

WAR TO BE WAGED

Republican Insurgents Vow Vengeance Upon Tyrannical Speaker and Upon the Tricky Aldrich as Well—Middle West in Revolt.

By John E. Lathrop.
Washington, Aug. 7.—If Grover Cleveland subtracted material from his high standing as a statesman by permitting the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill—which he branded as a thing abhorrent to become a law, then he has done no less by signing the Payne-Aldrich bill. The Wilson-Gorman bill was exactly what the middle west, neither consistently protectionist, free trade nor moderate degree any one of the several factions of the Republican party—the high protectionists, the low protectionists, the free raw material advocates and the protected raw material advocates. It does not redeem the party's pledge to revise the tariff downward, a pledge enunciated in the Chicago platform for revision, and then interpreted by Candidate Taft as meaning revision downward, and as further interpreted by the authorized orators of the national committee, and as still further interpreted by the Republican newspapers of the middle west, where the real battleground was in the campaign.

The present claims that the so called concessions to President Taft, in the last days of the conference between the two houses, brought to pass redemption of the downward revision pledges, will not stand up to a close examination. The average rates of the Payne-Aldrich law will not be less than those of the Dingley law, which must be the standard from which to judge whether or not there has been revision downward.

Aldrich's Slight of Hand Trick.
The most transparent political trick ever worked was played by Aldrich upon the president. This trick will go down in the country's history as the manipulation of a pen and shell man at a counting house.

Aldrich knew he had to confront a demand for genuine downward revision. The bill as it left the house was not revision downward, though it was less objectionable than the senate draft. Aldrich got together the members of his body who retained status, and the interests demanding higher duties, effected trades and combinations and produced a bill that not only failed to revise downward, but effected a pronounced revision upward.

Then he sent the amended bill to conference and awaited the result. The country demanded redemption of the pledges of the party. The president, who had been misled by the Aldrich game, got frightened at the storm of protest. The entire bill had been constructed. He demanded certain specific alterations. In every slight degree some of them were changes downward from the Dingley rates, but in every other respect reduction of the industrial situation of any one of the monopolies now controlling production of the main necessities of life.

The multitude of other items remained unchanged, so that all he accomplished was to raise the Aldrich tariff downward, instead of revising the Dingley tariff downward and the net result is to leave the Dingley law not materially changed, which, of course, is not redemption of the party pledge.

Outrages of Rebellious Republicans.
This is the condensation of the tariff story as related by the Republican insurgent senators and representatives. I have embodied in this statement that which several of the rebellious Republicans have said to me within the week. Every element of this statement is the exact reproduction of Republican sentiment and represents the belief of Senators La Follette, Clapp, Nelson, Cummins, Dooliver, Beveridge and Bristol. They come from five middle western states, with this representation in the house: Wisconsin 11, Minnesota 9, Iowa 11, Indiana 12, Kansas 8, total 51.

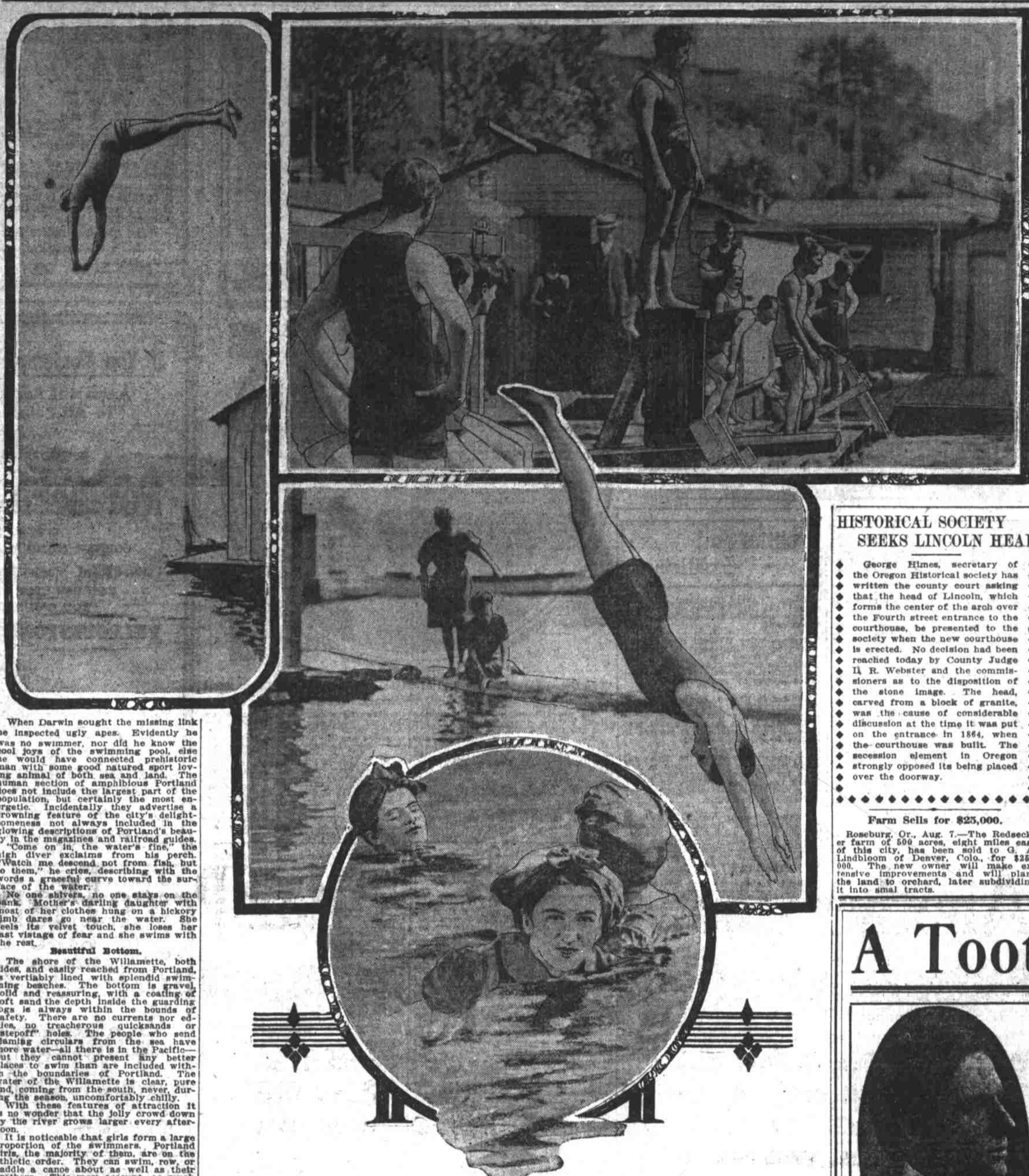
These senators are backed by house members who vote with them. The middle west is in open revolt. The real test in the house 10 days ago was on the vote to recommend the bill and the bill supporters won by only six. Had the Democrats who remained away from the house then, the bill would have been defeated.

May Defeat Cannon for Speaker.
Therefore, Speaker Cannon carried the bill not by his control of the house, but because of the dereliction of the Democrats. The speaker's power suffered mighty diminution at that moment. The Cannonites at once declared they could defeat the Danville man for reelection as head of the house. And this seems borne out by the political facts of the moment.

This, then, is one fruitage of the tariff fight. Two men have headed the high tariff army's two divisions—the senate and house. Senator Aldrich is the other head. "The interests"—that solve things always work under a common instinct of political graft—has been the commanding general. Cannon and Aldrich have been merely the convenient instruments to carry into statutory law the wishes of these interests. Hence, defeat for Cannon means the breakup of the existing combination; it forces readjustment of the entire fighting force of "business in politics."

Aldrich's Power Waning.
And, with Cannon defeated for speaker, the common people will have won a mighty victory. This is the meaning of this apparently futile fight, an apparent rout for the progressive forces.

Deep Blue Waters of the Willamette Lure When Warm Days Come



When Darwin sought the missing link he inspected ugly apes. Evidently he was no swimmer, nor did he know the cool joys of the swimming pool, else he would have connected prehistoric man with some good natured sport loving animal of both sea and land. The human section of amphibious Portland does not include the largest part of the population, but certainly the most energetic. Incidentally they advertise a crowning feature of the city's delight—swimming. There are a number of glowing descriptions of the city's beauty in the magazines and railroad guides. "Come on in, the water's fine," the high diver exclaims from his perch. "Watch me descend, not from fish, but to them," he cries, describing with the words a graceful curve toward the surface of the water.

Beautiful Bottom.
The shores of the Willamette, both sides, and easily reached from Portland, is veritably lined with splendid swimming beaches. The bottom is gravel, solid and reassuring, with a coating of soft sand the depth inside the guarding logs is always within the bounds of safety. There are no sharp rocks, no treacherous quicksands or "steep" holes. The people who send flaming circulars from the sea have more water—all there is in the Pacific—than they can present any better places to swim than are included within the boundaries of the city. The water of the Willamette is clear, pure and coming from the south, never during the season of the year is chilly.

With these features of attraction it is no wonder that the jolly crowd down by the river grows larger every afternoon. It is noticeable that girls form a large proportion of the swimmers. Portland girls, the most beautiful in the country, are in the athletic order. They can swim, row, or paddle a canoe about as well as their brothers. They are also very fond of anything else, for the roses in their cheeks.

Ideal for Rowboats.
When one becomes tired swimming there are boats and canoes and rowing. The most ideal of all rowboat rides is to be had on the Willamette.

It will be reflected in the senate. Probably Aldrich cannot be dislodged just now. But his dictatorial power has been largely broken. His turning of political tricks on presidents and the nation henceforth will not be accomplished so easily. The outcome of this special session, therefore, finally, means all truly progressive people to go into the coming congressional election with courage.

Great Britain, making a study of religious and social conditions. Rev. Charles Steele, secretary of the department of church and labor of the Presbyterian denomination, says that the British Brotherhoods are the great men's movement of the present day. Half a million men are united in this organization of laymen, which is doing wonders in reaching out after non-churchgoers to impress them with the ideals of religion, and is also acting far toward imposing the ideals of religion, and which is also going far toward imposing the ideals of brotherhood upon the state. The churches of Great Britain have been tremendously stirred by this movement. Every Sunday in London alone there are as many as 250 of these meetings, some with an attendance going as high as 2000 persons. Mr. Steele characterizes them as "bright, bold and brotherly." He says they are aimed at the man of the street, and are kept popular. They are usually for men only, and are in no sense a third preaching service. Great preachers as well as great statesmen and social economists are in constant demand for these addresses. The laymen themselves have developed a grasp of present religious and social conditions and a power to express their convictions that makes them a platform force.

etc. "It is the Hudson of the west," exclaimed one enthusiastic easterner, but yet another easterner says that the Hudson is not in the same class. An from no vantage point are Oregon's wonderful sunsets better seen than on the water. For here the dazzling colors of the sky blend imperceptibly into the softer tints of the river's surface. Portland people and their guests are learning that they will never know how beautiful the city and surrounding country is until they have seen it all from the water.

Brotherhood Movement Is World Wide Social Uplift

By the Religious Rambler.
Much is being made in religious circles in this country of brotherhood work, but Great Britain seems to be far ahead in this respect. The Brotherhood movement here is largely in the organization stage; it has not wholly found itself, but awaits the emergence of a great leader. On the other side the Brotherhoods are a working force, which not only hold every Sunday great mass meetings, attended by literally hundreds of thousands of men, but they also embody the social consciousness of the time. One who has recently been nonally, yet always social. Mr. Steele referred to in an article he had written for the Interior upon this very subject, in which he said that the speakers present such subjects as child labor, the temperance movement, old age pensions, or some other topic which is claimed the interest of the men at the time. He goes on to say that these social subjects are more thoroughly discussed by the working

men of Great Britain than they are by the men of the same class in the United States. The three objects of the Brotherhood movement in Great Britain as summarized by Mr. Steele are, "First, to lead men and women in to the kingdom of God; second, to unite men in brotherhoods of mutual help; third, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ."

Food and the Gospel.
In its department of social work the British Brotherhood promotes "Institutes for Social Fellowship." These are often maintained in separate buildings from the churches and supply various recreations, including gymnasiums, reading rooms, debating societies, study circles, etc. In the summer outdoor sports are maintained. An adjunct of the social institutes are the refreshment counters. Curiously enough, these are not only self supporting, but frequently a source of revenue to the Brotherhoods. They help maintain the popularity of the more altruistic departments. Much of the activity which is relegated to lodges in America is assumed by these British Brotherhoods, with their benevolent and thrift clubs, visitation of the sick and absentees, book funds—whereby a million books a year are circulated—labor exchanges and a variety of multifarious masculine activities differing with the needs and tastes of the locality.

Laymen Who Can Preach.
The surprising statement is made by Mr. Steele that there are 50,000 preachers in Great Britain alone from every walk of life, many of them from the ranks of the workmen. He points out that nearly all of the laymen leaders in parliament received their training as public speakers in the church, and that quite a number of them are lay preachers. With this force of men trained to public work, the extension of the Brotherhood movement and the uplift ideas which it embraces has been comparatively easy. These laymen also give themselves to straight out, old fashioned preaching, in streets, in chapels and in missions.

A New Battle Cry.
While the American men are feeling around for an issue and the leadership, having many officers but no great personality, their fellow churchmen on the other side have plunged into the broader brotherhood spirit of the time. Identifying themselves with the social trend of today. Whether or not the British churchmen are more sensitive to the mood of their time than men here may be debated; but certainly they have evolved an expression of it which has caught the British heart as a great passion. The Brotherhood hymn, which leads a collection of songs issued by the National Council of British Brotherhoods, is called "People's Anthem." It was written by Ebenezer Elliott, the son of a Rotterdam iron founder. It runs:

Alert to Living Issues.
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HISTORICAL SOCIETY SEEKS LINCOLN HEAD

George Himes, secretary of the Oregon Historical Society has written the county court asking that the head of Lincoln, which forms the center of the arch over the Fourth street entrance to the courthouse, be presented to the society when the new courthouse is erected. No decision had been reached today by County Judge I. R. Webster and the commissioners as to the disposition of the stone image. The head, carved from a block of granite, was the cause of considerable discussion at the time it was put on the entrance in 1864, when the courthouse was built. The secession element in Oregon strongly opposed its being placed over the doorway.

Farm Sells for \$25,000.

Roseburg, Or., Aug. 7.—The Redneck farm of 500 acres, eight miles east of this city, has been sold to G. A. Lindboom of Denver, Colo., for \$25,000. The new owner will make extensive improvements and will plant the land to orchard, later subdividing it into small tracts.

CHICAGO STUDIES TREE PROBLEMS

Homes of Wealthy Well Shaded While Poor Suffer in Sun Scorched Streets.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Speaking in jest, but by the fact that Chicago's motto is "Urbs in Hortis," which means "a city set in trees," City Forester Probst has observed that Chicago is not "set" but is the "setting" for trees. And while the setting is a rich one, its growth is very sparsely "set." All of which was vividly brought to Mr. Probst's attention during an automobile tour of inspection.

Where the trees are needed most—in the poorer quarters—they are absolutely lacking, says Mr. Probst, and by some eternal unfitness of things, where they are the least a necessity they flourish unparagonably. Down in the slums, for which the sun vindictively chooses the hottest of its rays, the shade tree is a thing unknown, while on the north side, the shade trees are abundant. Of the west there are lanes of "horts" that put to shame the immortal chestnut tree known as "sprawler."

"It is unequal, this having trees in spots," said Mr. Probst. "The folks who can afford the excellent tree specimens and have them in profusion do not require them for reasons of hygiene. Where it would relieve the heat, light and disease, it is a comfort to the suffering poorer people vegetation is scarce."

It could be easily overcome by a municipal nursery. The city department of forestry could then produce specimens for the poor districts and improve the sections where trees are now planted in a plenty that is a hindrance to true beauty and art in horticulture. "The bare, unshaded tree tops of the parts of the city where the smoke nuisance is worst," declared Mr. Probst, "is the worst of the city's ills, and what has been done to make the city look less like a desert."

NAMED AS ADVISER TO KING OF SIAM

New York, Aug. 7.—Jens Byerstrom Westergard of Chicago, has been named general adviser to the Siam government according to a cablegram from Bangkok. Westergard, who is now in Bangkok, where he has been serving for two years as assistant general adviser, will start for America within a week to make a short visit to his old home. After completing the course in the Chicago public school, Mr. Westergard, who is 33 years old, took a degree at the Harvard law school in 1898. He conducted a banking and real estate business in Chicago until he was appointed to the position in Siam. His work there has been so satisfactory to the king and the government that his quick promotion has followed.

Sails for Jungle.

New York, Aug. 7.—John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Akely, also of Chicago, and Frank Stephenson of Menominee, Wis., sailed today on the steamship Cedric, en route to Uganda and British East Africa, where they are to spend several months in hunting big game. It is possible that they will meet the Roosevelt party there, and Mr. McCutcheon has planned to make his cartoon contributions from the expedition. Mr. Akely will represent the Field Columbian Museum in an effort to obtain specimens of rare animals. He has been through the land to orchard, later subdividing it into small tracts.

A Tooth Ache



IS NATURE'S WARNING THAT YOUR TEETH NEED TREATMENT

Sometimes cavities appear without warning; but, if course, in time, if not filled, the ache would follow. Never disregard the warning, as the sooner you see a dentist the better. Few teeth would be lost if people acted promptly when any flaw in the teeth was first discovered.

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AGED INDIAN'S BODY IN KLAMATH LAKE

(Special Dispatch to the Journal.)
Klamath Falls, Or., Aug. 7.—The body of Sammy Andy, one of the oldest Indians on the Klamath reservation, found upper Klamath lake, appears to have been in the water for several days. It is not known when the old Indian disappeared or how he came to his death. The supposition is that he was accidentally drowned. Sammy Andy was more than 80 years of age. He belonged to the old Link river tribe, which to the palefaces and bore a good reputation.

Carpenter Is Gritty.

Tucson, Ariz., Aug. 7.—With his hip fractured as a result of his foot catching in a cattlesguard, while he was riding on the brakes of a passenger coach, E. G. Hyatt, a Kansas City carpenter, managed to retain his hold on the rods and rode 35 miles, from Redrock to Tucson, on a Southern Pacific train last night. He was discovered here by trainmen, exhausted and almost unconscious, and sent to a hospital.

Amur River Customs.

Peking, Aug. 7.—The Chinese maritime custom house at Aigun, on Amur river, has been put into operation. Mr. Korotovitz, the Russian minister to China, has taken the position that the collection of customs there constitutes a violation of the treaties of Aigun and St. Petersburg, and as a result the question of navigation of the Amur river is raised.