

JERSEY GOVERNOR AGAINST THE FIELD FOR NOMINATION

Political Observers Agree That Democratic Fight Has Resolved Into Struggle of Progressives vs. Conservatives

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)
Washington, Dec. 29.—Wilson against the field—that is now agreed upon by most observers as the status of the Democratic presidential nomination contest for 1912.

That the fight has resolved into one between the nationally progressive Democrats supporting Wilson and the conservative or reactionary Democrats supporting the other candidates, is probably the consensus of opinion here, with a mixture of the two elements in some instances, and particularly in Hearst's candidacy.

Sun May Boom Underwood.
Within a week definite determination has been reached to push the candidacy of Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, leader of the Democrats in the house, and it is understood here that the purchase of the New York Sun by William Rebeck is partly, at least, in the Underwood interest. It is claimed by informed men that the same capital that backs the New York Times has bought the Sun; and that the Times will continue to boom Harmon, while the Sun will keep alive the Underwood movement.

Auxiliary to these chief features of the situation is the plan to bring out favorite sons in all states where they can be successfully groomed. In Missouri, the candidacy of Speaker Champ Clark will be encouraged. In Virginia there is a movement among the machine Democrats to elect a delegation to vote in the national convention for Senator Thomas Martin, head of the organization in that state.

Other Boomer Part of Plan.
The Kern and Marshall booms in Indiana are part of the general plan of favorite son out-bringing, the purpose being to divide the field between as many anti-Wilson candidates as possible, and thus prevent the naming of the New Jersey governor on the first ballot.

With this in mind, encouragement is being lent to Governor Foss of Massachusetts, Mayor Gaynor of New York is hearing suggestions that he might prove finally to be the victor of the hour, and Governor Dix also hears the same hints.

The list, then, lengthens to Harmon, Underwood, Clark, Marshall, Kern, Foss, Gaynor and Dix.

It is being said in Washington that some of these men, when they discover that they cannot land the nomination, will turn to Wilson. It is at least true that some of the states with favorite sons in this list will go to Wilson so soon as they learn that their own candidate is out of the running. Some of the favorite son candidates, it is expected, will withdraw before the convention.

Alabama Strong for Wilson.
The chief Underwood boomer, Wilson Brown of Birmingham, Ala., who has been in New York, conferring with big business men, has told them that state cannot be held away from Wilson, when Underwood is out of the race, as it is the confident expectation he will be. Virginia sentiment is for Wilson, with Foss out, New England, it is believed, would supply many if not most of its delegates to Wilson.

Champ Clark is now recognized as one of the active anti-Wilson talkers, in so far as it can be judged by the atmosphere of his office here, where his secretary, Wallace L. Bassford, has for many months lost no opportunity to cite facts and alleged facts unfriendly to Wilson.

The result of these developments has been to single out the New Jersey man as thereby proven to be the leading candidate, with the whole field against him.

New Yorkers for Underwood.
The rejuvenation of the Underwood boom, recently referred to in dispatches from this bureau, was still further accelerated by the visit to Washington last week of a prominent man who brought word to the Alabama man that the influential men in New York were talking him very strongly for the presidency. Up to that time, Mr. Underwood had indicated a design to remain away from the recent dinner of the Southern society in New York, but upon receiving information that encouraged him, he reversed his decision, and did attend the dinner.

His visit was more than receptive candidates for the presidency and his speech was prepared with the intention of not injuring whatever boom might be growing for him in the north.

Rent a New Piano
New pianos to rent at \$4 per month; rent allowed on purchase. The Wiley B. Allen Co., corner 7th and Morrison streets.

Journal Want Ads bring results.

NEW YORKERS MAD ABOUT BAY CITY'S NEW 'BEAR' DANCE

Dancing Master for "Swells" Says "Grizzly Bear" Is Perfectly All Right if Not Overplayed.

New York, Dec. 30.—Can you dance the grizzly bear?
If you can't you must realize that there is a serious defect in your education. Because, in society, polite and otherwise, the grizzly bear is making the turkey trot look as prim and old fashioned as a square dance.

The other night the first young cotillon took place at Sherry's, but the manager of its happening was "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. For no cotillon was danced because of the almost universal desire of the younger set to dance the grizzly bear.

To be sure Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, recently announced that if the grizzly bear were danced in any of the halls of that city it would be sufficient warrant for a revocation of the license of the place in which it was allowed.

However, Mayor Fitzgerald's words are flung in his teeth by no less a person than Alviene, Frank Gould's old dancing master, and the instructor of many young men and women in the four hundred. Alviene declares the grizzly bear is a perfectly nice, useful, enjoyable dance, only like other good things, it may be abused.

Delightful in Its Correct Form.
"In its correct form it is quite simple and delightful," he explained. "It begins, with one two step measure, danced to one side, and a second two step measure danced to the other. Then, clasped with uplifted hands, the dancers take four half time steps in a circle. It is this move of the dance which is its distinguishing feature and from which the name was derived, for the motion combined with the uplifted arms reminds one of the picture of a grizzly bear rearing up and advancing to meet its enemy. After the half time steps the two step measures follow again, and then the grizzly bear motion is repeated.

"Personally I do not think the dance particularly pretty or graceful. But, like the Boston and other recent favorites, it lends itself to freedom of movement and a certain romping tendency common among young people. However, when it is properly danced, there is nothing offensive to modesty."

Admits Unseemly Possibilities.
But there are plenty of unseemly possibilities in the grizzly bear, improperly danced, and Alviene is quick to admit that.

"In certain circles even the name is not understood," he declared. "It is thought to mean that the dancers must stand extraordinarily close together, in imitation of the grizzly bear hug. That is why spectators have sometimes asserted that it resembled a hugging match. In this undignified and improper position the man extends his arms straight forward, resting each hand under the girl's arms. The girl puts her arms directly across the shoulders of the man, and they are as close together as they can be and move.

"Another vulgar variation of the way of holding a partner is shown when the dancers both crook their elbows out at the side holding them at stiff right angles to the body. Their hands meet in the middle, and the elbows of one partner rest lightly on the elbows of the other. Again the two are drawn close together in an undecorous as well as ungraceful position.

Most Offensive Feature of Dance.
"But the most offensive feature ever seen in the grizzly bear dance consists of the body movements. These made up the real reason the turkey trot was so severely condemned and they have been transferred without palliation to the new dance. They include a sideways swaying motion of the hips and a thrusting forward of torso or abdomen beyond the normal position.

"Needless to say, all these motions are not only ugly, but offensive to refined taste. They were originally copied from the most depraved stage dances, such as no decent person would practice, even professionally. But they certainly are an accepted part of the grizzly bear, as it is now and then danced. They are not confined to the lowest class of dance halls either; reckless gaiety gets the upper hand of social decorum more often than is generally thought.

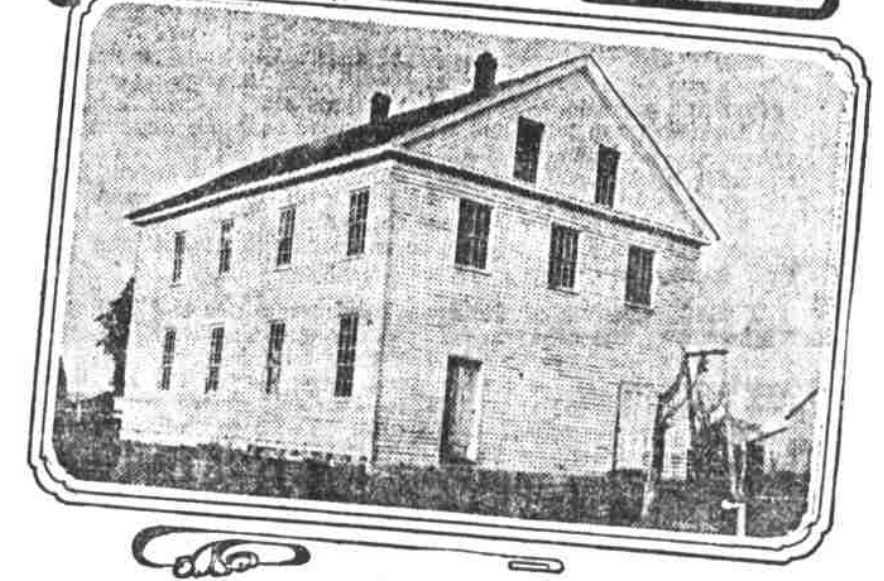
"Properly danced, the grizzly bear dance is all right; abused, it is not to be mentioned in the presence of ladies."

Deplores Society's Example.
The grizzly bear is one of the dances included under the ban of the committee on amusements and vacation resources of working girls, of which Mrs. Charles H. Israel is chairman.

"I think it is a great pity that society women should take up this disgraceful dance, even if they stick to a mild and refined version of it," says Mrs. Israel. "Their influence is so wide and far reaching. When the newspapers chronicle that Mrs. Somebody of

Model Rural School in Polk County

Country School Which Dates Back to 1855 Has Modern Equipment and Course of Study Especially Fitted to Needs of the Farming Districts.



Top—New Bethel High School. Center, left to right—W. A. Johnson, principal; Miss Eva Darr, Miss Florence Donohoe, teachers. Lower—Old Bethel Institute.

(Special to The Journal.)
Falls City, Or., Dec. 30.—Polk County bears the distinction of having located within its limits "the model rural school of Oregon." This honor was bestowed on Bethel school by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Alderman. This school is in the eastern part of the county and has, undoubtedly, the best rural school course of any school in the state. The building is situated about one mile and a half from McCoy, a small village.

To the visitor this school seems like an oasis in the desert, yet it has a history which dates back for 56 years. Some of the most prominent men in the state have had association with this school, which was first called the Bethel Institute and later the Campbellite academy. The school was founded March 2, 1855. It was granted a charter by the Territorial legislature January 6, 1856. The first board of trustees was composed of A. H. Farrar, president; S. O. Burnett, secretary; John H. Robb, treasurer; Sanford Watson, William L. Adams, Amos Harvey, and John E. Murphy. Funds for the erection of the first building were furnished by the donation of 140 acres of land by G. O. Burnett and the donation of 150 acres by Amos Harvey. Money, material and labor were furnished by others.

The land donations exceed 10 acres have been sold. The returns from the sale of this land, which amounted to \$2,200 were used for the building of the present institution. This school is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the state and some of the graduates are numbered among Oregon's best known citizens.

Some of the earlier teachers were: Dr.

Newport introduced and danced the grizzly bear at her ball it is only to be expected that young people seeking to be socially correct should imitate.

"How can we expect to arrive at a decent standard for dancing when we have continually to fight the assertion that suggestive dances are taking place in the homes of the leaders of society?"

"WOODEN SUBJECT" TO BE DISCUSSED BY CLUB
A program different from any that the Ad club has ever had is announced for the luncheon in the Hotel Portland next Wednesday.

"It will be a kind of a wooden subject and all the more interesting at that," said R. W. Raymond last night. Mr. Raymond has consented to act as chairman of the day.

"Logged Off Land Day" expresses the general idea of the luncheon. N. B. Coffman, president of the First National bank of Chetahs, also president of the Southwest Washington Logged-off Land association, also chairman of the executive committee of the Southwest Washington Development association, will speak on "The War Against the Stumps."

"No other man in the northwest has studied quite so deeply or to such result into the problems of utilizing logged-off lands," said Mr. Raymond. "The first wealth of the new land in its timber, but the wealth that will come from tilling it is just being found to be the greater and the more permanent to the builders of homes."

Lloyd J. Wentworth, general manager of the Portland Lumber company, will speak in particular reference to the problem as it relates to the state of Oregon, discussing the quantity, availability and proximity of transportation. A. W. Hendrick, former dean of Whitman college, will speak to the Ad club on "The Solution of the Problem," with particular reference to the interesting of eastern capital in clearing up the lands of the Pacific northwest. This is to be the first meeting of the Ad club for 1912.

An ancient emerald mine in Colombia, lost for nearly a century, recently was rediscovered by a native, guided by an old Spanish parchment map.

SLIM SKIRTS MAY SET MEN RIOTING

Parisian Workers Foment Over Great Decrease in Amount of Cloth Used.

By Paul Villiers.
(Publishers' Press League Wire.)
Paris, Dec. 30.—If there should be demonstrations against the fashionable Parisian dressmakers it would cause no great surprise, for thousands of workmen have been deprived of their means of livelihood, throughout France, because of the decrees of Dame Fashion in the matter of woman's dress, and when the French workman is deprived of work and feels aggrieved, his first thought is to "demonstrate" and tear things up. Hence it need cause no surprise if an army of the unemployed marches on Paris from Roubaix, center of the dress fabric industry, and breaks a few windows displaying hobbie skirts and the like.

I have written at times about how

the new styles have caused much distress in the fabric manufacturing districts. The whole cause of the troubles lies in the fact that, whereas in ordinary times eight yards of material were needed for the making of a dress, three or four yards now suffice "to envelope a body, however amply framed."

The chairman of the manufacturers' syndicate of Roubaix explains that the textile industry of the town has never known such a crisis. As only half the usual quantity is required, production has decreased in proportion, and there is no exaggeration in saying that 20,000 men and women at Roubaix have been compelled to remain idle. The money thus lost to earners the last year must amount to something like \$4,000,000.

Tariff Problem.
Another trouble is that of late a number of foreign markets have been closed to this trade owing to the rise in customs tariffs, and with regard to this point the chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce adds that the tariffs in the United States and Spain, which were formerly excellent customers are now virtually prohibitive. He is inclined to make the "vulgarization of sports" responsible for these new fashions. As women now go in much more for physical exercise, they want to dress like men or as nearly so as possible. This accounts for the taste of the tailor-made costume and for the adoption through exaggeration of the tight skirt, "in which women can neither jump nor walk, nor in a word move about."

Then, as the hobble skirt necessitates the suppression of the petticoat, which has not been worn for two years, there has been a decline in the manufacture of this "accessory," and it "further aggravates the crisis of the dress."

Another authority on this delicate matter, namely, the chairman of the Syndicate of the Dealers in Textiles, says: "Today in order to make the sack that serves as a skirt, one yard of material is enough, instead of several yards, as was formerly the rule. The parsimony in material has also spread to the corsage, with short sleeves called a 'kimono.' A square yard of material, instead of two, as heretofore, is utilized."

It would be sheer waste of time to moralize, as fashion is inexorable, whether its victims are poor work people, beasts—that is to say, members of the so-called brute creation—or innocent birds; but this review of the distress at Roubaix shows that it can condemn thousands to semi-starvation, while fantastic sums are lavished on costumes by women, who, if they only knew it, looked much better in simple attire.

An electrical elevator in a New York office building that travels to a height of 585 feet on each trip is believed to hold the world's record.

The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

Our Great Annual January Clearance Sale
Starts Tuesday, January 2nd, 1912

Our store will remain closed all day Monday, New Year's Day, and we take this opportunity to wish one and all



Every Article in the Store
Contract Goods Excepted
Now on Sale at Reduced Prices

That's the keynote of the values in this sale. The money-savings would not be desirable, no matter how great, unless the right kind of quality were offered with it. Every merchant tries to have a policy of money-making, but time has proven that the broad-gauge policy of both money-making and value-giving, which from the first has made this "Portland's Fastest-Growing Store," is the best and surest way. What we say in our advertisements about values is absolutely true and can always be depended upon. Our values are often surprising, but always reliable and never fail to meet competition.

HIRES BOYS TO PAINT HOUSE WITH EGGS
Weren't Any Too Youthful at That, So Everybody Got Arrested.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 30.—Eggs in Swoyerville borough, near here, are at a premium since Steven Copak discovered a new method of increasing the cost of living for the borough folk. Copak had a grievance against William Lavek, a neighbor, and in order to give vent to his wrath in the manner that would hurt, he bought all of the available eggs in that section.

He hired 11 boys for a penny each and ordered them to pelt the house occupied by Lavek. They pelted for an hour before the supply of eggs gave out. The house was covered from top to bottom with the scrambled eggs.

In his haste to secure the eggs, Copak was not discriminating and found the bad eggs cheaper. The odor was such that it was difficult to approach the house.

Copak and the 11 boys were arrested charged with trespass and were given a hearing before Squire Miller of Swoyerville. Copak was fined \$7.50 and costs. He told the justice that he had spent out of the money for eggs and could not pay up. He was committed to jail for 10 days. The boys were severely reprimanded.

To the Point.
From the Housekeeper.
A little girl received an invitation to a party which a friend was about to give. The invitation had been written by the small hostess. After surveying the note with delight for a few minutes the recipient said:
"Papa, I wonder if it's a birthday party?"
"Let me see the invitation,"
After a brief inspection he said:
"Yes, it must be a birthday party. It begins: 'Your presents is desired.'"

Journal Want Ads bring results.

A STORE WHERE LADIES CAN TRADE

NATIONAL WINE CO.

FAMILY LIQUOR STORE

HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

We have no swelled head on account of the superiority of our goods or the smallness of our prices. In these days of keen competition every merchant has to exert himself strenuously to get and keep trade. That we do this is proof of our earnest efforts to do so. And we are going to continue to give the public the best money value and the best treatment, confident that this plan will always receive the reward of increased patronage.

For the benefit of our belated customers, we will keep our store open all day New Years, and make deliveries up to Six o'clock.

Parties who have received letters in regard to "Old Smuggler Scotch Whiskey" kindly call at our store for samples.

NATIONAL WINE CO.

FIFTH AND STARK STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.
PHONES: MAIN 6499, A-4499.

SINGER'S NEW STORE

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335 Morrison St.
To
383 Alder St.

Will Close Out All Used Machines at Cost—Other Makes of New Machines \$20 and Up.

S. S. Sigel, Agt. 383 Alder St.