

# The Saving of Money

by the use of Royal Baking Powder is considerable. Royal is economical, because it possesses more leavening power and goes further.

### Make Industrial Conflicts Impossible.

There is no blinking at the fact that, under modern city conditions, a strike is war. All the preparations for the conduct of the San Francisco streetcar strike are distinctly on a war basis. The streetcar company is barricading and fortifying its barns and provisioning them for a siege. The union has thrown out lines of pickets, and will besiege the headquarters of the enemy with an organized army. The fact that the immediate purpose of these pickets is to prevent disorder on the union men or others and to protect the property of the company does not alter the military character of the preparations. Pickets and organized guards are not necessary to protect the peace of a business negotiation. The governor is watching the situation, and stands ready to send in troops whenever the city's authorities fail to cope with the situation. The proposal to close the saloons is seriously under discussion. This is a recognized measure of a state of siege. And the theory that a strike is simply a concerted resignation of the men from jobs they do not want on the terms offered is not set up by anybody. There is no question that the company can get men to take the places vacated by the strikers. It has already got them. But when it sends them out it will be on armored cars, protected by armed guards. This is not business competition. It is war. And there is no pretense on anybody's part that it is anything else.

That is just the reason why these industrial conflicts ought to be made impossible, by substituting some more civilized way of settling the issues involved in them. Private war is intolerable in a civilized community. To permit it is either to confess lack of civilization or the failure of civilization to devise a civilized solution for some particular problem. The latter is, of course, the confession involved in a tolerated strike. There is an issue involved which we have provided no tribunal to settle. Therefore we leave it to the parties to fight it out among themselves. But when these parties proceed to lay joint siege to the general public, to starve it into taking a hand, it shows that even they refuse to accept the license of private warfare. They have the public by the throat and propose to choke a decision out of it. It would be no more an infringement of the liberty which these belligerents refuse to exercise, and it would be far more consonant with the peace and dignity of civilization, for the public to provide the means of adjusting these disputes and compel the parties to submit to it.—Fresno Republican.

### The Magic No. 3.

Number three is a wonderful mascot for Geo. H. Parris of Cedar Grove, Me., according to a letter which reads: "After suffering much with liver and kidney trouble, and becoming greatly discouraged by the failure to find relief, I tried Electric Bitters, and as a result I am a well man today. The first bottle relieved and three bottles completed the cure." Guaranteed best on earth for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by J. C. Perry druggist. 50c.

### Sex of the National Bird.

The question of the gender of the American eagle is now interesting the active mind of Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake. Mrs. Blake said to a mother's club meeting: "The American eagle, that great bird which surmounts our national insignia—that great bird, ladies, is of the feminine gender. It is a fact, ladies—an ornithological fact. The sex of the bird is absolutely indicated by the white tuft of feathers on its head and breast. I will also tell you another ornithological fact. The female eagle is larger and stronger than the male." We note as an instance of great minds running in the same channel that James Russell Lowell also regarded the American eagle as of the feminine gender.

In the early days of the Thirty-first Congress, 1849, Howell Cobb of Georgia was elected as speaker of the lower house over Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, the Wing candidate, by two votes. The result would have been a tie if John Gorham Palfrey, Harvard graduate, examiner, successor to Edward Everett in the Battle-square pulpit, and elected as a Boston Whig, had not voted against his townsman. In the heat of his indignation Lowell wrote: "No, hez he? He hain't, though? Wut? Voted agin' him?"

If the bird of our country could catch him SHE'D skin him; It seems though, I see HER with wrath in each quill, Like a chancery lawyer, a filin' HER bill, An' grindin' HER talents ez sharp ez all nater, To pounce like a writ on the back o' the traitor.

If the ornithologists don't agree with James Russell Lowell and Mrs. Lillie Devereux, of course they must be wrong. Poetry and romance must always hold their own against prosaic facts!—Brooklyn Eagle.

### Do Not Neglect the Children.

At this season of the year the first unnatural looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. Fore sale by Dr. Stone's drug store.

### Diamonds By the Ton.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that, "like all precious metals and stones, the unit of weight usually employed in regard to diamonds is the carat, of which 151 1-2 go to make up a year, 1903-05, nearly 7,250,000 car-diamonds by the ton staggers the imagination; indeed, the average annual output of the Kimberly mines is not more than half a ton, all told. Statistics have been published recently at Cape Town giving the output for several years past of the Kimberly mines and the river diggings. These yielded in the three from the Griqualand mines is over a ton and a half. The monetary value of these diamonds was £14,450,000. Since the first diamond was discovered by the banks of the Vaal in 1867, down to the end of 1906, it is estimated that the total weight of diamonds extracted from the Griqualand mines is over thirteen and a half tons, of a market value of fully £95,000,000. If statistics of this kind can be trusted—and in the case of the South African yield they closely approximate to the facts—only seventeen tons of diamonds had been mined all over the world to the end of 1901. With the same relative output since that year from Brazil and India, the world's output of diamonds is now more than twenty tons. The figures seem small considering the time diamonds have been worked in India and elsewhere in the East, and must be largely guesswork with respect to the output in antiquity. It is, however, certain that more diamonds have been placed on the market in the last forty than in the previous thousand years."

### There Are Few

People who know how to take care of themselves—the majority do not. The liver is a most important organ in the body. Herbine will keep it in condition. V. C. Stimpkins, Alba, Texas, writes: "I have used Herbine for Shills and Fever and find it the best medicine I ever used. I would not be without it. It is as good for children as it is for grown-up people, and I recommend it. It is fine for La Grippe." Sold by D. J. Fry.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Little*

### A Clerical Qualification.

A grandson of the late Senator Shumway, when four years old, was given a penny with which to buy candy. Accidentally, says the Chicago Tribune, he swallowed the coin. His mother, more excited than the boy, said she must send for the doctor at once.

"No, don't send for the doctor, mamma," pleaded the lad, who had memories of bitter medicine; "send for the preacher. Auntie says he can get money out of anybody."

### Tetter Cured.

A lady customer of ours had suffered with tetter for two or three years. It got so bad on her hands that she could not attend to her household duties. One box of Chamberlain's Salve cured her. Chamberlain's medicines give splendid satisfaction in this community.—M. H. Rodney & Co., Almond, Ala. Chamberlain's medicines are for sale by Dr. Stone's drug store.

### Next to Joshua.

A mountaineer of one of the back counties of North Carolina was arraigned with several others for illicit distilling. "Defendant," asked the court, "what is your name?" "Joshua," was the reply. "Are you the man who made the sun stand still?" Quick as a flash came the answer: "No sir; I'm the man who made the moonshine."—Harper's Weekly.

### He Fired the Stick.

"I have fired the walking-stick I've carried over 40 years, on account of a sore that resisted every kind of treatment, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; that has healed the sore and made me a happy man," writes John Garrett, of North Mills, N. C. Guaranteed for Piles, Burns, etc., by J. C. Perry druggist. 25c.

### How It Happened.

She—Yes, Fred, he had the face to try to kiss me.  
He—Well, evidently you had the cheek to tempt him.—Pick-Me-Up.

### A Fortunate Texan.

Mr. E. W. Goodloe, of 107 St. Louis St., Dallas, Tex. says: "In the past year I have become acquainted with Dr. King's New Life Pills, and no laxative I ever before tried so effectually disposes of malaria and biliousness." They don't grind nor gripe. 25c at J. C. Perry's drug store.

Chick—What is Mrs. Hen singing so loudly about?  
Cock—Oh, just a little lay of hers.—Princeton Tiger.

### Ancient Rome

Is now merely a memory of the past. Ballard's Snow Liniment is the family liniment of the twentieth century. A positive cure for Rheumatism, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc., Mr. C. H. Runyon, Stanberry, Mo., writes: "I have used Snow Liniment for Rheumatism and all pain. I can't say enough in its praise." Sold by D. J. Fry.

### Unkind.

"So she's about to be married again. Do you know who is the lucky man?"  
"Yes, the dead one."—Detroit Free Press.

### Colic and Diarrhoea.

Pains in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Dr. Stone's drug store.

"Do you believe in signs?"  
"Of course. How else are the people to know your business?"—Baltimore American.

The scent of roses pervades the breath of the girl that takes Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Bright eyes, red lips, good health follow its use. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. For sale at Stone's drug store.

## X-RAYS

G. W. Johnson the other day presented The Journal man with a four-dollar whalebone whip, and now it is in order for some one to sell him a horse and buggy to use it with. Or possibly it is expected to be used on the editor himself.

The farmers around Spokane want the city to shut up the free lunch counters. They say if the city will drive the bums out of town, the farmers will make them work.

A new form of arithmetical brain storm is making its way across the continent from the East. It is "Now 37," which, according to some ingenious idiot, if inverted reads "lemon."

Dr. H. H. Baker, of Chicago, says: "Salt is the best medicine to administer in the taming of a shrew." The trouble with the doctor's suggestion is he does not tell how to administer it. The horse editor says he tried to catch birds with salt, when he was much younger than he is now, but never made a success of it, because the birds wouldn't wait.

The boycott is now up against the superlative test. All union men are to be asked to refuse to drink beer. The horse editor's money says the beer wins out.

### Battle Ship in the Air.

Predicting from "inside information" Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and the graphophone, declared on Monday in a London cable dispatch to The Times that aerial battle-ships will soon be launched. To the correspondent of The Times he said: "My belief is that America will be the first country to perfect the aerial battle-ships. This belief is based on inside information, and from the same source I get reliable statements on which I base my predictions of the early production of an airship of enormous speed."

Dr. Bell's expectation is that an airship will be perfected capable of "making from 150 to 200 miles an hour," so that "it will be possible to have dinner in America and breakfast the next morning in Europe."

"The actual problem of the navigation of the air has already been solved by the Wright brothers," is Dr. Bell's opinion. According to an article in the American Magazine for April, the brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, have constructed a motor-propelled gliding machine that will fly close to the ground with a perfectly even keel and under complete control. Orville Wright is quoted as follows:

"All our earlier machines perished in bobbing up and down, as though they were on waves of air. We discovered the reason, and now we can fly a thousand yards with the ground not a foot beneath us. As to the distance we can travel, we do not regard twenty-four miles as the limit. The new machines will carry sufficient fuel for a 500-mile trip."

In an exhibition test of their 800-pound machine in 1905, the Wright brothers covered a distance of 96 miles in six flights, "flying and landing with almost the poise and self-control of an albatross." This was one of the many trips by which the Wrights have demonstrated the practicability of flight. Of course, the ability to guide so near the ground eliminates the danger, and the problem of learning to drive an aeromobile should be no greater than that of mastering the equilibrium of a bicycle. Dr. Bell constructed an air vehicle last December, he says, that "supported itself and a man in a ten-knot breeze." This summer he will fly a machine of the heavier-than-air type that will operate at a moderate speed.

"If I can accomplish this there is hope that the aviators, or the men who are trying to solve flight on the bird plan, will be able to avoid fatal accidents long enough to learn how to fly, and, as with the bird, one of the first considerations is safety, so man must learn to go slow before he goes fast."

That was the counsel of Otto Lillenthal, who was dashed to death a quarter of a century ago from one of the aeroplanes that "bobbed up and down." Today, with the system of control perfected by the Wright brothers, many distinguished European and American inventors are at work devising to make Lillenthal's advice safely practicable.

### The Negro in the South.

Of the relationship between white and blacks in the south Earl Barker makes the following significant report in the May American Magazine:

"Of course, only a comparatively few negroes are able to get along in business. They must depend most exclusively upon the trade of their race, and they must make highly organized competitors of white men. But it is certainly significant that even a few—white—met so far are mulattoes, some of whose white parents are able to make progress along these unfamiliar lines. In southern men I met had little or no idea of the remarkable extent of the advancement among the better class of negroes. Here is a strange thing I don't know how many southern men have professed their talk with me with words something like this: 'You can't expect to know the negro after a short visit. You can't live down here like we do. You know the negroes like a book. I know what they'll do and what they will do. I have had negroes in my house all my life.'

"But curiously enough I found that these men rarely knew anything about the better class of negroes—those who were in business, or in independent occupations, or who owned their own homes. They had come in contact with the average negro, the field hand, the common laborer, who make up, of course, the great mass of the race. On the other hand, the best class of negroes do not know the higher class of white people, and based their suspicious hatred upon the acts of the poorer sort of whites with whom they normally came in contact. The best elements of the two races are as far apart as though they lived in different continents; and that is one of the chief causes of the prevailing danger of the southern situation."

### In the Hands of the Manager.

Old Lady—My, my! Little boy, you should be in school learning to read and write in place of taking in such rude sport.  
Jimmy (with the gloves)—Oh, on, lady, me manager 'spects to do that.—Philadelphia Press.

# PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

SALEM DIVISION

CORNER STATE AND COMMERCIAL STS.

From and after Wednesday, May 29, the transfer point for all lines of cars will be at the corner of State and Commercial Street.

The former waiting room sdn office of the company will be immediately converted to other uses and the public is therefore requested to use the new quarters provided.