

FEEL CAREER FOR YOUNG AMERICA

Such as Can't Ever Be President Can at Least Get Into and Stay in the Consular Service—Politics Rules It No Longer.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN. (Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.) Washington, Nov. 13.—Twenty-six consular representatives of the United States came to Washington from the four corners of the earth for the consular examinations which ended yesterday. Upon the showing made in these examinations promotions will be made and vacancies filled. These examinations for promotion mark an important epoch in the improvement of the consular service under the operation of the law which became effective July 1, 1906. In a little more than two years that law, supplemented by executive orders of President Roosevelt, has accomplished more to bring the consular service to a state of efficiency than had been done in 20 years before.

The United States consular service was for many years subjected to adverse criticism from both foreigners and Americans. Today the system is looked upon by foreign nations as being well-nigh ideal. There are still many imperfections, but the improvement continues and will continue under the administration of President Taft who is heartily interested in the subject.

Little Politics Left in It. Briefly, the consular reform law of 1906 abolished the fee system and placed consular officers upon a salary, provided a classification of consuls and instituted a system of inspection. Five consuls general-at-large now travel all over the world, and the affairs of each consulate are investigated at least once in two years. President Roosevelt supplemented this law by providing a scheme of consular examinations, by which men designated by the president are examined by a special board to establish their fitness for appointment to the consular service. These examinations are not competitive, but everything else being equal, the man who makes the best showing in the examination is appointed to the position. As no one may take the examination unless especially designated by the president, the power of appointment and politics is not entirely removed from the equation.

The present administration has endeavored to distribute the consular appointments as nearly as possible among the states. At the south but very few men in the service when the new order began, many southerners and Democrats have been appointed under the examinations. In practice, therefore, politics is more nearly divorced from the consular service than ever before. Examinations are held about three times a year. Until this month they have been solely for applicants desiring appointments to the service. This time, officers who had made good records in subordinate positions in the service were brought home for examination for promotion. Advancement will not necessarily follow, but there is reason to believe that the men who make the best showing in the examinations will be preferred in the event of vacancies higher up.

History of the Spoils System. From the time of the establishment of the United States government until 1855 the consular service was in a chaotic condition. Thomas Jefferson, as secretary of state in Washington's cabinet, organized the service at the very beginning. The government could not pay salaries and the fees were not sufficient to support a man. Therefore the consular appointments were given to Americans who were residing abroad in business, or to wealthy men who wished to live abroad for their pleasure. President Jackson attempted to induce congress to reform the service and abolish the fee system, but without avail.

James Buchanan, as secretary of state in President Pierce's cabinet, formulated the reform bill of 1855, which provided for the admission of men to the lower grades of the service upon merit established by examination. The next congress emasculated the bill. Efforts were made at intervals to induce congress to abolish the fee system and provide for a uniform appointment, but nothing was done. President Cleveland took a forward step by issuing an order that vacancies in the lower grades of consulates should be filled by promotion from consular clerkships, from the department of state, or from the list of those who had established their qualifications by examinations. Of the 13 candidates examined under this order before Mr. Cleveland's retirement eight were passed and five were rejected. President McKinley left the order in force, but as consuls were removed by wholesale and friends of the new administration appointed in their stead, examination became purely perfunctory and was eventually discontinued. Of 112 candidates examined at the beginning of the McKinley administration, only one was rejected.

Business Men at Last Balked. Strong protests were made against the wholesale removal of capable consuls for purely political reasons, as had been done by the Democrats under Cleveland and the Republicans under McKinley. The business men of the country were beginning to appreciate the importance of the consular service, and they desired that it be given some degree of stability. The crusade on the part of the business men, however, in aid of the Roosevelt administration, culminated in the enactment of the consular reform law of 1906. By this law all fees are required to be paid into the treasury, and consuls are paid a salary. The consul-general in London, whose fees had amounted to \$50,000 a year, as much as is paid the president, was given a salary of \$12,000. The consul-general was appointed from seven classes, ranging in salary from \$12,000 to \$3,000. The consuls were divided into nine classes, ranging in salary from \$5,000 to \$2,000. Provision was made for the subordinate officers, and the whole service was systematized, for the first time.

Expansion in Consular Duties. In the old days the chief duties of consuls were those connected with American shipping abroad. They are still vitally important, but consuls are expected to do many other things in these days. Most important of all, the American consuls are expected to look out for opportunities to expand American trade, and make reports to Washington for the guidance of American business men. The consular reports have been published ever since 1854. At first they were issued annually, then quarterly, then monthly. But now the consular reports are published daily and are sent all over the country to commercial organizations, exporters, newspapers and individuals who may be interested. It is difficult to estimate the value of these daily consular reports, but there

is no doubt they are adding millions of dollars a year to the foreign trade of the United States.

Fruitless Tales of Woe. In many places the consular offices are also charged with duties which are diplomatic in character. In several non-Christian countries the consuls have judicial powers, and are empowered to arbitrate legal disputes in which an American is a party. On account of the varied requirements of the service, appointment or promotion by competitive examination alone is impossible. A man might have a very high standing in his examinations, and might be admirably suited for a consulate in South Africa, and at the same time be unavailable for service in China.

Many complaints made against consuls originate in ignorance of the duties of those in the service. If an American sailing with discharge papers properly assented applies to a consul for help, the consul is bound to secure for him return passage to the United States. The law provides for that, and the expense is borne by the government. But a plain American who happens to be stranded on a foreign shore has no more right to call upon the consul for assistance than upon any other person. If the consul does help him, the consular examination alone is impossible. The tales of woe from stranded Americans are not the least among the burdens of the consular officer.

Oldest Consul in Service. Notwithstanding the uncertain tenure of office under a system in which offices are given as rewards for political activity, there are many men in the consular service who have served their country for years. As there has been no change in party administration in 13 years, the services have not been subjected to a general upheaval for a long time. That fact, of course, has aided in the general improvement of conditions.

The Nestor of the consular service is Oscar Malmros, now consul at Rouen, France. Mr. Malmros received his first commission as consul from the hands of Abraham Lincoln, just a few weeks before that great man was assassinated. His first post was at Galitz, in Roumania. Soon afterward he was sent to Winnipeg, Manitoba. That great city was then a trading post with a population of only 400 there was still under the rule of the Hudson Bay company. Mr. Malmros has been in and out of the service several times, having been stationed at several places in British America and Europe. Just before his present assignment, he was at Colon on the Isthmus of Panama. Yet with all his experience, Mr. Malmros has been always subject to the exigencies of politics.

Career in the Service, Now. Until this time the consular service has offered few inducements for a career for a young man. If promoted to a consulate there was the danger of being superseded by some man who had carried a doubtful precinct for a favorite politician. There was no vacancy in the particular consulate where one was employed, there was little hope for any promotion.

These things have been changed under the new order of things. The 26 consular representatives who were brought to Washington from the ends of the earth to take the examinations for promotion are nearly all young men. They feel that they are on the threshold of an honorable career in the service of their country. They are devoting their whole energies to preparation for the important work which they are to do for the United States in foreign lands. They bear testimony that the consular service has been reformed.

Commander to Be Promoted. (United Press Leased Wire.) Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Nov. 13.—Word has been received here to the effect that Commander C. C. Rogers, commanding officer of the cruiser Milwaukee, has passed the examination for promotion to captain and that he will receive a commission shortly.

Football! Football! First big game of the season, Multnomah vs. Whitman college, Saturday, November 14, 3 p. m., Multnomah field. Admission \$1, including grandstand. Spectacles \$1 at Metzger's.

SCHWAB SAYS RULING IS VICIOUS

Interstate Division Law Drives American Ships Out of Business—Labor Unions Called "Pernicious Organizations."

(United Press Leased Wire.) San Francisco, Nov. 13.—Charles M. Schwab, millionaire steel magnate and owner of the Bethlehem steel works, declared against the interstate commerce commission in an address before the Rotary club last night. He decried his special train to the east to make the talk.

"If I were a citizen of San Francisco," he said, "I would cry out against the new ruling that permits foreign ships to secure the trade of this coast. American shipping is at present in a lamentable position, owing to the incomprehensible ruling of the interstate commerce commission in compelling the transcontinental railroads to publish their divisions of freight charges with ocean carriers.

"This ruling has placed the American carriers at a great disadvantage in the battle with foreign lines for the ocean-carrying business. Foreign lines can quote through rates and underbid the American companies and take business away from the American lines. As the result of this condition great ships are going forth from San Francisco to the orient with only 500 or 600 tons of freight when they ought to be carrying 15,000 tons.

Schwab said that if he owned the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship company he would not run them at all. He praised the Pacific Mail as a great corporation and reaped the labor unions as pernicious organizations. No city can hope to be prosperous, he said, as long as the labor unions control the labor market.

IRRIGATORS ASK UNCLE SAM'S AID (United Press Leased Wire.) Willows, Cal., Nov. 13.—For the purpose of conferring with the United States reclamation service officials at Washington in an effort to induce the government to complete the Corning irrigation project, Attorney Frank Freeman is preparing to leave for the east. The company will request governmental aid and cooperation in completing the big ditch. The government is now working at Orland on that section of the great ditch in the Sacramento valley, and the Orland unit is but a short distance from Corning.

The Corning project is for the construction of a reservoir in the coast range to store the waters of the creeks and by a ditch system distribute the water over 50,000 acres. A part of this work has already been done.

BUILT UP THE BLOOD

An Erie Pastor's Wife Tells How She Overcame a Trouble During Her Girlhood.

What anemia is, how to recognize it and the value of the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be known by the mother of every growing girl.

Anemia is simply lack of blood. It is one of the most common and dangerous diseases with which growing girls suffer.

It is common because the blood so often becomes impoverished during development, when girls are too frequently allowed to overstudy, overwork and suffer from lack of exercise. It is dangerous because of the stealthiness of its approach, often being well developed before its presence is recognized, and because of its tendency to grow, so steadily worse, if not promptly checked, that it may run into consumption.

Mrs. E. Wolfe De Witt of Reed and Twenty-third streets, Erie, Pa., the wife of the pastor of the Second Baptist church, suffered from anemia for two or three years before she heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was cured by them.

"When a girl and at the period when I was growing fast I was in an anemic condition and suffered terribly. I was weak, without ambition and the least exertion tired me. I had suffocating spells, severe headaches at the base of the skull and over one eye. I was almost bloodless, and my ears were so transparent you could almost see through them. I had no appetite and finally became so weak I had to leave school.

"I would be faint at times, and the suffocating spells, the doctor said, were due to a nervous affection of the heart. I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and only took a few boxes before I was restored to perfect health. I can heartily recommend the pills to all young girls suffering from anemia."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

COAST REVISERS READY TO REPORT Will Go Before Committee With Unbroken Front for Protection. (United Press Leased Wire.) San Francisco, Nov. 13.—E. F. Woodward, surveyor of the port and member of the special committee on tariff revision for California, is to leave for Washington today to appear with Percy Morgan and Henry C. Roeding before the ways and means committee of congress. Morgan and Roeding are already in Washington and on the arrival of Woodward they will place the report of the tariff revision committee of California before the congressional committee.

Woodward, Morgan and Roeding were appointed a special committee at a meeting of the tariff revision committee yesterday afternoon. The committee adopted the reports of the various sub-committees on the special interests to be affected by the proposed tariff revision.

A delegation of the tanners of the Pacific coast asked the committee to recommend to congress the abolition of duty on hides. It was asserted that a 15 per cent duty on hides benefited only the big packing companies and therefore failed to protect the producer or benefit the government.

The delegation was informed that the request had come too late, as the committee could take no action without hearing from the farmers, the producers, and that the tanners must seek aid directly at Washington.

The committee decided to indorse an increase in the duty on hops from 12 cents to 24 cents a pound. The action was taken on the representation of the hop growers of the state that German and Austrian hops have displaced the American product in the last three years. The general committee also indorsed the report of the sub-committee on magnesite and infusorial earth. This means an unbroken front at Washington for protection.

The special committee will present the report with oral agreement to the ways and means committee November 18.

Eye glasses, \$1 at Metzger's.

A. B. Steinbach & Co. Our Boys' Department Invites the Attention of Careful Buyers



Boys' two-piece and Norfolk suits, 6 to 16 years, up-to-date models, latest fads of the season, made of the best foreign and domestic materials, at \$4.00 to \$10.00.

Little fellows' Russian overcoats and reefers, 3 to 10 years, latest creations in styles, color and fabrics, priced at \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Magnificent display of youths' overcoats and cravenettes, cut in long plain box and button to chin styles; fine chevots, vicunas and worsteds, very exceptional values, \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$18, \$20.

SOUND TIMBERMEN OFF TO WASHINGTON

(United Press Leased Wire.) Seattle, Nov. 13.—R. L. McCormick, Pacific coast manager for the Weyerhaeuser Timber company; Victor H. Beckman, secretary of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association; and John McMaster, representing the shinglers, left Seattle last night for Washington, D. C., where they will appear before the congressional committee on ways and means November 20. They will present arguments before the committee against the removal of the tariff on lumber.

GREAT COGNIGNMENT SALE

The event of the hour, which no man of good common sense can afford to miss. \$32,800 worth of men's and young men's high grade Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats are being sacrificed at about one-fourth of their original worth. NOTHING RESERVED! NOTHING SPARED!



READ! WONDER! INVESTIGATE!

Do not confound this bona fide Sacrifice Sale with any money-making scheme that may come to your notice. This sale is simply the result of conditions—a local prominent clothing concern, enjoying the reputation of carrying the best and largest stocks in Men's and Youths' Clothing has realized its being heavily overstocked and has determined to turn the above stated amount of stock into ready cash, regardless of the heavy loss it will thereby sustain. All the High-Grade Hand-Tailored SUITS and OVERCOATS are marked at prices that barely cover the cost of manufacture. Bear in mind that this sacrifice is one of the few opportunities which so seldom knock at your door. For your own sake, don't miss it. At this sale, in spite of the merciless slaughter of prices, the garments are strictly high-grade, hand-tailored and absolutely reliable.

Sale Now Going On

142 First Street, Near Alder

- Men's Suits for business wear, strictly all wool, substantially made and trimmed, usually sell at \$12. Sale price **\$2.95**
- Men's Better suits in Cheviots, Tweeds and Worsteds, hand-finished, absolutely reliable for wear and colors, usually sell for \$18. Sale price..... **\$5.95**
- Men's High-Grade Suits, strictly hand-tailored, all wool and of remarkable durability and shape-retaining qualities, various materials and colors, usually sell at \$25. Sale price **\$8.45**
- Men's Overcoats, beautiful materials and colors, usually sell at \$18. Sale price **\$6.45**

- Men's High-Grade overcoats in fancy mixtures, well tailored and trimmed, full lengths, usually sell at \$18. Sale price **\$5.95**
- Youths' Better Overcoats, usually selling at \$15. Sale price **\$3.95**
- Youths' Suits of good make, materials and colors, usually selling at \$18. Sale price..... **\$4.95**
- Youths' Fine Suits in the best of materials and colors, made and trimmed to satisfy the most particular, usually sell at \$20. Sale price **\$5.95**



OPEN EVENINGS 142 FIRST STREET, NEAR ALDER Remember, Nothing But First-Class Garments Offered at This Great Sale

C. J. O'NEIL, Sale Mgr.