

AMERICANS THE DOERS OF THE WORLDS WORK

Why Europe Never Doubted Our Ability to Solve the Tremendous Problems of the Panama Canal—World-Wide Fame Won by Our Engineers—A British View of the Reasons of Our Superiority.

Boston, July 15, 1905.—With the recent discussion of some of its more prominent features that the average citizen has never before known anything about, the magnitude of Uncle Sam's undertaking in building the Panama Canal is just beginning to be generally appreciated. That it will require millions upon millions of dollars and years upon years of labor by hundreds of powerful machines and thousands of human hands all of us have understood in a hazy sort of way. For the first time, we have taken it for granted that American engineering skill could accomplish this as it already has wrought wonders of wonders.

Undoubtedly, digging the great artificial, interoceanic waterways is the most difficult task to which our engineers have ever been called. Probably it is even the most difficult task ever before the engineers of any nation. This notwithstanding, however, that the world has never, for an instant, questioned that the Panama canal would be built—and built satisfactorily, too—since the United States took the matter in hand. The discouraging outcome of previous attempts by Europeans raised no doubts of America's ability in the mind of any one. This is not only because the tremendous resources of our country are instinctively recognized, if not fully understood, by foreigners nowadays, but also because there is hardly a corner of the earth whither our engineers have not been called to perform their modern miracles.

The wonderful railway that crosses

Liver and Kidneys

It is highly important that these organs should properly perform their functions. When they don't, what lameness of the side and back, what yellowness of the skin, what constipation, bad taste in the mouth, what headache, pimples and blotches, and loss of courage, tell the story.

The great alterative and tonic

Hood's Sarsaparilla

restores these organs vigor and tone for the proper performance of their functions, and cures all their ordinary ailments. Take it.

the Andes, sometimes mounting 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, is the product of American brains and scientific daring. So is much of the remarkable bridgework that has made possible the great Siberian transportation highways and the railroads of India. John Hays Hammond and William Perkins gained America a worldwide reputation by their development of mining engineering in South Africa; and the list might be prolonged almost indefinitely were it to include the scores of young Americans who have furnished the skill and the energy that have, in other lands as well as their own, set present-day achievement far on its way.

There can be no doubt that this superiority is due in large measure to the differences in methods of training here and abroad. In fact, Sir William Mather, the British expert, who came last month on his second visit to the United States, having journeyed from England chiefly to receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Princeton, makes frank and generous acknowledgment of America's lead in the technical professions and the preparation of its young men for them. He has made the subject of technical education a life study and is chairman of the Froebel Educational Institute of London and a member of the council of Owens college and Victoria university. He was a member of the committee appointed in 1901 to effect the reorganization of the British war office and has thrice been elected to parliament; and he is no theorist, but a very practical man, being part owner of the Salford Iron Works, where, in 1893, he established the eight-hour day.

"As the result of my visit here, after an absence of more than 20 years," Sir William said in an interview with your correspondent, "I feel the conviction that you are moving ahead some ten times as fast as we are, and when I think of what American schools are doing for the people and for the state I feel discouraged as to our progress. The trouble at the bottom of the technical education in England is the fact that the English are slow to appreciate the advantages of secondary schools. I might also say that in England we have nothing to compare with your positive passion for education in this country. During my present visit I went out west and was actually amazed at the widespread eagerness there among all classes of people to see that the young were properly prepared for the great struggle of life. That is one thing that strikes the foreigner in this country—the deep seated desire of the people to take full advantage of their magnificent school systems.

"I have been an earnest advocate of technical schools for many years. In 1883, as a member of the royal commission on technical instruction, I visited the United States for the purpose of securing ideas on which to base a system of technical education in England. Other members of the commission visited European countries. The result of our visits was the technical instruction act, passed by parliament in 1889, which established technical schools, under government supervision and supported by a special tax in all the municipalities and towns in England. Since the passage of that act the friends of technical education among us have been striving to see that it was properly enforced, but I regret to say that our efforts have met comparatively little success.

"Aside from the general indifference of English parents to the complete education of their children, we have had to contend with the indifference of employers who were content to receive into their factories youths who had absolutely no idea of the technical side of industry. The result of that deplorable practice was a remarkably poor condition of industry in general. Under such conditions we have not been able naturally, to produce young men fit to be foremen or managers or superintendents. Indeed, I have found it necessary to counteract the prevailing indifference by making the rule at the Salford works that only those young men who have attended technical schools, or at least have in-

some way studied the technical side of industry, shall be admitted.

"All our large technical schools are modeled after your Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They are not, of course, in their present state, to be seriously compared with the Boston institution, and I am not sure that there is hope that they will ever become worthy of comparison with the technical schools that have been established in this country. Our next step must be the establishment of something like your system of secondary schools, which, in my opinion, are a distinct honor and glory to the country, and, no doubt, to a large extent account for the fact that the best examples of technical schools in the world are to be found in America.

"We have suffered in England by reason of the absence of just such schools. Over there the youths can take only two steps—one from the elementary public schools to the schools that prepare them for the university, and the other from the elementary schools direct to business. Here, on the contrary, I have noticed that it is the ambition of youths to go as far in school as their self-sacrificing parents will permit them. Our one hope in England is that by and by parents will realize the value of sending their children to school until they are capable of doing some responsible part of the world's work, and so we are trying to instill something of the American spirit into the English people.

"As a friend and advocate of technical education I may say that I am really jealous of the great advance that has been made in the United States. I regard the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the best example of the methods of producing men scientifically trained for industrial and commercial purposes to be found in the world. Our curriculum in our day technical schools was taken from this institution, which, I may say, represents the standard of excellence that some day we hope to achieve ourselves."

DUKE KARL WILL HAVE BLOW OUT

Extended Festivities to Mark Coming of Age of the Grand Duke

Berlin, July 15.—The coming of age next week of Duke Karl Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha will be made the occasion for extended festivities in the little duchy. The duke, who is the youngest of German sovereigns, is very popular among his subjects and the celebrations promise to assume a proportion quite unusual even on such an occasion.

Duke Karl Edward has just completed his final military studies in Berlin preparatory to ascending the throne of his miniature realm. Despite his residence of several years in Germany the young duke is English through and through. In his early boyhood he had little prospect of ascending a German throne, for he was born as the son of King Edward's youngest brother, Leopold, Duke of Albany. Queen Victoria's brother-in-law was at that time sovereign of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and next in line of succession were his nephew, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh; the latter's only son, who likewise bore the name of Alfred; the Duke of Connaught, and the latter's only son, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

While the young duke-to-be was still at Eton, there died, at relatively short intervals from one another, the old Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and his successor, Duke Alfred, whose only son had come to an untimely end a short time previously. The Duke of Connaught declined to accept the throne of Saxe-Coburg, and his only son, Prince Arthur, was equally reluctant to accept this German crown, and ultimately it was forced upon young Charles Edward of Albany.

The young duke came to Germany and his education since then has been devoted almost exclusively to Germanizing him. In 1902 when he entered Bonn university, that famous college on the Rhine where kings and knaves are schooled, the rector made a memorable speech in which he adjured the dual candidate for collegiate honors that "men born to rule German souls and German soil must be German to the core," and added that the duke's most precious care, while beneath the elms of Bonn, should be to permit German ideals to penetrate the depths of his heart and mind. It is doubtful if the young duke has fulfilled all hopes in this direction, but, be this as it may, the youthful sincerity with which he set about the task has won the hearts of his future subjects and

it is the general expectation that he will make a successful ruler, even though he be not thoroughly "Germanized."

He is a tall, spare, blue-eyed young man of amiable disposition and imbued with a strong love of sport and adventure. He was the best swimmer and tennis player of his class and a dashing horseman and was the life of Borussia fraternity at Bonn. Should he too die without issue the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha would probably be forced upon Prince Arthur of Connaught.

The word "forced" is used advisedly, for it is not believed that the young Connaught prince would accept willingly, unless he has experienced a change of mind since his school days. It is related in court circles that the present duke, then Prince Charles Edward of Albany, was reluctant to become Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and that it was not until he had been subjected to a vigorous kicking by his cousin and schoolmate, Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was afraid that he himself would be obliged to become German ruler, that the younger of the two boys gave a tearful consent to exchange his life and career as an English prince for that of a German sovereign.

The duchy is about the size of a medium large American county, containing 755 square miles, and has a population of 250,000. From a financial point of view, however, the position of its sovereign is not so bad. When he takes up the reins of government next Wednesday Duke Karl Edward will enter into possession of revenues amounting to about \$400,000, as well as of large estates, scattered in various parts of Germany, and of a considerable sum of money representing the accumulations of his minority.

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Automobile car leaves Willamette Hotel for Independence, week days, at 7 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Returning leaves Independence at 8:30 and 5 p. m. Sundays leaves Salem at 8 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Leaves Independence at 9:50 a. m. and 5 p. m. Connects at Independence with motor for Monmouth, Dallas and all points on the West Side. Special for evening parties. 6-17-4f M. P. BALDWIN, Mgr.

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GINN & COMPANY, Publishers

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SOME STRANGE ACCIDENTS

While carrying a keg of beer intended for a picnic in Reading, Pa., one day last week Elmer Kerchoff stumbled over a wire. The keg slipped so suddenly that the jar dislocated his neck.

Only a short time ago Miss Carrie Hughlin, of Janesville, Wis., was so tightly hugged by her lover that two of her ribs became interlocked. After suffering severe pain the young woman confessed that strenuous love-making was the cause of her distress.

Emmanuel Beveler of Sterling, Ill., cut his throat on his high collar. He was riding on a bicycle, and in trying to avoid a passing horse was thrown. In his fall his collar cut his throat.

Margaret Kirchbaum died of eating hot potatoes. She was in a hurry to go out and gulped down several hot potatoes. She died in great agony. The autopsy showed that her throat and the lining of her stomach had been so badly burned that the swelling had caused her to choke to death.

Jasper Gompers, while waiting for a car at midnight in St. Louis, sat down on a barrel of tar and fell asleep. When he awoke he found the tar had softened and he had slowly sunk down into the sticky stuff until his feet, arms and head only were outside. He was chopped out with an ax.

William P. Steele of Princeton, Md., died a few months ago while setting up a monument over his wife's grave. The stone fell crushing his head and chest.

Francis J. Birdwell, a Boston ornithologist, climbed high up in a tree at Rio Pecos, N. M., after a bird's nest. The rope he was using caught on a limb and, when he slipped and fell, a loop bound him around the neck and he

was slowly strangled to death. His bride of a month stood at the foot of the tree, but was unable to help him.

A Jersey mosquito caused the death of a barber named Rosko Dorno at Harrison, N. J. The barber was shaving and a mosquito lit on his nose. The razor was directly under the barber's chin, and in making a slap to drive away the mosquito he put a deep grab in his throat. A physician arrived too late to save him.

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STAMMER

WE CAN CURE YOU

The Lewis Phonetic Institute and School for Stammerers of Detroit, Michigan. Established eleven years. Have cured thousands. Gold Medal awarded World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Recommended by physicians, educators, clergymen, and graduates everywhere. This institution has a Western branch at Portland with a very large class of pupils in attendance—men and women, girls and boys—all ages. Stammering has been cured in three weeks, but five to six weeks is the time usually required. Will close in Portland on October 15th. Will accept pupils until September 1st. POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE CURE GUARANTEED. Write at once for particulars and terms. If you mention this paper and send 1 cent in stamps, to cover postage, I will send you our cloth bound, 50 page book, "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering," free of charge. Address WILLIAM T. LEWIS, Western Representative, Associate Principal, 8 W. Cor. 15th and Raleigh Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON. Note—No pupils accepted at Portland after Sept. 1st.

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Miss Frederiek Vanderbilt-Webb and Ralph Pulitzer, whose engagement has just been announced. The wedding will take place in September. Miss Webb is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and the granddaughter of the first Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Pulitzer is the son of Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World.