THE BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME OF BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS DEDICATED TODAY

Washington, April 26.—The beautiful new home of the International Bureau of the American Republics, was today formally dedicated in the presence of a most distinguished company. Just two years ago President Roosevelt laid the corner stone of this building, which has been described by Andrew Carnegie as a "Temple of Peace, Commerce and Friendship," and which Secretary Root has called a "Capitol in the Capital of the United States of all the American Nations." The ceremonies on that occasion were the most impressive and elaborate and those of today were fully in keeping with them.

The International and local appreciation of the significance of the dedication of this diplomatic palace was abundantly proved by the presence at the exercises, as participants in the program of the President of the United States, the secretary of state, the Mexican ambassador, Cardinal Gibbons, Senator Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, Bishop Harding, Director John Barrett, members of the Diplomatic Corps, of the Supreme court, and the cabinet as well as senators and representatives of the national congress, high army and naval officers, and a long list of distinguished men and women.

The celebration to which the president referred as the most important national event which Washington has witnessed for many years, was divided into two parts; in the afternoon were held the actual ceremonies attending the formal dedication, when impressive speeches were made by eminent officials and individuals. The ceremonies were initiated by an invocation by Cardinal Gibbons, who was followed by Secretary Knox, who delivered the formal opening address, in his capacity of chairman of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American republics. Director John Barrett made a statement descriptive of the building and the work of the bureau, while Albert Kelsey, of the Philadelphia firm of Kelsey and Cret, who designed the beautiful structure, told of its architectural features.

Senator Root, who was then secretary of state when Mr. Carnegie conceived the project of erecting this building, delivered an address, which was responded to by Senor Don Francisco Leon de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador, in behalf of the Latin American diplomatic corps. Mr. Carnegie delivered a characteristic address. There were readings of cable messages from the presidents of the Latin American republics, congratulating Mr. Carnegie and the Bureau of American Republics upon the completion of the building and then President Taft added his tribute in a speech of about a half an hour in length.

Just preceding the benediction of Right Reverend Bishop Harding, which concluded the afternoon exercises, occurred one of the most unique and interesting features of the program, when President Taft and Mr. Carnegie jointly planted a "Peace Tree" in the patio, or court yard.

Tonight the governing board of the bureau and the director will give a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, which will be attended by the president, the diplomatic corps, and officers of the army and navy in full uniform. Altogether it is expected to be one of the most brilliant functions of the social season. The music will be provided by the marine band.

Cost Million Dollars.

The new home of the bureau represents an expenditure of one million dollars, of which sum Mr. Carnegie contributed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the twenty-one American republics the remainder. It is described by the best critics of architecture and construction, as one of the most artistic official buildings in the world. Its style of exterior and its arrangement of interior, are entirely different from the conventional architecture of Washington and yet it is adapted to its environment. It occupies one of the most commanding sites of the capital, overlooking the Potomac park and river, facing the open grounds below the White house, and near the Washington monument. It will afford a commodious home for the Bureau of American Republics, which has been developing with remarkable rapidity within the last few years, and is doing much to strengthen the ties that bind together the American republics and to encourage commerce, friendship and peace. Its large staff of diplomatic, statistical and commercial experts, conducts an extensive correspondence, in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, prints a monthly bulletin descriptive of the progress and conditions of the American republics, which President Taft has described as the most instructive and interesting official publication in the world, distributes hundreds of thousands of pamphlets and makes the proud boast that it was directly responsible last year for fifty-two million dollars' worth of new business in the exchange of trade among the American republics.

The architecture of the new building is a combination of the classical and Spanish and it is built entirely of white marble. One of its commanding and most attractive features in a preat central patio, or courtyard, containing an exquisitely executed fountain designed by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, and a wealth of rare tropical plants and flowers. Upon its walls are the escutcheons in colors of the American republics, interspersed with names of their heroes of war and peace.

Another notable feature of the building is the handsome assembly room known as "The Hall of the Republics" which is regarded as the first large room of its kind in Washington, suited, by its elegance and dignity, for international conferences, diplomatic functions and receptions to distinguished foreigners. It also has a noble hall of fame in which will be place the statues and busts of the great generals, statesmen and scholars of American history, and in which will hang the silken flags of each nation. It contains moreover, a capacious stack room for the Columbus Memorial Library, a large reading hall, numerous airy and well lighted offices for the staff of the bureau, study and committee rooms, and facilities for catering, when receptions or banquets may be given within its walls.

Address of Mr. Knox.

"The movement in whose confirmation we take part today has been exceptionally favored. The reason of its marvelous fertility of development is not far to seek. The soil was prepared a century ago when the colonists of Spanish America established free communities from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, following their northern brethern of the United States, and the peoples of that vast domain, from being dependents of a common motherland, became fellow-workers in the building up of a scheme of kindred sovereignties. As historical eras are computed these sovereignties are yet young. It is a happy coincidence that at this very time they are commemorating the independence they won a hundred years ago.

"Many of those among us were witnesses of the birth of the Pan-American idea in the first international conference of American republics held in this capital twenty years ago. We have watched its growth year by year with ardent solicitude. From the first the people of the United States, through their government and congress, have lent hearty and effective aid to the great enterprise. The represenaties of all the republics of the West have met, in cordial harmony, under the international Pan-American banner, as the honored guests of the American union; and this nation, in turn, never unmindful of the sacred duties of a host, has taken part as a simple co-laborer in the tasks of the great body-politic, which has been created by the concurrent efforts of all."

Voice from Mexico.

Expressing the hope that the dedication of the new building of the International Bureau of American Republics, which took place today, may be the starting point of a new era of greater mutual esteem among the nations of this hemisphere, merging their differences in a common ideal of peace, justice and progress, Senor Francisco L. de la Barra, ambassador from Mexico to the United States, speaking at the dedicatory exercises, said:

"This is a great day for our America, when the might of right, gathering its scattered forces, gives a tangible form to a noble ideal, strengthens a useful institution and tenders a new token of hope and encouragement to those who struggle for the mastery of peace, justice and love.

"The presence, on this solemn occasion, of the illustrious president of the United States, who has had the kindness to accept the invitation that the governing board of the International Bureau of American Republics had the honor to send him, is significant of the importance which the American government and people attach to the victory won this day, a victory whose high moral meaning makes us forget for a moment the disappointments in our daily strife and gives us courage to go on working, believing and hoping as though we lived in the midst of an ideal humanity, far above all destructive passions.

"The Latin republics of this hemisphere who so cordially accepted the idea of erecting the building we dedicate today, share—as shown by this act—in the fraternal sentiment of the American people, who while still giving ample proof of their splendid vigor and intensity of material life, proclaim, at the same time, their love for the lofty ideals of the higher standards of life."

GENERAL WOOD IS CHIEF OF STAFF

Army Doctor, of Rough-Rider Fame, Commands United States Army

Washington, April 22.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, the celebrated "army doctor" of the Spanish-American war, who was first colonel of Roosevelt's "Rough Riders," today assumed his duties of chief of staff, succeeding Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Gen. Wood has been in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York.

Although, like Major General F. C. Ainsworth, the Adjutant-General of the army, General Wood is not a West Pointer and "rose from the Medical Corps," the army is beginning to forget this. Army officers in

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

Washington generally commend the selection. Even those who have little faith in any officer who has not passed through West Point say he appears to be the best available officer for the post, with the possible exception of Brig.-Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery. General Murray was one of the first war department officials to wire General Wood his congratulations.

"General Wood is one of the best military men in the world today," said General Murray, "and I don't think there is a better man for the place. I appreciate the efforts of my friends to obtain the office for me, but I am glad General Wood is to have it. I have an important work of my own here in the Coast Artillery, and although I would have been pleased had the honor of the higher office fallen to me, as it is, I shall be content to remain in my present post and endeavor to solve the big problems we have before us for the extension of the great national system of coast fortification."

BAITS AND REBATES

(Arthur Hayes-Sargent.)

Stories with a moral and circumstances arranged merely to teach a lesson are but weak supports to virtue. In the estimation of most people "being good" ranks very low in comparison to "being good for something." Thus the moral lessons that we remember and heed are generally stories that are true to life and experiences that require decision and action. We seek use as on end while we have no objection to combining goodness in the means.

In like manner stories that are wholly immoral and acts that are called by such horrid names as "theft" and "murder" are but weak supports to crime. "Being bad" is not very attractive in itself to most people; it is being bad for something that is worth while that makes the strongest appeal. Here, as in the case of goodness, use is the test of desirability.

Use is a right test, but it must be the use to all and not to one person at the expense of others. The narrow pursuit of personal advantage leads to many crimes against society that are called by their plain names and also to far more crimes that are called pay, discount, rebate, pass, gift.

Every corporation that is supported by taxation, as a municipal government, or by pay for goods or services as a store or railroad corporation, is expected to treat all its patrons alike. A corporation might give half the people free service and charge pay of the other half and do no wrong to those who pay so long as they pay only for what they get. But when a corporation or an individual serves part of the people free and exacts from the rest enough more to cover the gifts and yield a profit, it amounts to robbery. The receiver and giver of these palms from other people's money, are equally responsible.

This applies to millionaires who deal in oil and coal, steel and sugar, and manufactured goods, and it applies equally to churches and ministers.

The city that exempts church property from taxation robs all who are not interested in churches to give money to the churches; the railroad company that carries ministers for less than it costs to carry other working men, robs the other laborers to help the ministers; and the men and societies that accept the stolen taxes and tickets are responsible. Are they justified because they are especially worthy? If so, every business house and every man and woman may have just as valid a claim to special favors.

Present social and economic and political abuses are great and they will not be corrected till those who seek better conditions are ready to remove their own private share of graft and, like David, offer a sacrifice of that which costs them something.

The first duty of a church is as a business corporation to the community, and the first duty of a Christian minister is as a citizen to society.

These duties cannot be fulfilled by any amount of "promotion and publicity" work for the "city of God."

Why will good people adopt the practice that they despise, if only it is disguised and put in the way of their particular occupation?

Why will good fishes that never would bite a bare hook snatch it and swallow it whole when their own favorite food is used as bait?

NEWS OF LOWER SIUSLAW COUNTRY

Miss Emma Haroun, who has been teaching at Heceta departed yesterday for her home in Eugene.

O. J. Johnson, one of the promoters of the Eugene-Florence and Coos Bay railroad, came in from Eugene the first of the week and is spending a few days on the Siuslaw.

J. W. Carman and partner have purchased a store at McCoy, Oregon, and have taken possession. McCoy is situated a few miles northwest of Salem in a farming community.

I. A. Smith has rented the rooms formerly occupied by Cox & Brund's confectionery store. Some of the partitions have been removed and the room is being fitted up for a clothing store. Mr. Smith will open for business in a few days with a new stock of goods.

The steamer Roscoe came in Tuesday morning from a trip to Coos Bay. She left that place Saturday, but put in at the Umpqua on account of the ocean being rough. The steamer brought up an engine and some other machinery for the saw mill here.

A whistle Buoy was placed at the entrance of the Siuslaw last Saturday by the government tender Armeria, under the direction of Captain Gregory. It is further off shore and in deeper water that the other buoy and will aid mariners to find the river channel, especially in thick or foggy weather.

The pile driver was towed down to the mouth of the river Monday morning and work was commenced at driving piles for the receiving wharf for the jetty. Tuesday morning another rock scow was loaded from the Coquille. The scow was loaded with machinery and material for the work. Among other things were two hoisting engines, some railroad iron, a locomotive and several cars for hauling rock, besides various other articles.—Florence West.

HOP MEN REPORT HILLS ARE MISSING

According to reports made by local hop men, the appearance of the yards up and down the valley are not so extremely good as generally stated, and that numerous missing hills mar the general serenity of the growers.

One leading hop grower yesterday estimated that missing hills represent 15 per cent of the yards throughout the valley, this being an average, some yards being extremely free from missing hills, while others run as high as 25 per cent.—Salem Statesman.

BANK EXAMINER QUITS, NEW ONE NAMED

Salem, April 25.—State Bank Examiner James Steel this afternoon telegraphed his resignation from Portland, and the state board at once elected Will Wright, of Union, to succeed him. Mr. Steele's resignation will take effect on May 15, and his successor will take charge of the office at that time.

For many years and until recently Mr. Wright was connected with the First National Bank of Union. He is a Republican, a native of Oregon, and a son of W. T. Wright, an Eastern Oregon pioneer. The position of bank examiner pays a salary of $3,000 a year.

ROSEBURG MAN NAMED FOR WEST POINT BY HAWLEY

Washington, April 25.—Representative Hawley today recommended the appointment of Bayard A. Buchanan, of Roseburg, as cadet at the West Point Military Academy, and James F. Hollister, of Dallas, as alternate.

DIED

At the family home at the corner of 6th and G street, Springfield, April 19, 1910, Mrs. Loretta Rachel Lavert, aged 66 years, of cancer of the stomach. The funeral was held at the home Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock conducted by Rev. Harbit of the M. E. church, of which deceased was a member. Interment was made in Laurel Grove cemetery.—News.

That Drain is to have an ice plant is assured. The firm of Mansfield & Davis, of that place, has let the contract for its installation and work on the storage rooms is in progress. The plant is to be installed in a heavy brick building, and to have a capacity of three tons daily. The front of the building is to be used for a meat market.

Thos. A. Fisher and family are recent arrivals here from Minneapolis Minn., with a view to locating.

J. FRANKLIN BELL RETIRES AS CHIEF

Celebrated Fighter Is Recovering From His Recent Serious Injury

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Exit Gen. J. Franklin Bell. The intrepid fighter—fighters are always interpid, you know—retires today as Chief-of-Staff of the United States army, giving place to General Leonard Wood, whose rapid advancement by ex-President Roosevelt caused such ructions in the army during the Roosevelt regime. Incidentally, General Bell is doing the hardest service of his life just now, namely, keeping quiet in obedience to his doctors in order to recuperate

J. FRANKLIN BELL.

from a very painful automobile accident, in which he figured recently.

But Bell came in for some rapid-fire promotion also, after the record he made in putting down Philippine insurgents, and for which he received the medal of honor—that little bronze button that probably costs a beneficent government a nickel to make. The only difference was that the army men didn't fuss about Bell's promotion. He had served twenty-eight years as a soldier when for his varied services President Roosevelt jumped him about 1,500 numbers in the army list and made him brigadier-general.

He had to serve twenty years, however, before he got his chance—and those twenty years had earned him a first lieutenancy and a chance to be retired as major about the time he learned to really like a steady diet of strained gruel. And then the Spanish war broke out, and Bell began to do the first-rate scrapping that he had always wanted to do. When he became a brigadier general in the volunteer army he threw away his soldiers' picks and shovels, thereby making a frantic hit with the hikers.

"I don't want you to dig," said Ben. Bell, "I want you to fight."

Which they did. They helped earn him the honors he received. Born fifty-three years ago in Lexington, Ky., he proved that he was a soldier with his head as well as his hands when he was made chief of the secret service department of the Philippines, and later chief of staff at Leavenworth. Tall, muscular, with a grim fighting face and a fancy little lip shade, he looks the fighting man he is. He was once asked by a jester what he best liked to do.

"Fight," said Bell.

IDAHO LAND BOARD MIXED IN SCANDAL

Register Resigns and Complete Shake-up Is Promised

Boise, Idaho, April 25.—A state scandal is brewing in Idaho, the first intimation of which came to light today after the resignation of M. I. Church, register of the state land board, tendered by him to Governor James H. Brady. Church resigned to forestall the threatened demand of the chief executive for his removal by the land board, by whom he was appointed.

The immediate cause of this action was the acceptance by Church of a contract, by which he was to receive $2500 in case a Carey act project pending before the land board should "go through."

That there is to be a general house-cleaning of appointive subordinate officers in the state capital is intimated by Governor Brady. When Church presented his resignation it was after an all-day session with Governor Brady, during which the register broke down and cried like a child, confessing to his part in the deal and to other transactions. It was the understanding that the matter was to be kept secret, although Governor Brady avers that he was not a party to such a plan.

Church Implicates Others

Church at first denied the accusation, then broke down, excusing himself on the ground that he had done no worse than others in state offices. He then gave the governor a list of alleged breaches of faith upon the part of other state officials.

The man from whom Church received his contract for $2500 is A. A. Shaw, of this city, chief secretary of the senate during the recent legislative session, and he has a contingent contract for $5500 given him as compensation for his services in bringing the original promoters into touch with the agent of the Eastern financiers. This agent is W. L. David, a prominent attorney of this city. Ex-State Senator McBride had the project originally. Through Shaw he met David, and the latter closed a deal with the Eastern financiers.

COURT HOLDS PROSECUTER RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OF PAPERS IN HYDE CASE

Kansas City, April 26.—If Judge Ralph Ladshaw had known last week as much about the disappearance of the grand jury notes, which fell into the hands of Hyde's counsel last Wednesday, as he knows now, three persons would have been ordered under arrest. Furthermore, he believes that had be been notified of the lors of the papers as soon as they were missed they would never have got into the hands of the defendant's attorneys.

These two statements he made today. But now that events have transpired as they have, and he was left so long in the dark about the matter, the court is going to put it up to Prosecutor Conklin to take some action.

"I have told all I know about the case to the prosecutor. He can do whatever he likes," said the judge.

Meantime Attorney Conklin is still investigating. He has asked the local bar association to help him solve the mystery and has offered to resign if it can be shown that he is in any way to blame for the papers being lost.

Mrs. Rose Churchill and Miss Elizabeth Gordon were the only witnesses before the court during the morning session. Both went to the Swope house on December 4, remaining during the typhoid epidemic. Their evidence was similar to that of the other nurses.

Miss Gordon testified she saw Dr. Hyde gave Chrisman Swope a hypodermic injection of dirty water, and the statement caused surprise to both the state and defense. The water, she said, had been used to bathe the patient, and was then used by Hyde for the injection. Asked if she had not remonstrated with Hyde she replied it was an ironclad rule that nurses should not criticise physicians, but she stated she looked hard at him.

COL. ROOSEVELT LECTURES PEOPLE OF FRANCE ON CITIZENSHIP OF REPUBLICS

Paris, April 23.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, delivered his eagerly awaited lecture on "Citizenship in a Republic," in the Sorborne this afternoon. Hs audence was composed of all the members of the French cabinet, students selected from the University of Paris, and many distinguished guests. In the course of his address Colonel Roosevelt made reference to the subject of human rights and property rights in the following paragraph:

"My position as regards the monied interests can be put in a few words. In every civilized society property rights must be carefully safeguarded. Ordinarily, and in the great majority of cases, human rights and property rights are fundamentally and in the long run identical; but when it clearly appears that there is a real conflict between them, human rights must have the upper hand; property belongs to man, and not man to property."

In part Col. Roosevelt said:

"With you here, and with us in my own home, in the long run, success or failure will be conditioned upon the way in which the average man, the average woman, does his or her duty, first in the ordinary, everyday affairs of life, and next in those great occasional crises which call for the heroic virtues. The average citizen must be a good citizen if our republics are to succeed. The stream will not permanently rise higher than the main source; and the main source of national power and national greatness is found in the average citizenship of the nation. Therefore it behooves us to do our best to see that the standard of the average citizen is kept high; and the average cannot be kept high unless the standard of the leaders is very much higher.

"It is well if a large proportion of the leaders in any republic, in any democracy, are, as a matter of course, drown fro mthe classes represented in this audience today; but only provided that those classes possess the gift of sympathy with the plain people and of devotion to great ideals. You and those like you have received special advantages; you have all of you had the opportunity for mental training; many of you have had leisure; most of you have had a chance for the enjoyment of life far greater than comes to the majority of your fellows. To you and your kind much has been given, and from you much should be expected.

"It is not the critic that counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who actually does strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotions; who errs, and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotion; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end of triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who knew neither victory nor defeat. Shame on the man of cultivated taste who permits refinement to develop in a fastidiousness that unfits him for doing the rough work of a work-a-day world. Among the free peoples who govern themselves, there is but a small field of usefulness open for the men of cloistered life who shrink from contact with their fellows. Still less room is there for those who deride or slight what is done by those who actually bear the brunt of the day; nor yet for those others who always profess that they would like to take action. If only the conditions of life were not what they actually are.

* * * *

"In short, the good citizen in a republic must realize what he ought to possess two sets of qualities, and that neither avails without the other. He must have those qualities which make for efficiency; and he must also have those qualities which direct the efficiency into channels for the public good. He is useless if he is inefficient. There is nothing to be done with that type of citizen of whom all that can be said is that he is harmless. Virtue which is dependent upon a sluggish circulation is not impressive. There is little place in active live for the timid good man. The man who is saved by weakness from robust wickedness is likewise rendered immune from the robuster virtues. The good citizen in a republic must first of all be able to hold his own. He is no good citizen unless he has the ability which will make him work hard and which at need, will make him fight hard. The good citizen is not a good citizen unless he is an efficient citizen.

"There are plenty of men calling themselves Socialists with whom, up to a time point, it is quite possible to work. If the next step is one which both we and they wish to take, why of course, take it, without any regard to the fact that our views as to the tenth step may differ. But, on the other hand, keep clearly in mind, that, though it has been worth while to take one step, this does not in the least mean that it may not be highly disadvantageous to take the next.

"The good citizen will demand liberty for himself, and as a matter of pride he will see to it that others receive the liberty which he thus claims as his own. Probably the best test of true love of liberty in any country is the way in which minorities are treated in that country. Not only should there be complete liberty in matters of religion and opinion, but complete liberty for each man to lead his life as he desires, provided only that in so doing he does not wrong his neighbor."

FOREST RESERVES RESTORED TO PUBLIC DOMAIN

Washington, April 23.—President Taft has signed his first proclamation providing for reclassification of the lands of the natonal forests, which will throw four million acres out of the forest reserve and make it available for homestead entry. At the same time some lands not arable, are added to the forests.

The reclassification was one of the last things planned by Pinchot before he was deposed as forester.

Congressional investigation to discover what became of $100,000 contributed to erect a monument to Abraham Lincoln is being urged by some of the original subscribers, who about 40 years ago made donations to the fund ranging from $1 to $100.

S. S. S. CURES OLD SORES

Every old sore comes from some kind of impurity in the blood. It remains an open, discharging place on the flesh because the circulation constantly deposits into the fibres and tissues which surround the spot, the infectious matter with which the blood is contaminated. It is impossible for the sore to heal while the blood is in this impure state. S. S. S. heals old sores because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers; it goes into the circulation and removes the cause from the blood. When the blood has been purified there is no longer any inflammatory impurity or infectious matter to irritate the place, and nature causes a certain and rapid healing of the ulcer. It is all well enough to endeavor to cleanse an old sore by applications, but to stop the itching, or absorb the discharge, with external applications do not reach the blood where the cause is located. S. S. S. does not simply cause a scab to form over an old sore, but beginning at the bottom it heals the place permanently by building new tissue, and filling the place with firm healthy flesh. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, being made entirely of roots herbs and barks, each of which has a direct and lasting effect in removing impurities and poisons from the blood. Old people who have suffered for years with a chronic sore will find S. S. S. the most helpful tonic and system builder in counteracting the debilitating effect of the old ulcer. Special book on Sores and Ulcers free to all who write. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.