WATCH PENDLETON COME DOWN HOME STRETCH

Watch Pendleton score in The Oregon Journal's third annual scholarship contest. Little Mark Twain was not in the city 24 hours when she discovered a young man with the ambition to win a scholarship. The young man's name is A. Carl Powers and he intends to win the two years' scholarship in the Pendleton academy. The students who now have such a big lead in the contest should not run away with the idea that they have a cinch on this late competitor from Pendleton.

They will have to work harder than they have in the past to retain their lead for young Powers is in the game for good. He is a popular young man with a legion of friends who will undoubtedly give him hearty support. He has a good field and his modus operandi is such that it is fairy expected he will roll up a heavy vote in a short time. The East Oregonian of Pendleton in the following reference to this young man in a recent issue.

"A. Carl Powers, a promising young man of this city, enters the Portland Oregon Journal's educational contest.

"Mr. Powers has just returned from the encampment of company L of Pendleton. Arriving early this morning Mr. Powers was immediately interviewed by Miss Clemens, the contest manager, who is in the city for the purpose of starting the contest work here, and soon secured this young man as a contestant. It is expected by the many friends and acquaintances of Carl that he will easily lead from this district, which comprises all of eastern Oregon.

Handicapped by Month.

"Although Mr. Powers is starting a month behind his fellow contestants, still, with this rich country to support him he ought to come out even yet with flying colors.

"Mr. Powers enters with the purpose of securing the scholarship offered in the Pendleton academy. This scholarship will provide for two years in any branch in the academy.

"Miss Clemens will work with Carl for a day or so, instructing him in the work, as she has been in a contest herself and so understands the work.

"So far no other contestant is in the field for this scholarship and Carl is confident of securing his coming winter's tuition by a little rustling for the remainder of the summer."

Sketch of His Life.

A. Carl Powers was born in Halsey, Or., December 6, 1888 and is therefore in his twentieth year. He has lived in Brownsville, Albany, Lebanon, Or., and Dayton, Starbuck and Prescott, Wash., and Gearhart, Or. Young Powers started his school days in Albany and moved to Lebanon when he was nine years old. He completed the eighth grade in Dayton. While there he successfully handled the leading dailies and magazines. He also worked for the O. R. & N. at Dayton and was transferred to the chief dispatcher's office at Starbuck, Wash., acting as call boy and assistant telegrapher. He left Dayton last year and started a commercial course in the Pendleton academy last February. In June he worked for the Pendleton Savings bank, promoting some special work for a month. He then went to Prescott, Wash., taking charge of the O. R. & N. office for a short time. Returning to Pendleton he collected for the Anti-Saloon league.

He just returned from the encampment with company L. E. L. Powers, the well-known harness man of Pendleton, is his father. With the varied experience this young man has he should be competent to make a very creditable record in contest work and that he will do so is the belief of his friends.

BRYAN SENTIMENT GROWS STRONG IN MIDDLE WEST, SAYS TRAVIS

L. M. Travis of Eugene, who was one of the committee appointed to notify William Jennings Bryan of his nomination, in a letter to Chairman Sweek of the Democratic central committee, tells of most encouraging conditions throughout the middle west for the Bryan cause.

According to the letter a poll of the passengers was taken on the train by Mr. Travis and others, and resulted in 57 votes being cast for Bryan, 19 for Taft, 1 for Debs and 2 for Prohibition. The laboring men throughout the middle west are looking with suspicion upon the candidacy of Mr. Taft, so Mr. Travis finds, as they remember his injunction doctrine. They consider him to be an enemy of organized labor, and look upon his recent utterances as opposed to the record of his public acts. Mr. Travis believes that Bryan will surely win if it is possible to overcome the power of the Republican campaign sack.

State pride runs high through Nebraska, Mr. Travis finds, and Bryan's picture is to be seen on every hand. One bet was made in Omaha while Mr. Travis was there of $1,000, even money, that Bryan would carry Nebraska by a plurality of 20,000 votes.

DESERTED CHILD CLAIMS ESTATE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 15.—Detective Hanley returned from Syracuse, N. Y., today with his niece, Mrs. Agnes Tobin, who has instituted proceedings to obtain a bequest of $10,000 left by her father, who died recently at San Francisco. Mrs. Tobin says she was deserted by her father when she was a little child and had not seen him for 30 years. Her mother and sister, she says, were later deserted in the west and she is anxious to find them.

JOURNAL MAN VISITS NEW AND MODERN PLANT OF THE YALE LAUNDRY

Building Up a Big Business Upon Its System of Charging by the Pound for Family Washing—Many Innovations Noted in Its Equipment.

One of the most conspicuous improvements on the East Side of the river is the new and handsome brick building of the Yale Laundry. It represents an expenditure of $80,000, and is owned by the Brown-Yale Company (Inc.) of Wisconsin. It is constructed of pressed brick and stands on high ground overlooking the city and Willamette river at East Morrison and Tenth streets, running back 200 feet to Belmont. The owners paid a high compliment to this city when they selected Portland in preference to any other city on the coast after careful study of the character of the cities. Men who know, say that the Yale plant in Portland is the most modern in every way, that the building is so constructed that the machinery was installed to the very best possible advantage, the aim being to facilitate all processes, secure the greatest degree of efficiency, and produce the best results. In building the Portland plant, the owners had the experience acquired in establishing laundries in Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis. In both these cities the Yale laundries are extremely successful because of the scientific and practical basis upon which the establishments are conducted.

The Yale wagons begin collecting the laundry on Monday morning, arriving at the same place about the same time each week. When the bundles which the drivers pick up on the different routes are delivered to the laundry they receive particular attention in the marking room, where each bundle is assigned to its proper place so that it will be laundered to come out ready for delivery at the proper time. Noticeable features of this department are order, cleanliness and an effort on the part of all employes to avoid errors. In the marking room your bundle is opened, counted and listed, and each piece properly marked. When a certain number of bundles have been marked in they constitute a "lot," which then goes to the Wash room.

Here the clothes go through a process of cleansing in which there is no rubbing, pounding or friction, merely a process of agitation, just the tumbling and swishing through hot suds inside revolving cylinders. In each cylinder separate changes of water are used which, with steam and soap as pure as that which you use on your hands are the only materials used. In this department there are eighteen washing machines arranged in rows. At the end of each row of machines there is a large Centrifugal Extractor which takes the clothes from the washers. These extractors or wringers are simply revolving baskets from which the water is thrown off and the most delicate garments dried without strain or injury. From the wash room the clothes are passed on, the wearing apparel going to the Starch room and the flat work to the Mangle.

The Mangle is the flat work ironing machine, consisting of a steam-heated ironing-bed against which are run rolls heavily padded. This machine will iron the most delicate lace without damage. It will even iron wet tissue paper without tearing it, thus demonstrating that it does its work without injury to the linen.

In connection with the Wash room is the Hand Wash department where all woolens, silks and laces are washed by experienced women just the same as they are done in the home. All badly worn garments and those of a color which is liable to fade or run, are sent to this department.

Laundry by the Pound.

By the Yale method the housekeeper is relieved of the Wash Day with all its dirt and drudgery, and considering the cost of labor, fuel, soap, starch and other material, there is no economy in keeping the disagreeable work at home. This has been demonstrated at the Brown-Yale Company's plants in Duluth and Superior, where they handle each week more than ten tons of this family work. To have and hold this large amount of trade where servant girl labor is plenty and not high priced, argues that the plan is right.

To obtain the price of five cents per pound the entire family work is required. This must consist of bed and table linen and articles of wearing apparel, all of which will be promptly returned, the flat work ironed and the wearing apparel ready to iron. Bundles which contain only wearing apparel will be eight cents per pound and will be washed, starched and dried. Shirts, collars and cuffs, and lace curtains are not included in the pound work.

The attractiveness of the Rough Dry is best illustrated by a sample bundle taken from the last week's work which contained the following articles:

At Portland Rough Dry Prices.

4 sheets at 28c	$1.12
10 towels at 1c [illegible]	.10
4 slips at 2c [illegible]	.08
1 table cloth [illegible]	.10
7 napkins at 1c [illegible]	.07
5 rags at 1c [illegible]	.05
6 handkerchiefs at 1c [illegible]	.06
4 pieces underwear at 6c [illegible]	.24
2 night dresses at 6c [illegible]	.12
1 skirt [illegible]	.10
2 waists at 9c [illegible]	.18
3 socks at 3c [illegible]	.09
3 stockings at 3c [illegible]	.09
52 pieces	$1.28

At Five Cents Per Pound.

52 pieces, 18 pounds	$.90

The Brown-Yale Company comes to the Pacific coast to establish a trade, asking no favors except the privilege of demonstrating their ability to produce a fine quality of work, not only on shirts, collars and cuffs, but family work as well. It would be folly to build and equip a plant as they have in Portland (and it is second to none on the coast), unless there was a demand for their product.

People are being educated to the difference in laundry work, all of which is not alike. Good laundering does not merely happen. It is the result of steady, determined effort along correct lines. There is no secret about good laundry work, and the management will always be glad to show their plant and explain their methods.

HERE IS W. J. "FINGY" CONNERS, THE POLITICIAN

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 15.—When Norman E. Mack was proposed for the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee there was one geographical reason which urged his selection, and yet by a strange paradox this same geographical reason was the state of New York. It was good politics to go to New York for a national chairman after Nebraska, Indiana and the west had been given both places on the national ticket. But it looked like hazardous politics to attempt to pick a New York Democrat for the position because of the bitter factionalism apparent in the Democratic ranks of the Empire State. It was a conundrum hard to solve. Mack possessed the ideal qualifications, the ideal personality and the ideal experience for an ideal chairman except "Fingy" Conners. Mack was a power in New York and is—but there was Conners. Unfortunately both of these strong men were at the opposite ends of those Democratic factional tangles which makes New York famous. The fact that Conners temporarily capitulated and that Mack temporarily buried the hatchet, was striking testimony to the political sagacity of both. Conners agreed to the Mack appointment; in fact, he indorsed it. Mack publicly announced that his prestige as national chairman is not to be used in any way in New York state politics. Until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, therefore, the Conners-Mack feud is to slumber. No man who knows the men, however, harbors any doubt that the truce is other than temporary. And thereby hangs a tale—the tale of "Fingy" Conners.

Chairman of Democrats.

Today Conners is chairman of the Democratic state committee of New York. He is side partner to Charles F. Murphy of Tammany in the complete control of Democracy in New York. He was one of the most powerful figures in the Denver convention. He is richer far than is the ordinary allotment of the American millionaire. His home is in Buffalo, where he revels in the ownership of extensive property. He conducts one of the largest business enterprises on the Great Lakes. And 30 years ago he was the commonest sort of a dock walloper. Such is the measure of glorious American possibilities.

Conners was born in 1857. At the age of 12 he was plunged into active life as steward's assistant on one of the old lake passenger steamers. He served in [illegible] and similar capacities until he grew into the dawn of his great physical strength. Then he piled on lumber for a railroad and finally graduated into a dock laborer.

By this time Conners had lost his thumb and won his nickname. The accepted version of this interesting tale says that Conners and a playmate were [illegible] back and forth of their a[illegible]. "I bet you," said the playmate, "you don't dare to let me chop your finger." "I'll bet you ain't got the nerve to chop it," said the child Conners. "You get a cleaver." Conners laid his [illegible] on the block and the [illegible]. Down the street ran youthful Conners waving his bloody stump and yelling, "He chopped me finger." For the rest of his career "Fingy" Conners fought with a crippled left hand and an euphonious nickname.

First Investment.

Conners' first investments were in saloons. Two saloons in the dock district placed him in close touch with docking activity. At the time of one of the periodical violent strikes on the Buffalo docks Conners found his golden opportunity. When the dock laborers struck the lake steamship companies had difficulty in securing longshoremen to handle their freight and upon them fell the burden of the strike. Conners stepped into the breach, approached the companies and offered to unload the freight at a fixed rate. He got a contract from the Union Steamboat company and he handled his men so well that he pleased not only the transportation companies, but the men themselves. From that small beginning his business has grown until he is one of the greatest freight handlers in the country. His string of establishments spread from Buffalo to Milwaukee. He says he is the largest employer of individual labor in the country and his weekly pay roll averages from 4,000 to 6,000 men.

Conners' career in freight handling has been most spectacular. He has had to deal with probably the toughest class of men on earth. But Conners has been tough enough for the toughest proposition he has ever had to face. He has been through a remarkable strike—and won it. He has been through another strike and lost it, but he has made capital out of both. In the course of the latter trouble a story is told which is highly suggestive of the bulldog anger and vengefulness in the man's makeup. At the end of his trouble in which he had been beaten, he went into the street war of Buffalo with his gang at his back. Down the street came a Pole, an opposition leader among his own countrymen. Conners called to him and the Pole, thinking this was an invitation for a parley, approached. Conners was carrying a heavy crooked cane. He hooked the crook about the Pole's neck, jerked him close and split his scalp with two pulls of the stick. Such tales as this go far toward enthusing Conners' enemies with a wholesome respect, which keeps them at a distance and under their opposition.

Volumes could be written about Conners in business, Conners in society and Conners in politics. He has tried a hand at many things—ice making, beer brewing, street railways, stocks—but his freight business is the backbone of his fortune. Socially he has erected one of the finest homes in Buffalo and has [illegible] long and assiduously is his social rise. Politically he has been both Republican and Democrat. He never ran for office except for alderman, [illegible] he was defeated. Since then he has preferred to be a dominant factor rather than a defeated candidate.

But Conners has made himself a power and a success and he is entitled to the full fruits of his glory.

Personally he is a study. Will Irwin described his features recently in Collier's as follows:

His Face.

"His face is solid and hard and tough, overlaid with muscle rather than fat or putty. A short, hooked nose, a snapping [illegible] mouth, wide, thin lips, tight shut and turned down at the corners." After Will Irwin had interviewed "Fingy" Conners he suggested that his published opinion of Conners might not agree with his own. Conners' mouth [illegible]. His short neck craned forward and this came out: "Say anything about Conners, but nutting. When you say Conners it means something or you wouldn't say it, see?"

Today Conners is well dressed and shows every appearance of the prosperous substantial citizen, but this is a [illegible]. When the social rise of "Fingy" Conners was just commencing it is said that he took his railroad pass as publisher of the Buffalo Courier and boarded an Erie train. He presented his pass to the conductor. The conductor could not believe that the man with the pass could possibly answer to a dignified description like "William J. Conners, publisher Buffalo Courier," and he [illegible]. Conners roared like a bull. At the next station the conductor wired to the proper authorities as follows: "Man representing himself as William J. Conners presents Conners' pass. Think he is a fake. Looks like a prize fighter and talks like a [illegible]." Back came the answer: "That's him."

First Directóire Gown Worn in Portland

Angela May, Prima Donna Contralto, of the Imperial Opera Company.

CREDITORS PRESS MILTON W. SMITH

Prominent Portland Attorney Owes Large Amount and Faces Bankruptcy.

Milton W. Smith, one of the well known attorneys of the city and reputed to be a man of considerable wealth, is to enter the bankruptcy court tomorrow with liabilities approximating [illegible]. His assets are said to consist of a number of small lots in the outskirts of the city and his residence [illegible] Portland, which is one of the large properties of that part of the city. Mr. Smith's law library was attached by the sheriff as security for a note of [illegible] suit to collect which was begun Friday.

Two suits have recently been filed against Mr. Smith, one was to collect a note for [illegible] given to secure a loan made by George Krieg and the other was on a note for $3,000 given as security for a loan made by [illegible].

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Smith was held Friday afternoon and at that time Alex Sweek, attorney for Mr. Smith, arranged to file a petition in voluntary bankruptcy either Saturday or Monday. The petition was not filed yesterday. It is understood that should the suit not be filed by Mr. Sweek that the creditors of Mr. Smith will ask that he be declared a bankrupt. Among the liabilities of Mr. Smith, besides the two notes already mentioned, is an account with the Meier & Frank company for approximately $1,100, an account with Olds, Wortman & King for $[illegible]; one with Feldenheimer for $[illegible], one with Lipman & Wolfe for $[illegible], and an account with the First National bank for $[illegible].

Bend will soon have a national bank.

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