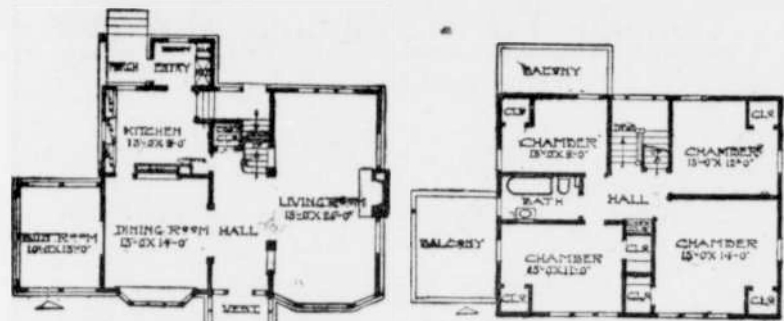


# EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH HALF TIMBER.

Design 2R, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Here is a splendid idea of what can be done with a moderate amount of money in the type of architecture that usually runs from \$12,000 to \$20,000. The size of the house is thirty-five feet wide, exclusive of the sun room, and twenty-six deep over the main part. The house is arranged with a central hall stairway leading to second story and rear, with stairway to the basement underneath and combination grade door in rear. The living room covers the entire side of the house, with a large open fireplace in center. Living room and hall are connected by open, square columned pedestal openings, allowing bookcases in each pedestal from living room side. Dining room in front, with large Dutch window opening, and sun room with French doors. Dining room has built-in sideboard. Kitchen is well arranged in rear of same. This house contains everything that is essential to make a complete home, such as clothes chute, broom closet, built-in cupboards, etc.

On the second story there are four large light and roomy chambers, good sized bath, unusually large closets; also linen closet and stairway leading to good sized attic. Basement under entire building; first story, nine feet; second story, eight feet. Birch or red oak finish throughout first story, pine to paint in second story. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, \$4,000.

Upon receipt of \$1 the publisher of this paper will supply a copy of Saxton's book of plans entitled "American Dwellings." The book contains 240 new and up to date designs of cottages, bungalows and residences costing from \$1,000 to \$6,000.



## MAYOR SHANK AND HIS "COST OF LIVING" CAMPAIGN.

PERHAPS the best known among those who are attacking the problem of high prices in this country is Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank of Indianapolis, whose summary treatment of the commission merchants in that city has won him fame at home and abroad. When he learned that a combination of these dealers had discouraged farmers from bringing their produce to town and had thus sought to keep food prices up he himself bought potatoes by the carload and sold them to the public at cost plus the freight and handling. His experiment with potatoes was so successful that he followed it up with sales of fruit and poultry. He broke the price of Thanksgiving turkeys as long as his specially imported supply lasted. Thanks to the mayor's knight errantry, even if the dragon of high prices in Indianapolis has not been slain, the vernacular has been enriched by a new slang phrase. People now say, "Give me a bushel of Shanks," instead of Murphy's.

## A Danger Averted

By JOSEPH C. CRANE

From my first meeting with Agnes Myrtle she showed a partiality for me. I was fancy free, but I did not fancy Miss Myrtle. Circumstances threw us together a great deal, but I never really made love to her. Nevertheless she persisted in assuming that there was more between us than a mere acquaintance or friendship. I should have scented danger. Indeed, I did at times realize that I was drifting into trouble, but the only way for me to break with her was to go to live in another place. This was scarcely practicable.

How long matters might have drifted between me and Agnes Myrtle had I not fallen in love with a girl whom I desired to make my wife I don't know. Agnes heard of my attentions to the lady I admired, but she did not evince any jealousy. I became engaged, but still Miss Myrtle did not show any signs of making trouble for me. I was congratulating myself that she would be above annoying me or was, after all, indifferent to my engagement when one day I received a telephone message from her saying that she was not feeling well and would like me to call upon her professionally.

I wished she had called in some one else. Indeed, I was surprised at her calling upon me after she had so often assumed that we were lovers and I had become engaged to another. Nevertheless I thought it better to make the visit. I found her becomingly dressed in negligee costume lying on a lounge. She told me that she needed a tonic, and I prescribed one that was perfectly harmless. She asked me what it was and when I told her said that she needed something stronger. She had once taken arsenic in small doses for the purpose of building up her strength and preferred that I should give her some compound of which arsenic formed a part.

Arsenic is a common medicine to give for tonic purposes, so I wrote just such a prescription as I had written many times before. Agnes took it, folded it carefully and put it in her corsage. Then she began to upbraid me with what she was pleased to call my treatment of her. I disavowed her charges, but as our talk proceeded I saw in her eye a vindictive look that frightened me. Then suddenly it flashed into my mind why she had asked for a prescription for a drug which was a deadly poison.

"Well," I said, rising, "it would not do for me, you feeling as you do, to treat you professionally. I must withdraw from doing so. I will trouble you for the prescription I have given you."

She hesitated for a while, then threw off all disguise.

"I shall keep the prescription," she said.

"What for?"

"I decline to say."

What I feared was that she might change the infinitesimal quantity of arsenic I had prescribed to a quantity large enough to kill. This would be a sufficient ground on which to base against me a charge of an attempt to poison her, the motive being that I wished to get rid of one girl in order to be free to marry another. For a moment I lost my prudence.

"If you don't give me that prescription I shall take it from you by force," I said.

For reply she coolly pointed to an electric button in the wall within easy reach. If I attempted to possess myself of the prescription she could easily summon some one who would be a witness against me on another charge.

It was now evident that the only chance for me to get out of a scrape that would ruin me would be by duplicity. But for my life I saw no immediate method except to pretend to gradually see my relations with her in another light—to appear undecided and at last ready to give up my engagement and engage myself to her.

I sat down by her and began a more frightful string of lies than were ever told by the father of lies himself, the purport of which was that I really loved her, had always loved her and would never love another. The only possible reason for her believing me was that she wished to believe me.

"Why, then," she asked, "have you treated me so badly?"

"Because," I replied, "you are doomed. I do not believe in a match between two persons, one of whom has but a short time to live."

"I? A short time to live?"

"Yes. You have a disease that will kill you within a few months."

She was very much frightened. She had a high opinion of my professional skill and considered me truthful.

"Can't you do anything for me?" she asked hastily.

"No."

"Are you sure?"

"Your disease has always been regarded as incurable, but a friend of mine has been experimenting to discover a serum for it and, I believe, claims to have found one. I will see him, and if he has been successful I will apply it in your case."

I turned to go. I did not dare to ask for the prescription I had given her, though I hoped to get possession of it in time. She called me back and handed it to me. Crumpling it in my hand, I said:

"Thank heaven! With that paper you could have ruined me, the girl I love and yourself. Now I defy you!"

## BURNS RIGHT IN TAKING

(Continued from Page 1.)

was only in aid of the Federal law, and therefore was constitutional.

Judge Anderson commented that in his opinion Congress did not leave to the Indiana Legislature the authority to take from the Governor and give to a County Court the power put into effect an extradition warrant.

The indictment against Burns and James Hosiek, charges that McNamara was not given legal hearing in court before he was transported to California.

Because Burns could not reach Indianapolis until 4 P. M. today Judge Anderson withheld the formal record of his decision until that time. He stated to the attorneys, however, that the fact alone that McNamara had pleaded guilty in California wiped away any faults if such there were, as to the manner in which the dynamite had been taken out of the state. He said he did not wish to be understood as holding that Burns violated any law in taking McNamara.

Judge Anderson described Burns as "a man who has done signal service for his country," and said it was improper that an indictment and a threat of having to go to the penitentiary should stand against him.

It is believed that the court's attitude toward Burns also will apply to James Hosiek, the detective of Los Angeles, who assisted him.

After the Governor of Indiana had honored a requisition from California and the detectives had captured McNamara in the office of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, April 22, had presented him before a Police Court for identification and then had taken him out of the state, a protest arose that the labor leader had been kidnaped.

About a month later the Marion County grand jury indicted both Burns and Hosiek, charging kidnaping.

## A BIT OF NAVAL HISTORY.

Origin of the Corps of Professors of Mathematics.

Before the Naval academy was established midshipmen received their education entirely on board ship. Their technical education was obtained in the school of experience, helped out occasionally by the voluntary efforts of the older line officers. Their general education was at first neglected, but later instructors were appointed for service on ships that carried midshipmen. These were appointed by the secretary of the navy for stated periods, much as civilian instructors at the Naval academy are appointed at the present time. In 1842 a general order was issued providing that they should live and mess with lieutenants. They were commissioned in 1848, but specific rank was not given them until the general reorganization of all staff corps during the civil war.

The late Professor H. H. Lockwood, U. S. N., in some very interesting reminiscences read before the Naval Academy Graduates' association in 1893 relates how the corps of professors of mathematics came to be formed.

In the early days of the Naval academy he was one of its instructors. He had had service in the army, and in the development of the course of instruction he determined, after consultation with the superintendent, to give the midshipmen a little infantry drill. This did not suit the proud spirits of the young gentlemen of that day, and to show their disapproval of this and other efforts of the professor they hung him in effigy. An investigation and a court martial followed on the charge of insulting a superior officer.

The defense put up the plea that the instructor was not a superior officer. Such a condition is hard to understand at this time, when the status of officers, instructors and midshipmen at the Naval academy is well defined, but at that time midshipmen were officers, while instructors had no official standing. The plea was technically correct, and to punish the guilty midshipmen it was found necessary to substitute charges in which the anomalous position of the professor in the naval service could not be made to enter. Upon these the guilty midshipmen were condemned and punished.

This incident led to an amendment in the naval appropriation bill of 1848 giving authority for the commissioning of twelve professors of mathematics.—Commander U. T. Holmes in Engineering Magazine.

Squeal and Bark.

"Nothing lost here but the squeal," declared the pork packer. "Are you as economical in conducting your business?"

"Just about," answered the visitor. "I'm in the lumber business. We waste nothing but the bark."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It Fell.

"What's that racket down there?" shouted the old gentleman from the head of the stairs.

"I think," promptly replied his daughter, "that it was Bob dropping his voice when he proposed to me."—Detroit Free Press.

## VAGARIES OF THE TIDE.

Mysterious Currents, the Secrets of Which No One Has Solved.

There are as many vagaries in the waters as in the winds. Why, for instance, should great ocean currents send their warm waters across the wide Pacific and Atlantic? Other and equally mysterious currents exist in well nigh all parts of the world.

It is on record that the sea has run for weeks out of the Java sea, through the strait of Sunda and thence back again for a like period without any perceptible rise and fall during those times.

Then there is the equatorial current that flows into the Caribbean sea, the ever flowing current to the eastward around Cape Horn, the cold stream flowing from the icy regions of the north past Newfoundland and Nova Scotia and along the American coast to the extreme end of Florida, the continual current running with a velocity of from four to five knots an hour through the strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean sea, the swift current running across the rocks and shoals off the end of Billiton island, which apparently starts from nowhere and ends somewhere in the vicinity of the same place, and the current which, starting halfway up the China sea, runs from two to three knots an hour to the northeast and finally ends abruptly off the north end of Luzon.

Then we have those tidal vagaries known the world over as bores. Those that run up the Hugel and Irawadi rivers, from side to side, till they reach their limit, often tearing the ships from their anchorage, originate nobody knows where or why.

At Singapore it has been observed for days at a time that there has been but one rise and fall in the twenty-four hours.—Boston Globe.

No Previous Employment.

"You say, Rastus, that you want work for your wife," said Gunbusta, eyeing the husky darkey before him from head to foot. "Was she ever employed before?"

"No, sir," replied the negro nonchalantly; "dis an her first marriage."—New York Times.

## SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, For Multnomah County.—The Foot-Titus Machinery House, a Corporation, plaintiff, vs. A. K. Carlson, defendant.

To A. K. Carlson, the above-named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: on or before February 10th, A. D. 1912, and, if you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred and Forty-Six and 22/100 Dollars and for the further sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars attorney's fee, and for the plaintiff's costs and disbursements herein; and also for the sale of certain attached property belonging to you, to-wit: 34 shares of the capital stock of the Foot-Titus Machinery House, an Oregon Corporation, which property has been duly attached in this action.

This summons is published pursuant to an order of the Hon. W. N. Gaiens, Judge of the above entitled court, which order is dated December 27th, A. D. 1911. The date of the first publication hereof is December 30th, A. D. 1911, and the date of the last publication hereof is February 10th, A. D. 1912.

J. M. HADDOCK,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Date of first publication, December 30th, A. D. 1911.

Date of last publication, February 10th, A. D. 1912.

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