

Books and their Authors

STORIES OF THE GREAT RAILROADS. By Charles Edward Russell.—A book, no less than a piece of music or a picture, takes on a new significance when it has come in touch with the author or artist; there is a nearness and understanding which one never gets otherwise, no matter how familiar the name may be in print. That Mr. Russell was heard so recently on the Chautauqua platform at Gladstone park, will create a deep interest out here in his book, and secure for it many hundred readers it would not otherwise have enjoyed. As a speaker he was interesting and earnest, though in some instances radical and illogical, but as a writer he seems to have overcome these flaws and attained a nearness and understanding everything else startling and convincing.

If Mr. Russell's statements in his preface are true, plainly and baldly as he gives them—and it is common sense to believe they are true, for author and publisher would lay themselves open to criminal libel if they were not—it is certainly time that the people were waking up to a realization of the grip in which the corporations hold them. These are the charges he makes: "Most of the matter in this book originally appeared in Hampton's magazine in the form of separate articles. After the manuscript in chapter III had been taken to the magazine office, before there had been any publication, and when the article, in fact, had advanced no further than the proof stage, I received a letter from a railroad agent in a western city, displaying an intimate acquaintance with the article, attempting to refute some of its statements, and urging me not to print them."

"Again, while the chapter on 'Death Avenue' was lying at the office in proof, and two weeks before the magazine that contained it had been made up, a gentleman declaring himself to be a representative of the New York Central railroad and known in the office to be such, called with the information that he knew the nature and scope of the article, and that he intended to publish about the New York Central and he plainly intimated that unless it was suppressed the railroad company would withdraw all its advertising from Hampton's. The article was published and the railroad advertising was withdrawn."

"About two weeks before the publication of Chapter XIII, and while it, too, had advanced no farther than the proof stage, there came to the office of the magazine a gentleman that introduced himself as coming from Charles S. Melton, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company, which is made the subject of that chapter. He said that Mr. Melton understood that an article attacking the railroad company was about to be published in Hampton's, and that he was expressed it, 'full of lies,' and he came to warn the editor not to publish any such matter. In describing the article he showed such familiarity with it as a man could hardly have unless he had had it, though Mr. Hampton had believed that the article outside the office (except myself) knew of the existence of the article."

Proofs of the matter were now produced and the caller requested to indicate which of the statements were 'lies.' Each important sentence was read to him separately, and he was asked whether it were true or false. In every instance, except four, he was obliged to admit that it was true. The four instances to the contrary were either trivial or they were matters that Mr. Hampton himself knew to be accurately stated. He had told his caller at the beginning of the interview that he would change or omit every statement in the article that could be shown to be false. After spending the better part of a day in the careful consideration of the matter, sentence by sentence, there appeared to be nothing material to change. Nevertheless the visitor demanded that the article be not printed. He said that if it should be, the financial powers back of the New York Central would ruin the magazine and Mr. Hampton's name. The article was printed in the issue of November, 1910. From that time Mr. Hampton found it increasingly difficult to get any money at the bank. Even when he offered paper of the best kind, endorsed by four men of wealth, that had no trouble in borrowing money on their own account, the banks refused him all accommodation. Twenty-one banks and trust companies were approached with the same result. More than one declared a willingness to accept the paper for any other purpose than Hampton's Magazine. Several times the paper was accepted and subsequently, at some mysterious signal, rejected. The result was that Mr. Hampton was ruined, according to prediction, and his magazine was swept out of his hands."

It had a circulation of more than 400,000, and a very large advertising business, and not a bank in New York would advance it one dollar. Meantime, spies had made their way into the business office of the magazine, copied the list of stockholders, and these were besieged with circulars intimating that the concern was about to fail, and they had better protect themselves, with the inevitable result of destroying the magazine's credit and bringing upon it a swarm of frightened stockholders. These are the facts. The first of these articles referred to it that the author terms "The Revolt of Spokane Before the Interstate Commerce Commission." It is a history of that memorable fight, which involved many western railroads, over the freight rate to Spokane, which was the same as to the Pacific coast—a haul of 340 miles less. The figures are simply staggering, and unless one could master statistics readily much of the chapter would be unintelligible, but once mastered they are illuminating. The second reference is to the line of

the New York Central that is operated for miles through crowded streets and on the street level. The streets traversed have been named "Death Avenue." This chapter, too, is statistical, and amply makes out the early history of the New York Central and other eastern railroads. The last reference is the oft told tale of the New Haven railway and its branches, which have figured in romance as well as in scandal. It is the closing chapter of the book, and a fitting finale to an expose of graft, corruption and legalized robbers that is almost incredible. In conclusion the author adds:

"Such is the railroad business as at present conducted in America by high financiers. But do not attack it, for by so doing you impair the stability of our securities abroad, and judging from the protest of the financier, that must be a terrible thing indeed. Do not attack it. Quietly go down into your pockets and dig up the increased passenger rates, increased prices for commutation tickets, increased freight rates, increased cost of living. Because that is your duty as patient, obedient, well trained American citizens. But some day, looking over a story like this, you might care to ask yourselves two little questions: How are the real rulers of America? How long can we continue this process of piling up capitalization and increasing the cost of living? Questions, indeed, that are long every American will be forced to answer. Charles H. Kerr & Co. Price \$1.00.

"The Guest of Hercules," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson.—It is learned from very good authority that Mary Grant, the charming heroine, has a prototype in real life. The young woman from whom the character was taken was a poor relative of a well known Catholic peer of Great Britain—went to a convent school as a child, and remained as a novice, as Mary did. But she took her final vows as Mary did not. Then as in Mary's case, a large legacy came. She regretted her vows and was released. With all her money and ignorance of life—and not even a maid to take care of her—she made straight for the Riviera, where

she became the sensation of the season, as Mary did. Mary stayed at Monte Carlo, and she at Mentone, but otherwise they did many of the same things, making themselves innocently conspicuous in the same way. But Mary is not the only character from real life in "The Guest of Hercules," for word comes from the other side that all the habits of Monte Carlo and Mentone "fit caps" to their neighbors from "The Guest of Hercules." They all think they know which one each character was taken from, and what gave the Williamsons the idea of each incident. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.25.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY

- BIOGRAPHY.**
Bennett—The Grand Babylon Hotel; a fantasy on modern themes.
Gordon—Letters of General C. G. Gordon to His Sister; M. A. Gordon, 1902.
Hearn—Lafadio Hearn; by N. H. Kenward, 1911.
Scott—Edinburgh Under Sir Walter Scott; by W. T. Frye, with introduction by R. B. Stewart.
Thomas A. Becket—Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury; by W. H. Sutton, 1910.
- BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.**
Bernhard—Foremister Reichardt; Roman.
Coulvain—Au Cœur de la Vie.
Hartwig—Alpenrose; Roman; Fr. in 1.
Lanson—Histoire de la Littérature Française; ed. 11. rev.
DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.
Forrest—A Tour Through Old Provence, 1911.
Garlanda—The New Italy; a Discussion of its Present Political and Social Conditions, 1911.
Johnson—Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes; 1911.
McCallough—Engineering as a Vocation, 1911.
Stout—Stout—New Zealand, 1911.
Ward—The Roman Era in Britain, 1911.
- FICTION.**
Calthrop—Perpetua; or, the Way to Tintin.
Erskine—The Mountain Girl.
Gilles—Kallistratus, an Autobiography.
Inkson—Paradise Farm.
Lee—The Widow Woman; a Cornish Tale.
Nardo—Betsy Wages, B. A.
FINE ARTS.
Ashbee—Should We Stop Teaching Art? 1911.
Barnard—Practical photo-micrography, 1911.
Erenner—Book of Song Games and Ball Games; adapted for school use. Ed. 3. 1910 (with music).
Fulk—Old Devonshire Dances, n. d. (with music).
Graham—Shakespearean Bidford Morris dances. Ed. 2, n. d. (accompaniments for violin and piano).
Holmes—Commercial Rose Culture, 1911.
Hughes—May-pole Exercises; a collection of exercises compiled for use of teachers in infant schools, n. d. (with music).
Isaacs & Rahlsom—Konigsleider (royal children); a guide to Englebert Humperdinck's and Ernst Roemer's opera, 1912.
MacLellan—Swedish Recreative Exercises for School and Playground, n. d.
Mather—Men I Have Finished With, 1907.
- LITERATURE.**
Singleton—How to Visit the English Cathedrals, 1912.
Curtis—Ars Ectes Videndi; being essays contributed to "The Easy Chair," 1899.
Gosse—Collected poems; 1911.
Magaril—Entertainer and Entertained, 1911.
Masfield—The Tragedy of Pompey the Great, 1911.
Walden—American History by American Poets; 2 vols.; 1911.
- RELIGION.**
Brooke—The Onward Cry, and other sermons, 1911.
- SCIENCE.**
Bowers—An Elementary Treatise on Analytic Mechanics, Ed. 21; 1910.
Galing—With the Trees, 1903.
Hobson—The Gyroscope, 1911.
McMahon—Hyperbolic Functions, Ed. 4, enl., 1908.
- SOCIOLOGY.**
Griffin—The Young Folks' Book of Etiquette, 1905.
Laughlin—Banking Reforms, 1912.
Owen—Woman Afloat; the Menace of Suffragism, 1912.
- USEFUL ARTS.**
American School of Home Economics—The Profession of Home Making, 1911.
Andrews—Color and its Application to Printing, 1911.
Bresoner—Practical Lumberman, Ed. 2, 1911.
Whitlow—The Important Timber Trees of the United States; a Manual of Practical Forestry, 1912.
Griffith—Care of the Baby, Ed. 8, rev., 1911.
Henry—Practical Cement Work; an Elementary Treatise on Cement Construction, 1911.
Kelly—The Expert Sign Painter, 1910.
Kennedy—Application of Hyperbolic Functions to Electrical Engineering Problems, 1912.
Kinne—Equipment for Teaching of Domestic Science, 1911.
Schroeder—Industrial and Commercial Geography for Use in Schools, 1910.
Prior—Operation of Trains and Station Work, 1908.
Schubert—Rubber, 1911.
Schofield—Health for Young and Old; its Principles and Practice, 1911.
Shryer—Analytical Advertising, 1912.
- BOOKS ADDED TO THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.**
National Board of Fire Underwriters—Lith of Electrical Fittings, 1911.

Nicknames of History

Pig Iron Kelly



Born in Philadelphia, April 12, 1814. Died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1890.

WILLIAM DARRAH KELLEY PICTURESQUE AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN.

NO MAN in American public life who began and ended his political career as a member of congress was more widely known than "Pig Iron" Kelley, who also fell heir through his long service to the title "Father of the House." He received his first nickname through his staunch tariff views, and especially in his protection of the "pig iron" industry of Pennsylvania. William Darrah Kelley was born in Philadelphia on April 12, 1814, and at the time of his death he was the senior member of the house of representatives at Washington. His success in life must be attributed to his own efforts, for his father died when he was a mere child. His first employment was as a reader in a printing office in his native city, after which he spent seven years as an apprentice in a jewelry house, from which he accepted a position in Boston.

Kelley's stay in that city had a marked effect upon the broader career which ability, industry, and perseverance were to open to him. It was his good fortune to come into contact with men of high attainments, whose influence and example fired his ambition and directed it into profitable channels. Kelley's first public appearance was in a dramatic debut. The postmaster of Boston, Nathaniel Green, heard it and gave the young orator a clerkship, and George Bancroft, afterwards the historian, gave him the use of his library, as well as a position under the government, leaving him leisure to prepare for Harvard.

Young Kelley returned to Philadelphia and Colonel James Page suggested that he study law. "Why don't I go to congress?" said Kelley, the one thing seeming to him as practicable as the study of law. He was elected to congress in 1837, and at once made a name for himself. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His force as a public speaker attracted attention at once. From prosecuting attorney he was nominated to the bench by Governor Smith, one month before he was 32 years of age.

Although in early life he was a Democrat, he changed his political views and in August, 1856, he was nominated in the fourth congressional district of Pennsylvania. This district being so strongly Democratic, he was elected. He succeeded in being elected in the same district in 1860, and he held the office continuously from that year until his death, January 9, 1890, or for 30 years. In the discussion of the Morrill tariff bill of 1861 he strongly advocated the tariff, and at a place-hunter's plea he was regarded by many as the greatest speech on the tariff question ever delivered in the American congress. It was "Pig Iron" Kelley's boast that he never held an office which he had not resigned. He had more than a dozen times been a candidate for re-election to congress, finally yielding his personal desire to the wish of his constituents. In 1870 he wanted to retire, but consented to re-election with the proviso that he was not to be expected to act as an office-holder. He had often advised a constituent to devote his time and ability to a more certain employment.

One of the secrets of Congressman Kelley's strength on the tariff question was that he had explored it to the bottom through all its ramifications. Even in the last few years before his death he was always prepared to answer a question or make a three-hour speech on the subject, always mastering his ample resources, never disconcerted, ever instructive and forceful. For a man of experience in public life, Congressman Kelley was one of the least skilled of politicians; indeed, he lacked about everything which makes the politician. He was plain spoken to bluntness, sometimes brusque in manner, never hesitating to express an opinion without concerning how it might be received. He would make rattling speeches on the stump, but didn't take kindly to "mixing," which required the paying of petty personal compliments without stint. Judge Kelley was always busy, and better than most men understood how to economize time. Up to a year or so before his death, he conducted an immense correspondence, to which he was able to attend promptly with the aid of an accomplished shorthand secretary. The secretary wrote a plain hand, but the judge could not boast much of his penmanship. One of his constituents, who received a letter penned by the secretary and signed by the judge, said: "Judge Kelley writes first rate until he has said 'yours truly,' and then he writes his name as though he was tired." The "William D." was open to recognition, but the "Kelley" might have been anything.

During his long service in congress he had filled the membership of all

Three special features of the August Century, the midsummer holiday number, printed in tint, will be: (1) Eight full-page reproductions from lithographs drawn by the noted etcher, Joseph Pennell, on a special sketching trip to the canal zone undertaken for the Century last February. These lithographs reproduce pictures of the lock-gates at Pedro Miguel, the building of the Pedro Miguel lock, the Miraflores lock, the great locks of the great Gatun lock and the great "cut" looking toward Culebra, mostly views not longer to be seen since the water was let in. (2) Six gay decorative panels by Maxfield Parrish, now first published. (3) "Tours in the Tropics," a group of vigorous pictures of horses by Paul Branson. There will also be a striking cover in color by Thornton Oakley and pictures by a number of other artists, including Oliver Herford, Yohn, Birch, Gruger, the Boutet de Monvels, father and son. Meredith Nicholson is a close friend of Governor Thomas A. Marshall, the Democratic candidate for vice president. In dedicating one of his recent stories, "The Siege of the Severed Tailors," to Governor Marshall, Nicholson wrote: "My Dear Governor: It was ordered by the franchises of destiny that you become the chief executive of a state in which the telling of tales brightened the hunter's campfire and cheered the lonely pioneer's cabin before our people learned the use of ink; and the supreme fitness of this lies in the fact that you are yourself the best of story tellers and entitled, for your excellence in this particular, as well as for weightier reasons, to sit at the head of the table in that commonwealth to which you are both bound by many and dear ties." Mr. Nicholson's latest novel, "A Hoosier Chronicle," is listed in the July Bookman as one of the three best selling books throughout the country. Houghton, Mifflin Co.

THOUSANDS TO ATTEND GROCERYMEN'S PICNIC

Grocers of Portland and of Vancouver, Wash., will close their stores next Wednesday and with their friends will hit to Bonneville to enjoy the grocers' 12th annual picnic. A number of jobbing and manufacturing houses of the city will close Wednesday also to enable their employes to attend the affair. It is estimated that 6000 persons will attend. Approximately 3500 tickets have been sold already. Five special trains will leave the Union depot for Bonneville at 8:30 a. m. and leave Bonneville for the return trip at 7 in the evening. Special cars will be reserved for merchants and their families who reside at Vancouver. That the picnic will be widely attended by grocers of the Willamette valley is attested by the fact that a number of them living at Albany, Salem, Oregon City and other towns have written for reservations. There will be something happening every minute of the day, according to those having the picnic in charge. All forms of picnic fun making will be provided. Dancing, ball games, races for boys, girls, men, women, the fat, the lean, short and long and a number of other contests are on the program. Prizes will be awarded the winners. The list of prizes that are to be awarded aggregate \$50 in value. In addition to a ball game between the Salesmen's baseball team, and the grocers' nine, 14 contests will be held. They include a commission men's peanut race, women's tug of war (married women vs. single), a rolled oats race, a "hot air committee," grocers' wives' potato race, ladies' egg race, a pie eating contest and a free for all pursuit of a greased pig, the prize being the pig. Several special prizes will be awarded also, including one for the oldest grocer on the grounds and the largest family in attendance. Austria has equipped its largest navy yard with a floating derrick especially designed to lift submarines.

Any Book

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"Try New Life" Within Reach of All

Blood Made to Flow as Nature Meant It to

If you are suffering with rheumatism in any form, would you give a few cents per day to cure it? If you cannot pay all cash we will sell you "Try New Life" with a small payment down and a little each month, or you can pay by the week if you prefer.

Why suffer when you can be cured? COME IN AND SEE THIS WONDERFUL machine that is being demonstrated at 367 MORRISON STREET, corner of WEST PARK, JUST EAST OF OLDS, WORTMAN & KING.

Demonstrators are not there to sell unless you come to buy. This demonstration is being carried on by the Hamilton-Beach Sales Company to prove to the public the wonderful merits of "Try New Life." It costs you nothing to see for yourself.

Thousands of Portland people have already availed themselves of this opportunity during the past two months and hundreds have bought machines for their homes and are recommending them to their friends. This is how "Try New Life" is sold. Every machine sold means others. This is why the manufacturers of "Try New Life" are turning out over 600 of these little machines daily—at the rate of one machine per minute. This is proof the machine is a wonderful seller and proof that it is giving satisfaction everywhere.

What does this "Try New Life" do? is the question asked by many sufferers who have not come to see for themselves. The answer is easy but comprehensive. "Try New Life" instantly takes away the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia, instantly warms and stimulates the circulation and quiets the tortures of sleeplessness and cures the wrongs of sluggish circulation.

By its stimulating effect on the circulation and the awakening through the process of re-activating the tissues there are few ailments which it will not at least benefit, and many which it will positively remove.

Headache is one of the most torturing and yet the most common of ailments to which woman is subject. Day after day scores of women and girls come here with faces drawn and eyes circled with dark rings, caused by the terrible headaches peculiar to their sex. Never yet has such a one submitted herself to the gentle operators in attendance, but she has come out in a few minutes with the pain taken away, the nerves soothed and the whole system seemingly endowed with new life. Hence the name "Try New Life."

Imitation

There are many imitations of "Try New Life" on the market which are offered at a lower price. Many dealers do not carry "Try New Life" on account of the small profit there is in it for them, but will try to sell you an imitation. Do not be misled by this, but get the genuine "Try New Life," which is fully guaranteed. Always bear in mind when you are buying "Try New Life" you pay a little more to get the genuine, but it is a machine that will practically last a lifetime, so why hesitate on account of price if you are getting the genuine and a machine that you know will cure you.

"Try New Life" is a household necessity. Many leading physicians will acknowledge that "Try New Life" should be in every home. When you have a headache "Try New Life" will instantly relieve this. If you are tired and all in after a busy day "Try New Life" will stimulate your tired nerves and endow you with new life.

If you have dandruff, which a great many people are afflicted with today, and which is the cause of your hair continuously falling out, you will eventually become bald. But "Try New Life" will absolutely cure this dandruff. There is no doubt about this. It is an absolute and positive cure.

Demonstrations are also being carried on at the Meier & Frank Store, and at Stubbs Electric Co., 61 Sixth street. We invite all to call and see for themselves the wonderful merits of this machine.

Stubbs Electric Company

61 Sixth Street, Portland, Or.

Western Distributors for "TRY NEW LIFE" and Wholesale Jobbers for Everything Electrical
Dealers throughout the state are invited to write us for anything in the electrical line.

