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LANGLEY'S FOLLY.

Lived a fool too early
Victory to wrest,
Not too soon for scorning,
Sneer and jibe and jest,
Now on spreading pinions
In the conquered skies,
Now too late for glory
Langley's Folly flies.
Gods on high Olympus,
Rulers of the spheres,
Give us jeers and laughter
Lest we lack for tears,
And in aid of mortals,
Make up our tale,
Give us fools and folly
Lest our wisdom fall,
—McLanburgh Wilson in New York Sun.

Roosevelt now joins the chorus that is knocking against the president's anti-trust program. He says such opposition, the plan is an economic absurdity.

The Clayton bill is an act to supplement the existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies. It is intended to make the Sherman law more specific and to stop the loopholes. The interstate commerce committee's bill gives the interstate commerce commission power to prevent the overissue of securities by railroads. In other words it will give the commission power to prevent excessive capitalization and so save the people from the necessity of paying dividends on water. The trade commission bill creates a commission that will deal with big business much as the interstate commerce commission handles the railroads. It will have power to command information and check up trust abuses among other things unfair competition. The commission will be of immense service in preventing business abuses and in providing congress with accurate information on which to base future legislation.

If these measures are absurd then the law against robbery is absurd. The best evidence that the anti-trust program is not absurd is furnished by the fact certain trusts are carrying on a nation wide campaign to defeat or delay the enactment of this legislation. If these bills were not good bills there would be no such opposition to them.

Incidentally T. Roosevelt is not a good specialist on how to cure trusts or he would have accomplished something while he was in power.

Without regard to the intricacies of the various economic question in this country they are not Vocational far wrong who claim that Training, better vocational training is an absolute necessity if we are to have the progress and prosperity we are entitled to. If we are to succeed, we as a nation must become more efficient in the fundamental occupations.

Germany has thoroughly proven the benefits of industrial education for German thrift and German efficiency are due more to sound schooling than to any other cause. Edwin G. Cooley, a noted observer, after a careful inquiry into the subject said of the German system:

"A hundred years ago, when Germany began its career as a great industrial nation, the Germans took up the problem in a thoughtful way and made up their minds that this transition from agricultural to an industrial nation could not take place without danger, which could only be avoided by a proper system of education. They began deliberately to train the entire population, taking every occupation, from the chimney sweep up to the man in charge of a department

of the Krupp factory, undertaking to give each man a training that would make him a better, more efficient and a finer citizen.

"In the beginning the German production meant 'cheap and nasty,' but now it means the highest type of production of its kind. That has been brought about largely by proper attention to its educational problems."

To be sure vocational training by itself will not solve the problem in this or any other country. After people are trained to work they must have work and work under proper conditions. In other words there must be industrial justice and opportunity. But just the same training for individual efficiency as workers is essential in the recipe for progress.

"This is a beautiful street," is a common expression voiced by strangers within the city when a beautiful street drive along West Street.

Court. The trees, the well kept parks and lawns and the paving make the thoroughfare a delight to the eye. The average visitor will praise West Court more than any other street in town and will draw the impression it is the best residence street in the city. Yet as far as expense is concerned the home on West Court cost less than the homes in some other sections. The situation shows what comes from proper care of parkings and lawns.

BY THE SCISSORS

THOSE HAPPY ROOSEVELT DAYS

(Buffalo Courier)
The Johnstown Democrat has a memory and has been drawing from it some news items that appeared once upon a time. Here are a few of the items in the press dispatches:

• More than 2000 men marched to city hall at Detroit and demand work.—Date January 28, 1908.

• Chicago Federation of Labor estimates the total number of unemployed men in Chicago at 10,000 and issues a warning to all craftsmen to keep away from the city.—Date, February 11, 1908.

• New York City Government urged by Central Federated Labor Union to let subway contracts to furnish work for 500,000 unemployed men.—Date, March 15, 1908.

• One hundred thousand men march through the streets of New York singing the Marseillaise; speakers preach revolution and demand work; a bomb thrown at police by anarchists.—Date, March 28, 1908.

• More than 200 Bulgarians petition Governor of Colorado for employment or for aid to return to Bulgaria.—Date, March 20, 1908.

• One thousand foreigners march toward Philadelphia city hall demanding work; a riot; three policemen shot; beaten by mounted police.—Date, Feb. 20, 1908.

• Labor unions report 50,000 idle men in the Kensington (Pa.) district.—Date, Feb. 10, 1908.

• Unemployed in San Francisco form a league and demand the issue of \$23,000,000 in bonds to aid unemployed.—Date, March 23, 1908.

• One thousand Hungarians march through the rain to receive a loaf of bread each at Toledo.—Date, March 22, 1908.

• At Camden, N. J., a riot follows application of 1500 men for 400 jobs advertised by the Joseph Campbell Co.—Date, August 10, 1908.

• Loan of \$9,000,000 to provide funds for public work asked by city of Philadelphia for unemployed; race riot followed demonstration of unemployed; Italians attacked by other nationalities.—Date, March 15, 1908.

• Yes, those were happy Roosevelt days! Have you forgotten them? The foregoing news items give only a faint impression of the breadth and the depth of the depression of the country during the last Roosevelt year.

Yet in that same year and in spite of the business and industrial depression Roosevelt succeeded in nominating and electing Taft President of the United States.

And now we are told that the millions of trade and 3 city in industrial activity, slight compared to that of 1908, will knock Woodrow Wilson into a cocked hat! But W. W. doesn't appear to be worried about it. He said: "Maybe he has a well-oiled memory."

MEDICAL ASPECT OF CHILD LABOR.

The University of Vienna has established a chair for social medicine. As industrial hygiene is the most important branch of this subject, Professor Teleky, the head of the department, early became interested in tuberculosis as an industrial disease, and logically was led to study the effects of different occupations on wage earning children with a predisposition to this disease. He found that in Germany as well as in Austria there is an unduly high tuberculosis rate among youthful wage-earners. Kayserling has shown that while in Berlin the tuberculosis death rate for all the later years of life has fallen since 1900, no diminution has been found in the death rate for children of wage earning age. Von Pirquet attributes the rise in the tuberculosis morbidity rate during the years between 5 and 20 to overstrain and undernutrition in apprenticeship life.

Teleky has shown that sickness increases among children who leave school for work. The increase during the first year of work is not great, but in the second and third years it is

pronounced, and in the fourth year is higher than the first.

He then took up the question of control of the choice of occupation so that some regard might be given to the welfare of the child, and that underdeveloped children, predisposed to tuberculosis, might be kept out of occupations in which too great demands were made on their strength. In Vienna medical control of such matters is easier than with us, because of the well established system of apprenticeship. Most industries employ physicians, who examine applicants for apprenticeships and may reject the physically unfit. Theoretically, this is a good system, but Teleky has found it ineffective in practice. The physicians are almost obliged to accept or reject applicants according to the state of the labor market. Also, the best paid industries get the strongest boys, while weaker boys must accept lower wages and poorer conditions or go into the unskilled occupations, which means that the children who most need it are not protected.

Realizing that the choice of occupation should be made during school life and with the advice of teacher and doctor, Teleky, with the co-operation of other physicians, opened a consultation clinic for school children and their parents, in which advice was given as to the occupation for which the child was fitted.

He found that disease is produced in working children not only by improper conditions of labor—heat, dust, insufficient light, stagnant air—but also by the work itself—the physical overstrain placed on an underdeveloped organism which should have its energies conserved for growth. After studying the problem, at first hand, and seeing all efforts to prevent the disastrous effect of labor on underdeveloped children fail, Teleky finds no remedy save the raising of the age limit for employment. The age of 16, he thinks, is early enough for children to enter industrial work; and even at 16 the transition from school life to industrial life should not be too abrupt.

He agrees with Kaup that for the youth under 18 the work day should be limited to ten hours, including time for three meals, with each week at least three half holidays for study and sport, and each year a two weeks' vacation. The importance of such investigations, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, is that child labor by lowering resistance in the child may favor the development of tuberculosis in children.

IN A MIRTHFUL VEIN

QUITE SIMPLE.

Mr. Yaleblue, I want to ask you a question," remarked the Wellesley maiden to her partner as they entered the conservatory.

"A thousand if you like," replied the gallant collegian.

"What is a kiss?"

The young man was taken aback, but quickly pulled himself together, and firmly said, "This is."

"Sir," replied the indignant seeker after higher culture, "you misunderstand me. The interrogation I put to you was a mathematical problem, which I thought might interest a student from Yale college."

"It does, it does," said the junior, as he twirled his light mustache; "but if it's a conundrum, I give it up."

The maiden's eyes sparkled, and there was music in her voice as she threw out the answer, "Why, it's nothing divided by two."

AWFUL.

Harry—I understand Gertrude married a man who made a big fortune by a lucky speculation in soap.

Grace—Yes, and he disgraced her while they were on their honeymoon.

Harry—How did he do it?

Grace—Gertrude wanted the other passengers to think an ocean voyage was an old story to them when her husband, almost as soon as they were on board, pointed to a row of life preservers and asked the captain what was the idea of the extra trees.

"Making good," is an expression which for some time has been used to denote success in "tackling a job."

There's a deeper significance hidden in that expression.

Frequently young men, whose fund of experience is just being started in the bank of life, look upon success as the outcome of a series of fortunate "happenings."

They are given to the hope that things "will break right" for the proposition "happenings" of fate, that things are not as they "happen," but as they are "made."

Every event has its contributing causes. Atmospheric conditions contribute to cause lightning. Where it strikes is determined by contributing causes. Rivers and even oceans are the children of geologic reasons. So every event in a young man's life is brought to its being by something that caused it.

This being established, it is up to a young man to realize that his own powers must be employed with intelligent and definite purpose to "make" things "happen" beneficially for him.

If he would succeed well he must "make" well, or, to speak less grammatically but more eloquently, he must "make good." Mustn't he?

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder made from Royal Grapo Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

BELL OF OLD MEXICO IS IN ILLINOIS STEEPLE

PEKIN, Ill., July 1.—In the steeple of St. Joseph's Catholic church here there is a bell, the silvery clang of which is of especial interest now. This bell was confiscated at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in March, 1847, by three soldiers from Pekin, all members of company G of the 4th Illinois Infantry. Lieut. W. A. Tinney was in command.

It was a wild crowd of daredevils who composed this command and they were the first to leap from their boats into the surf and reach the beach when the attack on Vera Cruz was made. After the city was taken there was a rush for souvenirs.

Lieut. Tinney, Serg. John Gill and Serg. Samuel Rhodes got the bell that had been swinging in the tower of a cathedral. They packed their prize in a barrel filled with straw and shipped it home.

Five Years on River Boat.
Upon the return of the Pekin soldiers from the war they sold the bell to the owners of an Illinois river steamer, known as the Prairie State.

For five years the silvery tones of this bell echoed along the river from St. Louis to Ottawa and was familiar to thousands of people as the river in those days was the great highway of travel.

April 16, 1852, there was a race between the Avalanche and the Prairie State, a common occurrence when two river boats approached each other. Just as the two steamers, driving at high speed, were passing Pekin the boiler of the Prairie State exploded

First National Bank

PENDLETON, OREGON

ESTABLISHED 1882

Known For Its Strength

and the boat sank with a great loss of life.

Raised From River Bottom.
The bell lay at the bottom of the river two years. It was finally recovered and sold to the Methodist congregation to be used in the steeple of a new church.

From 1854 to 1887 it served the Methodist people as faithfully as it had its first owners of another faith. Cast at the famous foundry of Valladolid in Spain early in the sixteenth century, the old bell had rung in Old Mexico, clanged on the Illinois river and continued to do its simple duty under the various changes of proprietorship.

In 1887, the people of St. Joseph's church asked the Methodists to sell them this bell, because of its historic associations. The Methodists did so.

HOOD RIVER, Ore., July 1.—Today has been the hottest of the season. Thermometers here this afternoon registered from 95 to 99 degrees in the shade. The warm, dry weather is welcomed by the orchardists, most of whom are harvesting large crops of hay.

16-Cent Film Produced.
LONDON, June 30.—Kasimir de Proszynski who has been called the "Polish Edison," gave the first demonstration of his new cinematograph camera at the June meeting of the Royal Photographic society.

The films used are not in a narrow strip but are on a broad sheet, and the pictures are impressed upon it 16 to a line, backward and forward, much as on a sheet of typewritten matter.

Mr. Proszynski said that about a foot of this film was equal to 100 feet of the ordinary film, and that where as the cost of 100 feet of ordinary film, lasting for little more than one minute on projection, might be about \$55, the cost of a sheet of broad film bearing the same number of pictures would be only 16 cents.

Would Imprison Mafishers.
BOSTON, July 1.—The senate by a vote of 18 to none passed to a third reading the so-called mafishers' bill, which would punish with six months imprisonment any man who accosts on the street a woman or girl with whom he is not acquainted.

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Orpheum Theatre

J. P. MEDERNACH, Prop.

High-Class Up-to-Date Motion Pictures

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Program changes Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

See Program in Today's Paper.

Pastime Theatre

"The Home of Good Pictures"

ALWAYS THE LATEST in Photoplays :: Steady, Flickerless Pictures :: Absolutely No Eye Strain.

A Refined and Entertaining Show for the Entire Family.

Next to French Restaurant

Changes Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Adults 10c. Children under 10 years 5c.

Crescent Saloon

Pendleton, Walla Walla, Rancier and Budweiser Bottled Beer

Cool and Sparkling Beer on Draught. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

517 MAIN STREET BREIDING, HANSEN & MILLER

THE COSY

Where the entire family can enjoy a high-class motion picture show with comfort.

Fun, Pathos Scenic Thrilling All Properly Mixed

Open Afternoon and Evening. Changes Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Next Door to St. George Hotel. Admission 5c and 10c.

ALTA THEATER

Pendleton's Real Show House

Devoted to the perfect screening of

High-Class Photoplays

Regular program consists of 4 reels of motion pictures and a stinger.

Admission 10c and 5c.

See program in today's paper

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