

# MASS WOODS DANCE RULING

### But Only a Few Outsiders May Attend the Freshmen's Big Dance.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
University of Oregon, Eugene, Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the freshmen class it was decided that a limited number of outside visitors would be invited to the big dance, known as the Freshman Glee, which will come off in January. The general sentiment of the student body has been to make the sophomore and freshmen dances strictly university affairs owing to lack of accommodations for a large number of visitors. This will be tried at the sophomore party next Saturday night and a much more enjoyable time than heretofore is anticipated.

### Glee Club Entertainment.

The university of Oregon glee and mandolin clubs gave their initial performance at the Eugene theatre last night before a packed house. The entire concert was a great success and the snap with which the different numbers were given was far beyond the average amateur performance, showing the excellent training which the boys have received under the direction of Professor Irving M. Glen during the past two months.

### Trount for Debate.

The preliminary tryout for the triangular debate with Washington and Idaho will take place next Saturday night. Over 20 different teams are expected to tryout and among them is some of the best material the university has ever had. As only two of last year's men, Walter Eaton and Clarence Wheelton, are gone, rivalry for places will be intense and it is probable that the other side will be pushed hard to keep their places. The four men who are back are Thomas Townsend, James Bond, Earl Kilpatrick and Wilson Nicholas.

# COOS COUNTY TO PRESENT NEEDS

### Representatives to Be Sent to State Legislature and Congress.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Marshfield, Or., Dec. 5.—Improvements for Coos county's rivers and harbors, organization of the Port of Coos Bay, legislation favorable to the rapid development of this country—these are the more important results which the citizens of this county wish to accomplish by the sending of special representatives to Washington and Salem.

Walter Lyon will work in behalf of Coos Bay at the coming session of congress and Francis H. Clarke will go to Salem to attend the state legislature. He will endeavor to secure the necessary legislation for the organization of the Port of Coos Bay. Mr. Lyon will devote his time to setting forth the needs of Coos Bay as a seaport—a deeper bar, which means extensive jetty work, etc.

Binger Hermann, former congressman, will be sent to Washington by the Coquille valley towns, and Peter Lorgie by the North Bend chamber of commerce.

# BRANCH LIBRARY GETS NEW HOME

A year ago last September the Albina branch library was opened in a store room at 558 Williams avenue. It was established by the library association in the faith that the people of that section would enjoy the privilege of books near at home. The success of the venture was immediate, and for the past few months the room has been so crowded that it has become almost impossible for the members to find peace and comfort there. Little boys may be seen curled up on the floor Turkish fashion with books in their hands and girls seated two on a chair, while grown people look wistfully in the door, change their books and hastily depart. Very fortunately an opportunity has come to secure the lower floor of the new concrete building on the corner of Rodney and Russell avenues. This will be rearranged for the library, and it is hoped that the branch will be ready to receive visitors in its new quarters by January 1. This new location has many advantages of the old, being so central to both Williams and Union avenue, just a block away from the corner of the new street, and is superior to the old location because it is on a more quiet street where the noise will not be disturbed by the noise of passing cars and heavy teaming. The room is nearly three times the size of the present quarters. It will be comfortably furnished, the floor covered with cork carpet, and a sufficient number of tables and chairs to accommodate everybody; the lighting will be by electricity. There will be more room about the walls for books than heretofore and these will be added as funds will permit. The magazine list has been increased for the coming year.

Tuesday, December 2, the birthday of Joel Chandler Harris, whom all children love. Mr. Harris died this year and it has been decided to celebrate his birthday as far as possible in all the children's rooms of the county. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Harris will read the Remus stories to the children and this will be prefaced by a short talk about the life of the author and his plantation life in the south.

The fines for the children's departments all over the country has been reduced from five cents to two cents.

# SUNSET BEACH HOTEL

D. J. Quimby, Portland Man, Selects 10 Lots for Modern Beach Resort.  
Harriman's new O. R. & N. railway now building to Nehalem bay and Tillamook, is interesting farseeing people in the Tillamook country. D. J. Quimby, the well known Portland hotel man, has selected 10 lots, with 200 feet beach frontage each, a depth of 100 feet at Sunset Beach, where he intends building a 75 room modern hotel. Plans will be made for two additional wings of 25 rooms each when required. This beach resort will be completed in time to take care of the people who will locate there in the winter months. It will be made for mountain spring water, electric lights and other improvements. This beach being the nearest one to Portland will undoubtedly be a popular resort as it will take only two hours for the trip. From indications it will be the most desirable beach resort yet before the new railroad will

# PENDING PARCELS POST BILL IS ANALYZED

By Will C. Burton.  
A bill is now pending before congress providing for a local parcels post for the delivery to patrons on rural routes of parcels weighing not to exceed 11 pounds, originating at the respective distributing offices of these routes, or originating on the routes for delivery at the distributing postoffice or to another patron on a route out of that office.

The bill provides that parcels weighing not over 11 pounds may be mailed at a rural delivery office to any patron of a route out of that office, and by a rural patron to any other patron of a route out of that office or to a merchant in the town. Packages can not, under this bill, be carried from one postoffice to another, unless it is from the distributing office to an office supplied by a rural route emanating from the same. The following rates are proposed:

Parcels not exceeding two ounces, one cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four, two cents; over four and not exceeding eight, three cents; over eight and not exceeding 12, four cents; over 12 and not exceeding 16, five cents; each additional pound up to 11 pounds, two cents.

Perishable articles such as meat, butter, eggs and other produce to be sent by mail, may be accepted at sender's risk when offered for mailing not more than three hours before the departure of the mail. Unless it is from the distributing office to an office supplied by a rural route emanating from the same, it is of course, very perishable.

If this bill becomes a law it will become possible for the farmer in the rural districts to mail his grocery bill, butter, eggs and other produce at 25 cents for each 11 pounds and to order by telephone in return his bread, meat, sugar, coffee and almost any other articles he needs and have same delivered by mail at very small cost. The farmer would save to him to be incommunicable.

At the present rate the cost of sending large packages is prohibitive. To send a pound of coffee by the rural carrier costs almost as much as the original price of the article. As any parcel weighing over four pounds is by law unmailable, but may be accepted by the carrier outside the mails himself, many trials have been resorted to in order to avoid payment of postage. Bricks have been included in light packages in order to make them weigh over four pounds. A 50 pound sack of flour has been carried outside the mail for 10 cents but the same farmer had to pay 64 cents for carrying a four pound package of coffee. Inconsistencies are, of course, very glaring. Under the proposed law all these difficulties will be done away with. Eleven pounds will be sufficient for all practical purposes and almost every conceivable article will be mailable.

Several times has some such local service been recommended by former postmaster generals, but the rate proposed has always been a straight five cents a pound. The rate of two cents a pound after the first pound is more liberal both to merchants and to patrons and still further protects the former against competition by mail order houses.

The machinery for the added service is all here. It may compel some carriers to provide the adequate conveyances now necessary. There is a fear of the part of some carriers and postmasters that the facilities will be swamped, but there will probably be no danger of that. Should the life become so successful beyond bounds, then the increased revenue would be ample to provide the additional facilities for the carrier. But there is little or no prospect of any hardship in this respect or of any added cost. On the other hand, the increased revenue reasonably expected will go far towards wiping out the postal deficit. On July 1, 1908, there were in operation 39,290 rural routes. This number is now about 40,000. Three packages a day on each at the maximum weight would be \$200,000 a year.

It would seem that this local service could not fail to be of benefit to the local merchant and to the farmer. It ought to add to the trade of thousands of country stores. Some of the commercial bodies have had this matter under discussion and have resolved against it, because considered an open wedge for a general parcels post system. A little reflection would show that this extremely low local rate would always maintain their advantage, even if the general rate were somewhat reduced.

It would seem that the opposition to this local service must be based upon misunderstanding of what the proposal means. It is probably much like the communication from a commercial club in an Indiana city, which appeared in the Congressional Record for January 4, 1908, arguing against the 12 cent a pound rate. It went on to state that a certain catalogue house would raise the rate into effect, save \$40,000 a year on the mailing of its catalogues alone. When you remember that catalogues are third class matter and at eight cents a pound, you can see the force of the argument. An especial provision is made in the pending measure, forbidding the acceptance at the local rate of merchandise mailed by agents of outside houses, thus giving

the local merchant absolute protection in their advantage over the mail order houses.

A general parcels post would, of course, never be established at a rate lower than the actual cost of the service. From the records of the special weighing of the mails in 1907, it was determined that the average haul of second class matter is 240 miles. At this rate it is estimated that the average cost of handling fourth class matter is \$212.10 a ton, or slightly more than 10 cents a pound. With the local rate of a little over two cents a pound, it is obvious that the general rate will always be many times as high. As a matter of fact, the postmaster general is now advocating a general rate of 12 cents a pound, nearly six times as high as the local rate. At that rate there would be a profit to the department of \$27 a ton. The low local rate, of course, be made only because there is no additional cost of handling. The increase in revenue would be clear profit.

It seems to be rather inconsistent to be able to send a package of samples of merchandise from Portland to Rome to pay twice that much between Portland and Hillsdale, Or. The great objection to a more equitable arrangement in this country has been the fear on the part of the merchants in small towns of the catalogue houses in the east. Again, the most skillful, persistent and successful lobbying ever done in the United States is done by the owners of the mails. For years the express companies of this country have held a seat in the senate for their busy Senator Platt of New York, and it goes without saying that he has there kept patient vigil for their protection.

The postmaster general is quoted as saying: "The rural free delivery has improved materially the life of the farmer of this country. It is too much to ask that the department should make a further use of this important system, a use which, while adding appreciably to the postal revenues will directly and vitally benefit every man, woman and child within reach of a rural route? The country man would have the necessities of life delivered at his gate at an average cost of two cents a pound, thereby facilitating and increasing consumption. This would mean augmentation of the trade of thousands of country merchants. It would inevitably tend toward the improvement of the roads, better roads and improved postal facilities in the rural districts would result in increasing the necessities of farm lands. The rural service as now organized has accomplished something in this direction; its enlargement would add to the good attained."

Special Cable to New York American. London, Dec. 5.—An illuminating commentary on the defeat of the licensing bill is furnished in a list published showing that 62 of the peers who helped to reject the measure are owners of brewery shares.

The list is not exhaustive, as only 40 or 50 companies out of 300 were examined by the compilers of the list, while debenture holders, who are probably a large class, are unknown. In the list of shareholders examined it was found that 140 peers own over \$1,000,000 worth of stock.

Many fantastic suggestions are advanced for the purpose of "getting square" with the lords, one being to create a wholesale lot of Liberal peers and to sweep out the Tory majority.

Something Doing New Year's Eve. Twenty artists to entertain our guests. Reserve your tables now at Perkins hotel grill.

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# LORDS HEAVY OWNERS OF BREWERY SHARES

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Something Doing New Year's Eve. Twenty artists to entertain our guests. Reserve your tables now at Perkins hotel grill.

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They put the 20 or 30 cents into the shoes; and we know it. We recommend these shoes because we know it.

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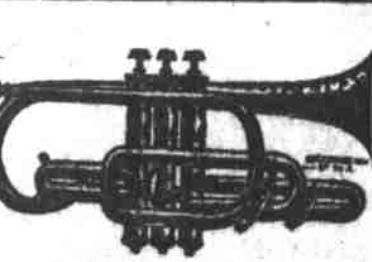
Selz Royal Blue Shoe, \$3.50, \$4, \$5.

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Stopover privileges on all through railroad tickets. Illustrated literature on request.

H. R. WARNER, Manager

## A Christmas Tree

Without decorative lights of some kind is like a rose bush without any blossoms. For that reason it has been the custom from olden times to adorn the Christmas tree, which is the center of the Christmas festivities, with sparkling lights to increase the brightness of that happy time.

Candles are a part of the gloomy inconveniences of the backwoods, and to cling to them were as sensible as to insist upon using the flint and steel of our forefathers. Avoid the dangerous, dingy, dripping candles, and over the green boughs hang sparkling electric lamps of any desired number of colors. Their cost is saved in one Christmas by avoiding the damage done to carpets and clothes by candle grease.

Complete Miniature Decorative Outfits suitable for this form of decoration may be obtained, which are simple, safe and flexible, and adaptable for decorating dinner tables, etc.

The cost of such outfits is \$10.50 for a 16 lamp set, and \$12.50 for a 24 lamp set.

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### Nervous People

And those afraid can now sit in the dental chair with great ease. The management of the Chicago Dental Office will give \$100 to any charitable institution for a tooth that an operator fails to extract without pain or bad result.

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Used only by the Chicago Dentists in rendering the operation of extracting teeth as painless as removing a shoe from the foot, and they do it without the slightest danger to the most delicate patient, and without any unpleasant after-effects whatever.

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All our operators are middle-aged, gentlemanly doctors of from 10 to 20 years' experience, each an expert in his special line. Our work is all guaranteed and kept in repair free of charge for 10 years. Therefore, by employing the most skilled men in the profession our own purpose, as well as the interest of our patients, is more proficiently served.

If your old plate has given out and does not fit, bring it in, and we will reset same on plain rubber for \$5, aluminum for \$8.

We can extract your teeth in the morning and give you a temporary set before night.

A binding guarantee given with all work for 10 years.

### OUR PRICES UNTIL DEC. 25

Silver fillings	50c up
Gold fillings	\$1.00 up
Porcelain fillings	\$1.50
22-karat gold crowns	\$5.00
Logan crown	\$5.00
Enamel crown	\$5.00
Bridge work, per tooth	\$5.00
Good set of teeth	\$5.00
Fine set of teeth	\$8.00
Aluminum-lined plates	\$12.00
Gold plates	\$25.00

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