STECHER AND LEWIS WRESTLE 5 HOURS

Mitch Is Finally Called Draw, Although Nebraskan Is on Offensive Throughout.

"STRANGLER" IS ELUSIVE

Farmer Youth Offers to Let Opponent Take Any Hold He Pleases, but Challenge Is Not Accepted and Bout Becomes Chase.

OMAHA, July 4.—After five hours' wrestling the Joe Stecher-Ed (Strangler) Lewis wrestling match was called a draw by the referee here tonight. Lewis was on the defensive throughout the match.

At Evansville a year ago Stecher and Lewis wrestled two hours and 10 minutes to a draw. Today Lewis set out systematically to elude Stecher and there were few times when they came to grips. Lewis easily broke away from Stecher and remained on the defensive.

Once Stecher laid down on the mat and offered Lewis any hold he desired. Lewis turned his back to the Nebraskan, ignoring his invitation.

The match began at 4 o'clock and at 9 o'clock Ed Smith, of Chicago, the referee, announced it was a draw.

ATTENDANCE RECORD SET

Enrollment for Short Term Exceeds 1300 Students at Seattle.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, July 1.—The largest Summer session in the history of the institution is in progress at the State University. There were 1300 students enrolled on the fourth day on which registration was accepted, and applicants for registration are still coming in such numbers as to make it probable that the total attendance will reach 1400. Last year's record was 1065.

Most of the students are teachers, registered for particular courses in their specialties, or working toward advanced collegiate degrees. There are some college professors among them, a number of school superintendents, and many principals of high schools. Almost all are enrolled for the maximum number of university credits obtainable in the session—six points—and are also carrying without credit a course or two extra in which they are interested particularly.

One hundred seventy-five courses, in all manner of subjects from agriculture to Spanish, are open to the Summer session students. A faculty of 91, headed by President Suzzallo, is provided. In this faculty are 64 members of the regular staff of the university and 27 appointed especially for the Summer.

Among the appointees in whom there is a special interest are Edward G. Quigley, assistant superintendent of schools in Seattle, who is giving courses in education; Thomas R. Cole, principal of Broadway High School, Seattle, also in the education faculty; Ben W. Johnson, director of manual and industrial education in the Seattle public schools, in industrial arts; Joseph W. Graham, superintendent of schools in Pullman, in education; Dr. Percy Alvin Martin, of Stanford University, lecturing on Latin-American relations in the department of political and social science; Truman Lee Kelly, adjutant professor of educational psychology in the University of Texas, in education; Esther Heyle, supervisor of home economics in the Kansas City public schools, in home economics, and Carl Getz, assistant professor of journalism in Ohio State University, in journalism.

OREGON IS GOOD MARKET

Eastern-Made Furniture Shipped In Due to Lack of Native Hardwoods.

Figures recently compiled by the Forest Service show that the furniture manufacturers of Oregon use annually nearly 7,000,000 feet, board measure, of lumber, more than half of which is Douglas fir and maple.

Oregon is a good market for Eastern made furniture, as the local industry is unable to supply the demand in this respect. This is due in a measure to the lack of native hardwoods, such as are found in the Middle West, suitable for chairs, buffets and dressers; and also to the difficulties in the way of getting Eastern hardwoods to Oregon.

The report suggests that better transportation facilities provided by the Panama Canal will enable the local furniture makers to import Eastern cabinet woods and thus furnish not only larger quantities of furniture, but also a higher grade article. Even under the present handicap, however, the manufacturers of furniture in Oregon find a ready market for their product, not only in the state, but also in Utah, Nevada, California and the Orient.

Besides Douglas fir and maple, the manufacturers of furniture use such other Oregon woods as ash, cottonwood, alder, oak, Western red cedar and myrtle. They also import some Siberian and Japanese oaks.

JOKE COSTS MAN'S LIFE

Climbing to Scaffold Where Comrades Are, Workman Grasps Wire.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Richard W. Graves, 28 years old, of No. 71 Washington street, Harrison, N. J., lost his life because he wanted to hear a joke. He was working in the Crucible Steel Company's building in Harrison with John Griggs and another man, putting up new wiring.

Griggs and the other man climbed to a scaffold about 20 feet in the air to pursue their work. They were laughing and joking. Graves, curious to hear the joke, started to climb the ladder.

Griggs, looking down the ladder, saw Graves with a live wire in his hands. Griggs instantly struck Graves on the head with the handle of a hammer to shock him and make him fall away from his grip on the wire. Graves toppled and Griggs reached down and caught him as he started to fall. He held him until the other man climbed down the ladder and assisted him in carrying the shocked man to the ground. Just after Griggs grabbed Graves the latter, although he had received 2100 volts, cried feebly:

"I'm all right, Jack."

When they got Graves to the bottom of the ladder he was dead.

Dutch Had First Ironclad.

Indianapolis News.

Many people imagine that the first armored ship was the "ironclad frigate" Gloire, launched for the French navy in 1857; yet, according to the Popular Science Monthly, the Dutch built an armor-plated vessel nearly 300 years earlier. That was in 1585, when Antwerp was besieged by the Spaniards. The Dutch took one of their biggest ships, cut her down and erected on the deck a battery with armored and sloping sides, within which they mounted eight of the heaviest guns the factories of the day could produce. The roof of the battery formed an armored breastwork for men armed with crossbows and shotguns and there were gratings in the roof to provide ventilation for the battery below. The ship bore a striking resemblance to the Merrimac, of the Civil War, which was designed and built on precisely the same principles.

LOWLY CORN COB PIPE

Virtue in It, Although Many Women May Say "Nay."

Indianapolis News.

There is virtue in a corn cob pipe. Many women will deny this. Some, who have endured this herculean odor for the sake of the quieting effect it seemed to exert over a husband who is given to occasional manifestations of ill temper, will declare that while it may be virtuous at times, it is never more virtuous than when reposing in an airtight fruit jar on the cellar stairs.

Nevertheless, the corn cob pipe is not a thing to be sneezed at. It is a democratic institution. One evidence of the fact that this country is not so democratic as foreigners believe, is that according to the code of an American gentleman, the corn cob pipe must not be smoked while wearing a silk hat. But some men find difficulty in adapting themselves to the "Missouri meerschaum." They contend that the first puff from a new cob pipe is like a breath from the nether regions. This aversion arises from the circumstance that, like a sponge, a new cob pipe should be dipped in water before it is used. After the first pipeful of tobacco has been smoked, it will be found that a liberal coat of ashes has attached itself to the walls of the pipe, rendering it thereafter much less likely to burn the tongue than if it were initiated without the formality of baptism.

There is one place, however, where the cob pipe is distinctly dangerous, and that is in the mouth of a beginner in the mellow art of smoking. Mothers who dread the day when their sons shall feel obliged to assert their entrance into man's estate by acquiring a taste for tobacco, will do well to buy a corn cob pipe and leave it carelessly about the house. In time it will be missed. So will the boy's appetite. But the appetite will come back.

Two Kinds of Boys.

Cleveland Leader.

The story is told of a boy who forced his way into a merchant's private office and said to him:

"Excuse me, sir, but I want a job and I'm in a hurry."

"You do, eh?" responded the merchant, "and why are you in such a hurry?"

"Got to hurry," replied the youngster. "Left school yesterday and haven't struck anything yet. I can't waste time, and if you haven't got anything I'll be moving on. The only place I can stop long is where they pay me for it."

"When can you come?" inquired the surprised boss.

"Don't have to come," was the quick reply. I'm here now, and would have been at work before this if you'd said so."

The sequel, of course, is that the boy got the job and went to work on the spot. We all know the moral intended to be conveyed.

It's a perfectly good story—one of the kind that go well in interesting talks and magazine articles by brisk, well-dressed young fellows who are showing old business men all about efficiency and economy.

But isn't it just possible that the quiet boy who was sitting modestly in the ante-room, waiting for permission to address the merchant, and who had no fireworks conversation to hand out when he was given a chance to ask for a job, was the better boy of the two and the winner in the long run?

How Italy Hates Austria.

Chicago Daily Journal.

Austria and Italy are at each other's throats. And not for the first time. Italy has always hated Austria, as the ill-treated small boy hates the school bully. Here is a story from the San Francisco News Age of October 6, 1866, when Austria still ruled Northern Italy, which gives an odd sidelight on this hate:

"As a proof of Austrian unpopularity in Venetia, it is related that a ballet dancer at Venice, while dancing at the theater there, had a bouquet thrown her, tied with a ribbon in the Italian colors. She immediately kissed the ribbon, which created tremendous enthusiasm among the audience.

"After the performance she was called to the police office, and sharply reprimanded for this act of patriotism. She excused herself by saying that in kissing the bouquet she had only followed the universal custom on such occasions; but the authorities would not accept this excuse; and told her that another time she should not kiss the bouquet, but tread it underfoot.

"The following evening another bouquet was thrown, and the dancer, in compliance with her instructions, trod it under foot, again admist frantic applause. The ribbon around the bouquet was, however, this time not red, green and white, but black and yellow—the colors of Austria."

Domestic Life in War Time.

Omaha Bee.

Eighteen months of participation in stupendous war has had a sobering effect on the belligerents, which is now being reflected in the domestic life of the peoples involved, if stories that come across the water are to be believed. Carelessness and indifference have given way to soberer and more seemly conduct, and a consequent movement in personal habits and behavior has followed. From England comes the testimonny of a school teacher that never were the children under her charge so well looked after as today; they come to school cleanly and tidy in appearance, and demean themselves with a decorum unknown before. This teacher holds that since the wives and mothers of England have actually become responsible for the management of the homes, they are more earnest in the pursuit of those duties that fall to the lot of the housewife. From Germany similar reports are heard, and it may be taken that this is in some measure true of the domestic life in all countries. The presence of great national danger has turned the popular mind to the more serious contemplation of mundane things, and better ways of living naturally follow. It is not especially an ocasion for pride that such a dreadful shaking up was needed to stir man to more worthy efforts, but it will be accepted as proof that his sodden condition was not hopeless.

Argentina's Growth.

Christian Herald.

The last census just published fixes the population of the Argentine Republic at 7,883,287. The census of 1895 gave the population as 3,954,911, so that the record shows almost a doubling of the inhabitants in the past 20 years. Buenos Aires is a large and beautiful city with a population of 1,376,914, about half as many as all of Argentina had 20 years ago. The fertile soil, the form of government the encouragement to industry, the improvement in education, the freedom in religion, have attracted a large number of enterprising citizens from all parts of the world.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

STAGE OFFER MADE

Defeat of Coulon Makes Boxer Mascott Popular.

OTHER MATCHES SOUGHT

Go Between Portland Bantamweight and "Chick" Hayes or Roy Moore Is Probable—Joe Gorman May Show in Seattle.

Because of his sensational showing against Johnny Coulon, of Chicago, ex-bantamweight champion of the world, in the main event at the Rose City Athletic Club smoker Monday night, Billy Mascott, through his manager, Bobby Evans, has received several offers to spar in a local theater for a week.

Manager Evans has been dickering with Jack Kanner, of the National Sporting Club, of Denver, Colo., who put on the Ad Wolgast-Freddie Welsh affair yesterday, for a match with "Chick" Hayes or Roy Moore. Moore's home is at San Francisco, and Hayes is an Eastern boy.

The Portland bantamweight wants to have his opponents make 118 ringside, according to many, Mascott being in better shape to make a good showing. He took five of the six rounds from Coulon Monday night, and was in the best possible condition Portland fans have ever seen him.

Manager Evans may accept a week's engagement on a local stage before taking his protege to Denver for better opposition. Although nothing definite has been done, it will be known within the next few days whether or not Kid Williams will make his contemplated Western trip. If he does efforts will be made to come to an agreement with the bantamweight champion of the world for a contest with Mascott.

Denver promoters want to show Williams this Summer, and if they are successful the Portland Frenchman is in line to be one of the first opponents to perform.

* * *

Joe Gorman, the Oakland bantamweight, who received a decision over Jockey Bennett at Rose City Athletic Club Monday night, has received offers to show before the Seattle Elks next week. Manager Sol Cohen is in receipt of a letter from Joe Walsh, representing the Seattle Elks, asking for the services of Gorman.

Just who will appear in the ring with Gorman is not known, but efforts will be made to get in touch with Mascott or Coulon, according to the Sound city promoters. Gorman has won four bouts since his arrival in Portland.

* * *

Loew Sims was given a draw with Al Sommers Monday night. Many of those present thought that Referee Grant was rather hasty in making the decision, as Sims had the better of the argument.

* * *

No more light-heavyweights or middleweights for Al Sommers. The Portland boy is confident that he is going out of his class when he tackles the heavier opponents, and from now on he intends to battle with anyone tipping the beam around 150 pounds.

BIG BEQUEST IS FOUGHT

Grand Nieces of James Campbell Seek to Break Financier's Will.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—A second action to contest the will of the late James Campbell, financier, who died at Greenwhich, Conn., in 1914, has begun in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Minnie Jones Taylor, Miss Eva B. Jones and Mrs. Lou Davis Jenkins, grandniece of Mr. Campbell, all residents of Wheeling, W. Va.

The first action, begun by Mrs. Rosa V. Curtis, sister of Mr. Campbell, and other relatives resulted in a judgment for the defense after a sensational trial in which the contestants sought to prove that Mrs. Lois Ann Campbell Burkham was not the daughter of Mr. Campbell. That contention also is made in the action begun today.

Under Mr. Campbell's will his $16,000,000 estate eventually will go to St. Louis University, a Catholic institution. It is alleged Mr. Campbell was influenced unduly in making the will. It also is charged that the witnesses to the will were not disinterested parties, but were officials of the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee under the will, and as such would benefit from the fees the company would receive for its services as trustees of the estate.

PRISON REFORMS ENACTED

New York and Virginia Pass Progressive Legislation.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The reform of prison and charitable institutions was an item this year of progressive legislation in a few states, notably New York. The way was paved for the practical abolition of the antiquated and unsanitary Sing Sing prison, and the cell block system of prison construction, and the building of a new $2,000,000 prison along modern lines, remodeling Sing Sing for use merely as a receiving and distributing center.

The New York Legislature also adopted a plan under which long-term prisoners by faithful performance of their work and good behavior may earn a commutation amounting to one-fourth of their minimum sentences.

Virginia took its first step toward abolishing convict labor by repealing an act which permitted contracts to be made for the employment of prisoners. A law was also passed increasing the good-behavior allowance of prisoners. Another new Virginia law provides for the segregation of the feeble-minded.

PRICE OF GAS TO DROP

Overproduction of Oil Is Forecast by Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In the gasoline hearing before the Federal Trade Commission it was predicted that the price of gasoline is destined to drop soon because of the recent discovery of oil fields which, it was contended, will produce an overproduction. It was brought out that the price at the Kansas refineries had already, within the last few weeks, fallen from 21 cents to 17¾.

The witness who startled the commission with these statements was T. J. James, secretary of the Association of Refiners of Kansas and Oklahoma. A large part of today's testimony had to do with the system of bookkeeping by which the volume of crude and refined oil and the gasoline supply in sight were determined.

Mr. James explained that the drop in the price of crude oil, owing to the uncovering of oil fields in Kansas, had not yet had time to be reflected in the prices of the jobber and retailer. He said the fall in the price must eventually be even greater than that following the recent drop. Supply and demand, he said, were now about equal and the conditions were steadily improving in the direction of the ultimate consumer. The witness told the commission he looked for as great an over-production to come now as had occurred during the operations of the Cushing pool, which had stocked up the refineries and jobbers.

Mr. James exonerated the Standard Oil Company from the charge of putting up the price and said the upward tendency was wholly natural under the conditions of the oil market. At the time of the rise in price, he said, the Standard held probably 51 per cent of the producing properties, but now he thought that the independents held about that proportion of the crude output.

The action of the Interior Department in the matter of the Indian leases in Oklahoma was charged with partial responsibility for the upward tendency of the market some months ago. That influence now was sufficiently discounted to disappear as a cause for an advance.

"The Government," said Mr. James, "has always considered the Indian a little better than the white man. Most of the land on which oil has been located in Oklahoma is Indian land. The requirements of the Government leases of this land are that the land must be drilled.

"The result of this is that when there was tremendous overproduction and even the state of Oklahoma, through its commission appointed for the purpose, ordered lease holders to stop drilling, they kept at it just the same, because they would otherwise lose their leases. The state was powerless to stop it. In trying to safeguard the rights of the Indian, the Interior Department had worked a severe hardship on the oil industry. This continuous drilling had its natural result in an overproduction of crude oil."

100 BILLION LIKELY COST

EXPENSE OF ANOTHER YEAR OF WAR IS CALCULATED.

Combined Conflicts Since Napoleon I Not as Costly as One Now Under Way in Europe.

PARIS, June 25.—One hundred billion dollars will be the cost of the war if it lasts another year, according to Jean Finot, who makes an interesting comparative study of this subject in an article in the Paris Revue.

"If this war lasts three years," he says, "the losses will reach a total unheard of in the past. They will amount to one hundred or one hundred and twenty billion dollars. The losses occasioned by the present conflict have no analogy in the history of past times.

"According to the calculations of economists and statisticians, armed conflicts from Napoleon I to our day, all added together, have not caused one-half the sums absorbed by the present war. The Napoleonic wars, properly so called, which are considered the most sanguinary in the history of past times, cost only about $15,000,000,000. They lasted 20 years.

"The Crimean war cost the countries taking part in it about $11,000,000,000 or $12,000,000,000. The Civil War in America did not cost more than $7,000,000,000 or $7,600,000,000. The war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 necessitated an expense of only about $500,000,000.

"According to the estimates of Mr. Matheu-Bodet, Minister of Finance in 1874, the war of 1870 cost France the total sum of $2,499,000,000. In this figure are included the losses to the state, to the departments, the communes and individuals. The cost of caring for German troops after the conclusion of peace and before the complete evacuation, amounting to $18,600,000, is also included.

"An English statistician puts the direct expenses of all belligerents from Napoleon I to the war of 1914 $36,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000.

"Considering only the allied armies in the present war, it may be noted that the number of combatants on our side now amounts to about 14,000,000. If we admit an average daily expense of $4 a day for each soldier, including ammunition, we will have a total expense of $1,680,000,000 a month, or about $20,000,000,000 a year."

For France alone the budget amounts to $6,193,200,000 yearly, according to Mr. Almond, who recently made a report to the French Senate showing the following credits since August 1, 1914:

Last five months of 1914	$1,317,886,850
Year 1915	4,483,319,702
First half of 1916	3,096,506,870
Total since war began	$8,897,713,422

He calls special attention to the constant increase in expenses:

	Military.	Total.
Year 1915	$3,088,400,000	$4,483,319,702
First quar., 1916	1,082,400,000	1,335,506,870
Second quar., '16	1,153,000,000	1,961,000,000

At this rate the total expenses for the year would be about $6,200,000,000, of which the army absorbs 73 per cent and the debt, also constantly increasing, more than 7 per cent. Civil and other government expenses are about 19 per cent and the rest, something under 1 per cent, goes to buy food for the destitute refugee population.

Added to the above are the sums paid to allied nations—Belgium, Serbia and others—which raise the expenses to $18,000,000 a day, $560,000,000 a month or $6,700,000,000 a year.

At the same time England's expenses have risen from $17,000,000 a day to $22,000,000 and are soon expected to reach $25,000,000 daily, or $9,125,000,000 a year. A British estimate of the exclusively war expenses of the allies gives the following up to June 30, 1917:

Great Britain	$15,250,000,000
France	14,175,000,000
Russia	14,000,000,000
Italy	4,200,000,000
Belgium	2,700,000,000
Serbia	700,000,000
Montenegro	650,000,000
Portugal	50,000,000
Total	$51,725,000,000

On the other side, Germany's expenses, which to date are about $10,000,000,000, it is estimated will be at least $13,000,000,000 by the same time; Austria's about $10,000,000,000, Turkey's $600,000,000 and Bulgaria's $520,000,000, or $34,120,000,000 for the Teutonic allies.

Then, there is Japan, who issued an internal loan of $26,000,000 at the beginning of the war and whose expenses in the capture of Kiao-chou and of the German Pacific archipelagoes and their occupation were about $100,000,000. San Marino, too, has spent several hundred thousand dollars erecting anti-aircraft defenses against Austrian aeroplanes. The allies will thus have spent about $52,000,000,000 and the Teutons $34,000,000,000 at the end of three years of war.

These sums give a total of about $86,000,000,000, somewhat less than the estimate of Mr. Finot, but agreeing with the calculation that the cost of the present war is more than double all the wars of the 19th century, from those of Napoleon I, plus all the wars of the first dozen years of the present century.

Italians Rushed to Coal Mines.

PARIS, June 10.—The government is arranging to bring 10,000 workmen from Italy to increase the production of the coal mines of the region of Lyons. Seven million tons a year is the estimate of the increased output that may thus be assured.

One New England statistical office, the proprietor believing in fresh air, has offices that are practically out of doors, making it necessary in Winter for the typists to wear gloves, and as these cause frequent errors through striking two keys instead of one, small curved sticks have been put in use with which, instead of the fingers, the keys were struck safely, one at a time.

HUGHES VICTOR SURE

Chicago Financiers Predict Republican Year.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SEEN

Because of Confidence and Cheer Business Already Displays New and Active Start—Loan Rates Begin to Go Higher.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The impression made on the Chicago business mind by the nomination of Hughes is so favorable as to be justly declared phenomenal. One could hardly have expected that an "iceberg," which some people have called Mr. Hughes, would have warmed the hearts of so many hard-headed business men as to make them really boyish in the demonstration of satisfaction.

"No other nomination ever pleased me so much," said a widely-known banker today, who a few weeks ago was talking in favor of Roosevelt. A half dozen other bankers expressed themselves in the same vein, and throughout the business community there is a feeling of exhilaration which is astonishing to anybody who had looked forward to the possibility of their choice as something calling for satisfaction, but not for enthusiasm.

Business Gets New Start.

Business really gets a new start, not because of more capital or more demand for product, but because of confidence and cheer. The new life is seen not merely in speculative lines or even among investors. It extends to men engaged in manufacturing and merchandising. Customers at the banks who have heretofore languidly accepted loans at the lowest rates in our history are now bidding one-half of 1 per cent higher.

Many people, not all Republicans by any means, consider this nomination a positive assurance of election of the Republican candidates. This is taking a long shot at the probabilities, with more than four months before the ballots are cast, but it shows the prevailing spirit and is a remarkable indorsement of the convention's choice. Naturally, the speculators are studying the subject and many of them are talking much higher prices for stocks. They say that the nomination gives to the country assurance of a wise and firm management of National affairs or four years from the fifth of next March anyhow.

One is reminded of the reception of the election of McKinley as President, which infused extraordinary life into the investment and speculative markets. But, leaving out the wide difference between a nomination and an election, it must be noted that the new hopes relate to the whole aggregate of American affairs, whereas the election of McKinley bore on one specific subject, that is, the avowal of the gold standard. There is no such specific relation of this nomination to business as that. Accordingly, we cannot expect anything like the furore with which the price of stocks advanced because of McKinley's election. This time it is simply a matter of insuring a good general administration of our affairs if Hughes is elected.

Joy Is Widespread.

The joy over this nomination among those who have favored Roosevelt is a curiosity. It is an admission that the wisdom of the convention was greater than the wisdom of Mr. Gary and the followers he has had among financial people. Among that class the preference for Roosevelt was due largely to a survival of the alarm which overspread this country on the outbreak of the European war, and the anxiety over foreign relations. It was natural to want so masterful a man as Roosevelt at the head of affairs if a serious crisis was coming. This feeling has died down to some extent, as our foreign relations have become simplified. Many, therefore, concluded that Roosevelt was not needed, that a less aggressive person better fitted the occasion. The admirable letter of acceptance has charmed many. That letter and other happenings have convinced critics that Hughes is not such an iceberg after all.

It looks as though Hughes would win many votes among the independents, and even some from the ranks of the Democrats. The financial interests will support him almost in a body. This action will be due, in part, to Hughes' known capacities in the handling of large economic questions, but also to much antagonism to the present Administration among the bankers. The Comptroller of the Currency is extremely unpopular with the National banks, and is even looked upon with considerable disfavor by the state institutions. Moreover, the contact of the Federal reserve system with the banks has caused a great deal of irritation, and the objectionable things are laid to the ruling party, though the measure got its start among the Republicans.

As one banker put it this morning, "they are taking our money from us and competing for our customers," referring to the Federal reserve banks. To a considerable extent this new device is responsible for the low rates for money, which are the chief grievance of the banker in these days. Then a banker, as well as the manufacturer, is, in most instances, a protectionist, and he looks with apprehension to the time when the protection afforded to this country by the European war will be withdrawn.

The financial interests anticipate a campaign little disturbing to business, that will place this admirable man in the White House.

ANTI-TIPPING LAW SOUGHT

Commercial Travelers Ask Legislature to "Alleviate Tipping Evil."

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—"Bellhops" and hotel employes are no longer on friendly terms with the commercial travelers of Pennsylvania. The estrangement occurred yesterday afternoon, when the grand council of Pennsylvania of the Order of Commercial Travelers of America adopted resolutions calling upon the State Legislature to pass a law to "alleviate the tipping evil."

According to the officials of the organization, it is not desired to abolish tipping altogether, but merely to bring about "less tipping."

University Regent Joins Troops.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, July 1.—Charles E. Gaches, Mount Vernon merchant, a member of the board of regents of the state university, has accepted a Second Lieutenancy in the Washington National Guard, and has been assigned to Company C, of North Yakima. His fellow members of the board granted him leave of absence extended to the expiration of his term, in March, 1917, or for such period as he is outside the state. In granting the leave, the board expressed in a resolution its "best wishes for his speedy and safe return to the duties he has so enthusiastically and efficiently performed."

Portland Business Bulletin

This directory is for the information of the public, to give as far as possible the different lines of business which the average person may find occasion to use. Any information which cannot be found here will be gladly furnished by phoning Main 7070 or A 6095. House 49.

ACCORDION PLEATING.

K. STEPHAN, hemstitching, scalloping, accord. side pleat, buttons covered; mail orders. 228 Pittock blk. Broadway 1099.

PLEATING, hemstitching, buttons covered. Eastern Novelty Co., 85½ 5th. B'dw'y 2990.

ASSAYERS AND ANALYSTS.

MONTANA ASSAY OFFICE, 142 2d—Gold, silver and platinum bought.

WM. BARKER, JR.—Cut-rate assayer; gold, 75c. 429 E. 10th st., Eugene, Or.

ATTORNEYS.

W. J. MAKELIM—Probate, real estate, mining and corporation law; abstracts and titles examined, written opinions furnished. 1434 Northwestern Bank bldg. Main 5745.

GRAHAM, BECKETT & COOPER—General practice; abstracts examined. 601-3 Platt bldg. Phone Main 5889.

CAFETERIAS.

PURITAN Cafeteria, Stark, bet. 3d and 4th; cool place to eat. H. C. Brandes, prop.

CANCER.

L. M. JONES, M. D.—CANCER TREATED. 671½ Alberta st. Woodlawn 4106.

CARPET WEAVER.

FLUFF RUGS FROM OLD CARPETS. Carpet cleaning, refitting, etc. Northwest Rug Co., 188 E. 8th. Both phones.

CELLULOID BUTTONS, BADGES.

THE IRWIN-HODSON COMPANY, 357 Washington st. Main 312 and A 1204.

CHIROPODISTS.

William, Estelle and William, Jr., Deveny, the only scientific chiropodists in the city. Parlors 302 Gerlinger bldg., southwest corner 2d and Alder. Phone Main 1301.

CHIROPODY and pedicuring. Mrs. M. D. Hill, 429 Filedner bldg. Main 3473.

CHIROPRACTIC PHYSICIANS.

SUCCESSFUL with many so-called incurable cases. $1 adjustments, $15. West Side—Macleay bldg. East Side—Sanitarium, 784 Hawthorne. Dr. McMahon, Main 205.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

NETH & CO., Worcester bldg. Main 1796. No collection, no charge. Established 1900.

DANCING.

HEATH'S SCHOOL—Lessons daily; class Fri., 8 to 10. 109 2d st., bet. Wash. and Stark. Main 8205. Lessons, $25.

DE REAU Normal School of Dancing. Toe, Spanish fancy, Oriental, Egyptian Esthetic, Russian, soft-shoe. Phone Main 7656.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Treatment by specialist; glasses fitted. Dr. F. F. Casseday, 517 Dekum bldg., 3d & Wa.

FIRE INSURANCE.

PACIFIC STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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DUTCH ARMY PREPARED

TROOPS, EQUIPPED BETTER THAN EVER, KEPT MOBILIZED.

Workshops of Kingdom Keep Busy Supplying Material to Fulfill Modern Requirements.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, June 30.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Interesting information as to what has been accomplished in preparing the Dutch army for modern warfare in the 21 months during which it has now been on a war footing was contained in a statement presented to Parliment by the Minister of War, Major-General N. Bosboom, when he asked for a fresh appropriation of $40,000,000 to cover mobilization expenses.

Even a partial demobilization is still out of the question, according to the War Minister.

Answering the question whether the Dutch Army was adequately prepared for war and whether the material and equipment fulfill modern requirements, he said, that although it was inadvisable to make public information which might benefit a possible enemy, there was no doubt the Dutch soldiers could face the prospect of war with confidence.

In August, 1914., the material and equipment left much to be desired. The workshops of the kingdom were not ready for mass production. These shops have been enlarged and 100 factories have been equipped for the production of war material. There is a great supply of hand grenades, in the use of which the troops have been trained. Gas masks, steel helmets, modern engineering material, trench shields, barbed wire, and protective material have been made in large quantities.

Searchlights for coast defense, land positions, and field troops have been increased. Automobile stations for wireless telegraphy have been formed. The Army has at its disposal a great number of motor lorries for the transport of troops and wounded. The number of aeroplanes has been largely increased. These are provided with bombs, machine guns, and quickfirers, and, as regards speed and raising power, they have been brought up to the standard prevailing abroad. Private industry has co-operated in the building of new aeroplanes, although Holland remains dependent on foreign countries for motors.

As regards the medical service, the reserve hospital accommodation has been increased by arrangements with 150 civilian nursing institutions. Moreover, an institute of military dentists has been established. Vaccination against smallpox, typhus and meningitis is being carried out.

An unfavorable comment on the relations between commanders and men in the Dutch Army is the fact, now made known, that many thousands of soldiers persisted in going on furlough at Easter, when leave was refused them owing to the special circumstances that made the position dangerous for Holland. Severe punishment has been meted out to the men concerned. Incidentally the Minister mentioned that there were 52 suicides in the army at the beginning of mobilization.

No special announcement is made regarding the number of trained men which the country now possesses, but former Minister of War, H. Calyn, says the total has increased to some 370,000 and that if all the further available Landstrom are trained there will be a forme of 650,000 men available.

$400,000 HOME IS GIFT

Mrs. Vanderbilt Plans Beautiful Wedding Present for Couple.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Simplicity and secrecy marked the wedding of Miss Barbara C. Rutherfurd, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs William K. Vanderbilt, to Cyril Hatch, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hatch, of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed in the presence of half a dozen relatives, at 11 o'clock, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, 660 Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. William Garth, of Islip, Long Island. Almost immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hatch left the house by the rear entrance and came out on Fifty-second street, where they left for the Grand Central Terminal. They had gone a couple of blocks when they returned to the house for something that had been forgotten. Shortly after they again departed Mr. Vanderbilt came out of the house and walked down the avenue to his office in Grand Central.

The bride was given away by her stepfather, Mr. Vanderbilt.

The engagement of the couple was made known in April, but never formally announced by the family.

The bride is one of the two attractive daughters of Mrs. Vanderbilt. Her sister, Miss Margaret S