

HOW DUNIWAY COMES FORWARD WITH SOME OPINIONS ABOUT BAKER

Says State Should Accept Print Plant, Sell It, and Put Money in Conscience Fund.

THAT IS WHERE IT BELONGS, HE DECLARES

Writes Letter to The Journal Giving Baker's Alleged Proposition of Twenty Thousand Per Cent to Control State Printing Plant.

Willis S. Duniway disclaims the mercenary motives imputed to him by Frank C. Baker, in the state printing plant controversy and says some of the things in a reply to the assertions of Mr. Baker made in The Journal of Thursday last.

In his letter Mr. Duniway states that Baker warned him of his power to wreck the state printer's office financially should he decide to fight the incoming state printer, and as once following his warning with the offer to give Duniway \$20,000 annually for the purchase of an expensive plant. Baker, according to the letter, stated that through his ability to shape things he could make much more than the price he would have to pay for the resale of such a business. He also offered to deposit \$100,000 as a bond to secure Duniway should the offer be accepted.

Revenge, Says Duniway.

Mr. Duniway alleges in his letter that Baker, in revenge for a refusal to accept a worthless bill of sale conveying the title to the printing plant, has made his offer to the state to present the plant to it, after having waited until Duniway had obligated himself by the purchase of an expensive plant. Duniway, however, states that he hopes the state will accept the Baker plant, sell it for junk and put the proceeds in the conscience fund, where it really belongs. The text of the letter, as prepared by Mr. Duniway is as follows:

"Portland, Or., Nov. 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—Frank C. Baker, in a remarkable interview in Thursday's Evening Journal about the office of state printer, stated that he recently made me an offer of \$20,000 a year for the office during my coming four-year term. This statement is correct. He stated further that I declined his offer. This statement is also correct. "Had Mr. Baker stopped at this point in his unique confession of personal delinquency, no word would have been needed from me. But he added a gratuitous remark and put into my mouth words that I did not utter. The motive he attributes to me for declining his corrupt offer is his own. That a man may have any other motive than a mercenary one for refusing such a proposal as he made does not seem to occur to him.

"It is true that at my place of business No. 412 Alder street, about October 7, 1926, Frank C. Baker, after warning me that he had power to make

the office a financial wreck for me if he should fight me, did offer me \$20,000 a year if I would enter into arrangements with him to permit him to direct and control the state's printing during my four-year term. I looked at him in amazement. His proposition was that he could make the office yield much more than he offered me if he had control; that he would pay the \$20,000 annually to me in the sum of \$5,000 a year; that he would be able to so shape things as to enable him to secure a big income above the large sum he offered me, and as evidence of his belief in his ability to accomplish this he offered to well compensated, but cannot hope to make a profit out of it at all commensurate with Mr. Baker's proposal, which I declined. At the same time it is proper to say that no man can feel in discussing the proposal, Baker, according to the letter, stated that through his ability to shape things he could make much more than the price he would have to pay for the resale of such a business. He also offered to deposit \$100,000 as a bond to secure Duniway should the offer be accepted.

Promised to Be Honest.

"Under the pledges I made the people of Oregon I am obligated to run the state printing office myself and to run it on honest lines. I am not a well compensated, but cannot hope to make a profit out of it at all commensurate with Mr. Baker's proposal, which I declined. At the same time it is proper to say that no man can feel in discussing the proposal, Baker, according to the letter, stated that through his ability to shape things he could make much more than the price he would have to pay for the resale of such a business. He also offered to deposit \$100,000 as a bond to secure Duniway should the offer be accepted.

"The universal recognition that has been made upon the Steinyway Piano, as further exemplified by the above mentioned total value of pianos produced, shows that art and industry are indeed closely allied; that the leading musical authorities, as well as the general music loving public, has not been slow to appreciate the fact that the farthest point of progress has been attained by this instrument. Not alone is this true as regards the tone qualities, action, workmanship and finish, but also as to the truly artistic design of the cases. This is one of the policies that characterize the progressive conduct of the great business of 'Steinyway & Sons.'

"The above was published by the New York Mercantile and Financial Times, November 3, 1926.

Steinyway supremacy is acknowledged the world over. This is the standard by which all other pianos are measured. Manufacturers, dealers, musicians, and people in general, everywhere recognize the supremacy of the Steinyway.

"When you hear it disputed you have only to investigate to find that some financial interest in another direction is the reason for the assumed antagonism.

"Portland now has a Steinyway house, besides the Steinyway, we have Knabe, Everett, A. B. Chase, Packard, Ludwig, Conover, Estey, Emerson, Kingsbury, C. & W. Wellington, Mendelssohn, Sterling, and many other standard makes.

"We invite you to visit our store. We promise you courteous treatment, 'An honest value at an honest price,' and satisfactory terms.

"The house of quality."

SHERMAN, CLAY & CO.

Steinyway Pianos More Than a Hundred Million Dollars

Steinyway & Sons' Remarkable Record in the Piano Industry

The World's Greatest Piano Concern Passes the 'Hundred Million Dollar Mark.'

The world's leading authorities on musical matters all agree that there has been no more important contributory factor to musical progress than the industry of piano production. It is therefore that the individual records made by the leading manufacturers are of more than passing importance to the world of human events. For the first time in man's history a certain epoch of productive value (as distinguished from artistic results), has been marked by the world's acknowledged leading piano concern and has become a matter that must be considered as of national importance. The announcement has been made that

Over a Hundred Million Dollars Worth of Steinyway Pianos Have Been Sold.

While this, in itself, is a remarkable record, how much more so indeed does it become when one takes into consideration the fact that it has been accomplished strictly on the merits of the instrument itself.

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OFFICE WORK MAY BE ILLEGAL

Judge Webster's Letter Causes Anxiety Among County Clerk's Deputies.

RAISES DELICATE QUESTION WHICH MUST BE SETTLED

Labor of Extra People Who Are Not Authorized Deputies May Be Found to Be Void and Cause Much Trouble.

Whether nearly all the work done by County Clerk Fields' force is not illegal is a question that was raised at the county house yesterday afternoon, when a letter was received from County Judge Webster in which it was asserted that only eight of Mr. Fields' deputy assistants are deputies, while the remaining 18 are employed as 'additional help, temporarily, to perform special work.'

The letter was sent to the county clerk in response to a petition of a number of male employees for increases in salaries. After reviewing the law which provides for the appointment of eight deputies for the county clerk's office, the letter says:

"That is the only provision made by the statute for the appointment of deputies, in your office."

The letter then quotes another section of the statute as follows:

"The county court may, upon the necessity being shown, employ such additional help as may appear to be required to be necessary, temporarily, to perform any special work, at a compensation not exceeding one per day while actually employed on such work. The temporary assistance so employed shall be provided for by special work he provided for may properly be paid such reasonable compensation as this court may fix, but such employees are not deputies. The term 'deputy' as used in the statute does not merely indicate a distinction as to the character of service to be performed, but it has reference also to the power and authority of the person performing the service."

Question of Authority.

Under this view of the statute taken by the county court it appears that the employees who are deputies have authority which those classed as 'additional help' do not have. The distinction as to the character of the service to be rendered. Every one of Mr. Fields' force has constantly exercised authority as a deputy county clerk, such as administering oaths, issuing licenses and performing the same duties that Mr. Fields may perform.

The question was asked whether such duties were not illegally performed when done by those employees who are merely 'additional help.' Mr. Fields said he had not made any distinction, but had sworn all his assistants as deputies, and it he were forced to distinguish between the deputies and those who were not he could not tell which they were.

"Every person I now have employed is absolutely necessary to transact the regular business of this office," said Mr. Fields yesterday. "I do not believe that there is a court on earth that would hold that any of the acts done by any of them is illegal because of the distinction pointed out by the county court."

"There are many times, such as at registration of voters at elections, and on pension days, when the 24 employees, I suppose, retain are not enough to care for the business and I must have still more assistance. All of these people must have power to administer oaths, and their work is not dissimilar to that of the deputies administered by them as illegal, or that any court would so hold."

It is understood that an effort will be made, when the legislative convenes, to amend the law relating to the number of deputies for the county clerk of this county amended.

PHONE EAVESDROPPING IN NAVY DEPARTMENT

Washington, Nov. 17.—This is a trouble in the Navy department because it has been discovered that an official eavesdropper was set to work to learn all about telephone conversations and report which were official and which were private, so that the unofficial could be charged to the talker. There is a rule in all departments against employees using the phone for private purposes at public expense. But the eavesdropper system of having all personal conversations listened to by a third party caused indignation. Now the subordinates are inquiring whether Secretary Bonaparte pays off his own pocket for the long conversations he holds over the long distance telephone, especially with Baltimore, in connection with Maryland politics and personal affairs of his own. The fact that the telephone eavesdropping scheme was instituted without notification to anybody leaked out today and the method of it caused general distrust among employees.

and this is ample time. It is said, in which to do the work. Ownership of the property rests with Mr. Loss and a few local stockholders of small amounts of stock, and with the Los Angeles men who hold \$400,000 of bonds on the property in payment for the stock purchased from them by the Loss interests.

Linney Makes Statement.

Of these, R. T. Linney and W. D. Larrabee are local representatives of Mr. Clark in the Pacific Coast Railway Power company, recently organized in Portland with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, for construction of an electric road to Mount Hood and development of 10,000 horsepower on the Sandy river. Mr. Larrabee was yesterday out on the line near Mount Hood. Judge Linney said:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that Mr. Clark has purchased the United Railways company property."

A. C. Emmont, attorney for Mr. Loss, said he had no knowledge that any deal had been made, and denied that he had given an interview for publication on the subject. He said:

"While Mr. Loss may have had propositions from half a dozen sources for purchase of the United Railways company, I am certain that he has not disposed of the property."

It is understood there are obstacles in the way of an agreement between Mr. Loss and Mr. Clark, in the form of the outstanding bonds, and that this probably is one of the principal reasons why they are unable to reach an agreement.

We Bought Out the Wholesale Clothing House of Nathan & Wertheimer, 73 Front St., Portland

Last week and secured the entire product of the big clothing factory at 17-19 West Third street, New York, AT LESS THAN HALF WHOLESALE PRICES, AND WE ARE DISPOSING OF THIS STOCK TO THE PUBLIC AT THE SAME REDUCTIONS WE SECURED IT FOR.

In Men's Finely Tailored Suits—from garments for workmen up to high-class imported woolen suits fit for any man on earth—we are offering the most stupendous bargains ever known in Portland.

EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT THIS IS NOT A FAKE SALE

There have been too many of these in Portland. The clothing business has been especially afflicted with these parasites. Conglomerations of out-of-date and flimsy, worthless trash have been widely advertised as this and that kind of sale, false and fake prices being given; therefore we wish again to emphasize that we never have conducted a spurious sale, and never shall.

Every clothing merchant in Portland knows that we purchased all the clothing in the big wholesale house, compelled to close because retiring from the jobbing business on account of the winding up of the affairs of an estate, and that we secured the merchandise exactly as we state—50 per cent of wholesale prices. For this reason we are enabled to offer to the men of Portland

- \$ 9.00 Suits at \$4.50
- \$12.00 Suits at \$7.50
- \$15.00 Suits at \$9.85
- \$18.00 Suits at \$9.85
- \$20.00 Suits at \$10.00
- \$22.50 Suits at \$11.50
- \$25.00 Suits at \$14.00
- \$28.00 Suits at \$16.00

- ### Boys' Clothing
- We feel confident that we are showing a line of Boys' Clothing unequalled in Portland, and are selling these garments at half regular prices, as follows:
- Boys' \$2.00 Suits now.....\$1.00
 - Boys' \$2.50 Suits now.....\$1.25
 - Boys' \$3.00 Suits now.....\$1.50
 - Boys' \$3.50 Suits now.....\$1.75
 - Boys' \$4.00 Suits now.....\$2.00
 - Boys' \$5.00 Suits now.....\$2.50

- ### Men's Trousers
- In the great wholesale stock we find a very large assortment of these garments, material and tailoring of which will be found first-class. This clothing should command immediate sale of every piece and parcel at our half value prices:
- \$1.50 Trousers at.....\$.75
 - \$2.25 Trousers at.....\$ 1.125
 - \$3.00 Trousers at.....\$ 1.50
 - \$3.50 Trousers at.....\$ 1.75
 - \$4.00 Trousers at.....\$ 2.00

- ### Boys' Pants
- We have Trousers here to fit any boy, little or big, at 50 per cent of actual selling prices. Here you are:
- Boys' \$5.00 Knee Pants now.....\$ 2.50
 - Boys' \$6.00 Knee Pants now.....\$ 3.00
 - Boys' \$1.00 Corduroy Long and Short Pants at.....\$.50
 - Boys' \$1.25 Sweaters, beauties, at.....\$.625

WILL INVESTIGATE COOK'S CASE

Officials Leave Salem for Cello to Look Into Superintendent's Affairs.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Nov. 17.—Oswald West, state land agent, and S. A. Koser, clerk of the portage commission, left last night for Cello for the purpose of investigating the accounts of L. S. Cook, superintendent of the state portage road. They undertook the task at the instance of the board of commissioners.

Cook is accused of grafting by padding the pay rolls. He claims that he earned what money was secured in that way by working overtime. His wife also assisted him in his overtime work, he says, and he insists that he has done nothing wrong.

Frank L. Smith of the Open River association has been sent to Cello to take charge until Cook's successor is appointed. Cook resigned November 7, but the board refused to accept the resignation pending an investigation of the rumors which were afloat.

Open Charge of Graft.

The trouble that has been grafting in the affairs of the portage railway reached a climax Thursday when a sworn affidavit was received by the officials at Salem from an engineer by the name of Stewart. Stewart charged that he received only \$100 for three months' services, when he was entitled to \$270. Cook is charged with having signed Stewart's name to the vouchers and to have kept the difference.

In the same mail with the affidavit the officials received a letter from Cook, in which he practically admitted the charge that was made against him. He said that he did not need Stewart all the time, and that he permitted him

MAY BRING DEAD TO LIFE AGAIN

Federated Trades Would Re-arrange Building Trades Council of Portland.

WAS ONE TIME STRONG FACTOR IN THE CITY

Dissolution Occurred After Unfortunate Carpenters' Strike and Body Has Been Practically Dead Since That Time—Union Men Active.

The Portland Federated Trades Council has taken action looking toward the reorganization of the Building Trades Council, which has been in a state of complete inactivity for the past six months. Secretary Fitzgerald has been instructed to communicate with the secretary of the defunct organization with a view to ascertaining his views as to the best method to follow in bringing about the reorganization.

A number of years ago Portland's Building Trades Council was very much like the Building Trades Council of other cities, both exist and meet—the strongest and most compactly organized central body in the town. Because of the skill required in all the building trades and because of the similarity of the pursuits, Building Trades Councils usually present a great deal of solidarity of organization and are able to force recognition from their employers.

Cause of Dissolution.

But three years ago the Carpenters' union entered into what turned out to be an ill-advised strike. It carried the central body along with it. The carpenters were beaten and were considerably demoralized and their demoralization weakened the whole building trades body. The council was gradually down until its power was practically nothing and about six months ago it ceased its regular meetings, cut off the salary of its business agent and ceased to figure in union affairs.

A determined effort will be made, however, to resurrect the organization. The resolution embodying this plan was favored in hearty speeches Friday night by the delegates from the unions which had formerly composed the Building Trades Council. These unions are in existence still and some of them are quite strong. They are the Electrical Workers, Painters, Carpenters, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Bricklayers, Plumbers and Building Laborers' unions.

Piles

Cured Quickly and Painlessly—No Risk, No Danger.

A Free Trial Package to Convince Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

Common sense is just as necessary (even more so) in medicine as in business or the affairs of every-day life. People are getting to know more and more the fashion to make all sorts of claims for a medicine and wind up by asking the reader to go to a drug store and buy a bottle. People want to stand for that kind of thing now. They want proof—tangible proof. They want to try the remedy first and if they find it to be what is claimed they will be glad enough to go and buy it.



ARE NOT SOLD

Report That E. P. Clark Has Closed Deal for Portland Property is Flatly Denied.

IS NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT FOR SALE

Negotiations Are Still Pending but Obstacles in Form of Outstanding Bonds Threaten to Prevent Agreement From Being Reached.

Negotiations that have been under way for some time between C. E. Loos, principal stockholder of the United Railways company, and E. P. Clark, of the Los Angeles-Pacific, for the sale of the Portland property to the latter interests, has not been closed, as reported locally yesterday. The deal, while pending, is said to be not likely to go through.

Local representatives of Mr. Clark positively deny that any deal has been made and say there is no immediate prospect of such a transaction being consummated. While Mr. Clark, on his recent visits to Portland, has looked over the situation, and has several times reported to be considering the purchase of the United Railways. It can be said positively at this time that he has not done so.

Mr. Loos has had numerous propositions from eastern capitalists for the financing of the project, but up to the present time made no disposition of his interests in it. He still has more than seven months in which to complete the city lines now partly constructed

and this is ample time. It is said, in which to do the work. Ownership of the property rests with Mr. Loss and a few local stockholders of small amounts of stock, and with the Los Angeles men who hold \$400,000 of bonds on the property in payment for the stock purchased from them by the Loss interests.

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77

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Grip and COLDS

As the winter wind numbs your fingers and toes, so taking Cold numbs your vitals, causing lassitude, weak heart action, difficult respiration, torpid liver, etc. The use of "Seventy-seven" restores the circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins, breaks up your Cold and gives new life to your vitals.

"77" is a Vial of pleasant pellets that fits the vest pocket.

At Druggists 25 cents or mailed. Humphreys' Hygiene Medicine Co., Cor. Willam and Jolia streets, New York.

2 Good Things to Remember

Men's Standard Shoes

FOR WET WEATHER

AND

Goodyear Shoe Repair Factory

Cpr. Fourth and Yamhill Y. M. C. A. Building