

REPUBLICAN RACE IN NEBRASKA CLOSE

Candidates for Governor-
ship Run Neck and Neck.

HOWELL'S LEAD PILES UP

Charles W. Bryan Ahead in Dem-
ocratic Gubernatorial Con-
test in State.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—Adam McMullen of Beatrice went into the lead again late tonight for the republican gubernatorial nomination after having lost the lead to Charles H. Randall of Randolph earlier in the day. Randall turns from 1922 precincts of 1913 in the state gave McMullen 44,503, Randall 44,214.

The democratic gubernatorial race was almost as hotly contested, and with 1499 precincts reported, Charles W. Bryan of Lincoln, brother of W. J. Bryan, had a lead of 797. The vote in this contest stood Bryan, 22,741; Butler, 21,944.

Progressives Sweep State.
The progressive republicans swept the state with their votes in the United States senatorial primary. R. B. Howell continued to pile up a lead while another progressive republican, Clarence A. Davis, attorney-general of the state, was only a few hundred votes behind Robert W. Jeffers, Omaha representative in congress, for second place, and still another progressive, C. H. Gustafson, was running rather a strong fourth. The vote in this race stood, 1492 precincts out of 1913. Howell, 22,588; Jeffers, 21,869; Davis, 21,208; Gustafson, 14,869.

Senator Hitchcock ran away from his field in the democratic senatorial primary and polled a vote of almost 3 to 1 over his nearest opponent. In the republican senatorial race the vote of the three candidates who were recognized as progressive republicans in more or less degree totaled 49,660 against 21,637 cast for Representative Jeffers, who is regarded as an old line republican, and the other two candidates totaled only 667.

Mr. Howell, who made his campaign of a "forward looking republican" with a platform of progressive principles, was three times elected republican national committeeman from this state in state-wide primaries. He is opposed to the proposed ship subsidy bill, sponsored by President Harding, and declared he favored a government merchant marine and a farm bloc in congress.

His chief opponent, Mr. Jeffers, regarded as a conservative republican, attracted attention in his campaign in advertisements to praise given him by Representative Mondell, the republican floor leader, and declared he had been a "true, consistent and earnest worker" in the republican party.

Political leaders said that, had Mr. Jeffers won the contest for election in November for the senatorship, it would have been a straight out-and-out fight between a democrat and an "old-line" republican. The same political experts stated that a victory for Mr. Howell would be bound to insert into the campaign the progressive element that has entered other races this summer in other states.

Davis Is Progressive.
Attorney-General Davis was also running on a platform of progressivism, and it was freely predicted before the primaries that he would draw a great many more votes from the Howell strength because of his platform than he would from Representative Jeffers.

C. H. Gustafson, who was running fourth, was also said to have polled a vote obtained largely through advocacy of progressive republican principles, and it was predicted that his entrance into the fight would hurt Howell's strength along these lines.

Arthur G. Wray of York was leading A. B. Bigelow of Omaha almost two to one for the United States senatorial nomination, the progressive ticket.

PROGRESSIVES ARE PLEASED

Nomination of Robert B. Howell
Called Significant.

(By Chicago Tribune Leased Wire.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The nomination of Robert B. Howell for senator by the Nebraska republicans marks the resurrection of another Bull Mooseer to take his place beside Beveridge of Indiana, Brookhart of Iowa, Frazier of North Dakota and Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

Progressives in the senate were highly elated over the success of Howell against the "regular" candidate, Representative Jeffers. They insisted that the Nebraska primary results were just as significant as those in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa and North Dakota and that it was merely added evidence of the vitality of the old progressive spirit throughout the country.

Senator Norris, Nebraska, one of the progressive group, expressed himself as "highly gratified" over Mr. Howell's nomination, while Senator Ladd, North Dakota, a non-partisan leader, declared that Howell would take his place among the progressive leaders in Washington immediately upon his election to the senate.

IRISH SHELL WATERFORD

Free State Troops Bombard City
Held by Irregulars.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service, Copyright, 1922, by the Chicago Tribune.)
DUBLIN, July 19.—(Special Cable.)—The bombardment of Waterford began this morning. The attackers were commanded by Colonel Proust. The free state troops fired across the river Suir, from the north bank. Last night there were bursts of machine-gun fire and this morning the action was opened with 18 pounders, throwing shells into the jail and the barracks.

Waterford is well defended and the principal buildings are near the docks. A famous tower, dating back to the days of the Danish invasion of Britain, is among the buildings held by the irregulars. The bridge has been opened and the only way the attacking troops would be able to cross the river is by boats. Irregular snipers are firing from church towers and two were killed by free state sharpshooters.

The Oregonian publishes practically all of the want ads printed in the other three Portland papers, in addition to thousands of exclusive advertisements not printed in any other local paper.

CROSS OF MERCY ON DUTY IN DUBLIN'S CIVIL WAR AREA.



Woman driven from her sick bed by street war being assisted by her mother and Red Cross aide, who is carrying baby of sick woman.

DENBY HAS CLOSE CALL

SECRETARY IN AIRPLANE AC-
CIDENT IN CHINA.

Party Up 4000 Feet When Engine
Fails—Machine Demolished
but Nobody Is Hurt.

PEKIN, July 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—Secretary Denby of the American navy department narrowly escaped death here this afternoon in an airplane accident. He was flying at a height of 4000 feet over the great wall when the engine of the plane broke down. The machine was demolished in landing, but Mr. Denby was uninjured.

The plane belonged to the Chinese government and had been seen in the recent fighting between General Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tsi-lin, secretary Denby emphasized, however, that he made the flight at his own suggestion and that he did not go as the guest of the Pekin administration.

The forced landing, made in the heart of the hills traversed by the great wall, was a thrilling one, after a spectacular flight in which a high altitude was reached to avoid the mountain tops.

The party took off from the capital at noon. In the plane, besides the head of the American navy, were Captain Robert Bruce and Commander George Simpson of the American navy, and Charles P. Boston, who piloted the machine.

After circling over Pekin, Mr. Denby suggested that they proceed to the great wall of China. They flew toward Nankow, 40 miles northwest of the capital, climbing to a height of 4000 feet. After half an hour's flying over the wall at an altitude of 4000 feet, the secretary of the navy expressed 4000 feet up with a series of jagged peaks and crags below.

The plane was turned along the course of the wall when suddenly the gasoline feed clogged and the pistons stopped, leaving the party 4000 feet up with a series of jagged peaks and crags below.

Realizing his danger, Pilot Dolan commenced to vibrate downward, seeking a landing place. Finally he located what appeared to be a comparatively clear space in the midst of the procession of hills. Here the plane was brought to earth only to be wrecked against the rocks that strewed the ground.

Secretary Denby was the first man clear of the machine as it struck, and he and his companions all escaped uninjured.

The party walked to Nankow station, where they telephoned their plight to Pekin and a special train was sent to bring them back to the capital.

EDDY MANUAL DEFENDED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST QUES-
TION UP TO COURT.

Contention Made That Founder's
Deed of 1892 Created Perpet-
ual Board of Directors.

BOSTON, July 19.—A bill in equity seeking to uphold the manual prepared by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy as the form of government of the First Church of Christ Scientist (the mother church) and the activities of the church as founded by her, was filed in supreme court Tuesday.

The plaintiffs, Daisy Lovering Krauthoff and Edwin A. Krauthoff of Brookline and William T. Poul of Washington, D. C., contend that Mrs. Eddy's deed of September 1, 1892, created a perpetual board of directors and was an incorporation of the mother church within the provisions of the Massachusetts statutes then in force. In 1903, at Mrs. Eddy's request, the board of directors for increasing the number of directors from four to five.

The bill contends that John V. Dittmore, who is seeking recognition as a member of the board of directors of the mother church, from which he alleges he was illegally removed, errs in his contention that there are two boards. The court is asked to adjudge that there is only one board, which is a perpetual body under the public statutes of 1892 and which is subject to the conditions and terms of the church manual.

BROOCH FOUND IN DRESS
Lady Beatty's Jewelry, Lost at
Dance, Is Discovered.

(Copyright, 1922, by the New York Times.
By Chicago Tribune Leased Wire.)
LONDON, July 19.—(Special cable.)—Lady Beatty has found her

brooch, valued at \$10,000, the loss of which at Marshall Field's ball at Malibu, official residence of the first lord of the admiralty, was a mild sensation last week.

Rather it was Lady Beatty's maid who found it, hidden in her mistress' dress. The gown had two wings, the ends of which were weighted in the usual fashion in order to prevent them from flying out when the wearer was dancing. The brooch had become detached from the corsage and had been caught in one of the folds of the wings.

TARIFF TINKERERS SALVING MEASURE

Senate Republicans Labor
to Equalize Schedules.

HIGH RATES BIG ISSUE

Clause Providing for Commission
to Adjust Duties as Necessity
Demands Political Strategy.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.
(Copyright by the New York Evening
Post. Published by Arrangement.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—(Special.)—What now is being attempted in the way of changing the tariff bill is the same thing that happened to the tax bill a year ago. In that case the house passed the senate finance committee endorsed and the senate itself was about to pass, a measure in which the rates which were about half-way between the high rates of the war-time measure and the low rates of the new measure.

Thereupon, in the senate, a middle-of-the-road group, led by McCormick of Illinois and Lenroot of Wisconsin, gathered several senators around them and put through a compromise rate on large incomes which was about half-way between the high rates of the war-time measure and the low rates of the new measure.

Same Group Tariff Tinkers.
In the present case it is largely the same group under the same leadership, that, at the eleventh hour, has tried to make changes in the tariff bill.

The tariff bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Penrose, who is still alive, and chairman of the finance committee. Owing to his ill health and his rather pathetic wish to hold on to the appearance of power, even though the reality of it had passed away from him, Penrose entered into an arrangement with the farm bloc, which he never would have made had he been in good health. He said to the farm bloc, in substance: "Tell me what you want in the tariff and I will put it through."

With that franchise the farm bloc dominated the original making of the bill and provided for very high tariffs on farm products. When Penrose died and was succeeded by McCumber, coming from the almost purely agricultural state of North Dakota, the disposition to give high rates to the farmers was even more marked. The farm bloc, in turn, in substance, said to the president: "We have given what they wanted on farm products they would be reasonable in allowing similarly high rates to the eastern manufacturers."

Friction Appears in Bearings.
It was on this theory that the present bill was written originally. This plan did not, however, work out satisfactorily, due to the manufacturing end of the combination. It sounds very well to put a high tariff on raw materials from the farm and leather and wool and then add enough to the tariff on shoes and manufactured wools to take care of the situation. In practice, however, the result is a tariff on the point of view of manufacturers who do an export business.

At the same time expressions of dissatisfaction over the height of the schedules generally arose from the consuming portion of the country. It was at this point that the middle-of-the-road group laid hold of the bill with the theory of making the rates more reasonable all around. It is probable that even some schedules that actually have been voted on by the senate will be brought up again and revised downward.

At least it is the intention to make the attempt. Whether this attempt will be successful or not, no one can say, but another undoubtedly will be put through.

Compromise Best Way Out.
It is true there are some republican senators who regard it as advisable to throw the tariff bill overboard altogether for the present. The most prominent republican senators who are mentioned in this connection are Kellogg of Minnesota and Cummins of Iowa. They, however, will not be done. Nobody is very enthusiastic about the new bill, but republican senators generally regard the compromise now being tried as the best way out of a difficult situation.

The one aspect of the bill that makes it tolerable to persons otherwise might be very critical of it is the provision which permits the president to change the rates from time to time in accordance with changing facts as discovered and certified by the tariff commission. This provision for flexibility in the bill is well understood to be the one that is regarded by President Harding as important. The provision for

flexibility undoubtedly will be attached to the bill in some form, although its precise character is still in doubt and will involve a later choice between the various alternatives proposed.

Innovation, to Be Opposed.
There are some senators, like Borah, who will oppose this innovation on the familiar constitutional ground that the legislative branch of the government cannot delegate its functions of fixing import duties. Nevertheless, this feature of the bill will be passed. The theory of the republicans is that with this device for flexibility attached to the measure the bill as a whole cannot be described as excessively high. Their theory is that no rate named in the bill can be picked out and attacked as a definite and unchangeable rate.

The republicans expect that if the bill is passed with this device for flexibility attached to the measure the bill will be changed by the president in accordance with the present position in the campaign, to take the fulfillment of a dream aimed at by many tariff reformers for a generation—namely, a flexible, non-partisan measure, whose actual rates will be fixed by the president in accordance with changing conditions as determined by a tariff commission. The republicans are confident that by focusing attention upon this aspect of the bill they can offset the arguments that will be made by opponents of it in the campaign.

UNMERGER TO BE TOPIC
Central Oregon League Wishes to
Discuss Rail Situation.

The Central Oregon Development league, in a telegram received yesterday by W. D. B. Dodson, manager of the chamber of commerce, requested permission to have representatives meet with the transportation committee of the chamber on July 28 to present views on the unmerger of the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific.

The transportation committee of the chamber of commerce is now investigating the unmerger of the two lines with a view to making a report in the near future. The committee will hold a meeting today and probably will invite the representatives of the Central Oregon league to meet with them at the time suggested.

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ach disorders
All druggists:
60c and \$1.00

This is not a secret, but a real surprise
Watch Friday's Oregonian for
Final Announcement.

HARBOR TO MAKE PROBE
General Named to Investigate
Massacres in Armenia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Major-General Harbord, deputy chief of staff, who has been in France more than a month on a special mission, will head a hearing of the division of the British-American commission to investigate reported massacres in Armenia.

This is in the event the Turkish government ultimately agrees to such an investigation.

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6 to 8 and 9:30 to 11:30

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2. Spanish Waltz, "La Serenata".... O. Metra
3. Selection, "The Fire-fly"..... R. Friml
4. "Nocturne in F".....
- E. O. Spitzner
5. "Henry VIII Dances"....
- E. German
6. "Celebrated Minuet"....
- L. Boccherini
7. Intermezzo, "Al Fresco".... Victor Herbert
8. "Le Pere de La Victoire"..... L. Ganne

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Cretonnes—Special 68c Yd. Cretonnes—Special 95c Yd.

—A special lot of excellent quality cretonne and chintz in a wide variety of floral patterns; 36 inches wide.

Filet Nets—Special 49c Yd. Filet Nets—Special 79c Yd.

—49c a yard is, indeed, "special" for filet nets of this quality. They're in the all-over patterns in cream and white.

Draperies—On the Fifth Floor—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

A. I. B. DELEGATES!

Take a
"Pendleton" Indian
Robe "Back Home"

—All the picturesqueness of the "wild and woolly" west is woven into these many-colored blankets that are here at Lipman, Wolfe's.

—Pendleton, famous the world over as the "Round-Up City," weaves these blankets—weaves them as did the Redmen who once roamed unmolested throughout the eastern Oregon country.

—They're pure wool blankets in the most attractive Indian designs—\$9 to \$20. See the display in our windows.

"Oregon City"
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—For the camping trip—for the beach—for the home—there's nothing quite as useful as an Indian blanket. These are made by the famous Oregon City Woolen Mills and are in a variety of pleasing Indian designs and colorings.

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Southeastern Excursion—Seattle to Skagway, 12 days, \$80

2,000 miles; round trip including meals and berth

Southwestern Excursion—Seattle to Anchorage, 21 days, \$145

4,000 miles; round trip including meals and berth

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