

# SALVADOR MOST PROGRESSIVE OF 21 REPUBLICS

## Was First to Declare Independence of Spain—Spends Millions Annually for Governmental Purposes.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Salvador is the smallest of the 21 republics of the new world, but what it lacks in size is made up by population—it is the most thickly inhabited of them all. Only six of the states of our own country have a denser population—Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. If the United States as a whole were as populous in proportion it would show over 400,000,000 inhabitants at the forthcoming census.

**First to Declare Independence.**

It was the little republic of Salvador that first declared its independence of Spain, as Venezuela had done in South America. Its plan was to annex itself to the United States, and a government actually had been formed for that purpose. The formal resolutions applying for admission to the union were passed, and a delegation began preparations for the journey to Washington. But before the start was made the other Central American states joined Salvador in declaring their freedom from Spanish rule, and they decided that a little United States of their own was about the right thing for them. So the application of Salvador for admission to the union was never received officially. The United States of Central America was created, but its disintegration quickly followed.

Salvador is the only North American republic that does not touch both oceans—it is contiguous only to the Pacific ocean. It has no real harbors, its ports are on open roadsteads, where the passengers and freight must be landed by lighters. The passengers are lowered into the lighters by a cage attached to the hoisting machinery of the ship, and when they land they are taken up in similar cages attached to the pier derricks.

Cattle are lifted aboard by heavy ropes fastened to their horns. Of course they kick and squirm and twist, and sometimes a steer's horns break and he falls heavily to the lighter, perhaps breaking his neck or a leg. If this happens his throat is cut and he bleeds to death. If there were a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Salvador short shifts would be made of this method of handling cattle. Horses are placed in a sort of sling when they are loaded or unloaded, which is far more humane in its results.

**People Given to Sports.**

The men of Salvador are much given to sports, and among these cock fighting and bull fighting have first place. Professional cock trainers are employed, and they spend much time in trying to teach the young birds to be good generals. No Jeffries was ever trained with more patience than a Salvadoran fighting cock is coached by these professionals. Some of the birds wear spurs that are as sharp as knives, and the trainer who can teach them to handle these to the best advantage is sure to have his services in great demand. It is barbarous while it lasts, but the battle is short. Americans have tried to persuade the Salvadorans to fight their birds with natural spurs, but such sport is too tame for them.

At Christmas time the mind of the average Central American turns toward religious things. In Honduras it takes the form of the enactment of the Passion Play, though it has degenerated from a sacred performance into a sort of phantastic spectacle to amuse the

rabble. In Salvador it usually finds expression in the enactment of the scenes of the Adoration. The best room in the house is often fitted up like a stable with a manger, and sometimes the scene is made the more real by bringing in donkeys. The shepherds and the wise men are there, and on the whole it is a realistic production. There is much rivalry between the various families of a community to make the best display, with the result that many lavish scenes are arranged.

**Productive Land.**

Salvador is a veritable land of volcanoes, there being 11 of them within sight of San Salvador, the capital. Of these, however, only two are active, the others having become extinct years ago. The country is so crowded, however, that the people pay but little attention to the volcanoes, getting as close to them as the streams of lava will permit. Although Salvador is crowded, its people are able to raise more than they need themselves, and have a big balance of trade on their side of the ledger. According to the latest available figures they were able to sell \$4 worth of products for every \$4 worth they had to buy. The balance of trade in their favor is almost as great in proportion as that of the United States itself.

**Good Packing Demanded.**

The transportation facilities in this part of the world are so poor that the American habit of packing goods lightly and insecurely results in much damage. The harbors are choked with sand so that the cargoes of ships must be conveyed through the surf on lighters for distances varying from one to three miles. After goods reach the shore they must be transferred to the interior in canoes, on the backs of mules, and frequently carried through swamps. Consequently the matter of packing must command special attention to insure the articles arriving at their destination intact. Not long ago several boxes of merchandise toppled overboard from one of the lighters. Part of these boxes were from Europe and the others from the United States. When the goods were recovered it was found that those pieces which had been packed in Europe were lined with oil paper and the contents were not damaged, while those which were packed in the United States were rendered valueless from the misdeeds of the packers. Consequently this was an unusual occasion, but almost every mule train that makes its way into the interior encounters heavy rains, and merchandise cannot be packed too securely to warrant its safe arrival.

**Progressive People.**

Although the smallest of the Central American republics, Salvador spends more money for governmental purposes than any of the others. In a recent year it spent \$4,430,000 for such purposes, while Guatemala, next in order, spent \$3,862,000. Much of this goes to internal improvements. The people are industrious, progressive and enterprising, and these qualities are reflected in the state of the government.

**Everything Grows.**

There are no great haciendas, or ranches, in Salvador as there are in Mexico and Guatemala. The land is thoroughly subdivided, so that nearly every rural family owns and tills its own little farm. The soil is very fertile, and the heavy rains make things grow incredibly fast. The coast of Salvador is almost the only place in the world where the balsam tree grows uncultivated. Here it flourishes so profusely that the territory is known as the Balsam coast. The balsam sap, which is gathered by Indians, is used in making perfume and several kinds of medicine. Salvadoran coffee sells for about nine cents a pound, and some of the larger coffee plantations yield several million pounds a season.

Indigo is one of the principal exports. It is made from a plant which grows where the ground is high and rocky. The crop is planted in May and is ready for harvest in September, at which time the flower buds are richest in indigo. The plants are cut off a few inches from the ground, tied in bundles and placed in big water filled vats. Heavy pressure is placed upon them, not by the hydraulic process familiar to us, but by piling on heavy stones. When all the juices have been pressed out of the plants a kind of shrub is placed in the water which causes the solid matter to settle to the bottom like grounds in a coffee pot. Then the water is drawn off, and the residue is a sort of

blue mud, ready to be dried and powdered into indigo.

**Nicaragua's Attitude.**

In closing this series it may be well to quote from an editorial printed recently in a Central American paper commenting on the trouble in Nicaragua and the intervention of the United States:

"We are soon to witness the sight of the eagle swooping down on its defenseless victim to tear out its vitals with talons of steel, robbing it of life as well as liberty. There is to be written one chapter of shameful and unbecomingly full, a chapter in which an indifferent world will hear vibrating the cry of a Poland, of a Transvaal, of a Korea. We have wished for another government in Nicaragua, but we have feared the intervention of the American which we consider, not worthy only of haughty Rome, which fell at last, ruined by the leprosy of her corruption. We have wished that Zelaya would fall, but not by the blow of a foreign invader. Therefore, if necessary, we would rather see today in Nicaragua, yesterday yesterday we executed, reuniting in its turn all Nicaraguans and hurling itself against the hosts of the modern Xerxes, leaving on the field of battle written in blood the record of the last struggle for freedom."

If the fiery philippic of this writer really is a true reflection of the conception his people have of the United States' attitude toward Latin-America, then indeed, our southern neighbors do not possess the intelligence with which they have been accredited. Do they not know that without the protection of the Monroe Doctrine every other Central American country would have gone the way of British Honduras? Do they not know that instead of "tearing out the vitals of defenseless victims," the Americans have helped Cuba to its feet and then laid away—not only once but twice? Do they not know that the Americans had an intention of gripping them with "talons of steel," and doing all the other awful things which they charge, that the job would have been completed long years ago? The best answer to such an outburst as the one quoted above is "Forgive them, they know not what they do."

# CAR SERVICE TO BE INVESTIGATED

## Councilmen Rushlight, Lombard and Ellis Named to Look Into Complaint.

The streetcar service of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company will be investigated by a committee consisting of Councilmen Rushlight, Lombard and Ellis. The city council, at its adjourned session yesterday afternoon, authorized Mayor Simon to appoint a committee of investigation and the mayor immediately appointed the three councilmen named. A meeting of the committee will be held within the next few days and all complaints from the public will hereafter be referred to it.

There was no opposing vote in the council to the recommendation of the liquor license committee that restaurant liquor licenses be granted to the Pekin, Yin Kin Lum and Hop Chung Lung cafes. Councilman Ellis declared that

he was opposed to all Chinese and Japanese restaurants, but he did not consider the matter important enough to cast his vote upon it. He was out of the council chambers when the roll call was made.

The billboard ordinance drafted by Councilman Ellis was referred to the health and police committee.

Ellis' ordinance for the recovering of city property on the waterfront at the foot of Main street was referred to the judiciary and election committee. This was the first step in the effort of the councilman to get back for the public much valuable property which has been used by private corporations and individuals.

The council passed the ordinance drafted by the city attorney in the morning, approving the plans and specifications prepared by Engineer Modjeski for the new Broadway bridge. The bridge will land on Seventh street on the west side of the river, this having been decided upon by the council yesterday. A landing at the point designated will save the city a considerable sum of money.

Mayor Simon yesterday asked Councilman Menefee to go to Washington, D. C., to present the Broadway bridge matter before the war department and if possible to secure the consent of the department, without further delay, to the building of the bridge. Mr. Menefee will let the mayor know tomorrow whether he can make the trip.

A large number of massage parlor, dance hall and shooting gallery licenses were granted by the council. The application of Fred Woodhouse for a transfer of his liquor license was referred to the liquor license committee.

# J. S. KELLER KNOWS WHEN PIGS IS PIGS

Big hogs of 600 pounds may excite wonder today, but in olden days there were hogs and a hog. He was raised near Eugene and in bigness and fatness he made all around him and all stucco look like just plain, piebald pork.

"He belonged to the Eugene mill in the early '70s," said J. S. Keller, a pioneer Portland butcher, who was telling about the hog yesterday to disprove a statement that a certain 600 pound pig recently brought to Portland was the biggest ever seen here.

"That beast was so big he made all the rest seem little. Down at the mill he got so fat they had to keep water running on him all the time. They had to bring him to Portland on a flat car all by himself. He was all that could be carried on a truck, and when he was hung up in my market at First and Madison streets I held an exhibition and pretty near the whole town came to see him. He weighed more than 800 pounds."

"Just about that time I found a steer that weighed 3500 pounds down at Tillamook. I sent him down to my farm and fed him a whole year then it took five days to drive him in. But I tell you, I had a bigger show than any they have had since."

Mr. Keller is now 76 years old and lives at 402 Market street. Despite increasing years he is strong and well and takes great delight in recalling events related to the remarkable growth of Portland. But he is convinced that no hogs will ever be raised to equal the hog.

# How to Get Rid of Catarrh of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way, and It Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-five years has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, saline, cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased mucous membranes and arrests the foul discharge, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 661 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga., and he will send you by return mail enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds and all catarrhal complications. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

**Extension of Hotel.**

Reports which have been current for several days to the effect that Norman Bros. of Spokane have asked for a 60 day extension of their option on the stock of the Portland Hotel company are not true, according to statements made today by one of the large holders of stock in the company.

On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that Portland's largest hotel will pass under the control of the Normans prior to February 9, the date of the expiration of the option.

One of the Normans is now in the east where it is understood that he succeeded in financing the project for taking over the hotel from the Norman Brothers of the Portland said this morning that he regarded it as practically certain that the Normans had completed their financial arrangements and are prepared to take up their option at any time.

It is reported that another offer has been made for the property and that in event the Norman deal falls through, a syndicate of Minneapolis and California capitalists, headed by a local financier stands ready to take over the hotel.

**Y. M. C. A. Neglects Poor Boys; Caters to Rich, is Charge**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

North Yakima, Wash., Jan. 13.—The board of directors and other supporters of the local Y. M. C. A. were severely arraigned at the annual meeting of the directors by Director C. H. Hinman. He charged that the directors and officers of the association were devoting their time to the boys who have good homes and attend church, and are neglecting the boys who do not have proper home surroundings and who do not belong to any church.

He said the North Yakima Y. M. C. A. is being turned into an exclusive club, which is absolutely contrary to the idea of its founders. He said much more good would be accomplished if the directors and officers would not devote themselves so assiduously to having a good time and would give more time to giving attention to the poor and those in need of the association's influence.

**Wild West Names to Be Taken from Idaho**

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 13.—Such names as "Hangman's Gulch" and "Seven Devils" will be removed from the map of Idaho, if success crowns the movement launched here today at a meeting called to organize a state geographical society. Even the historic Snake river, as famous as the state of Idaho itself, will have to give up its name to the Yellowstone to its mouth under some such prosaic cognomen as Clark or Smith.

The geographers declare that many of the geographical names now in use in Idaho are highly inappropriate, being suggestive of sensational and yet low novels, and thereby give strangers a mistaken idea of the state. A change in the objectionable names, they say, would greatly help in the movement to attract capital and settlers to Idaho.

**Child Labor Conference**

Boston, Mass., Jan. 13.—The sixth national conference on child labor, under the auspices of the national child labor committee, began in Boston today with an attendance of delegates representing nearly all parts of the country. "Child Employing Industries" is the main topic to be discussed by the conference, which will continue its sessions during the next four days. The conditions under which children are employed in the textile, glass and coal mining industries, the canneries and the shoe fields and in the various street trades and home industries will be exhaustively discussed. Other subjects to receive the attention of the delegates are the enforcement of the child labor laws in the various states, vocational direction, and the proposed federal children's bureau.

If you are suffering from biliousness, constipation, indigestion, chronic headache, invest one cent in a postal card, send to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, with your name and address plainly on the back, and they will forward you a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.

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Presenting a MAMMOTH CLEARING-HOUSE TRANSACTION, including MARKDOWNS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS OF OUR REGULAR STOCKS. This takes in all odd lots and lines of which we have too many in stock; also purchases of thousands of dollars of dependable, high-grade merchandise bought at enormous discounts, which the manufacturers, for good business reasons, have closed out to us at unheard-of price concessions. All to be sold in this great JANUARY MARKDOWN SALE.

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| <p><b>\$25 and \$30 Suits for \$14.90</b></p> <p>We urge you strongly to see this grand lot of Suits. Note carefully, they are made of fine all-wool homespun, worsteds, broadcloths and serges. Fabrics such as are used in high-grade garments only. All the newest coat effects, kilted and plaited skirts. Coats lined throughout with satin. Remember, they are values that are worth regularly to \$30 and are the grandest bargain ever offered.</p> <p>Special at, the suit. . . . .</p> <p><b>\$14.90</b></p> | <p><b>\$22.50 Voile Skirts, \$11.90</b></p> <p>Altman French Voile Skirts, made in plaited, gored and sheath model effects, in deep fast black, strictly man-tailored. Some trimmed with wide and narrow taffeta silk bands; others with yoke effect of rich silk braid, ornamented with large silk braid buttons. Every skirt cut large and full. They come in all sizes. These skirts are values regularly worth to \$22.50 each.</p> <p>Specially priced at. . . . .</p> <p><b>\$11.90</b></p> |
| <p><b>\$30 Tailored Dresses \$9.98</b></p> <p>Beautiful One-Piece Dresses, made of finest grade all-wool French serge and broadcloth. Elaborately trimmed with jet buttons, embroidered panel front and cuffs, in all the most wanted colors. Here's where you buy two dresses at the price of one. Take your choice of them, while they last, at. . . . .</p> <p><b>\$9.98</b></p>  | <p><b>Women's Long Coats \$9.90</b></p> <p>One hundred fine Coats in this lot. Made of all-wool materials and tailored in plain and fancy styles. They are made in all the most wanted styles and shades. Come in all sizes. They are values that are sold regularly at prices up to \$20.00 each.</p> <p>Specially priced for this sale at. . . . .</p> <p><b>\$9.90</b></p>   |

## 3000 Pieces of Underwear Now on Sale

This sale eclipses anything ever before attempted. The prices are sensationally low. The garments are full fashioned, neatly finished, of the best possible fabrics. The offerings are of unlimited variety, and the values surpass anything ever known in Portland.

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