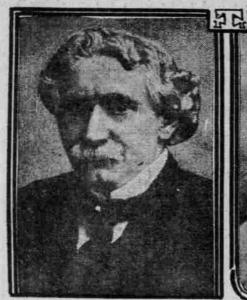
Section 149. The Mayer may call upon heads of bureaus for such reports as he may desire concerning their departments, and it shall be their duty to respond at

Photographs of Men Now in Public Eye



ISSEL G. COLT

CHAMP CLARK

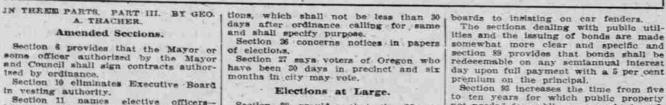


W. NELSON CROMWELL.

EW YORK. April 10.--(Special.)-- litical stock in trade. Mr. Seltzer-beg great a degree pardon, Sulzer-wants the "Maine" raised of necessity be he public eye:

Russell Colt is the young son of Colo nel S. P. Colt, who married Ethel Barrymore in a suburb of Boston recently His father is Colonel S. P. Colt, the pis-tol-maker. The Colts are of Providence, R. I., but Russell has made his home in Boston lately.

An echo of the Pennsylvania State Cap-itol scandal is heard in New York, where John H. Savnderson is lying iii of Bright's disease, and likely to die. Saun-derson was the man who furnished the 'apitol at Harrisburg and sold couches by the "cubic foot" (outside measure-ment) at a good many times their rea-sonable value. He was indicted with exment) at a good many times their rea-sonable value. He was indicted with ex-Audifor-General W. P. Suyder, ex-Su-parintendent Shumaker and Joseph Hus-ton. It is believed it will be necessary to separate the cases, and it is thought Huston will be the first man tried.



Section 11 names elective officers-

R. HINTON PERRY

impany portraits of men now in and has introduced a bill with that in guessing. 18 . W. . . .

This is Champ Clark, the Missourian who is nominally at the head of the minority in the House. Mr. Clark used to be the real head of the minority, but when Uncle Joe Cannon and his followers worked up a split among the Democrats, Mr. Clark's authority as leader was diminished considerably. Mr. Fitzgeraid, of Brooklyn, leader of the insurgents, speaks for the Democrats when Speaker Cannon arranges the pro-

. . .

view.

William Nelson Cromwell is the most famous lawyer in the United States today. It was he who negotiated the purchase of Panama Canal Company for the Unit ed States and is reputed to have made something like half a million dollars in the negotiations. He is credited with en-gineering the revolution which made the ton. It is believed it will be necessary to separate the cases, and it is thought Huston will be the first man tried. This is William Sulzer, flippantly re-ferred to as "Billy Selfzer" in Compre-sional circles. He is the "friend of the plain pes-pul," and that is his chief po-

Review of Portland's Proposed Charter





Council Buys Supplies. Sec. 164. The Council shall purchase all supplies required by all officers and all departments; shall approve all bills for materials bought, all claims of contract-ors, all payrolls of city employes. It shall make no purchase in excess of \$250 without advertising for bids in city offi-cial paper.

are faithfully kent

195.

cial paper. Sec. 164A directs that Council shall

Sec. 164A directs that Council shall print each month an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures and a summary of its proceedings, and shall furnish copies to the daily papers, the public library and to persons who shall apply for same at the auditor's office. At least once a year the Council shall cause a complete examination of city's accounts by consetent sublic accounts by the accounts by competent public accountants and shall publish results in the same manner as the monthly statements.

Fire Department.

Sec. 168. It is the duty of the Council to organize, govern and conduct the fire department. The Councilman at the head of the bureau "may appoint a chief engi-neer and such other officers and em-ployes as the Council shall provide." The Council shall make all necessary regulations and hear complaints, but the civil service rules shall anniv to every regulations and hear complaints, but the civil service rules shall apply to every officer in the department. The Council-man at the head of the bureau shall have the custody of the public property, including the fire alarm telegraph, and shall purchase all necessary apparatus subject to limitations of appropriations made by the Council.

Police Department.

Sec. 179. The Councilman in charge shall be called the head of the Police Department, and may, subject to ordinance, make all necessary rules for the conduct of the police force, for the man-agement of the city prison, and the hear-ing of complaints and the suspension of members of the force. Generally the appointment. discipline and government are vested in him.

Sec. 183A. The head of the Police De-partment shall appoint the Women's Auxillary. Sec. 193. He shall fill vacancies on the

force from the civil service list of elig-ibles.

196. Sec. The head of the Police De partment is made the head of the Police and Fire Department relief fund. Sec. 198A provides a pension to family of one-third of pay of any officer on the police force who loses his life in the performance of his duty. The Council directs the payment under certain

Control of Streets.

The street-cleaning and sprinkling De-partment agencies shall be appointed and organized by the Councilman in charge. He shall be guided by the civil service rules and shall have custody of the prop-

set of the department. Sec. 202. The Council shall have the exclusive management of all public and local improvements, from grading and paying to the erection of poles and the stringing of wires. Sec. 204. The head of the department shall have power to make ordinary re-pairs to streets.

for at least 60 days.

salary is \$4500 and his secretary's \$900. DUTLES OF MAYOR Section 147 directs that "the Mayor shall exercise a careful supervision over the general affairs of the city and its subordinate offloes." It is his duty to make recommendations to the Council from time to time. Once a year he must submit a general statement of conditions and the budget of current ex-penses. five members appointed by him, one from each list of three submitted by Art Association, Library Association, Architectural Club, Woman's Club and Tarpayers' League. Sec. 267c. No work of art shall be ac-cepted by city without approval of com-

Sec. 267f. Selection of architect for municipal buildings shall be approved by Art Commission. enses. Section 148. The Mayor shall preside at essions of the Council and direct the rder of business and shall vote on meas-

Auditor

Sec. 270. The salary of Auditor shall be \$3600 per annum. Salary under present charter is \$3000. Sec. 285. The various departments whell submit

shall submit estimates to the Auditor by October 1 of each year for the ex-penses of the coming year, and from them the Mayor shall prepare his bud-get and submit to the Council, and the Council shall levy the measure the Council shall levy the necessary tax which shall be certified by the Auditor to the County Clerk of Multhomai County.

Treasurer.

Sec. 289. The Treasurer shall receive \$2000 per annum. His present salary is \$2400.

section 154. The Mayor may call extra section 154. The Mayor may call extra sessions of the Council. Section 159. The Mayor may remove any officer appointed by him. Sections 151, 152, 153, 156, 156, 157, 158, which outline the duties of the Mayor in the present charter remain in force. They constitute him the general execu-tive officer of the city, with power to institute proceedings to annul fran-chizes, to investigate exact conditions of all franchizes; and the City Afformey is bound to act on his direction. He may suspend any officer, except a Councilman, may use and command the police to pre-serve order, and shall see that contracts are faithfully kept. \$2400. Sec. 292a. The Treasurer, when di-rected by the Council may purchase bonded warrants of the City of Portland at not more than face value with idle

funds. Sec. 293. Aany bank with \$50,000 paid-up capital (it is \$50,000 under present charter) may file application with Treasurer for city funds. The Council shall select the banks to receive city funds, and they shall deposit with Treasurer bonds of City of Portland or Port of Portland, or School District No. 1, or bonds of any city, county or school district in Oregon, or well-recognized railroad or street railway bonds. The amount of bonds shall equal amounts of deposits, except in certain instances deposits, except in certain instances they shall be one and one-quarter times the deposits.

City Engineer.

Sec. 303. The City Engineer shall receive a salary of \$4800 per annum, and shall not engage in any other busi-ness. The present salary is \$2400

Civil Service.

Sec. 307. The Mayor shall appoint Sec. 307. The Mayor shall appoint three commissioners of the civil service for terms of six years, but they shall receive no salary. No employe shall be discharged without cause, and if it shall appear that the discharge was made for political or religious reasons, he shall be reinstated; but "the burden of proof shall be upon the discharged employe."

Police Judge.

Sec. 330. The Municipal Judge shall be au elector of the city and state, for five years previous to his elec-tion, and an attorney of the Supreme Court of Oregon. His salary shall be \$2000 per annum. Present salary is \$1800. \$1800.

City Attorney.

Section 339. The City Attorney is re-quired to have the same qualifications as the Municipal Judge. He is an elective officer; his term is two years, like that of the Municipal Judge, and his salary is \$4500. Present salary is \$2400. In succeeding sections the details for

In succeeding sections the details for bonding for street improvements are given, the vacation of streets, assess-ments general and special, repairs to

sidewalks, etc. Section 227 deals with the \$3,000,000 ap Section 237 deals with the \$3,000,000 appropriation for building a pipeline from Buil Run River to the City of Portland. The proposition is submitted in two forms and the voters must choose between the two. The dirat form provides that "the said bonds and interest are to be paid from taxes to be assessed, levied and collected upon all real and personal prop-erty in the city of Portland not exempt from taxation." from taxation.

from taxation." It also provides that "all water mains laid or constructed in the City of Port-land shall be laid, constructed, assessed and paid for in the manner herein pro-vided for the laying, construction, assess-ment and payment for sewers and drains." drains."

drains." The second and alternative form pro-vides that "the said bonds and interest are to be paid from the water rates in the same manner as was provided in the charter of the City of Portland prior to the amendment adopted June 3, 190." It also provides that "all water mains, including laterals and mains for reinforce-ment hereafter naid or constructed shell

ment hereafter paid or constructed, shall be paid for out of the water rates and not otherwis



In this article we want to explain to you the cause of skin disease and also offer suggestions, founded on reason and experience, which will enable you to cure yourself if you are afflicted with any of the various forms of this trouble.

The skin receives its necessary nourishment from the blood. Every pore is kept open and every gland kept healthy by continually feeding on the nutritious properties which are distributed throughout the system by a pure, rich blood supply. As long as this normal condition exists the cuticle will be soft, smooth, and free from eruptions; when however the circulation is contaminated with humors and impurities,

its supply of nutritive properties is diminished, and it becomes a sharp, acrid fluid which diseases instead of preserves the natural health and texture of the skin.

, Lying just beneath the outer covering or tissue-skin is a sensitive membranous flesh which surrounds and protects the tiny veins, pores and glands. It is here the impurities of the blood are deposited, and the acrid matter causes irritation and inflammation which splits or breaks the thin, tissue-like cuticle, and the result is outwardly manifested in Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, or some other disfiguring or annoying eruptive disease. It can readily be seen that

since Skin Diseases are the result of bad blood, there can be but one way to cure thempurify the blood. Salves, washes, lotions, etc., are not able to do so, because they do not reach the blood. Such treatment is of no value except for its ability to temporarily relieve itching and assist in keeping the skin clean.

For four years I suffered severely with Weeping Eczema, I coasted out, and extended as far up as the and extended as far up as the all the time, but could get no relief. One or two of my physicians said it was as bad a case of Eczema as they or twice as a result of the disease, and the itching, burning and pain lexperienced I cannot express to you in words. I kept my hands bandaged all the while, but with only little relief. As I said, becoming discour-aged, I gave up all treatment I was taking, and seeing S. S. advertised began it as a last resort. A few bot-tles convinced me that it was doing a short while I was entirely cured. MRS. CLARA HAMBRIGHT. 1811 Penn St., Harrisburg, Ps. S. S. S. cures Skin Diseases of every kind by neutralizing the acids and removing all humors from the blood. S. S. S. cools the acid-heated circulation, builds it up to its normal strength and thickness, multiplies its rich, nutritious corpuscles, and adds to its purity in every way. Then the skin, instead of being irritated and inflamed by sour impurities, is

nourished, soothed and softened by this cooling, healthy stream of blood. S. S. S. is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and therein lies its ability to cure skin diseases. The trouble cannot remain when the cause has been removed, and S. S. S. will certainly remove the cause. It cures Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum, pimples, boils,, blackheads, etc., and all eruptions of the skin. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

never allowed itself to be induced to ex-pend public means for that purpose upon its own merchant marine. It has herein found itself in accord with leading domes-tic shipping circles, which, relying on their own resources, have always de-clared themselves against the granting of state subsidies, and have resolutely de-sired to retain the freedom and independ-ence of their business, which otherwise must have been more or less curtailed. Accordingly, building and outfitting premiums, passage premiums (mileage), premiums granted to the merchant marine for possible services in the in-terest of the navy, and premiums and subsidies of other kinds, have never gained any introduction in Germany. Only for the sake of the establishment of trade communications on certain lines and will transmet boach.

with all of the more important steamship lines available for mail traffic in respect to the forwarding of public shipments.

1811 Penn St., Harrisburg, Ps.

For six years I was severely froubled with a bad skin disease. to cated principally on the shins. The trouble would appear in the form of by very severe itching, etc. I tried for a surves, outments, lotions and nothing did me any good. Becoming discouraged I left off all this treat-set and just about this time I saw S.S. advertised. One day I decided the wing if for a short while I before a sightest indication of the sent as and just about this time I saw S.S. advertised. One day I decided the sing if for a short while I before a short while has clapsed been the slightest indication of the set was cured and there has never been the slightest indication of the set of the trouble.

404 Freedom St., Alliance Obio.

I had a bad case of Eczema, it being especially severe on my right hand. I was hardly able to use my hand in my work. I tried a great many things in an effort to get relief, but was unable to do so until I read of S. S. and determined to give it a trial. I used several bottles of this remedy and it cured the trouble en-tirely. S. S. put my blood in fine condition and 1 ft my skin soft and smooth. Though this was some time ago there has been no return of the trouble. CHAS. J. WOLF, JE. 904 S. Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

to the forwarding of public shipments. These contracts are of two kinds, distinct in this-that the compensation for trans-porting the mall is either a fixed sum by the year, or in accordance with the vol-ume of mall actually forwarded. The first method is chosen for the ship-plng connections for Sydney-Jaluit-Hong-kong, Shanghai-Tsingtan Tientsin, Kiel-Korsor - Warnenunde - Gedser, Saasnitz -Trelleborg and Kapstadt-Swakopmund. For these lines, a fixed schedule and a definite speed for the voyage are pre-scribed which must be adhered to un-conditionally without respect to the pos-sible interests of the lines in reference to freight and passenger transport.

freight and passenger transport. Besides, there were paid for the for-warding of letter mail until the end of 1907, to the companies involved, the sea the Washington world's postal agree-ment. From 1968 on, the following rates of compensation governed therefor: To the North German-Lloyd of Bremen and the Hamburg-America line of Hamburg. tation allowances prescribed by ere paid for the lines to New York fo

WA SULZER 2 the gift of retie of necessity be the subject of much wild

his separation from the world. However, a compromise was arranged at that time and he did not go to jali Now his first wife is making trouble for him again, and again he is determined to

R. Hinton Perry, the sculptor, is booke for a term in jail. His former wife, Irms Hinton Perry, is sending him there on a claim for unpaid alimony. When they were divorced, the court awarded her all mony on the theory that Mr. Perry's in-

mony on the theory that Mr. Perry's in-come was \$30,000 a year. This was in 1904. Mr. Perry paid cheerfully till 1906, when he became interested in Mrs. May Han-bury Fisher, of San Diego, and married her. He then refused to pay alimony to his first, wife and she threatened him with jall. He announced his determination to accept imprisonment as a martyrdom and gave a tea party at his studio to celebrate

gave a tea party at his studio to celebrate

City Treasurer, Municipal Judge, City Attor-ner, and says City Engineer shall be appointed by Mayor. Section 12 describes present boundaries.

Section 15 says Council may by vote of five, 30 days before election, provide annexation of territory.

Section 16 changes time from July to December after election when such an-nexed territory shall become part of eity

Section 17 has alteration in regard to amending boundaries.

Non-Partisan Elections.

Section 19, after giving account of laws governing elections, declares that main object is to abolish choice of municipal officers by political parties and (a) pro-vides that notice of primary election "shall recits that the people of the City of Portland (not the political parties) will choose candidates." etc.; (b) oath as to membership is parties (b) oath as to membership in party is not re-quired; (c) provides for one form of bal-lot with names in alphabetical order; (d) says but one form of tally sheet shall be used; (a) no political or party name or designation whatever shall appear on ballot; (f) a candidate need not be reg-istored as a party member and may not declare advocacy of principles or measures.

This feature will attract much atten but it is a part of the commission tem. The nonpartisan idea decided two last elections in Portland. The substant: new Hoston charter proposes nonparti-san elections. Judge W. J. Gaynor, of san elections. Judge W. J. Gaynor, of New York, who may be candidate for Mayor, says: "Neither National nor state politics should have any influence on votors at a city election." The theory is that the politics of a city officer do not and ought not to affect his adminis-tration of any department or the passing of ordinances regulating social rights. rdinances regulating social rights. Boston Transcript of January 29 editorially of the plan "that it is says editorially of the plan "that it is a courageous experiment," and, "if suc-cessful it would open up a new chapter in municipal government." The attempt, course, is to make city government a iter of business instead of politics, the people of Portland want such a matter Councilman Cottell says that it is politics that makes men work.

Nominations for Office.

Section 20. Candidates for office shall file petition announcing fact at least ten days before primary with a petition of at least 100 voters, requesting that his name be placed upon ballot, and in-dorming him for the office. City Auditor dorsing him for the office. City Auditor shall publish in daily papers three days the names as they will apear on the bal-lots. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be only ones whose names shall be placed on ballot at general election. Double the number at general election. Double the number of Councilmen to be elected shall be placed on ballot at general election, that number of candidates being those who received largest votes at primary. Section 21 deals with vacancies between

Section 28 concerns notices in papers of elections. Section 28 concerns notices in papers of elections. Section 28 provides that the Mayor, Auditor, City Attorney, Treasurer, Mu-nicipal Judge and Councilmen shall be elected at large. elected at large.

Section 29 provides generally for a res-idence of three years in Portland (in-stead of five) as a qualification for ofatead of hve) as a quanincation for or-ficeholders. The election at large is an innovation, but probably not a danger-ous one. The reason for ward elections ceased when guilds or different classes ceased to segregate themselves. The commission plan provides for elections at large. Los Angeles, on February 7, 1999 supended ber charter to permit elec-1909, amended her charter to permit election of Councilmen at large. Boston's new charter has the same provision Under Portland's present charter five Councilmen are elected at large.

The Recall

20 provides for recall of an elective officer upon the filing of a peri-tion signed by 25 per cent of the voters demanding the election of a successor and giving reasons for which removal is sought. Paper shall be filed with Au ditor at least ten days before perition circulated and restrictions are made as to persons securing signatures. Upon a sufficient petition being filed the Coun-cil shall order a special election not less than 30 nor more than 40 days after than 30 nor more than 40 days after Clerk's certificate of petition is dated. The election shall be like any other city election and the officer recalled may not only be a candidate, but his candidacy shall be assumed and his name shall be placed upon the ballot without formal nomination unless he requests otherwise in writing.

in writing. Section 38 discusses vacancies and ap Section as discusses vacancies and sp-polntiments and makes rigid rules for attendance of officials to their duties. Section 43 defines terms of office. The Mayor shall be elected for two years and the Councilmen for four (as at pres-ent), but at the first election three Coun-elimen shall be deded for two climen shall be elected for two years and

Section 44 provides that each Council-man shall receive a salary of \$5000 per annum. That by the way, is the salary paid to the Commissioners of Washing-tor D C on, D. C. Section 45 provides that ordinances

shall require a vote of five to pass, but a vote of four may decide a matter not requiring an ordinance according to

Section 48 directs that no money shall e paid except from special assessment unds unless by appropriation made by ordinance and such ordinance shall not large contain provision on any other subject. Section 60A provides that "special no-tice newspaper" shall be known as the city official newspaper. It shall be a daily paper and have a paid circulation of at least 15,000.

Section 67 provides that Council mus

keep a journal of its proceedings. Its meetings and those of any committee appointed by it must be public. Section 71 provides for election of a President of the Council to act in May-or's absence; (13A) provides for a free received largeat votes at primary. Section 21 deals with vacancies between Frimary and general election. Section 21A deals with precincts and also election officers. Section 22 provides for special elec-The subdivisions up to (71) permit va-rious regulations from prohibiting bill-

electors at a referendum election Granting Franchises. Section 94 provides that "no grant of

section 34 provides that "no grant of a public utility franchise shall be valid until it shall have been approved by a majority of the electors voting upon that question at a general or special election." The Council has the right to extend ter-ritorial rights of existing franchises, authorize sidetracks of commercial rail-roads upon mercial railauthorize siderracks of contact property roads upon written assent of property

roads upon written assent of property-owners and agree upon use of streets with commercial railroads desiring to enter the city. Section 96 provides that no expiring franchise shall be renewed without consent of the electors

Section 105 gives Council right to en-force "common user" privilege of streets for different rallway companies. The present charter limits that enforcement to five blocks.

Revenue and Taxation.

Section 113 prescribes that the fiscal car shall begin December I, instead of anuary 1, as at present. That permits the annual tax levy to be made a month earlier, see Section 114. The levy is lim-ited to 6 mills, exclusive of tax for bond-ed debt, sinking fund levy and levy for bridges. The lighting fund levy is changed from 15 mills to % of a mill. In

case assessment is less than \$175,000,000. levy may be increased to produce \$1,-050,000. Council is also authorized to levy a special tax of not exceeding one mill for bridges elsewhere than across the Willamette

118, with subdivisions, pro See rides for issues of bonds. The million from park and boulevard bonds is to be expended by Council upon recommenda-tions of Park Board. The half million from dock bonds is to be expended by Council upon recommendation of Coun-climan whose bureau controls the docks. The \$450,000 from bridge bonds is to be expended by Council in constructing the Madison bridge. Specific details are given as to procedure, especially in the use of

bridge by street rallways. The \$275,000 from fireboat bonds is to be expended by the Council for the purposes designated.

Executive Powers,

Section 120 provides that the executive power of the city shall be vested in Mayor and six Councilmen elected The business of the city shall be dis-

tributed among six bureaus—(1) Bureau of Public Affairs, (2) Bureau of Accounts and Finances, (3) Bureau of Public Safety, (4) Bureau of Streets and Public

Improvements, (6) Bureau of Parks and Public Property, (6) Bureau of Water Supply. "The Council may from time to time apportion the work of the city among the various bureaus as may seem best to it. The Mayor shall appoint ono Councilman as the head of each bureau, and may change such appointments from time to time at his pleasure." Section 144 fixes the salary of the

partiment to make such a contract for the term mentioned in the ordinance, which may not exceed five years. Contract shall be made after advertising for bids

Sec. 311. The head of the bureau may, subject to civil service rules, employ a city electrician and other subordinates city and the Council may regulate and de fine their duties and prescribe their pensation. Sec. 214. The head of the department

shall have supervision of all electric lighting lines of wires subject to ordinance. The Harbor.

Sec. 316. The wharves, waterfront and arbor shall be under the control of the Councilman to whose department they shall be assigned. Such Councilman shall appoint a harbormaster, subject to civil service rules, and his salary shall be fixed by the Council.

Water Department.

228. The Councilman in charge shall be known as the head of the Bu-reau of Water Supply, and shall, sub-fect to ordinance, manage and conduct

the same. Sec. 231. The Auditor shull be the cler-ical officer of the Bureau of Water Sup-ply and shall keep minutes of its doings, countersign orders, attest contracts and keep the books. Sec. 234. The bureau has power to hire and discharge employee, subject to civil service rules, but the engineer and su-perintendent shall not be subject to civil service rules. The Auditor shall be the cler

ervice rules.

Sec. 25. The bureau shall estimate

Sec. 235. The bureau shall estimate ex-penses and fix rates for the considera-tion of the Council, but the Council may not lower such rates. Sec. 337a. The Council may appoint a committee of which the head of the bureau shall be chairman, to be called the "Water Supply Construction Com-mittee." The Council may, in its dis-cretion, deisgate power to said comretion, delegate power to said co mittee to make all contracts and pur-chases in the construction of new pipelines and reservoirs.

Board of Health.

Sec. 238. The Councilman in charge of the Health Department shall appoint

of the Health Department shall appoint four physicians (who shall receive no compensation-Sec. 239), who shall act with him in matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of the city and its while institutions public institutions. Sec. 241 .- The board shall appoint a

City Physician, also a Health Officer. The Council shall fix sala Sec. 242.

ries of such officers. Sec. 243a. The Council shall provide for a thorough inspection of milk offered for sale in Portland.

fered for sale in Fortland. Sec. 259. Four members shall be ap-pointed by the Councilman in charge of park affairs, and he shall be chairman of board and have the power of removal.

Sec. 260. The appointive members

Tothioniman as the head of each bireau, and may change such appointments from time to time at his pleasure." Section 144 fixes the salary of the Mayor at 3600 per annum. Section 145 permits the Mayor to ap-point a secretary at \$1800 per annum. Under the present charter the Mayor's

Sec. 208. If the Council decides to make a contract for lighting the city it shall by ordinance direct the head of the de-partment to make such a contract for the term mentioned in the ordinance, which may not exceed five years of the departments are not enter heads of the departments are not only personally responsible, but anyone can be removed through the recall. I fancy it all hinges on writher the recall will be accepted as a direct and sufficient accepted as a direct and sufficient check by the people upon the Council. It looks like an efficient cluo, and has been adopted in various citles besides those governed by commissions. To put the question in another way, "Are the people of Portland interested, really and vitally interested in their city government?" If they are not, these amendments ought to be defeated.

There is much curious comment affoat Councilman Belding is reported to have used such adjectives as silly, absurd, fainted, putrid and rotten in describing the amendments. Councilman Vaughn

says; "The argument that the city will have

"The argument that the city will have to pay out \$20,000 yearly in increased salaries is casily disposed of. If by doing this the municipality can secure capable and honest service and an ef-ficient business administration it will profit by hundreds of thousands of dol-lars in the long run. Whether we have six Councilmen or 15 does not matter, so that we get value received." "Will you tell me how we can save

Will you tell me how we can save

"Will you tell me how we can save any money by raising salarles?" inter-rupted Mr. Belding. "Yes, I will," replied Mr. Vaughn: "for one thing, we will secure compet-tion in paving, and that alone will save the city many times the increase in sti-pends of municipal officials. The sal-ary provisions go with the rest of the charter, and if the whole thing is adopt-ed economy will be effected in many di-rections. To secure efficient adminis-tration it is necessary to give adequate compensation. You can't get good men to devote their every chargy to the wel-fare of the city unless they are haid for their work. I think this charter is a good thing, but no matter what I think, the people should have a chance to you on it."

cilman Cottel is credited with say ing that the new charter takes a man's politics away from him and that you can't take a man's politics away any nore than you can his religion. All of which suggests interesting possibilities in he way of discussion in official circles as well as outside of them. the way 2.5



It Only Exists for Certain Trading

Lines and Mail Transport.

PORTLAND, April 10.—(To the Edi-tor.)—The German government has al-ways been guided by the conviction that shipbuilding and navigation can-not, through the artificial measure of applying public means, be called into life or promoted to any extent much exceeding the natural conditions of ex-istence and development. Proceeding from this viewpoint, the German government, in spite of the lex-PORTLAND, April 10.—(To the Edi-tor.)—The German government has al-ways been guided by the convlction that shipbuilding and navigation can-not, through the artificial measure of applying public means, be called into life or promoted to any extent much exceeding the natural conditions of ex-istence and development. Proceeding from this viewpoint, the German government in spite of the leg-islative example of other nations and of the perils to the German flag which from time to time have arisen through the stimulation of foreign competition, has

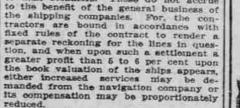
these agreements evidence no departur-from the basic principle above enunciated For, in all cases in return for the public remuneration, definite counter-considera-tions are required of the shipping concerns dealt with.

In accord herewith, based upon special In accord herewith, based upon special legal authority, contracts have been con-cluded by the government with the North German Lloyd for the purpose of main-taining regular mail steamship connec-tions with East Asia, the colonies of New Guinea and Australia, and with the German East Africa line for the purpose of instituting a regular service to East Africa and the colonies there. The first mentioned company receives now a com-pensation of 5,839,000 marks, the latter, of 1 750 000 more the the test of test of the test of test of test of test of the test of te .250,000 marks. In return, the m

covared by the contracts, at prescribed intervals, according to officially fixed timetables, to furnish the highest class of ships of specified tonnage, speed and fitness, to transport mail and its convoy free of charge, and public shipments and official persons at reduced rates. dertake the transport of prisoners in ac-cordance with particular rules governing precautions for safety-and in general to ide by officially approved passenger and

freight rates. On the other hand, the ships of such lines are subject to certain restrictions in regard to the material employed in their regard to the material employed in their construction, provision and coaling, the personnel of their employes, etc. Through these contracts, such burdens are im-posed upon the shipping concerns in the operation of the said shipping connections that the lines would not be able to cover the expense of operation without a cor-responding compensation, much less to pay the profits which would be required to meet the usual business return upon the capital invested in the lines. It is only for the purpose of making possible the operation at a profit of such regular lines, in view of the designated

regular lines, in view of the designated increase in the burdens of operation and their institution and maintenance, that the government grants these allowances to mail steamers. These do



reduced Hence it follows that the allowance are in no way intended as a financia promotion of the shipping companies un dertaking the business, or even of Ger-man shipping in general. The reason

were paid for the lines to New York for German letter carriage, for one kilogram of letters and postcards 5 francs; for one kilogram of other matter 50 centimes; and for foreign letter carriage, the sea trans-port fees fixed in the world's postal agreement of Rome. The remaining companies, so far as new contracts have been closed with them, receive the sea transport fees fixed in the world's postal agreement of Rome. For the packet post transport, the compensation is still paid according to the packet post agreement of Wash-ington. ngton

Since, accordingly, public money is in no case paid to German navigation com-panies without counter consideration, a subsidizing of German shipping cannot be said to exist in any true sonse. The total sum paid by the German Em-

pire to navigation companies as compen-sation, amounting in round numbers to \$5500,000 marks, must, even if the condi-tions under which the payment takes tions under which the payment takes place in Germany are entirely disregarded be considered as insignificant in compari-son, for example, with the contributions of Great Britain and France from the government to navigation interests. So far as is here known, during the past year there were appropriated to the British merchant marks over 31,000,000 marks and to the Franch over 31,000,000 marks, and to the French over 35,700,000 marks as subsidies out of the public reasuries.

reasuries. Nevertheless, the German government has reaghed the conviction, from the su cess which the wharves and ship-built but the shipping concerns and the navi-gation of Germany have attained in the last decades, that the policy heretofore pursued by it truly interprets the interests of the national flag

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