HONDURAS OWES \$140 PER CAPITA AND DEBT GROWS

and Finest Agricultural Land in World-Wonderful Opportunities for Capital.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Jan. 11 .- Of all the countries of the new world Hondaras finds and the least able to meet its in leb!edness In fact. France and Portugal are the only two nations on the glob; which country owes more than \$100,000,000, three-fourths of which is interest that has accumulated since 1873. It happened in this way. When the Central American republics fell to pieces, in 1927, each of the constituent states assumed its proportion of the general indebtedness. Honduras never paid its portion, and in 1867 went into the market to borrow money to build a transtinental railroad. Before the new loan could be floated arrangements had to be made to satisfy the old indebted-The upshot of the matter was that Honduras fell into the hands of Shylocks, who loaned her money and took everything she had as security. Twice more she borrowed money, also for the purpose of completing an interoceanic railway, but nearly all of it went into private pockets instead of going into the building of a railway. Apparently no Mope.

At last Honduras threw up its hands, declaring that it had gotten no benefit from the loans and that it would not satisfy the bonds. The British parliament was appealed to for an investigation, and soon found the whole matter so tainted with fraud that it could only throw it out of court, so to speak. Since ther many efforts have been made to satisfactory basis has been found, albonds once sold for 6 per cent of their face value with no allowance for accumulated interest,

If Honduras were to pay this whole debt with the accumulated interest it debt, Honduras finds itself in still worse straits from the fact that its export trade is of less value than its imports. Among the countries of the new world only Haiti and Colombia have a smaller per capita export trade than Hon-

Thousand Opportunities.

the matter of internal improvements Honduras is the most backward of all the Central American states, although none of them possess greater natural resources. Its forests contain vast areas of precious woods that are all but untouched, and its rich mines are lying idle for lack of capital to develop thers. Americans have lately been tak-ing a deep interest in the possibilities of this land of virgin resources, but a thousand opportunities still await dere one has been While there has been complaint among the Hondureans over the exaggerated reports of their political disturbances that are circulated in the United States. they heartily welcome our capitalists. As a matter of fact there are few places in the world not willing to profit by the wonder working power of Yankee brains, capital and grit.

Value of the Plantain. A remarkable plant that grows in Hondurss is the plantain, which is not unlike the banana. One authority estimates that an acre of plantain produces a quantity of food equal to 133 acres of wheat, or 44 acres of potatoes. Flour is made from green plantains, and both the ripe and green ones are good to eat in their natural state. The sap makes a fine indelible ink. It is estimated that the average bunch of plantains of them will produce more than 150 shipped in large quantities. tons of edible food in a single season. Banana growing is said to yield a profit of \$50 per acre for the first year, and \$60 for the following 10 years. Honduras seems to offer splendid opportunities for the agriculturist, because its laws exempt him from liability to mili-

The first cream factory ever built in Central America was erected at San



AT YOUR GROCER'S

Do you know that croup can be prevented? Give Chambirlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hourse or even after the croupy cough appears, and it will prevent the attack. It is also a certain cure for croup and has never been known to fail.

Georgia. Shortly after it started there height of the dry season, a thing almost unheard of. The natives thought the ice cream factory had changed the climate of the country, so they immediately sent petitions to the president of the republic asking him to revoke the ice cream concession. Troy had with him a wild Irishman who had been stranded, and this fellow conceived the idea of peddling ice cream on the streets. He was seen making from \$10 Over Two Hundred Millions to \$15 a day from his ingenuity and in-

Lazy Man's Paradise.

The Bay islands, belonging to Hon-Rich Mines, Valuable Timber duras, are said to be the nearest known approach to a lasy man's paradise. Co coanut growing constitutes practically the only industry and, according to an enthusiast, all one has to do is to burn off a piece of ground, plant the nuts 20 feet apart and wait five years for esults. After that he is fixed for life, with an income safer than government bonds. The nuts are never picked, but as they mature they drop off, and this shower of fruit goes on month after month for a lifetime. Bananas, pineapples, mangoes, plums and oranges itself the deepest in debt per capita, grow without the slightest cultivation.

While cocoanut growing may have some disadvantages not enumerated in the above propectus, it is undoubtedly an industry of great possibilities. The show a greater per capita indeptedness by-products of this tropical luxury are than Honduras. Apparently this little used in every conceivable way. Its sap and meat provide the native with delicious food and drink. meat is called copra. The shells are valuable as household utensils, and can be made into may kinds of ornaments. The tree provides lumber for the construction of houses, and the foliage makes excellent roofing. There are 83 distinct uses to which the substance of this wonderful tree may be put, ranging from the manufacture of toothpicks to the preparation of dye and hair off

> No Bailroad to Capital. The custom of giving concessions, practice which recently caused so much trouble for Mr. Zelaya of Nicaragua, obtains also in Hondaras, though it may not be abused as it was in the neighboring state. One thing the Hon-duraneans have long desired is railway connection throughout the republic With all the enormous national debt, made to secure a railroad, the capital city of Honduras still remains without rail connections with the seaports, and the journey must be made by automobile or other conveyance. It is only in re-

cent years that even a good public high-

way has been open. The result is that Honduraneans will give almost anything that is demanded to get a railroad. Recently a concession of 2000 acres of land was made for effect a settlement, but no mutually every mile of railroad the concessionaire would build in one of the provinces. As the route for which the concession was granted presents no serious engineering difficulties, and the land through which it passes is fine banana land, capable of being made to yield a profit of \$60 would amount to \$140 per capita. Our per acre per year, the concessionaire own debt, upon such a per capita basis, may secure for himself a fixed income would amount to more than \$12,000,000, of \$120,000 a year for every mile of 000. Heavily handicapped by its practi- railroad he builds, even though the line If not actual, repudiation of this yields him no net profits during the period he is allowed to operate it under

> the concession. Liberal Concessions.

In another instance a concession of 25,000 acres of banana land was granted to an American for an annual rental of less than 5 cents per acre, the concession to last for a long period, and the concessionsire to have the privilege of buying the land at unimproved land prices at the end of that period. Honduras well realizes that its concessions are tremendously liberal, and that they offer opportunities for the making of great fortunes, but it also understands that American and Europeans will mot invest their money in tropical America unless they are assured of great re-turns. Unlimited natural wealth is of no account unless there is capital to

British Honduras is not associated with Honduras itself, except in name. It was originally a part of Guatemala, instead of Honduras, as the name might imply. It is British territory by reason of the English lumbermen who settled there 100 years ago. They saw the opportunity to get themselves under the protection of the mother country by claiming the territory in the name of the crown, and asserted Britain's title to it before Monroe delivered his celebrated pronunciamento. The territory extends as far back into Guatemala as the lumbermen could reach in their quest for mahogany. Today the section of country lying close to the coast has been stripped of its trees, but there are still plenty of them inland. Belize, the capital of the colony, continues to be the foremost mahogany market of will weigh 70 pounds, and that an acre the world. Other percious woods are

> An Error Corrected. Many people have supposed that mahogany is a wood of very slow growth, and some of the best writers on tropical matters have accepted this theory. The error is due to the difference of time in which the rings on these trees are formed. In America and Europe one ring a year is formed, and it was napresumed that the same applied to the mahogany tree. As a matter of fact, it adds three rings a year, of mahogany is due to the infrequent

intense for such operations. Tomorrow, VII-Fertile Costa Rica.

Most of the work of cutting, hewing

FAMILY FIGHTS IN COURT OVER GIFT

Alleging that Mrs. Beatrice L. Gadsfor Gadsby have filed a demurrer to ions be made to care for these veterans tiff's grievance against her mother-in- age or disability. law, Mrs. Nellie Gadsby, is a matter for a separate cause of action, and that her effort to recover half of \$14,000 received by Mrs. Nellie Gadsby from the sale of property on Marshall street, is something the court cannot consider.

Mrs. Beatrice Gadsby alleges that this property was given to her and Walter as a wedding present. But Mrs. Nellie Gadsby held the title and kept the pro-The alleged wedding present is attacked by the demurrer as being with-out consideration and of no effect in any event. Carey and Kerr, Charles J. Schnabel and W. P. La Roche represent Walter M. Gadsby and his mother.

Hermiston to Vote On Charter. Hermiston, Or., Jan. 11 .- At the regular meeting of the city council, Attor ney P. A. Stover was appointed city attorney. March 15 was the date set for a special election to vote on the adoption of a city charter.

Highwayman Gets 50 Cents. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Woodburn, Or., Jan. 11.—A masked highwayman held up Harold Austin us he was returning home and secured 50 cents. A gold watch and \$15 in a back pocket were not touched.

LARGE INCREASE IN POSTAL REVENUES

Paid for Service Last Year.

Washington, Jan. 11 -- For the las fiscal year the gross revenue of the postal service reached the enormous of \$203,562,383, an increase of \$12,083,720, or 6.31 per cent, over the preceding year. There were 7202 presidential postoffices on July 1, 1909. this number 398 were first class, an increase of 14: 1707 were second class. an increase of 112; and 5097 were third class, an increase of 230. The total increase in the number of presidential offices was \$56. During the year 421 to the second class.

There were 1444 postoffices established during the year and 2004 were were appointed at presidential offices. Of these appointments 479 were at offices advanced to the presidential class during the fiscal year. At fourth class offices 9161 postmasters were ap-

Effect of New Salary Law.

On July 1, 1909, the act of congress which provides for the annual promotion of clerks and carriers on evidence of satisfactory and efficeient service had been in effect for two full years. me passage of this law and the adoption of a uniform system of recording the efficiency of postoffice employes have unquestionably resulted in securing a much higher degree of efficiency in the clerical and carrier forces. That this has been attained is shown by the fact that notwithstanding the vast increase in the volume of postal business the department found it necessary last as compared with 4653 for the preceding fiscal year.

During the clerks and 19,155 carriers derks and 2515 carriers on January 1 1909; and 1766 clerks and 1604 carriers on April 1, 1909.

Efficiency Records of Employes. A new system for rating postoffice employes as to efficiency and faithfulness was put into effect at city delivery postoffices on January 1, 1909. The ratings are based on the quantity of work employes perform, their accuracy in doing it, their compliance with the postal regulations and office rules as o conduct, their punctuality and regularity in attendance, and their familiarity with the regulations and instructions regarding their duties as shown by examinations. Quantity of work is rated on a comparative basis in per cent; accuracy, conduct, and attendance by demerits for errors, offenses against discipline and unnecessary tardiness and absence in excess of 30 days for the year; and examinations by credits for records above a certain required stand-

As the system has not been in effect for one complete year, it has not yet become possible to make it the sole any employes should be promoted; but postmasters have been instructed to view employes' records before the inroduction of the new plan in the light of its provisions, and some oppor tunity has therefore been afforded for judging as to its justice and effectiveness. The reports received from various postoffices have so far been exceedingly gratifying, Growing in Payor.

While at first an unfriendly attitude toward the system was noticeable here and there among both postmasters and employes, this seems to have almost wholly disappeared. The clerks and carriers appear to have realized that by establishing a general standard of ratings and penalties for delinquencies, to be departed from only in exceptional cases, the new plan has done much to insure uniform justice in promotions and reductions and to put it squarely up to each man to make his own record, while the postmasters state with surprising unanimity that the record has greatly aided them in maintaining and mproving the discipline and efficiency of their offices. From many cities there has been reported a decided inrease in the punctuality, carefulness, and attention to duty of the employes, with a correlative lessening of errors and petty infractions of the regulations.

Retirement for Aged Employes. The question of retiring superannuated employes on a pension has confronted the executive departments and and the tree whose rings indicate that it has been discussed in congress for many was 100 years old, was, as a matter of years. The present law prohibits the fact, only 33 years old. The high price maintenance of a civil pension list, and makes it the duty of executive officers occurrence of the tree, and the dangerous to drop from the rolls all employes who swamps in which it grows. A single are permanently incapacitated for per-tree is often worth thousands of dollars. forming service. This law, however, forming service. This law, however, is most difficult of enforcement, and it and getting the logs to market is done is undoubtedly a fact that there are by night, the heat of the day being too many employes in the postal service who should be retired on account of age and physical infirmities. Many of these men have spent their lives in the service. On account of the long hours and exacting nature of their duties they have not been able to add to their meager savings by outside employment nor to lay up a competence for old fige To remove them from the service for incompetency when their period of acby is making a mistake in joining Mrs. tive usefulness has passed is in contra-Nellie Gadsby as a defendant in the vention of the spirit of our institusame case in which she is suing Walter tions. Good administration and hu-M. Gadsby for divorce, the attorneys manity alike demand that some provisthe complaint. They hold that the plain- of the service when overtaken by old

Fees of 8 cents each on special de-livery mail were claimed by postmasters last year to the total amount of \$1,115,288.68, indicating that 13,941,-108 pieces of mail of this character These figures relate delivered. to all postoffices, irrespective of class

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More healthful than Tea or Coffee Agrees with the weakest digestion. Delicious, invigorating and nutritious. Rich milk, malted grain; powder form.

A quick lunch prepared in a minute Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Others are imitations.

DREDGE CHANNEL THEN MAP IT, IS ENGINEER'S ORDER Direct Primary Method of Elec-

Request of Portland Chamber of Commerce for Showing of Actual Depths in Columbia River Is Granted.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, Jan. 11.—Chief Engineer Marshall has ordered a change in the system of making surveys of the chanwith the request recently made by the offices were advanced from the fourth Portland Chumber of Commerce, and to the third class, and I from the fourth filed with the chief engineer by members of the Oregon delegation. The new system of surveys will provide that a survey be made after the andiscontinued, leaving a total of 60,144 nual dredging of the channel has been postoffices in operation on June 30, completed so that maps showing depths 1909. During the year 1526 postmasters of water may show actual depths for commercial purposes.

At present surveys are made prior o the dredging of the channel. the result that maps show much less depth of water than actually exists, throughout the greater portion of the year, for commercial purposes. Future surveys will be made as in the past, except that just before maps are made soundings will be taken and the actual depth of water after dredging will be recorded upon the maps. This subse-quent survey will not be shown upon the maps of 1909, as the maps have already been completed.

BOOSTERS CLUB OUT FOR IMPROVEMENTS

The South Portland Boosters' club. recently organized, will hold a meeting year to allow a net increase of only Thursday night next at 8 o'clock in 2987 postoffice clerks and city carriers, St. Lawrence hall, Third and Sherman The purpose of the meeting streets. will be to discuss various public imlast fiscal year 16,292 provements desired for the southern portion of the city. One of the objects moted on July 1, 1908; 2439 clerks and of the organization is to secure the 1916 carriers on October 1, 1908; 2167 hard surfacing of the streets of the South Portland district.

J. G. Heitkemper is president of the organization and will preside at the neeting. He will deliver the principal address of the evening, outlining the purposes of the meeting and the ebjects of the organization. The program which has been pre

pared for the evening is as follows: Opening address by President John G. Heitkemper; vocal solo, Mrs. Frank Ruckert; address, "South Portland Property as a Profitable Investment," M. J Cichessy; vocal solo, F. D. Hennessy; "South Portland as a Residence District," J. B. Laber; "Benefits of Hard Surface Pavement," Judge M. G. Munvocal solo, Miss Dagmar Kelly South Portland as a Manufacturing District," Fletcher Linn; "Parks and Playgrounds," William Grabach; solo, H. J. Fleming.

tion to Become a Law-Temperance Fight.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11 .- Members of the Virginia general assembly are gathering in the capital in readiness for the opening of the blennial session tomorrow. The program for the session, so fas as it has been discussed, is well calculated to keep the legislators busy during the next 50 days. The senatorial election will be quickly disposed of, as the result of the last state primary as-sures the reelection of Senator Daniel without opposition. Nor does there exist a prospect of any long debates over the income tax amendment. From present indications it appears certain that the amendment will be ratified. When these two items of business

of national interest have been disposed of the assembly will turn its attention to new state legislation. A compre hensive primary law applicable to all parties will probably be passed. The Democratic party in Virginia has been nominating all its candidates by direct primaries for the past five years, but the method has never been made obligatory by law. The new measure will probably provide for an advisory vote on United States senator. Liquor legisation is certain to be brought up in one form or another. A majority the assemblymen are on record as favoring the present local option laws, but the anti-saloon league will probably make a fight for the submission of state wide prohibition to the voters.

Governor Swanson, in his last message to the legislature, is expected to make recommendations for improvement of public schools, for appointment of bank examiners to investigate the condition of the state banks, to urge the naming of a board of equalization to adjust, the tax rate, and for promotion of agricultural interests.

CITIZENS WIN AT FOREST GROVE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Forest Grove, Or., Jan. 11.—The citi zens' progressive ticket won a sweeping victory at the annual city election yesterday. M. Peterson defeated Dr. E. H. Brown for mayor by a majority of 203. Others elected were: Councilmen, V. S. Abraham, Dr. Charles Hines, Felix Verhoeven; recorder, Robert Wirtz; treasurer, E. B. Sappington. A straw vote on the proposition of the city conducting its own lighting plant carried by a majority of 118.

PORT TO HEAR REPORT ON BROADWAY BRIDGE

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Rich, fragrant, nourishing.

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The little Portu-guese island of St. Thome, has climate and soil both peculiarly suited to cocoa culture. With a total area of only 355 square miles, of is actually cultivated, it supplies one-fifth of the world's cocoa

B. C. Lockwood, in regard to the Broad- persons interested in way bridge matter,

At the last regular meeting of the ommission the matter was taken up, but the sanction of the members of

ceport of the commission's engineer, J. The meeting is an open one and all invited to be present.

Kahn's Transport Bill Passed. Washington, Jan. 11.—The ame he commission was not received at that to the army appropriation bill proposed as some of them thought that by Representative Kahn of California. there should be a 300 foot draw. It authorising army transports to carry was finally decided to refer the matter passengers and freight between Guam to Mr. Leckwood and, as his report is and San Francisco, was passed unaninow ready, a special meeting has been mously by the house yesterday aftercalled to take the question up again.



Our January Clearance Piano Sale

Our annual clean-up of new and used pianos means much to music-lovers of good pianos and player-pianos who wish to economize in the purchase of their instruments.

This store does not seek a reputation as a "Special Sales Store." Our policy, previously announced, is to sell the best makes of player-pianos and pianos under an original and eco-nomical sales plan that enables us to offer 16 leading makes at the lowest prices in the United States.

However, circumstances enable us to announce a bonafide bargain sale that offers a splendid opportunity to secure a fine piano or player-piano at a great saving.

Below we give a partial list of the instruments and their reduced prices. This is not a sale for profit, but an emergency offering, pure and simple, and early callers will secure as fine piano bargains as were ever offered.

These Pianos to Be Closed Out 1 SCHMIDT Cabinet Grand, cost new \$125

1 KINGSBURY, fancy oak, cost \$350.

		Closing-out price
	1	JEWEL, beautiful mahogany case, cost new \$200. Closing-out price \$110
	1	WESER BROS., mahogany, cost new \$185
*	1	PRICE & TEEPLE, mahogany, cost new \$375. Closing-out price
	1	REMBRANDT, oak, cost new \$225. \$155
	1	GERHARD, mahogany, cost new \$350. \$195
	1	WEGMAN, mahogany, cost new \$400. \$265
	1	FER'D KOEHLER, oak, cost new \$165
	1	DECKER BROS. Square excellent 575
	1	PLAYER-PIANO, fancy mahogany, s385 cost new \$700. Closing-out price
	1	PRICE & TEEPLE, oak, cost new \$245

Terms Specially Lowered for This Sale

Out-of-town parties should write for full particulars. Pianos shipped on approval.



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The Greatest Values in Portland----Come **Everybody and Bring Your Friends**

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factory and which retail at about \$30.00, will be sold \$8.85 Women's Suits that cost \$25.00 at factory, which retail at about \$40.00, will be sold \$12.95

COATS

\$30.00 Long Chiffon \$14.95 Broadcloth Coats at.. \$12.00 Long Broadcloth Coats, in all colors and sizes, \$9.98 \$30 Rubberized Coats, in \$9.98 stripes and moire, for ... \$9.98 \$35 Rubberized Coats, \$11.98 in stripes and moire, at \$11.98 \$27.50 Priestley Coats for . . \$11.98 \$40 Long Covert Coats for \$19.85

Women's Suits that cost \$20 at | Women's Suits that cost \$30.00 at factory, and which retail at about \$45 to \$50, will be sold \$14.95 \$20 Cloth and Silk Dress-\$8.85 es, to, be sold at......

WOMEN'S SKIRTS

\$15 fine Silk Voile and Chiffon Panama Skirts, to be \$7.49 \$20 Altman Voile Skirts, \$9.89 with silk drop, to go at \$9.89 \$6.50 Novelty Dress \$3.69 Skirts, closed out at

\$5.00 Black Chiffon Pan- \$2.49

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