

CONGRESSMEN AS SEEN BY SELVES

Congressional Directory With Its Biographies of Members Reveal Vanities of Men.

(United Press Lead Wire) Washington, May 27.—A neat little study in biographies has just been issued by the government printing office. It is a red-bound volume of 475 pages, called officially, "The Congressional Directory."

A goodly part of the book is devoted to the biographies of the congressmen and senators. They are all autobiographies; or at least prepared by friends of the subject. They range from 17 words, contributed by Representative Redfield, of New York, as his life history, to 534 words, embracing the events which marked the career of Charles Manly Steadman, of North Carolina.

The senatorial biographies are less interesting to the reader after knowledge than those submitted by members of the lower house—and particularly the new members. There are a good many who don't hesitate to heap encomiums on themselves. Among these is Adam Brown Littlepage, of West Virginia, who remarks:

"He (that is, himself) bears the reputation of being a very grateful man, never forgetting a kindness, and is faithful in his friendships and thoroughly reliable. He stands for the under man in life. Works hard, late and early as a congressman, and is reflecting credit upon the country by his many, conservative and wise courses in Washington of the state from the days of his election up to and including the present."

Representative Eschiel Chandler, of Mississippi, who is a veteran member, says naively that his family "have been prominently identified with the history of the state from the days of his election up to and including the present."

Representative James Alexander Daugherty, of Missouri, sets down the fact that he is regarded as one of the strong men in the Missouri delegation.

Representative J. J. Kindred, declares in his sketch, that he "has in no sense been a politician." Representative Charles E. Patton, of Pennsylvania, declares that "his agricultural experiments have been of great benefit to the community."

A careful count of the biographs of the members of the house reveals the fact that out of the 398 representatives, delegates and commissioners, 46 are lawyers. Twenty-six members neglect to state the nature of their business, so this is not a complete census.

Biographies Reveal Human Vanities. The biographies reveal many little oddities. Representative Fowler, (Democrat, Illinois), for instance, declares that although he enjoys a large personal income, he "has never taken the side of a corporation."

Representative John W. Langley, (Republican, Kentucky), tells that he has a father-in-law in the house. Representative Gudder, (Democrat, North Carolina); Representative Joseph E. Ransford, (Democrat, Louisiana), who is president of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, devotes nearly 100 words of his biography to a little boost for the organization. Representative George König (Democrat, Maryland) displays humor in his sketch by remarking of himself, "he is married and lives with his wife."

There are several entrants for the place of prize joker. Representative Wilder (Republican, Massachusetts) claims membership in the Masons (two lodges), Knight Templars, Shriners, and honorary membership in a G. A. R. post. Representative Chandler (Democrat, Mississippi) says he is a Baptist, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, Woodman, Beta Theta Pi, Knight of Honor, Elk and Knight of Pythias.

Representatives Wedemeyer (Republican, Michigan) and Austin (Republican, Tennessee) both served in the United States consular service—the one at Georgetown, British Guiana, and the other at Glasgow, Scotland. Representative George White (Democrat, Ohio) was a Klondiker in the days of the gold rush. Carl C. Anderson (Democrat, Ohio) records the fact that he began his career as a newsboy and a boot-black.

Representative J. J. Kindred (Democrat, New York), a physician, says he is an "expert on mental diseases."

Congressman William G. Brown (Democrat, Virginia) tells an interesting story in his biography of a neighborhood friendship with the late Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa. They were roommates at college. "While of opposite politics," Brown says, "they entered into a boyish pact to meet again in afterlife congresses."

Benito Legarda, one of the Philippine Island commissioners was formerly one of Aguinaldo's rebel cabinet at Malolos and vice president of the Philippine congress.

SCIENTIST TO IMPROVE ON PRICKLY PEAR

(Special Dispatch to The Journal) San Antonio, Texas, May 27.—One time may not be far distant when one can go out into a cactus patch and return with a basket of luscious prickly pears suitable for the table. The prickly pear, or cholla, has always produced a fruit which is edible and of very good flavor. This is sold in all the markets in Mexico and has frequently been eaten by residents of Texas. The difficulty, however, is the removing of the skin, owing to the great number of spines it contains. Professor E. C. Green of the South Texas Gardens in Brownsville, proposes to remove this objection. He is now experimenting with a number of varieties of the plant and expects to be able to make these bear a spineless fruit of a much higher grade than that which grows upon the plant in its wild state. He confidently expects that he will be able to make the cactus of Texas one of the most profitable and highly useful plants in the matter of producing fruit that has excellent food value. Already the leaves of the cactus have been utilized in making paper and the juice from the same in making alcohol, while the pulp has proved an excellent food for stock. It would seem from the progress made with this plant that its possibilities in modern economy are very large.

CLASS OF 1911 AT THE CRACK BAKER HIGH SCHOOL, SAID TO HAVE HIGHEST STANDARD IN OREGON.



Left to right, top row—Elliott Finkelberg, Richard Langrell, Ray Finley, Harold Hart, Bessie Chambers, Erma Cole, Frank Jones. Second row—Maude Fleetwood, Grace Whited, Edith French, June Dodson, Marion Saxton, Floyd Howard, Claudia Jacobs, Roy Cook, Velma Cavin, Leland Finch. Third row—Helen Dean Harriet J. Shaver, Effie Webber, Inez Gardiner, Virgie Shafer, Hazel Herr, Fern Horn, Marie Churchill, Charlotte E. Patterson, Fluvia G. Hunstock. Fourth row—James Donald, Jennie Grabner, Earle Castle, Bernice Perkins, Libbie Perkins, Ednah Crouter, Minnie McKay, Everett Saunders, Hazel Willson.

STORIES OF FAMOUS POEMS

"The Blue and the Gray."
By Francis Miles Finch.
By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass
quiver.
Asleep are the ranks of the dead—
Under the sod and the dew,
Under the Judgment Day—
Under the one, the Blue,
Under the other, the Gray.

Those in the robes of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of ferns meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day—
Under the laural, the Blue,
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day—
Under the roses, the Blue,
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So, when the summer callets,
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal sun and dew,
The cooling drip of the rain—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day—
Wet with the rain, the Blue,
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous dead was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading,
No prayer battle was won—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day—
Under the blossoms, the Blue,
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding "overs" be heard,
They have laid out anger forever
When they laured the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day—
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

FRANCIS MILES FINCH'S poem, "The Blue and the Gray," has done more to heal the wound left by the Civil War than any other of the "robings of glory" to the conquered, or said, or any action by an individual on either side. Those beautiful lines—
"Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day—
Under the one, the Blue,
Under the other, the Gray,"

are so significant, respond so readily against the force of sectionalism, that they sum up the entire situation, not to forget but to remember impartially. The inspiration came to the author in a reflective moment. He was reading his paper and therein was printed a dispatch which told of "The women of Columbus Miss., animated by nobler sentiments than are many of their sisters, have shown themselves the impartial in their offerings to the memory of the dead. They strewed flowers alike on the grave of the Confederate and of the Federal soldiers."

This dispatch referred to a little company of grieving women in the Mississippi town, who were to the author in only its tragedy and its woe, cast their sectionalism aside and decorated the graves of the dead Yankee soldiers in their local graveyard with as much reverence as those of their own kin.

And with this sentiment in mind, he penned his poem—the poem setting out so beautifully the equality that lies in death. He gave to the conqueror his "robings of glory," to the conquered their "gloom of defeat." The poem carried with it the sublime message of peace. Most poems that contain its appealing strength, have been built to inflame the hearts of men to war, and the south alike, by the fine character of their "gloom of defeat." The poem carried with it the sublime message of peace. Most poems that contain its appealing strength, have been built to inflame the hearts of men to war, and the south alike, by the fine character of their "gloom of defeat."

Criticized at first by those in whom memories of the strife were still deeply rooted, it gradually found its conquering way through the nation, the north and the south alike, by the fine character of its motive and its humanity and truth of its appeal.

No known verses have ever produced a more powerful or more beautiful social effect than "The Blue and the Gray," and its genesis and history, therefore, are of much interest on every other ground than those of sentiment. It illustrates once again that many of our most popular and most enduring

poems have been written by poets practically unknown, just as the epoch making invention usually comes from some brain not connected with its special field of industry.

When Mr. Finch had completed his poetic fancy, he related the incident of the unselfish southern women to his friends, and read them the poem he had composed, and they advised its circulation as tending to help along very materially the sentiment it expressed. He selected, as the medium for this purpose, "The Atlantic Monthly," in which it appeared in the September number of that magazine in 1867.

When it was printed the author was given in the index as "F. M. Finch," a name entirely unknown to literature. As contributors to the "Atlantic" at this time were such eminent names as Oliver Wendell Holmes, E. C. Steadman, James Russell Lowell, John G. Whittier, Alice Cary, Theodore Tilton and other authors and poets well known in American literature. No contribution of any of these great literary lights ever enjoyed greater popularity, or more widespread circulation, than the verses of this then "unknown" poet.

The time was barely ripe for such a display of non-sectional sentiment, with the conflict over only a little more than two years, and it was several years before it began to take a strong hold on the public. By 1871 it had become almost universally known. The soldiers who had suffered so much on

either side, were the last to sanction the sentiment. The indignation of the northern soldiers was voiced by James M. Daisell, of the One Hundred, and Sixteenth Ohio volunteers, who wrote an answer to it that went the rounds of the press in that section.

This feeling, however, gradually wore away, for another force was at work along the lines of love, fraternity, sympathy and a reunited national family. Danelli's burning protest excited a temporary furor, and has long been forgotten. "The Blue and the Gray" has survived, and with each year more nearly expresses the general public sentiment as we all would have it exist.

Mr. Finch was a graduate of Yale university and it was there, as editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine," that the efforts of his pen first appeared. In the song book of his Alma Mater some of his contributions were long popular, such as "Gather Ye Smiles," "Smoking Song," "Nathan Hale" and "Linonia." He died in 1907.

All his life Mr. Finch had written verses, not for publication, but out of sheer love of such recreation. They were usually inspired by some national incident of interest. "The Blue and the Gray" was the only one of his poems ever published. "I did not feel," he said, "that the publication of poems was compatible with the dignity of a judge. None the less I have written poems all my life—light and grave, short and long."

Friars Frolic to Tour.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal) New York, May 27.—Everything is in readiness for the tour of the Friars' Frolic, which is to begin with a performance at the New Amsterdam theatre tomorrow night. The all-star company of the Friars will visit Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester and Boston, returning to New York for two final performances on June 8. The tour

will be under the direction of A. L. Erianger, with George M. Cohan as general stage director, supported by a competent staff. The company, which will travel in a special train, includes Mr. Cohan, William Collier, Lew Fields, Joe Weber, Raymond Hitchcock, Henry E. Dixey, George Evans, Nat Willis, Lew Dockstader, George H. Primrose, Emmett Corrigan, John Barrymore, Jerry J. Cohan, Carter De Haven, Gus Edwards, Andrew Mack, Eddie Foy, George Behan, William Rock, Harry Kelly, Tully Marshall and Fred Niblo. The

company of the Friars will visit Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester and Boston, returning to New York for two final performances on June 8. The tour

will be under the direction of A. L. Erianger, with George M. Cohan as general stage director, supported by a competent staff. The company, which will travel in a special train, includes Mr. Cohan, William Collier, Lew Fields, Joe Weber, Raymond Hitchcock, Henry E. Dixey, George Evans, Nat Willis, Lew Dockstader, George H. Primrose, Emmett Corrigan, John Barrymore, Jerry J. Cohan, Carter De Haven, Gus Edwards, Andrew Mack, Eddie Foy, George Behan, William Rock, Harry Kelly, Tully Marshall and Fred Niblo. The

company of the Friars will visit Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester and Boston, returning to New York for two final performances on June 8. The tour

will be under the direction of A. L. Erianger, with George M. Cohan as general stage director, supported by a competent staff. The company, which will travel in a special train, includes Mr. Cohan, William Collier, Lew Fields, Joe Weber, Raymond Hitchcock, Henry E. Dixey, George Evans, Nat Willis, Lew Dockstader, George H. Primrose, Emmett Corrigan, John Barrymore, Jerry J. Cohan, Carter De Haven, Gus Edwards, Andrew Mack, Eddie Foy, George Behan, William Rock, Harry Kelly, Tully Marshall and Fred Niblo. The

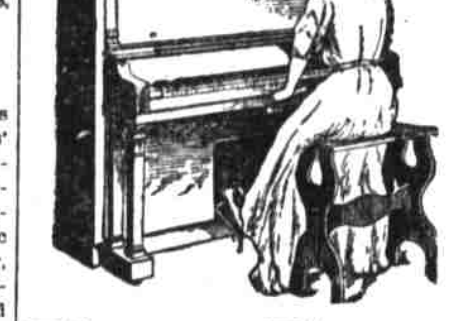
company of the Friars will visit Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester and Boston, returning to New York for two final performances on June 8. The tour

will be under the direction of A. L. Erianger, with George M. Cohan as general stage director, supported by a competent staff. The company, which will travel in a special train, includes Mr. Cohan, William Collier, Lew Fields, Joe Weber, Raymond Hitchcock, Henry E. Dixey, George Evans, Nat Willis, Lew Dockstader, George H. Primrose, Emmett Corrigan, John Barrymore, Jerry J. Cohan, Carter De Haven, Gus Edwards, Andrew Mack, Eddie Foy, George Behan, William Rock, Harry Kelly, Tully Marshall and Fred Niblo. The

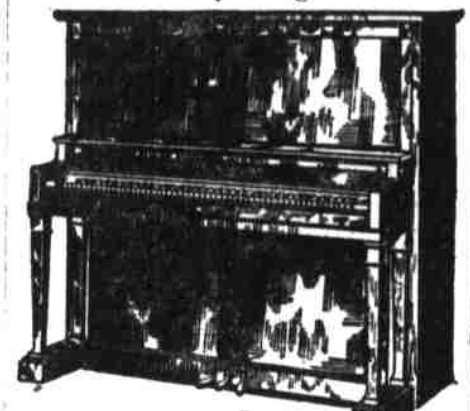
company of the Friars will visit Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester and Boston, returning to New York for two final performances on June 8. The tour

Pianos For Nothing Take Them Away

We mean without profit to us, as we are going out of business.



You can now secure a nice up-to-date player for \$375 up—just what they cost us—just because we are quitting business.



Upright Pianos
Never will you have another opportunity to buy nice high grade pianos at factory cost. They range from \$176 up. We're quitting business the reason.



Grand Pianos
If you can use a grand piano now is the time to secure it. Factory cost ought to be an inducement—especially at the price of a good upright.

We are Quitting Business
That is why we are offering our entire stock, including Talking Machines, Records and Player Music, at actual factory cost. And remember, all cash is not required. You can pay to suit your convenience.

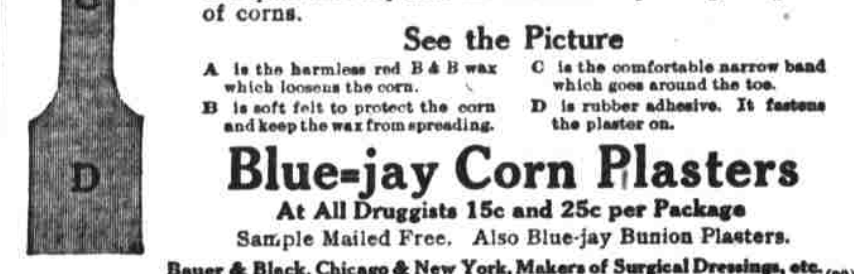
Used Pianos
We have some very nice used Pianos from \$97 up. Nothing like them in the city for the money. Do not buy a piano of any kind until you have seen us. It will pay you to do it.

Hovenden Piano Co.
106 5th St., Next to Perkins Hotel

How Millions Get Rid of Corns

Five million corns are removed every year by this little Blue-jay plaster. It is now used by more people—by fifty times over—than any other treatment for corns.

Blue-jay is applied in a jiffy. The pain stops instantly. You simply forget the corn. The bit of red B & B wax gently loosens the corn, and in two days you lift it out. No pain, no soreness, no inconvenience. Compare this way with the old-time ways for getting rid of corns.



Blue-jay Corn Plasters
At All Drugists 15c and 25c per Package
Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters.
Bauer & Black, Chicago & New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

Alveolar Dentistry

Does Away Entirely With Plates and Bridge Work

Mental Meanderings
Nature plays no favorites and neither does God. The only religion that rings true is the religion you make yourself. If you think you possess a value greater than the world recognizes, it is safe to presume you are mistaken. There are few great men. Simply because it takes a dense background of fools to set them off. The knowledge you get out of knocks is the knowledge that lifts you above the "push." If you think you can change values by changing the labels, you will never rank with such thinkers as Darwin and Huxley. The man who is intent on his job generally figures at the end of the season among those who hit above 300.

To become a philosopher read much, remember well and loaf. But to become a philosopher in dentistry, one must think and work. It is well to put some trust in God; but the more you put in yourself, the higher will be your rate of pay. Include your Alveolar teeth and the most beautiful of them are the most beautiful. They cannot be told from nature's product. We can imitate nature so nearly that we defy any dentist or layman to tell them from the most perfect natural teeth. Each tooth is set in its own socket, separate and distinct, spaced like natural teeth, where best to do so (use your toothpick or brush same as with natural teeth), lapped in on the other side, and in some cases we put them in crooked purposely to match and occlude with your other natural teeth. The work is so remarkable and so perfect that we cannot do it justice by a written description, nor could you believe it. It sounds too good to be true, but it can show you samples, counterparts of the work; let us see for yourself what it is. There are 12 Alveolar Dental Co. offices in the west. About 110,000 people in the United States are wearing Alveolar teeth. About 30,000 were supplied by the Alveolar Dental Co. About 8000 people of this city and state were equipped in this office, 95 per cent of these, if not all, will tell you that they are delighted and that it's the best investment that they ever made, if asked. We will give you as many as you care to see.

Price vs. Quality
There is a large percentage of people who know that the very best is the cheapest in most things. There is a small percentage of people who buy the best. The majority will not, on account of the higher cost. But there are enough who are willing to buy the best and who would have nothing but the best in dentistry, we are glad to state, to keep us busy. A word to the wise is sufficient. Take this advice from us: in dentistry, buy the best.

Alveolar Teeth Where Bridgework is Impossible.
If only your front teeth are left, say three or four or more, we can replace all those that have been lost on both sides, clear back, with perfect Alveolar teeth, whilst bridgework would be impossible even if you had eight or ten front teeth to the to. If you have only two back teeth on each side, say molars, we can supply all the front teeth that are missing with beautiful, serviceable Alveolar teeth. This could not possibly be done by any other method. And where bridgework work out in by supposedly high class dentists and replacing it with the beautiful and artistic Alveolar teeth. And, it is practically painless. No boring or cutting into the gums, nothing to be dreaded. Now, then, prices being equal, which would you choose?

Alveolar Dental Co., Dentists,
Portland, Abington Bldg., 105 1/2 3d St.
Seattle, Haight Bldg., 2d and Pine.
Terms to reliable folk.

performances will consist of a minstrel first part, an olio and an afterpiece, written by George M. Cohan.
Bust of Tom Moore.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal) Washington, D. C., May 27.—A heroic bronze bust of Tom Moore, the Irish poet, was unveiled in the Corcoran Art gallery this afternoon, on the eve of the 134th anniversary of his birth. The bust is intended to commemorate the memorable visit which the poet paid to this city in 1864.

Nature's Hair Restorer



Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

Sulphur is a Natural Element of the Hair
When there is not a sufficient amount of sulphur in the hair, it loses its life, color and strength, turns gray, and falls out. There are many forms of sulphur, but only one kind that is suitable for treatment of the hair and scalp, and that is the kind used in preparing WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY.

We Have the Secret, and We Give You the Benefit of It at an Exceedingly Low Price

For two or three years my hair had been falling out and getting quite thin, until the top of my head was entirely bald. About four months ago I commenced using Sage and Sulphur. The first bottle seemed to do some good and I kept using it regularly, until now I have used four bottles. The whole top of my head is now fairly covered with hair, and it keeps coming in thicker. I shall keep on using it a while longer, as I notice a constant improvement.
STEPHEN BACON, Rochester, N. Y.

50c. and \$1 Bottles, At All Druggists
WYETH CHEMICAL COMPANY
74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
Special Agent, Owl Drug Co.

Excursion Fares East Via

THE SAFE LINE

DURING THE SUMMER SEASON, 1911
From All Points on the O.-W. R. & N. Co.

To	FARES.
Chicago	\$72.50
Council Bluffs	
Omaha	
Kansas City	\$60.00
St. Joseph	
St. Paul	
St. Paul via Council Bluffs	\$63.90
Minneapolis direct	\$60.00
Minneapolis via Council Bluffs	\$63.90
St. Louis	\$70.00
Detroit, Mich.	\$82.50
Boston, Mass.	\$110.00
New York, N. Y.	\$108.50
Washington, D. C.	\$107.50

Stopovers going and returning. Final return limit October 31, 1911
One Way Through California \$15 Additional.

Vote 100 X Yes

The Greater South Portland Bridge City Election June 5

Location: Meade Street-Woodward Avenue (Elsworth Street)

BECAUSE Portland's rapid growth in population in the last decade demands better facilities for traffic and transportation. The same number of bridges are in existence now, with a three-fold increase of population.

BECAUSE The construction of the bridge would relieve the congestion of the existing overworked bridges.

BECAUSE Rapid transit is essential to the growth of any city.

BECAUSE Travel from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards would be facilitated and 60,000 inhabitants would be able to get to their business interests and work without the delays now encountered.

BECAUSE Safety of life and property in the southwest and southeast sides demand it; the concentration of the fire apparatus of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards would make it possible.

BECAUSE Of the protection of the harbor would not be endangered. It is the consensus of opinion that no more bridges can be built between the existing bridges and the now contemplated one. The proposed high bridge draw will seldom be opened. (Paid Adv.)