

# TAFT POLICES GIVE CONGRESS BAD HEADACHE

### President Outlines Program to Newspaper Correspondents, but Lists Fail to Tally—Likes Ballinger Bill.

(Washington Bureau of the Journal.)  
Washington, Feb. 12.—Congress is running around in circles, trying to discover what President Taft's policies really are. And thereupon hangs a tale.  
A few weeks ago Mr. Taft called to the White House, Walter Wellman, correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, and J. C. O'Laughlin, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. To them he gave what he alleged were to be the bills upon which he would insist as the administration program, and support of which he would regard as test of party loyalty. This list was:  
Conservation measures.  
Railway control.  
Postal Savings Banks.  
Established for Arizona and New Mexico.

In another list, he placed ship subsidy and national incorporation, saying that as to these he would admit doubt that they should be laid down as party loyalty tests.  
**Gives Different List.**  
A few days later, the president called to Harry Dunlap, correspondent of the New York World, and to him gave a list of bills support of which was to be test of party loyalty; these were the bills:  
Railway control.  
Postal Savings Banks.  
Anti-Injunction.  
Statehood.

Another list of measures on which he said he was not decided was given to the World—they were conservation and national incorporation.  
Still later, William Hoester, correspondent of the New York American, was summoned to the White House, and the president gave him another arrangement of bills as party loyalty tests, and in this one he named as to conservation "at least one authorizing the executive to withdraw lands from public lands."  
Of course, these stories are authorized, and are written by men of experience and personal reliability, men long drilled as correspondents here and in foreign lands, and the members of the correspondence corps perfectly well understand about how these stories are given out from the White House, and know that these are actually directly from the president.

**Three Programs.**  
The point which the conservationists make is that there are three distinct programs for legislation, and that in the statement to the Chicago papers the included conservation measures, while in the questioned list, and it is cited that the Chicago papers circulate in the west, where conservation is popular, the World circulates in the east, where conservation is not regarded as important, and the Hearst papers circulate both east and west, and that correspondent he went at least part way with the conservation policy.

**Wants Ballinger Bill.**  
They then point out that the president tells the people that the Ballinger bill for withdrawal of public lands from entry is his bill and that it is the proper conservation policy.  
What are its terms? That the secretary of the interior be empowered to withdraw lands temporarily, and shall report such withdrawals to congress, which shall declare for or against making them permanent.

This proposal, according to the conservationists is not useful, because it is well known that if withdrawal of these lands be laid upon congress, that branch of government may be depended upon not to do anything, and the protection of the public domain will be by no means insured.

The senate public lands committee already has divided on this issue. Senators Nelson, Sutherland and Chamberlain will support a substitute measure, which will reaffirm what they hold to be now the president's duty to make withdrawals, and place upon the president the duty of making these withdrawals, but giving congress authority to release them for entry at will.  
Senator Clark of Wyoming and Heyburn of Idaho are opposed to this substitute.

**Congress Will Not Act.**  
It has been history that congress has not been willing to enact conservation laws, and the conservationists contend that if it be laid upon congress to attend to such matters, nothing will be done, and conservation will not be accomplished.

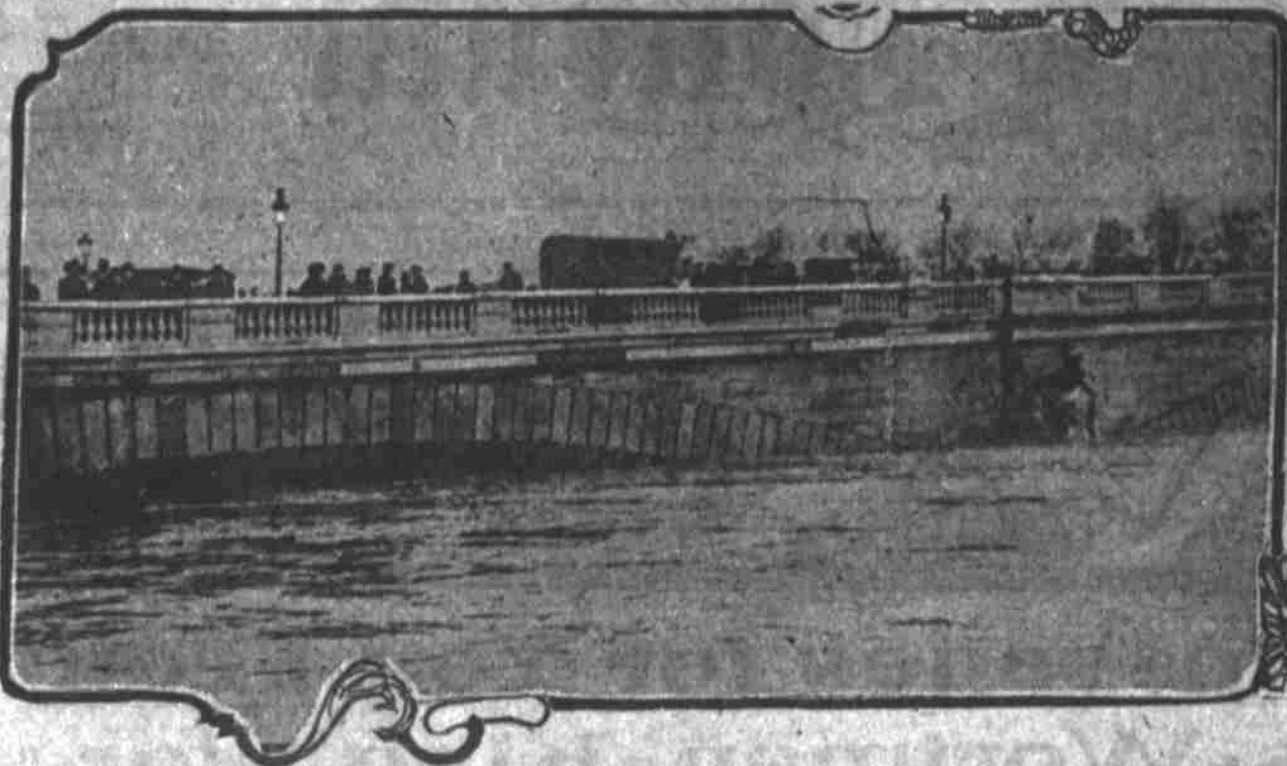
The conservationists regard the Ballinger bill as an insidious attack on true conservation, and they say that, if that be a sample of his other conservation measures, so-called, then has the president adopted a program which they cannot support.  
"To draft a bill and call it pro-conservation," one of them said, "will not suffice. The bill in its essence must be really conservation if it receive support. In this connection, we quote that classical author who wrote, 'We fear the Greeks bearing gifts' in other words, we fear that Mr. Ballinger, who always was against conservation, cannot be trusted to draft a genuine conservation program."

**Poultry Show in Hood River.**  
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Hood River, Or., Feb. 12.—Hood River county must have an annual poultry show, and I am going to take it upon myself to see that a sentiment is aroused to this end," said E. Brayford as he boarded the train for The Dalles last night with his fancy fowls for the Dalles annual poultry show. Mr. Brayford is a prominent breeder of fancy chickens and will enter several pens at the Dalles show for the first time.

**Firemen's Annual Ball.**  
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Hood River, Or., Feb. 12.—The Hood River volunteer fire company announces that they will give their annual ball on February 22. The proceeds of the dance will be used in securing additional apparatus for use of the company. Several new fire plugs have been installed in the residence section of the city that will greatly facilitate the work of the fire boys in case fire breaks out in this district.

The Swastika has purchased 1000 ore sacks from Ames & Harris Co. of Portland. Swastika office 210 Oak street, open Sunday 2 to 3 p. m.

## ANOTHER VIEW OF FLOODED PARIS



During the recent Paris flood in addition to the deep fissures in streets and the crumbling of pavements and sidewalks by the rushing waters, great havoc was caused adjacent to the foundations of the several bridges crossing the Seine. The picture shows the Alma bridge, with the waters of the swollen Seine sapping the arches.

## NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL NEXT FORWARD STEP

### Notable Committee Appointed to Consider Plans for a National Council for Arbitration and Peace.

By Hayne Davis.  
(Publishers' Press Leased Wire.)  
New York, Feb. 12.—The announcement by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university, chairman of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, of the appointment of Elihu Root, senator from New York; Andrew Carnegie, honorary president of the New York Peace society; Albert K. Smiley, organizer of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration; Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston, secretary of the American Peace society; E. D. Warfield of Esaton, Pa., president of Lafayette college; Lyman Abbott of Columbia university as a committee to consider plans for a national council for Arbitration and Peace is an important step forward in the peace movement.

President Butler has been for two years chairman of the American executive committee of "The International Conciliation," founded by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French senator and member of Hague conferences and court of arbitration. "The International Conciliation" has branches in 20 or more countries, the American branch, under Dr. Butler's direction, being now engaged in an educational campaign for conciliation, arbitration and international good will, which promises to produce substantial results.

Dr. Butler has been president of the last two Lake Mohonk Conferences of Arbitration, and by virtue of this position has appointed this committee to secure harmony among American Peace

societies. He is himself a member of the committee and will act as its chairman, representing the American branch of the International Conciliation, and the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference.  
The program of the "Conciliation" society is international in scope and is diplomatic and educational in character, and generally avoids national problems which are different in the various countries where the conciliation has branches.

### Powerful Peace Advocate.

Until two years ago the Lake Mohonk conference had confined themselves exclusively to advocating progress in the arbitration of international disputes. These conferences are peculiarly organized. They are composed of 300 or more persons selected by Albert K. Smiley on account of distinguished services to the cause of arbitration or on account of occupying positions in their respective communities which would make them very useful to the cause if their interest can be enlisted. While at the conference delegates are guests of Mr. Smiley. Besides professional peace advocates, there are senators, congressmen, diplomats, judges, lawyers, editors, business men, representatives of chambers of commerce, peace societies, etc.

At the last two conferences the Anti-Armament Peace society delegates forced upon the attention of the conference the question of national armament, strongly advocating a decrease in armaments. Heretofore opinion at these conferences has been practically unanimous. This action of the anti-armament arbitrators divided the conference into two parties, and forced the issue of national armament to the front in the councils of peace societies.

Many advocates of peace and arbitration had contended for a purely constructive program for peace, such as improved treaties of arbitration, improved courts of international justice, a permanent international congress to supply the principles of law which the international courts of justice may administer. Among the peace societies committed to an anti-armament program are: The American Peace society, with headquarters at Boston, organized over 15 years ago, and possessed of a large membership; a splendid endowment of over \$200,000, besides its annual dues from members and donations.

The New York City Peace society, organized three years ago and backed financially by Andrew Carnegie; its president, who is an avowed anti-armament peace advocate, and the Pennsylvania Peace society, organized in 1905, as an outgrowth of the Universal Peace union, which has been established at Philadelphia for over 40 years.

A man at The Dalles stole 10 pounds of beef. Ten years, perhaps.

## SECRETARY MEYER WOULD SLAY LINE AND STAFF GHOST

### Head of Navy Department Evolves Plan to Lay Low Disturbing Spectre of Many Administrations.

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Feb. 12.—For the good of the navy, President Taft and Secretary Meyer have come to the conclusion that it is high time to lay the ghost of the ever-recurring controversy of the line and the staff.

Former Secretary Newberry, during the short time he was at the head of

## RECEIPT FOR WARDING OFF AGE

Fat is commonplace—middle aged it stamps a woman as unquestionably past the period of youth. Hence it lessens her influence. She may charm still—by nimbleness of wit—but that indefinite fascination a fine figure which has fled from her.  
Forever! No! for it can be regained, and that easily. Youth as expressed in the straight front, the luscious hip, the wavy outline, is not beyond recall. Let any woman who is too well filled out, take a Marmola Prescription Tablet after each meal and at bedtime. The spiritfulness of youth will come back to her. Off will go the fat, uniformly and smoothly, revealing the foundation of the lost youthful form beneath.

Try this method. No exercising or dieting is necessary to take off a pound a day. This Tablet will do it alone. No wrinkles or bared lines will form; instead the health, the brightness and the liveness will increase. The Marmola Prescription Tablet is absolutely non-injurious (being made of the famous fashionable formula—1/4 oz. Marmola, 1/4 oz. Fl. Ex. Cascaia Aromatic, 3/4 oz. Peppermint Water) and it is also inexpensive—a large case, enough to show results, costing, at any drug store, or direct from the Marmola Co., 164 Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich., only seventy-five cents.

the navy, had an idea he could choke the line and staff fight to death by a new scheme of navy-yard administration. The congressional committee were pleased and gave him a free field. But Secretary Meyer, when he went over to the navy department from the postoffice, decided that the Newberry plan, although it had good points, was not sufficiently worked out, and set himself to the task of going over the whole ground again, as the first big thing to be done if he was to have any peace as secretary of the navy.  
Accordingly he designated boards of officers to outline plans, sent men over to Europe to report on the naval organization there in the yards of the various countries, and detailed others to study the organization of commercial shipyards both in the United States and Europe. There is no question that he worked hard over the mass of material which was accumulated in this fashion. After a long process of digestion and deliberation he evolved a new plan of reorganization which he submitted to President Taft, who approved it, and to the attorney general, who said he had the authority to put it into operation. The predominant features of this plan are, the paramount importance of the military idea, the division of the construction and repair work under two heads, hull and machinery, and the appointment of four aides who are to keep him advised of the progress of naval work.

The plan differs from the old scheme principally in that it takes most of the

work—that which has to do with machinery—away from the constructors, who are staff officers, and places it under the charge of the officers of ateam engineering, who are officers of the line.  
**Congress Favorable.**  
Congress was disposed to accept the Meyer plan, as it probably would have been disposed to accept any other which would have put an end to the distasteful line and staff controversy. All went well until the naval appropriation came up for consideration before the subcommittee of the naval committee of the house. This provided Admiral Rogers, paymaster general of the navy, and Rear Admiral Capps, chief constructor, an opportunity for whacking the Meyer plan unmercifully. As spokesman for the staff officers, they said that it would fail in time of war, for which it was especially designed, and that there were a good many other things wrong with it.  
The animosity with which Secretary Meyer's administration began was at once turned into chaos and the controversy opened anew, raged in the corridors and offices of the department wherever three or more men of one or the other side could get together to talk it over. It looked very much as if the ghost were going to haunt Secretary Meyer as it had haunted so many secretaries of the navy before him.

**Has President's Support.**  
But Meyer is not disposed to sit by and cover before so well known an ap-

parition. He made it clear that his plan was the plan of President Taft and of the administration, that he was exercising his prerogative as such, and that Admirals Capps and Rogers were chiefs of bureaus only, and would do better if they stuck to their own task without attempting to unorganize the navy, which had been so carefully reorganized so many times before.  
It is evident that both President Taft and Secretary Meyer purpose to put an end to things right here. The only question is whether or not they will succeed, for, as has been said, the ghost has an uncomfortable habit of not staying laid after everybody has thought it successfully and securely tucked away.  
If they succeed, by rigorous methods, in putting an end to the controversy, there is no doubt that both will have the ardent support of congress, which is heartily tired of the perpetual hearings on the question.  
**Vale Lumber Company Expands.**  
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Vale, Or., Feb. 12.—The Oregon & Idaho Lumber company of Vale, in order to embrace a greater territory, have started a branch lumber yard at Ontario, for which Mr. Mulkey visited that town Wednesday and purchased a suitable site.  
The best investment on the market, Swastika stock. Office 210 Oak street, open Sunday 2 to 3 p. m.

WHEN YOU SEE IT IN OUR AD IT'S SO

# \$15

## We have placed on our tables this week 1000 Men's Spring Suits

Not a single garment less—for no exaggeration is ever permitted in our advertisements.

We have marked these to sell at **FIFTEEN DOLLARS**

Many of these have been exhibited as models at **THE APPAREL SHOW at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN** last month.

**EVERY ONE** of these garments is **EQUAL**, if not **BETTER**, than those sold in uptown stores at \$20 and \$25.

**OUR GREAT PURCHASING power** enables us to do this. We own and operate **FIVE** stores in this city.

Come and let us show you.

# MOYER

Third and Oak  
First and Yamhill  
First and Morrison

## \$25 WHO WILL GET \$25 THIS PRIZE \$25

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On the 24th of December last, all right to the lease, furniture and equipment of the Harvard Dental Parlor, formally owned and managed by Dr. P. L. Austin, was purchased by Hollis C. Johnston, who is associated with Dr. Albert B. Stiles, who is in charge of operative dentistry.

We wish to change the name of our office and would like our patrons and friends to select for us that name. Having this object in view, we present to the person selecting this name an order for Twenty-five Dollars in dental work, warranted to be up to the standard we propose to maintain. We believe it equally proper for a dentist to advertise as it is for a steamship company, railroad or bank, provided such advertising be carried out along rational lines.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE  
**HARVARD DENTAL PARLORS**  
HOLLIS C. JOHNSTON, MGR.  
362 WASHINGTON ST. OVER ROYAL BAKERY  
Home Phone A-7102 Pacific Phone M. 8296

## Steinway and other Pianos. Sherman Clay & Co. Victor Talking Machines

The average builder of a home does not feel that his home is complete unless a Piano is found filling its usual important place. Sometimes he does not realize the importance of having a strictly high grade instrument. He buys as cheaply as he can—unmindful of the fact that it is just as important for his daughters to begin to practice on a good Piano as it is for them to confine their studies to good books.

This truth is soon brought forcibly to his attention and the cheap, flimsy instrument is forced out and replaced by an honest one. He realizes little or nothing on his first investment and has given his child a poor musical foundation.

When our business was established we determined not to be a party in bringing about these conditions and for 40 years have refused to handle Pianos of low grade on the ground that they will not measure up to the requirements of the purchaser and will, therefore, be a disappointment and a waste of money.

### Estey Pianos Are Good

They are examples of what high grade materials, excellent skill and the desire to come near to perfection will produce. They are sold at a reasonable price, which allows for a fair profit. Straightforward, sane, honest men of long experience and high purpose make Estey Pianos for those who neither want something for nothing, nor wish to pay for items of cost that add nothing to value.

All who are thinking of buying a piano should send for our Pocket Catalogue. It's free.



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