

PEOPLE VERSUS PUBLIC GOOD

Eighth Article Written for Sunday Journal by C. P. Strain.

THERE are two cardinal principles which demand centralization of government, one foreign, the other domestic. A civilization must have:

1. Protection against foreign aggression.
2. Solidarity of purpose and economy of intercourse within itself.

Since civilization advances neither in parallel lines, nor equally, the peoples of the world differ widely, not only in moral development and material progress, but in the blending of these two elements.

Physical barriers of water and mountains do not afford peaceful nations of these times protection against the skilled savages of the age, equipped as they are with modern arms and skilled in the art of using them.

So low is the standard of nations—even those professing Christianity—that the scepter of empire is still wielded in many lands by marauding bandits who respect no law but might. Hence those nations unwilling or unable to employ force in self defense must expect to endure insolence, oppression, and invasion.

Our strength, and through it, the security of our civilization and of our institutions, does not depend alone upon our individual skill or courage, or morality, but also in large degree upon our national spirit, and such a national spirit can be created only by the concentration of political power and of material resources, as will give it concentrated expression in affairs of the nation.

Whether we speak through the guns of our forts and battleships, or whether through the peaceful channels of diplomacy and trade, the united power of the country should be behind our words, when addressed to foreign peoples.

Here are some domestic aspects of this country.

Our population has come from everywhere, bringing with them their differing creeds and diverse views of political thought.

They are scattered across the heart of a wide continent, and separated by many political and physical boundaries. A nation, such as this, can be held together in peace only by a strong cohesive force.

It can enjoy a full measure of prosperity only by economy of intercourse within itself.

These are not possible except through centralization of government.

When the states conceded to the nation exclusive authority over foreign relations, including power in treaty-making, they centralized government.

But they economized domestic trade and state administration. They lifted from the backs of uncounted millions, not then born, a burden beyond computation.

Without a grant of these powers to the federal government, each state would maintain custom houses upon its borders. Every inch of the thousands of miles embraced in the length of state boundaries would be guarded by tariff walls. Conducting of trains and ships, and even farmers with their loaded wagons, would be held up at state lines by revenue collectors. Petty bickerings arising from these obstructions would kill national spirit and retard national progress.

Each state would maintain armies and diplomatic relations with all the other states and with the world.

The separate states would make alliances and counter alliances for aggression or balances of power, until America, like Europe, would be under the weight of its military establishments and of its civil administrations.

But centralization should not be extended beyond the jurisdiction to be primarily affected by government.

Powers, thus affecting the nation, should be reserved in the federal government, and all others reserved to the states.

But all political power, whether local, state or national, must be made responsible to the people. For laws made directly by them, or in response to their

his important policies by Democratic than by Republican members.

But waving the attitude of congress toward Roosevelt and assuming it to be exceptional, the veto power is an office which has greater value in the hands of a president differing in policies from congress.

The Wilson Bill.

Proof of this proposition finds confirmation in Cleveland's failure to veto the Wilson bill, which he disliked, but would not veto because it was the creature of his own party.

Not only this. But a minority president, having popular support, can force a hostile congress to forsake the predatory interests which it so often serves.

The people will renounce their aspirations in relation to the presidency, and demand a frequent party convention, and frequently a referendum, because of the spoils which it yields, is one of the prime stakes of politics, and very largely, and they will, under stress of compulsion, nominate candidates of their own party.

Bryan is a man in sympathy with the people. Everybody concedes his honesty.

He would enforce the laws of the country well. He would fight graft with the veto power. He would faithfully execute the laws of the state of the union. He would make an honest effort to recommend legislation for the general welfare.

Sensational people love the novelty of uncertainty and would change political leaders in order to enjoy the anticipation of some possible spectacular future performance. But no thoughtful citizen should oppose Bryan, because he is a man in sympathy with the people. His life has been frank and open. Opinions may honestly differ, but no man can question his leadership; or discredit his present equipment for the discharge of high official duty.

Like Roosevelt, he would execute the laws fearlessly. Like Jefferson, he would make government responsible to the people. No president can do more than this.

DeWolfe, although probably not so broad or wise as Roosevelt and Bryan, is worthy of popular trust, as proven by his long career in the United States senate.

There is no doubt about the attitude of Roosevelt, Bryan or DeWolfe toward the people. The executive department of the government through election of any one of these three men, they can control the legislative branch with the veto power; they can fill vacancies in the executive branch; and they can control the federal judiciary; and they can control the executive branch by election and support of popular champions.

Of these three men, there is no other national figure before the country at this time whose career and environment and equipment warrants full public confidence.

Some one of these three men is quite certain to be nominated.

It will be up to the people to unite and rule, or to divide and submit to trust domination.

DeWolfe is the candidate of un-known sympathies upon their own ticket in 1908.

DESERTED WIFE LIVES IN MOUNTAIN CABIN

(United Press Landed Wire.)

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—Living alone in a cabin high up on the Santa Cruz mountains, while her husband, Dr. L. A. Smith, an eye car and nose specialist, lives in this city in the Hotel Jefferson with his "affinity," is the substance of a transcript of testimony filed by Mrs. Julia Z. Smith in her suit for divorce against her husband with Superior Judge Graham, and upon which the court this morning granted her an injunction against her husband from the ground of infidelity.

In addition to the decree of divorce, Mrs. Smith has been granted \$100 a month alimony and \$150 counsel fees. Mrs. Smith in her testimony states that she had been married to her husband while she was in Santa Cruz and that she had been deserted by him and that she had been living in a cabin in the mountains for some time.

Mrs. Smith has lived as meagerly as possible in a woodman's cabin, 10 feet long and 8 feet wide, for some time. Dr. Smith has remained in luxury at the Hotel Jefferson.

Attend Rosenthal's great clearance sale for fine shoe bargains.

STRANGERS FLOCK INTO JOSEPHINE

Snapping Up Vineyard and Orchard Tracts—New Orchards and Homes.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Grants Pass, Or., Jan. 18.—Never in its history has there been such a flood of strangers from the east as is now filling Grants Pass to overflowing. Every acre of the city is being snapped up by the people who are already planting grape vines and fruit trees. As soon as better weather arrives the building of new homes will begin.

Most of the late arrivals are home-seekers. They are in search of grape lands, fruit farms, orchards and places of a few acres. They are purchasing such lands near the city and many are already planting grape vines and fruit trees. As soon as better weather arrives the building of new homes will begin.

From all indications the population of the city and immediate districts will be increased fully 40 per cent within the year. Twenty-five families are soon to arrive from one district in Illinois, and about as many are expected from Indiana.

TO ASK CONGRESS FOR EXTRA PENSION

Family of Commander Hosley Virtually Without Means.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The fact that Commander H. H. Hosley, who died suddenly in New York recently, was virtually without means and left a family unprotected for his wife and children, has led his friends in the navy to initiate a movement to get from congress a special pension for his widow and children.

Thirty dollars a month, the service pension, would, it is held, be utterly inadequate in this case, either to meet the needs of the family or to constitute anything like a fitting recognition of the dead officer's service to his country. The basis of this statement is the fact that in navigating the great floating drydock Dewey three-quarters of the distance around the globe and mooring it safely in Subig bay, Commander Hosley performed what was without doubt the most remarkable feat of seamanship in this generation.

Several times the structure was torn away from the towing vessels by stress of weather, yet always safely recovered, through the ability and extraordinary energy of Commander Hosley. His naval associates declare that the surgeon's records will clearly show that the death of the officer was directly the result of this hardship.

CATCH ENGLISH JEWEL THIEVES AT MERCED

(United Press Landed Wire.)

Merced, Cal., Jan. 18.—After a chase that was extended half way around the world and lasted five years, two Englishmen, alleged jewelry thieves, accused of stealing \$300,000 worth of jew-

COYOTE FINDS FINISH IN BARN

Beast Faint With Fatigue of Chase Perishes Ingloriously by Gunshot.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Monroe, Or., Jan. 18.—A rather unusual fish to an exciting coyote hunt was pulled off here when from over the Houck hill in Lane county and in the direction of the Win neighborhood, the baying of hounds was heard early in the morning, and an hour later the

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Ladies' Free Admission.

Roller skating rinks have been built by the hundreds in the United States and Canada during the past six months and the outlook for the continuation in the future is the greatest skating season on record. At the Oaks rink we teach you to skate free of charge during the afternoon and evening sessions. Cars direct to Oaks rink every 10 minutes. Rink open today at 8:30. Continuous music. Ladies admitted free.

CARE FOR YOUR TEETH

And Your Teeth Will Care for You

Neglect Them

And They Will Prove to Be Your Worst Enemy

We place the best dental services at your disposal, and at the most reasonable prices. All of our operations are performed without causing you the slightest pain and with the least possible discomfort. We fit plates perfectly, improving your appearance and performing the work of natural teeth satisfactorily. Our Crown and Bridge Work cannot be excelled here or elsewhere.

Don't take chances with this important work; the best is a blessing, while the inferior work of this class is a constant source of annoyance. Call and see us at once.

GOOD SET OF TEETH ON RUBBER PLATE..... \$5.00

BEST SET OF TEETH ON RUBBER PLATE..... \$8.00

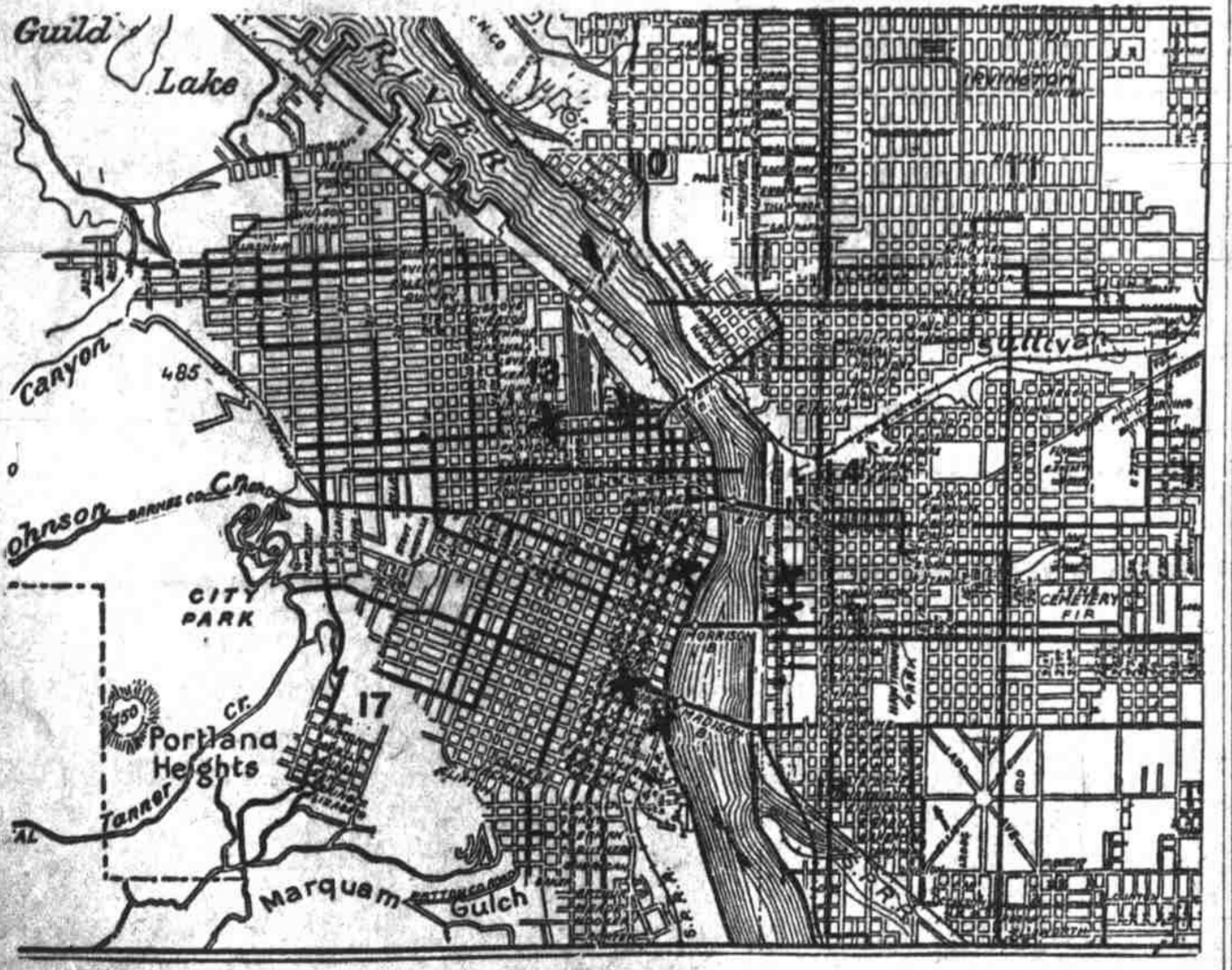
DR. B. E. WRIGHT PAINLESS DENTIST

342 1/2 WASHINGTON STREET, CORNER SEVENTH

OFFICE HOURS—8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.; SUNDAYS—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

PHONE MAIN 2119—TWELVE YEARS IN PORTLAND

LITTLE HOPE OF SETTLING HILL-HARRIMAN SQUIBBLE



Black crosses on the Above Map Indicate Location of the Various Present and Proposed Passenger Terminal Stations of Railroads Entering Portland.

No settlement of the terminal differences between Hill and Harriman railroad companies in North Portland is in sight. As time for completion of the north bank road into Portland approaches, the necessity for construction of tracks crossing the Harriman company tracks becomes a paramount question.

The Harriman companies are placing themselves in position to resist with all the legal force they can muster, the entrance of the Hill lines over these tracks, and such entrance by the Hill lines will have to be effected before they can connect the north bank road with their terminal in North Portland.

It is said to be the determination of the Hill lines not to sell the terminal properties to the proposed consolidated terminal company, but to remain out of

such consolidation and erect their own passenger depot on Hoyt street, in the vicinity of Tenth street.

This would make the eighth separate railroad passenger terminal in Portland, according to the present plans of railroad companies entering this city.

The present Northern Pacific Terminal company, controlled by the Harriman lines, is located at Irving and Fourth streets, five or six blocks from the proposed station of the Portland & Seattle Railroad company. The Oregon Electric Railroad company is completing a passenger terminal at Jefferson and Second streets, in south Portland.

The national railway company has mapped out its system and constructed its preliminary lines with a view to establishing the passenger terminal of the Hill line at the chamber of commerce building. The passenger terminal of the fourth-street line of the Southern Pacific across the street, at

the corner of Stark and Fourth. The Newberg branch of the Southern Pacific has its passenger terminal at the foot of Jefferson street in south Portland. The Mount Hood Railway company, now under construction, will establish its terminal, it is said, at or near the foot of Stark street, in East Portland.

The passenger terminal of the Oregon City and Gataca lines of the Oregon Water Power & Railway company is now at the corner of First and Alder streets, and will be erected at First and First streets, when the company's plans for a new station are consummated.

The national railway company has been for a single passenger train between any of these stations would be 25 cents, and baggage 25 cents additional, unless the city council takes some action by ordinance to fix the fares and punish and expressmen for overcharging travelers.

WE MUST HAVE MONEY—FORCED REALIZATION SALE

Men's Clothing

MUST RAISE MONEY ON

That's why we sell.

\$ 7.50 Men's Wool Suits for \$2.95

\$10.00 Men's Worsteds Suits for \$4.50

\$17.50 Men's Black Vicuna Suits for \$8.50

\$25.00 Men's Custom Tailored Suits for \$10.00

\$25.00 Men's Hand Tailored Suits for \$12.50

\$30.00 Men's Extra Fine Suits for \$15.00

Save us your mail order guarantee to fit you or money back.

Men's Fine Overcoats Sacrificed Below Cost to Raise Cash

\$3.95 for Men's \$10.00 Melton and Kersey Overcoats.

\$5.00 for Men's \$15.00 Beaver and Mixed Overcoats.

\$7.50 for Men's \$17.50 Satin Lined Overcoats.

\$10.00 The finest overcoat in the world values up to \$35. Buy now. No such chance again.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Read about the big bargains:

50¢ for Boys' good warm \$2.00 Overcoats.

95¢ for Boys' good \$3.50 Overcoats.

\$1.95 for Boys' extra fine \$5.00 Overcoats.

\$2.95 for Boys' custom made \$7.50 to \$12.50 Overcoats.

BOYS' SUITS.

Forced to slaughter this new stock.

50¢ for Boys' D. & B. Serge Suits.

\$1.50 for Boys' Fancy Mixed Suits.

\$2.50 for Boys' Fancy Mixed Suits.

\$1.45 for Boys' Fancy Mixed Suits.

\$2.45 for Boys' Fancy Mixed Suits.

\$3.00 for Boys' Fancy Mixed Suits.

ODD COATS

Almost Given Away.

10¢ for Boys' good warm Coats.

25¢ for Boys' good warm Coats.

\$1.00 for Extra fine Black Coats.

\$1.50 for new silk-lined Full Dress Coats.

PANTS

7,800 pairs of Men's good Pants sold for less than cost of cloth, to raise money rapidly.

75¢ for Men's Heavy Worsted \$1.50 Pants.

\$2.00 for the best \$3.00 Pants.

\$1.25 for Fancy Worsted \$5 Pants.

\$3.45 for pick of the house, \$6.50 and \$7.50 values.

OVERSHIRTS.

At less than cost of making.

25¢ for Youth's Heavy 50c and 65c Overshirts.

45¢ for Men's Overshirts, with or without blue and black, copper riveted, all sizes, 75c and 85c everywhere.

VESTS.

10¢ for all sorts and sizes in Men's Cloth Vests.

HATS.

Every hat in stock (spring 1908 styles included) sold for below cost.

99¢ for Men's \$2.50 Hats, soft and stiff.

\$1.50 for Men's \$2.00 and \$3.50 Hats, soft and stiff.

10¢ for Men's 50c Cloth Caps.

GLOVES.

5¢ for Heavy Fleece Mittens.

10¢ for Men's 50c Buckskin Gloves.

45¢ for Men's 95c Buckskin Gloves.

85¢ for Hansen's \$1.50 Railroad Gloves.

I am overstocked—need money—need it badly. I bought heavily last fall, expecting a tremendous business. It didn't come—the money panic came, and the closing of the banks simply killed everything. My eastern creditors are clamoring for their money. They want it at once—want it bad—and to raise the cash, and raise it quickly, I WILL SACRIFICE THE ENTIRE \$75,000 STOCK OF THE BOSTON STORE at from 25 cents to 50 cents on the dollar

PAUL STRAIN.

CHEAPEST STORE IN UNITED STATES

Boston Store

NORTHWEST CORNER FIRST AND SALMON STS.

WORK SHIRTS

Sold at a price that would not pay for the actual workmanship.

19¢ for 60c Black Starched Shirts.

25¢ for 75c Extra Heavy Work Shirts.

50¢ for finest \$1.50 Fancy Flannel Shirts.

35¢ for all our 75c Dress and Negligee Shirts.

50¢ for Monarch Shirts.

E. & W. Collins, 6 for 25¢.

LADIES' COATS

\$2.50 for all our 54-in. \$7.50 Coats, pure wool fabrics, stylish cuts.

\$4.00 for our \$10.00 and \$12.50 48-in. Coats, 3/4 satin lined—dozens of styles and colors.

\$6.50 in stock—none reserved.

\$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35 values in silk and satin lined, black broadcloth, fancy imported mixtures of plaids, etc.

95¢ for Ladies' \$7.50 to \$15 Cravettes—sizes 32 to 34 only.

SKIRTS

\$1.25 for Ladies' and Misses' \$5.00

\$1.95 for fine Velle Skirts—\$6.50 value.

\$2.95 for \$7.50 Panama Skirts.

\$3.95 for the finest grade of \$10.00 Panama Skirts.

\$4.95 for all kinds of \$10 to \$15 Dress Skirts.

MISSIES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS

At Less Than 1-3 Value.

75¢ for Children's Long Coats—worth up to \$3.00.

\$1.95 for 5 colors in Misses' \$5.00 Long Kersey Coats.

\$2.45 for Misses' Long Hosiery, Brown and Red Coats, worth \$7.50.

\$3.95 for Misses' Finest \$10 Kersey Coats—new styles.

SHIRTSWAISTS

75¢ for all our \$1.50 and \$2.00 Brilliant Shirtswaists.

\$1.45 for finely embroidered Nun's Velling Waists—black, cream and brown values.

\$2.95 for guaranteed Red Taffeta Silk Waists—black and colors—\$7.50 values.

\$3.95 for \$7.50 and \$10 Silk or Lace Waists—50¢ styles.

LADIES' HIGH-GRADE SHOES

\$2.15 for every \$3.00 and \$3.50 Ladies' Shoe in stock—all new stock—absolutely guaranteed.

\$1.95 for heavy \$3.00 Box Calf Shoes, also light dress Shoes.

\$1.65 for 3 styles of \$2.50 Walking Shoes—heavy soles.

\$1.19 for every pair of Ladies' \$2 Shoes in stock—\$3 new, up-to-date styles.

95¢ for 20 cases of Ladies' Sample Shoes, worth up to \$3.00. Come quick.

50¢ for 50 cases of Women's and Children's Shoes, Oxford and Slippers, worth \$1.50 to \$2.50.

BOYS' HEAVY SCHOOL SHOES

An absolute guarantee goes with every pair.

\$1.00 for all our Boys' \$1.50 and \$1.75 values—

HEAVY SCHOOL SHOES

\$1.25 for Boys' \$2.00 and \$2.25 Kid Dress Shoes.

\$1.45 for Boys' \$2.50 and \$2.75 Dress Shoes—4 kinds.

MISSIES' SCHOOL SHOES

79¢ buys Misses' \$1.25 Vic Kid Shoes.

95¢ buys Misses' \$1.45 Vic Kid Shoes.

\$1.25 buys Misses' \$2.00 Box Calf Shoes.

50¢ for Misses' \$1.50 Patent Oxford Shoes.

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS

Our entire \$1,500 stock of Women's Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Underwear, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, etc. cut to 1/2, 2/3 and 1/4 actual value.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Our new spring stock has just been opened up. Yet to raise money—that we must have—we will put it on sale at less—far less—than what it cost us.

Every reduction real—because we need the money.

19¢ for nicely trimmed 600 Drawers.

35¢ for fine Nainsook 75c Drawers.

45¢ for soft \$1.50 Drawers.

60¢ for English Longcloth \$1.25 Drawers.

CORSET COVERS

15¢ for all styles of 35c Corset Covers.

35¢ for all styles of 75c Corset Covers.

45¢ for all styles of 95c Corset Covers.

65¢ for all styles of \$1.35 Corset Covers.

Good material—handsomely trimmed.

GOWNS AND SKIRTS

45¢ for all our \$1.00 Skirts and Gowns.

65¢ for all our \$1.25 Skirts and Gowns.

75¢ for all our \$1.50 Skirts and Gowns.

95¢ for all our \$1.75 Skirts and Gowns.

WINTER SPECIAL.

25 dozen \$1.50 and \$1.85 Fingering Night Shirts, 5 beautiful colors, for..... 79¢