

No. 38 THE JOURNAL'S COUPON Mar. 16 1910
PHOTOGRAPHURE

Seven consecutively numbered coupons, WHEN PRESENTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE, WITH 5c, will be good for one of the series of four Fine Art Photographures offered by The Journal.

To secure the other pictures of the set, follow the same instructions. These coupons will appear daily for several weeks.

If pictures are to be sent by mail, 15 cents should be remitted to cover postage and packing.

Name

Address

NOTICE REGARDING PICTURES

The second shipment of pictures has not arrived, but is expected in a few days. Announcement will be made in this space as soon as they arrive.

BALLINGER WOULD LET

(Continued from Page One.)

are under the municipal jurisdiction of the states.

"Any national conservation policy must be predicated on the policy affecting the public domain, since for the most part the states are sovereign within their own spheres of jurisdiction. Therefore I believe a greater obligation rests upon the state than upon the national government to inaugurate laws to prevent waste in the utilization of natural resources."

Referring to the duty of the national government in this connection, he regarded it as essential that the public domain be studied and surveyed and an adequate scientific classification of the remainder of the public lands, be made.

Too Much Imagination.
He scored the "Idealistic conservationists" heavily for tackling the proposition "without a sound knowledge of conditions."

"I grant you some people are for the most part sincere, but their very sincerity gives them such a vigor of imagination and prediction that it is often times hard to combat their vagaries except through practical demonstration."

"Then, too, give them their due," he added, "they have this virtue, that they do not let us forget that extremes often prove fruitful of sound reason to those who may be over optimistic."

Of his own stand in the latter, Secretary Ballinger said:

"I am as ardent an advocate of wise conservation as the most radical, but it must be wise conservation to appeal to me. It must simply be as full and free a development of our natural resources as is consistent with our civilization and needs. It may mean the reservation from use for limited periods of certain of our deposits of coal, of mineral oils and gas, of phosphate or of timber, to protect against the inordinate greed of men who wish to exploit the present with no regard for the future or the general welfare, and when it becomes necessary it is a national duty to make such reservations out of public domain."

Policy of Development.

"But we must not forget that we are at through with the policy of development, of building up new communities and settlements, even in far off Alaska. We have not realized that period where we can say the remainder of our public lands shall be auctioned off to the highest bidder to increase the revenues of the national treasury."

"Congress is now struggling with the problems relating to water power, and other measures designed to retain in the government the power of control and supervision."

Discussing Alaskan matters he continued:

"These Alaskan coal lands and claims, at their market value, are withdrawn from entry, awaiting classification, and all the unentered or unlocated coal lands in Alaska are standing under an absolute withdrawal act of 1906, and not a patent has ever been issued to an acre of coal land in Alaska. In fact, nearly all the coal lands that have been patented have been obtained not as coal lands but under the guise of some other form of entry, as agricultural, timber or stone, etc. No man, or set of men, can comply with the present laws and finance a mine on the public domain of 640 acres of land except under extremely favorable conditions. The absurdity of the law has, in itself, invited fraud and indirect methods of evading its provisions."

Must Change Laws.

"It is likewise impracticable to secure oil or gas lands or phosphate lands under the general mineral laws, and in all these cases there is no power of control or ability in the department to prevent monopoly in the sale of the deposits when the title is once secured thereto. Awaiting remedial legislation from congress, all known areas of public lands containing these deposits are under temporary withdrawal from private entry, and it is hoped congress will furnish the interior department the necessary machinery to safely and properly guard the public interests in their ultimate disposition."

PAINTER STOLE GREAT MILLET TO STUDY THE COLORS

(Continued from Page One.)

me out of jail and I went to Boston with him.

"There I saw the Sargent mural paintings at the library. I went to see Abbey's pictures. And I went to the museum of fine arts many times."

"Next I went to New York. For some time I only walked down to the picture

dealers' places. Most of the time I looked into the windows. One or two places I went into. One of them has a French name. It is on Fifth avenue.

See "The Sower" and Corvett II.

"Finally I asked about libraries and galleries, and a German told me to go to the Metropolitan museum. There I saw for the first time a Millet. It was 'The Sower.' Nothing else I saw had such color, such dimness, so rich."

"Many times I went there, always to see 'The Sower.' I studied the color of others. But that color was greatest."

"I have never had a sweetheart. I have no friends. In New York I knew no one. I know only one man here. He is a cook, but his brother is a painter. I had to work hard, and I could not paint, because I had no paints."

"The pictures in the windows and at the Metropolitan were as my companions. I knew when the dealers changed the pictures, and it was as though I had lost friends, but found new ones."

"Then I worked my way along the Big Four railroad as a laborer. Next I struck the Northern Pacific and made my way to Spokane and Seattle. From there I went to Portland, and eight months ago came here."

Begins to Paint Pictures.

"I had a little money, so I started painting for a living. It is hard to sell water colors, but easier to sell oil paintings. I got a dollar for my water colors, pictures eight inches by ten or twelve; always landscapes, most of them with sheep. For the oils I got \$3 sometimes—enough to live. I have never signed my name to anything I painted. That was to come after I had studied."

"I used to see the pictures in Sutter street and in Post street windows, and then I went to the museum. I had never been out there until recently."

"Sunday morning I walked out to see the Millet. When I got into the museum I went right to it. It came over me that if I had it all the time I could look at it and study it and paint better."

Thought It Might Be Worth \$1000.

"I was shaking as I thought of cutting it out, of touching it with my fingers. There was no one in the room. My hand went into my pocket. It was so easy. Then I cut out the picture and rolled it up, stuck it under my coat and walked out the main entrance."

"There was a policeman at the door. He did not notice me. I hurried back to my room and spread the picture out before me and looked at it for a long time. Then I got out my paints and tried to imitate the colors."

"I did not intend to try ever to copy the painting exactly, but to copy the sheep in one picture and the figure in another, and, above all, to study the color."

"I had no accomplices. Nobody told me to steal the picture. I knew that it was worth a lot of money, probably \$1000, I thought, after I got home. Only when I read about it in the papers when I went to a restaurant for breakfast Monday morning did I know how much it was worth in money. But I did not want money when I stole it. I only wanted to have it and worship it, and have it always for my own."

The movements of William Kunze while he was in Portland are very vague in the memory of those who might have met him while he was here, if he really was in Portland. He was not known to any of the art men or artists, so far as can be learned, though Professor Richard Max Meyer remembers a little dark-eyed man who came into his store several times nearly a year ago.

According to Professor Meyer, this visitor told him his name was Kunze, and that he was an artist. Kunze was then soliciting art work from various sources, once having made a tour of the rural sections in search of portrait work to do.

Professor Meyer remembers Kunze chiefly by his eyes, which were not prepossessing. He is not at all sure that the man arrested in San Francisco is the man he met in Portland.

INVESTORS BUY HALF BLOCK FOR \$25,100

The half block on the north side of East Stark street, between East First and East Water streets, was purchased yesterday by a syndicate of local investors, headed by Russell E. Sewall. Two separate transactions were involved in the deal, the total consideration amounting to \$45,100.

The quarter block on East Water street was sold by the Ladd estate for \$21,300, and the East First street quarter was taken over from John Mathieson for \$23,800. Mr. Mathieson realized over \$8000 in the deal, having purchased the quarter about one year ago for \$15,000. While no definite announcement has been made by the purchasers, it is known that they contemplate improving the entire half block with a two story concrete warehouse. W. A. Storey and J. W. Street negotiated the sale.

E. H. Brown has sold to J. D. Kennedy a 50 by 100 lot at the southeast corner of Fourth and Mill streets for \$18,000.

Two Sisters Elope; One a Suicide.

(United Press Local Wire.)
Addison, Ohio, March 15.—Deserted a week after her marriage, Mrs. Frank Dague is a suicide and her relatives are searching for her husband and Mrs. Dague's younger sister, with whom it is alleged he eloped. A week ago Mrs. Dague, then Miss Pearl Warner, and Dague started this town by eloping to Kentucky, where they were married. When they returned Dague met his wife's sister for the first time. Later they disappeared simultaneously. Until yesterday Mrs. Dague refused to believe she had been deserted. When she finally realized it, she ended her life.

Traveling salesman named William Parker was introduced by a Baker City merchant in his store to two other "Bill" Parkers of that town.

Grand Spring Opening

All the New Spring Woolens Are Here

Bolts of finest fabrics are stacked ceiling high. Never before has there been under one roof in the city of Portland a stock of woolens to compare either in quantity or quality with the one now on display here. This store is going to do more business this year than ever before. Therefore we have imported more woolens—just twice the amount of last year, and in order to get these goods talked about we are going to make you a special offer on

Grand Opening Days

Tomorrow, Friday and Saturday

After Saturday, and beginning next Monday, we won't cut a suit for less than \$35, and from that on up to \$60, but tomorrow, Friday and Saturday you may choose any piece of woolen from this large importation and we will cut therefrom and build to your measure a suit for

\$20

Think of it! Your unrestricted choice for \$20 from what is probably the largest stock of woolens under one roof on the entire coast.

This stock includes, aside from all the staple goods, the very latest in Bannockburn Tweeds, pencil and hairline stripes, West of England Serges, all the new shades and combinations in grays, blues, purples and browns; in fact, everything that goes to make up a line calculated to satisfy, no matter what the taste may be.

Just because we are making this special three days' \$20 offer don't think we are going to slip a cog or slight a stitch.

We couldn't afford to do this if we wanted to.

All over this great country 57 of American Gentleman stores in as many different cities are making this same offer for advertising purposes, and all of these establishments, including the one right here in Portland, manned and directed by cutters and designers we have sifted through 45 years of man hunting

This organization of capital and master craftsmen has a reputation to sustain, and even though we are going to build suits to your measure on TOMORROW, FRIDAY and SATURDAY for \$20, we are going to take the same care as though you were paying us the regular price.

Into every garment we will put six full working days of care, pains and handiwork. No less—for that would mean skimping and neglect. No more—for that would mean soldiering and delay.

And we will pay \$1 per day forfeit when a garment is overdue.

This insures getting your Easter suit on time.

Every suit will be cut by the 20th Century cutting system, and every coat will be built with an American Gentleman never-break front.

Every suit will be tried on in the basting, and when you get in front of the mirror your own eyes are to be the sole judge as to whether we have overstated anything.

If we have you don't pay us one cent.

If we have fulfilled every promise in this advertisement hand us \$20 and tell your friends about it, but remember be there either FRIDAY or SATURDAY.

American Gentleman Tailors

Portland's Leading Tailors
Ray Barkhurst, Manager

Corner Sixth and Stark Streets

Open Evenings



People who don't eat meat can eat and grow plump on Grape-Nuts Fact!

Grape-Nuts is a scientifically correct food.

"There's a Reason"