo were true, the action of Germany in sinking her would still be illegal and inhuman. She was sunk without a challenge or a warning, an act "unparalleled in modern warfare," says Mr. Wilson.

While the President does not concede it necessary to repeat the warning that the United States will not "omit any word or any act" necessary to uphold American rights and the principles of humanity, he directly points that way by referring to "the grave responsibility" which Germany has incurred and to the "indispensable principle—the rights of humanity—which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority."

The German suggestion that we may have for our citizens security from murder at sea by obtaining from Britain a relaxation of her blockade of German commerce is skillfully waved aside with a renewal of our offer to become the intermediary for communications designed to mitigate the terrors of the conflict. The President thus leaves the way open for the two belligerents to end the state of affairs which has brought the United States an "unwelcome" into acute controversy, but he does so without giving Germany any encouragement to believe that he is willing to bargain for recognition of our indisputable rights.

The principles set forth in the Pres-

ident's note of May 15 are reaffirmed and the declarations of the American people made in that note are renewed. The right of American shipmasters and American citizens to go on lawful errands cannot be abbreviated by any warning, and their lives "cannot be endangered or rightfully put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman."

The President in fact brushes aside all Germany's demurrers and pleas in extension and recalls the imperial government to discussion of the broad, main issues which he raised a month ago. Germany must not only make amends for the wrongs already done, whether she admits them to have been mistakes or attempts to justify them, but must abandon the methods of warfare which make such mistakes possible and which cannot be conducted in conformity with the principles of humanity for which the United States stands. Here is to be found a willingness to reason, but no disposition to yield.

Every true American who hopes that Germany will recognize the reasonableness and justice of the American position and will watch for signs of a change in the German frame of mind, will be disappointed to find that the Gulf flight was torpedoed by mistake. An unfavorable sign is the unwilling attitude of Germany on the Frye case. Yet another is the boast of Admiral Kiroff at the work of developing the submarine in the waters around Britain and his announcement that this species of warfare is to be extended into the Mediterranean Sea. The most ominous sign is the evident fact that German statesmen take their stand behind the President. It is not only a rebuke to the number of nations they add to the list of Germany's enemies. The best hope for a change in this particular lies in the mission of the American statesmen who have been sent to give the country's statesmen the first correct view of American public opinion and of the power which the United States could exert in case of need. If he can convince the German rulers that the United States is in a position to stand behind the President, and if Germany sincerely desires peace with this country, he may induce Germany to send a reply which will avert a crisis.

FOLDED BY COMMON SENSE.

Some of the up-state newspapers are happy in the throes of a manufactured sensation over the prohibition law. From an irresponsible source came the original speculation as to the effect of the form prescribed by the new law for the affidavit that must be signed by those who ship liquor. This is the form who have to require that the consignee make oath that the liquor is to be used for sacramental purposes. Therefore, it is reasoned, the householder cannot obtain his two quarts of whisky or his one quart of brandy, if he is unwilling to perjure himself, although the body of the act permits him to receive that quantity at stated intervals.

The Coquette Sentinel is one of the latest newspapers to be led astray by the fantastic theory, and it wonders whether new churches will not be formed by ex-saloonkeepers and their former patrons. Recounting of a spectacular error which overthrows the intent of a law of course makes interesting reading, but it is a pity that some who have a fondness for yellow news, the courts have already passed upon the point involved. They have held that the matters set out in prescribing the form of a legal document are not in themselves a crime, and it is a pity that the courts express so much common sense when otherwise we could have enjoyed the hilarity of enforcing an enactment never intended by the Legislature.

ART AND MODERN LIFE.

The death of John W. Alexander, the distinguished painter, has awakened much regret among his fellow-artists. But how many people outside the circle of his professional brethren know who he was or what he did? The fame a painter or sculptor can hope to win in the modern world is necessarily circumscribed very narrowly. In olden times the case was different. The world of Da Vinci had comparatively few interests. Fighting was the main one. We have a thousand mental occupations where his contemporary has only a few. A great painting like those days made a stir over the whole world, but we doubt if even one as great as "The Last Supper," would produce any such effect upon the human mind now because we have so many other things which, in their own diverse ways, are just as notable. The world in which we live is inconceivably rich in mental as well as material treasures and none of the "fine arts" quite holds its old rank among them. But the painter who, in the great past, survival power. Greek tragedy has more life than Greek sculpture as far as we have observed. The ancient dramatists live again for us mainly because they have found in Gilbert Murray a translator who is not afraid to reveal them in a modern dress. Perhaps painting and sculpture would be more appealing if they could be made to doff their traditional garb. That may be the reason why work like such as that of such a strong grip on living men.

WONDER UPON WONDER.

The fight between an aeroplane and a big Zepplin the other day stirs the imagination powerfully. It is like some oriental tale of a fight between a mammoth bird and serpent in the air with sure destruction awaiting the conqueror. But in this case, worse luck, it was not fiction. It was fact, though not by any means sober fact. Its strangeness outruns almost any weird tale that fancy ever conjured up. The fight was between two aeroplanes. The war now raging is unlike anything ever seen before in earth or heaven. When Milton desired to portray a battle in heaven between the opposing armies of angels the best his imagination could do was to arm them with cannon and swords. And Milton's imagination was one of the most active man ever possessed. But far greater resources would be at his command today. He could make his "rebel angels" assail the walls of heaven with flying machines and invade the earth of glass with a fleet of submarines. He could make Satan employ an airship for his celebrated voyage to assail the virtue of Eve and perhaps employ a great armada of submarines for the burning sulphur in a new assault on his victorious foe.

The resources of modern warfare far exceed anything that men dreamed of in former centuries. Our human intelligence has been actively at work for the last ten years contriving new machines to harness the forces of nature and almost every important use of them thus far has been destructive. There is no reason to hope that the

end of this miserable march has been reached. No doubt the warlike engineering of the next generation will go as far beyond our ingenious slaughter as our goes beyond that of the Crusaders. Science advances as far in a year now as it did in a century a thousand years ago.

But we can hardly feel unmingled joy in its progress as long as each step forward means a new and greater harvest for death. If the same ingenious diligence had been employed to make the ship useful as to make it destructive it might today be an important factor in solving the real problems of human life.

BYRAN AND THE WHITE FLAG.

The pleasant veneer of formal cordiality between President Wilson and Secretary Bryan does not conceal the deep breach suddenly created between them. Mr. Bryan follows his retirement from office, and the exchange of polite letters with the President is a declaration of war upon the Administration. He is irreconcilably opposed to the Wilson policy of firm insistence upon our rights in the controversy with Germany. He will oppose any Wilson program that is in the least basis, or the threat of implication of any other in our relations with any nation. He is for peace at any price and in any crisis. The President is for peace, but not for peace at any price, nor in any crisis.

Mr. Bryan is already starting his backfires against the President. He is aware that he is in a dubious position before the country, yet he goes ahead with his peace-at-any-price propaganda and in touch with the new West, he is for peace at any price and in any crisis. The President is for peace, but not for peace at any price, nor in any crisis. Mr. Bryan is already starting his backfires against the President. He is aware that he is in a dubious position before the country, yet he goes ahead with his peace-at-any-price propaganda and in touch with the new West, he is for peace at any price and in any crisis.

Why should it withhold judgment? He calls for judgment by the country now, in this great emergency, upon the wisdom of the President's policy, a false step may be fatal, and when he needs and the country needs the loyal support of every American citizen. Yet President Wilson cannot have it from Mr. Bryan, who definitely refuses to play the part of a peace-maker. He stands behind the President, and if Germany sincerely desires peace with this country, he may induce Germany to send a reply which will avert a crisis.

ROOSEVELT WILL STAY OUT IF—

Speculation naturally turns to the part which Colonel Roosevelt will play in the coming movements of the war. His own declarations combine with many circumstances to justify the belief that he is content to remain in the background. He is as accurate a judge of political tendencies as this country has had in many a year. He knows that the Progressive party's cause is lost and that an attempt to keep it alive would endanger, if it would not actually defeat, the purpose which he has most at heart—the expulsion of the Democrats from power. The Colonel has done much quiet thinking about his own political position during the past year. Against his judgment he was persuaded by his "fool friends" to go on the stump last year. The result must have confirmed in his mind his previous conviction that a third party in the field, the next House might have had a Republican majority. When the Democrats are pursuing a policy repugnant to him on every important question, he cannot contribute to their success. It is a fair possibility that he will remain in the background for some time to come. His strongest desire is now to unite the opposition to the Democrats in order to insure the defeat of President Wilson.

In considering how best he can contribute to this end, Colonel Roosevelt is necessarily forced to consider his own value as an asset or a liability to the re-United Republican party. That his recent experiences have dispelled many illusions is apparent from his statement that he is "the privatest of private citizens" and that his confession in a private letter, which found its way into print, that the people are tired of him. He realizes that the accumulated enmities of the period since he left the White House have not yet been forgiven. Had there been a third party in the field, the next House might have had a Republican majority. When the Democrats are pursuing a policy repugnant to him on every important question, he cannot contribute to their success. It is a fair possibility that he will remain in the background for some time to come. His strongest desire is now to unite the opposition to the Democrats in order to insure the defeat of President Wilson.

The Butte Socialist paper may have been blown up by dynamite, but it seems hardly wise to introduce that hypothesis as long as we have another party organized from his former state, the Socialist paper generates enough inflammable gas in its daily course of business to account for any explosion like the one at Butte.

The foolish interference of Congressmen to stifle the Mediterranean through Gibraltar Strait. If they can make that narrow and closely guarded passage why cannot British submarines enter the Baltic by way of the Cattegat? If the Germans keep on with the submarine warfare they may teach their slovenly enemies some dangerous lessons.

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Sausage-making has been declared a hazardous occupation by the compensation commission in awarding aid to a workman who injured a finger in a grinder. Popular idea has been that all the hazards lay in the eating.

The Scandinavian countries are not at war, but 65 of their ships have been sunk. They may save something by not being at war, but they lose the satisfaction of hitting back.

If a man's wife sits in his lap in a jitney, that is not over-crowding; but in the case of another man's wife it is a difference with a distinction. It would be just like the weather's selfishness if it were to get over its rough when the Rose Festival is over. Illinois has refused to abolish the death penalty, knowing it is needed at Chicago. The rain god took one look and decided to let the deficiency stand. It was a wise committee to confine it to three days and crowd them. German submarines made note of the day and did a lot of sinking. More good Oregon wheat to feed the fishes off Isle of Wight. Enough "Harrimans" for a regiment were in line. It's over for this year and it was worth the effort. What's your hurry? Come back next year. Now it is Russia's turn to gain ground. Tired this morning? WILLIAM FOLEY.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, June 12, 1865. The Cincinnati Commercial publishes a lengthy account of the history of the Booth family, containing the following interesting facts: John Wilkes Booth and the sisters were all illegitimate children. This fact probably would have died with few aware of it but for the great crime of John Wilkes Booth. "The sad history of this family is not without its moral, immorality, dissipation, debauchery, evil-doing continually. Who can say what influence the secret history of his parentage exercised upon the mind of John Wilkes Booth?" "His parentage, antecedents, associations, added to his political antipathies, made him the most fit tool for conspirators. The soundness of the judgment that selected him is confirmed by the manner in which he proceeded to execute that which he consented to perform."

The widow of Senator Baker arrived yesterday from San Francisco and left for Vancouver. The people of Oregon will miss her touch with the new West and her memory in the councils of the Nation, His memory is cherished by the state whose Senator he was.

New York.—President Johnson has invited the American Minister to London to require of the English government a prompt decision as to the indemnities due the United States for the losses caused by the British cruisers such as the Alabama and other vessels constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war.

New York (May 31).—Mexican advisers are making it difficult for the State department to require of the English government a prompt decision as to the indemnities due the United States for the losses caused by the British cruisers such as the Alabama and other vessels constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war.

WHAT HAS MR. BYRAN EVER DONE?

Correspondent Disputes His Title to Be Great American. BAKER, Or., June 11.—(To the Editor.)—Our local paper, in an editorial on the resignation of Mr. Bryan, makes use of the following language:

"I refer especially to the statement, 'in whom there is no greater American.'"

"I have watched Mr. Bryan's career ever since he came into the limelight with the 'Crossed the Rubicon' speech in 1896 was a strong admirer of the man. The speech I heard appealed to me as being a rebuff to the suggestions or ideas so-called, not an original or practical one among them—simply so much wind. Since then I have followed his career, and I think he would do something that would cause me to change my opinion of him, and so convince me that he was not the dreamy impractical man he appeared to me to be. I have seen nothing so far to cause me to change my opinion of him."

Now, my idea of a great American is one who does things. I do not necessarily include in that category men who accumulate great wealth. It is an American to me is that one who does such things solely for the love of it, things that benefit the masses, and does it with no thought of financial gain. Such was Washington, Lincoln and others of like type. Knowing of the great following that Mr. Bryan has, I wonder why I do not see it fair in my judgment, and thinking that I may have overlooked some great thing or things that Mr. Bryan has done, I appeal to you for information.

What has Mr. Bryan done except talk? What original, practical idea has he advanced that has benefited the people? In what respect have the American people been benefited by reason of Mr. Bryan's doings in a public capacity? He admitted that he is a great talker, has a fine flow of language and his flowers of rhetoric can and do hold an audience spellbound. But what has he done that justifies any one to say there is "no greater American than Mr. Bryan?"

I am, sir, JOHN JAMES, A One-Time Democrat.

The Oregonian feels quite unequal to the task of enlightening this anxious correspondent.

VON JAGOW HAD BYRAN TRAPPED

Secretary Tangled in His Chimerical Diplomacy Could Only Resign. DALLAS, Or., June 10.—(To the Editor.)—A Washington dispatch in the Oregonian that Secretary von Jagow may be the Administration's Teddy Roosevelt. Well, possibly, but I hardly think so, for he has no such a hold upon the Democratic party as Roosevelt had on the Republican party. The Bryan glamor has long ago faded away. He has been the American Cincinnatus's Jonah is probably true, for his fine Italian hand is to be seen in many of its foreign complications.

Of course, every Democrat regrets that Mr. Bryan had to get out of the Cabinet in the face of an international crisis, but really it was the only thing for him to do under the circumstances. President Wilson looms up large in public estimation, not so much because he is President of the United States, but because as the Nation's Chief Executive he has manifested the ideal American spirit in the face of a great crisis. It is a President who is really a man of peace, but he is not for peace at any cost.

No, this will not kill Mr. Bryan. Political parties have been sacrificed to political corpse for some time past. J. T. FORD.

Show Bell at Oregon City.

PORTLAND, June 11.—(To the Editor.)—A Canadian and a former officer of the Oregon Canadian Association, I differ with Hon. P. H. Davis in his belief that the Liberty Bell should be shown to the people of Astoria as a matter of right and justice. It should be in justice should be shown to the good people of the grand old ancient city by the falls—Oregon City—for many reasons, chief of which are as follows:

1. It was for many years the residence of that great and good man, Dr. John Loughlin, the father of Oregon, and of Oregon's grand old citizens, who did more for this state than any two persons, however worthy, that ever stepped foot on Oregon soil.

2. It was the early residence of that saintly and anointed of God, Most Rev. Francis Norman Blanchet, the first Archbishop of Oregon City, and a prelate whose toleration was as broad as nature itself, and whose charity was boundless as the ocean. Let the bell be shown to the noble people of the city below the falls.

WILLIAM FOLEY.

CHAIR OF POLITICAL FALLACIES

Writer Pines for Wealth to Endow One With Bryan in Charge.

LA GRANDE, Or., June 10.—(To the Editor.)—Even Mr. Bryan's friends will commend his action in retiring from the Cabinet. His reputation as a statesman is already in a badly demolished condition, and a few more demonstrations of his distinguished incompetence would have relegated it forever to the limbo of "busted" political shams.

We concede, of course, that Mr. Bryan, in many respects, is a brilliant man. He is a brilliant politician, a brilliant expounder of political and economic fallacies, a brilliant declaimer. And now he has added to his list of attainments the distinction of being a brilliant disappointment.

When Mr. Bryan entered the Cabinet he had the Democratic donkey hog tied. He was the Warwick of the great unwashed—the President-maker—a more powerful personage than the President himself.

Today he is a shattered idol. The 12 baskets of Scripture would scarcely be sufficient to contain the mutilated remains of his once imposing figure.

"The sun of Austerlitz" which rose so brilliantly for the Napoleon of Democracy on the morning of "The Peace" now sets in a low and gloomy penumbra of eclipse above the mournful evening of his Waterloo.

"Standing unique and lonely amid the wreckage of his once imposing figure," scattered like "Winters' withered leaves," there is nothing for Mr. Bryan any longer but to retire to political seclusion and there dictate his memoirs.

We would deal gently with senility in the hour of its decline; it could not crucify the Peerless One upon a cross of contumely nor press the crown of thorns upon the brow of discredited greatness.

If I were a millionaire, trying to restore to the people publicly a small amount of money which I had stolen from them privately, I would endow a chair of political fallacy in one of our great universities, on condition that Mr. Bryan would consent to fill it for the rest of his life.

I think this would be a fitting tribute to the greatest living expounder of political fallacies. It would be a dignified pension for another one of our distinguished statesmen. It would be a fitting honor for the rise of his higher in the scale of animal intelligence than a college freshman to realize that we do not yet adequately appreciate the man who had a department of political fallacy duly authorized and organized and in charge of a man like Mr. Bryan, who is acknowledged to be the greatest inventor of fallacies, it would easily become one of the most popular courses in the college curriculum, and our young men would be made more intelligent and less glibly deceived in their economic irrationalities. They would then be in a position to enter public life with the wisdom to know a fallacy when they saw one, and thus guide the ship of state clear of the icebergs and floating mines which threaten her course.

MR. BYRAN NEXT DRY CANDIDATE?

Prediction Made He Will Be Nominee of Prohibition-Peace Party.

PORTLAND, June 11.—(To the Editor.)—Those who cling to the belief that Bryan will not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1916 are, in my opinion, hugging a delusion. His divorce from the Wilson Administration merely means that he has abandoned hope of attaining his cherished aims through the Democratic party.

When Bryan wrote the now famous Rye letter, in which he demanded the elimination of the liquor element from the Democratic party, it was quite obvious he was maneuvering for position with the Prohibitionists.

I don't think there is a shadow of doubt that Bryan will be the nominee of the prohibition and peace parties in 1916, and with three candidates in the field it is possible that he will slip into the Presidency are not half bad.

Wilson is a minority President by such the consent of Teddy. It is just possible and very probable that Bryan may be a minority President by and with the consent of a three or four-candidate party. It is quite possible that Bryan will be the nominee of the Prohibitionists.

Portland's Greatest Rose Festival Will be Mirrored in The Sunday Oregonian.

Not only every visitor within Portland's gates for the week of roses, but home folks as well, will want The Sunday Oregonian, as it will contain the biggest and best record of the ninth annual fete. Pages of illustrations, snapped close-up by experts and made into pictures by the most modern processes until they stand out true to life, will be a permanent record that should be kept to show Eastern friends when they come this way. Others should be mailed to those unable to come and view the fete themselves. Descriptions of the festival by staff writers will tell of the week's events in an adequate way, so that a tour through the pages of The Sunday Oregonian will be the next best thing to attending the festival in person.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian, June 12, 1890. A double shooting which occurred near Milwaukee at an early hour yesterday has created a great sensation in the usually quiet and uneventful life of that community. Daniel Harvey, who has lived for many years with his mother, Mrs. Mary Bunnell, and her step-father, Charles Bunnell, shot his mother through the temple and then placed the pistol to his own head, pulled the trigger and completed the tragedy. The crime was the deliberate act of a man manly raised by a fair training school for many years, and however, more than \$32,000 on hand. Harvey had sold his home to F. H. Case, but he was haunted by a fancy that he would come to a suffering end, and had a vision that starvation would follow a long period of aimless wandering. The coroner's jury found he did the shooting in a fit of temporary insanity.

Olympia.—Some interesting facts are developing in the expose of the alleged attempted book fraud scandal. O. A. Tilden, member of the Washington Board of Education, swears he was not approached by any representative of the "American Book Company." It develops that the agent who visited Captain R. L. Edwards, J. W. Womack and J. E. Leverage, Sullivan, the Portland detective, and C. O. Good, Eames are said to have started the deal. Lieutenant-Governor Laughlin, who had known Sullivan in Nevada, was badly tipped off by Sullivan, and was in good faith, for Sullivan without knowing it was to figure in any kind of a deal. Tilden's telegram from Portland yesterday on reading the alleged "expose," that the whole thing was a frame-up to test the honesty of the Board of Education. Eames says he and Sullivan were merely detectives employed to shadow him and that the check was given to Leach, however, the man who laid the details of the attempt before the board and handed them the check. Eames is assistant manager of the Thiele Detective Agency in Portland.

Eugene.—The University soon will close one of the most successful and successful years in the history of the institution, which now has 214 scholars and 23 assistant professors. Exercises will be held beginning June 15. The Falling-Beckman oratorical and essay prizes will be awarded for the first time by the Board of Education, and will deliver the baccalaureate sermon Sunday. On Tuesday, the President of the Board of Education will address the alumni address before the literary societies and the class tree will be planted Wednesday. Hon. George H. Williams, of Portland, will address the alumni on Wednesday evening.

Helena.—The Sheriff of Dawson County has telegraphed to Governor Poole for rifles and ammunition for the settlers and cowboys, who are in danger from the Cheyenne Indian outbreaks. The Governor has sent 1000 rounds of ammunition and 1000 rifles.

Frank Dekum, president of the society which imported the German song birds last year, would be pleased to have anyone who knows the whereabouts of any of these birds write him or C. F. Furger, secretary of the society.

William M. Ladd, H. J. Corbett and W. B. Ayer made a trip to Cloud Capp Inn, on Mount Hood, yesterday.

Kindergarten Training Schools.

PORTLAND, June 11.—(To the Editor.)—In reply to the article about kindergarten training schools I would like to say that there is a kindergarten training class conducted by a graduate of the National Kindergarten College of Chicago, here in Portland. If the "Inquirer" will call at 680 Schuyler street or call Est 2559, any information on the subject can be had.

A KINDERGARTNER.

PORTLAND, June 11.—(To the Editor.)—In regard to kindergarten training schools in Portland, I notice that Mr. Thomas, clerk of Portland School Board, says there is none. I beg to give the correct information to the inquirer. Miss Elizabeth K. Matthews has conducted a kindergarten training school in Portland since 1902. Miss Matthews will mail a catalogue if the inquirer will address her at her residence, Oak Grove. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Portland's Greatest Rose Festival Will be Mirrored in The Sunday Oregonian.

Not only every visitor within Portland's gates for the week of roses, but home folks as well, will want The Sunday Oregonian, as it will contain the biggest and best record of the ninth annual fete. Pages of illustrations, snapped close-up by experts and made into pictures by the most modern processes until they stand out true to life, will be a permanent record that should be kept to show Eastern friends when they come this way. Others should be mailed to those unable to come and view the fete themselves. Descriptions of the festival by staff writers will tell of the week's events in an adequate way, so that a tour through the pages of The Sunday Oregonian will be the next best thing to attending the festival in person.

GREAT PICTURE OF LUSITANIA.—Every one who sees the illustration in color on the front page of the magazine section will have a new and clearer conception of the horror of the sinking of this Atlantic greyhound. The artist shows with remarkable fidelity to life the great liner, listing heavily preliminary to her plunge downward to the ocean floor.

FLAG FACTS FOR FLAG DAY.—Flag day comes June 14 and this is the theme of a two-page symposium on the origin of the flag and of the day that holds it especially honored. An historic picture, "The Birth of the Flag," is shown, together with photographs of many historic flags that show the evolution of the National emblem from its beginning to the present.

GERMANY IN TURKEY.—How did the Teuton get there and why did the Turk enter the war? are the two problems discussed in this article by J. J. Bosdan, a member of the executive committee of the Young Turk Society of Asia Minor. Well-informed persons who are keeping pace with the war developments will want to get the well-grounded opinions of war diplomacy from such authoritative sources. The article is accompanied by a splendid portrait of Mehmed Rehad Khan, Emperor of the Ottomans.

PANAMA CANAL SERIES.—"Solving Human Problems in Administration," is the subject of the final instalment of Major-General George W. Goethals' great serial on the building of the world's greatest artificial waterway.

LURE OF EASY MONEY.—The mythical fortune of \$20,000,000 which was exploited by Madame Frederick Humbert in the last quarter of the last century in a gigantic treasure trove for that day, is the theme of a fact article that out-fictions fiction.

GARGOYLES OF NOTRE DAME.—The stone images that surmount the corners of the great cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, have been turned to these ways times into caricatures of the enemies of the Holy See. Who has not read Hugo's tale of the hunchback of this cathedral? All such and the others as well will be struck by the fanciful French way of thus exhibiting their hate against the enemy.

SPORTING SECTION IS STRONG.—We are swinging well into the baseball season now and all true fans will strive to keep up with every development as it affects the various leagues. This "info" will be found in plenty in the Sunday sports' section. Besides, there are big automobile and real estate sections, dramatic and motion picture reviews, fashion and society news, the latest war movies recorded fully and the rest of the world's news, all splendidly illustrated.