

PATRIOTISM CAN BE SHOWN BY HELPING RESERVE

Commander McNulty Says If People Understood Necessity of Organization They Would Aid in Financing.

Sufficient money with which to buy uniforms for the local division of the Oregon naval reserve has not yet been subscribed to the fund started by President Harvey Beckwith of the Portland Commercial club through The Journal, and those fearing that they are in sympathy with the work and feeling that they can afford to spare a few dollars are asked to send in their share as soon as possible, it being the desire of the sailor boys to get to work properly equipped.

The government will furnish the uniforms at a very low cost and other equipment, such as guns and boats, free of charge, but it must be shown that a proper place has been secured in which these equipments and boats can be stored.

If a few public spirited citizens come to the front with a small subscription each the necessary amount would soon be realized. So far about \$150 has been subscribed. It is hoped to get \$1500.

In speaking yesterday of the need of a naval reserve in this state, Commander John McNulty, who took the initiative steps, explained:

Talk of Coast Protection.
The convention recently held in San Francisco by representatives from all parts of the Pacific coast, four of whom were from Portland, is but one phase of the general movement for the better protection of the lives and properties of this coast. The Pacific border between the mountains and the coast has grown during the past 50 years to such importance in the affairs of business and government that more serious attention must be given to the coast fortification and marine commerce protection.

"Right in line with this policy is the recent establishment of a naval reserve in Oregon. The first commissions for officers, issued by Acting Governor Bowerman, were dated August 24. Since that time the enlisted forces have grown to 312 in number and fully equipped by experienced and able men. Drills are held every Monday night in Portland and Marshfield. Lectures have been initiated along the line of naval education of the man and the boat, and the attention of this city has come forward with the loan of the assembly hall of the Lincoln high school for the use of the reserves. The O. R. & N. company has kindly allowed the use of their dock for drills and the armory has been offered by the National Guard for the band practice.

Naval Reserves a Defense.
Considering the constant education of the public in the affairs of the navy, it is surprising that the people of Portland do not seem to understand what the naval reserve is. Of the three states most in need of a reserve in the entire nation, namely California, Oregon and Washington, bordering as we are on the ocean which is now being fought for commercially and which may in the near future have to be fought for in more strenuous fashion, Oregon is the last to establish a reserve.

"There are altogether 13 naval reserves in the United States and several of them are on the inland seas and they are among the best. Those states, far away from the sea borders, yet are patriotic enough to provide the nation at large with trained men for an emergency. January 1 last, of 21 organizations, 6801 men were represented. The navy department at that date had loaned 28 men, was to states for practice ships or their reserves, showing the immense importance which the navy department places upon the work. It is unnecessary to say that 28 ships and equipment means several millions of dollars of property.

Government is Generous.
Last summer the entire North Atlantic fleet of 16 big battleships, not to speak of the great cruisers, were placed at the disposal of the naval militia of the various states. The civilian navy was taken to sea and put through actual operations of a regular fleet at sea. Such work is inestimable in value for a crisis. The California reserves were at sea in the United States steamship Marbledale, commanded by the state officials, and another division of was taken out on the United States steamship Buffalo. The Washington reserves made a cruise south on one of the large armored 16,000 ton cruisers and north to Puget sound on their vessel, the United States steamship Cheyenne.

"The navy department is now waiting for the Portland division to report that it has a place in which to safely house cutters and equipment and they shall be immediately sent on. One cut alone is worth about \$1500. A place to store rifles and revolvers is needed, which are also waiting for our action. A place for the band to practice has been hard to find and the use of the armory has been loaned temporarily to the reserves. The public spirited citizens of the city are urged to provide a few dollars to help to uniform the men. Such lack of accommodation is placing unnecessary impediments in the way of those developing this vitally necessary force of the state if Oregon is to take her place among the other states and is to do her duty toward herself and the nation at large as other states are doing and have been doing for the past 20 years."

TELEPHONES ARE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF MEAT PRICES

(Continued From Page One.)
"Uncle Jim" still believes the American people are extravagant and like to be waited on. When it comes to trading in town he believes the market basket is mightier than the telephone in protecting the family purse, and says the housewife's practice of telephoning for everything she wanted, instead of putting a basket on her arm and going after it, was one cause of the higher prices.

"To answer these telephone calls and deliver the goods the town butcher or grocer must hire a man and keep a horse and wagon," said the secretary. "On investigation we found that retailers were increasing the prices of meats 35 per cent. That's to pay for the horse and wagon. I am not much on town life, for I never lived in town much; but I would think if the women bought their meats over the counter and did their trading in person and not by telephone, they might become pretty

good buyers, and escape some high prices.

Says Farmer is All Right.
"The farmer is all right," he said. "You can't drive a horse into the country any more without a farmer's automobile coming along and scolding him. You know how it used to be."
"We are an exceedingly expensive and excessively extravagant nation. We do not know how to practice economy. Take you young fellows. I'll bet there is not one of you that has ever seen a patch. It's only the old gray-haired fellows that know what patches are."
Democrats and Economy.
"Will the Democrats reduce the cost of living? On this one man's guess is as good as another's, but we know what they have done before. Then they did it by teaching us to live cheaper. We saw patches on many elbows before President McKinley came along. We are extravagant now, but we won't be if the Democrats get in control, for we will practice economy because we will have to."

"I'll tell you one thing—the Democrats did not have anything to do with the result of the last election. There was not enough of them. Quarrels among the Republicans did it. All the Democrats had to do was to sit back and vote their tickets. The Republicans elected their men."
Opens Land Show.
Secretary Wilson opened the big government "land show" here this afternoon with an address dealing mostly with conservation and land questions. All states of the west and southwest are represented in the exhibits now at the Coliseum, all boasting their states as the ideal spots to go to, in the "back to the farm" movement. Giant apples, prize samples of corn and other products of the different states are in evidence as proof of the claims that each particular state is the best. A free tuition farming may be had for the asking by the uninitiated.

FILTHY CONDITIONS AT THE POOR FARM SMOCK PORTLAND
(Continued From Page One.)
that repairs be not attempted, but that new and sanitary quarters be provided at county expense and adjoining the county hospital if possible. The committees have reported that the place cannot be made decent.
Dr. Ralph Matson, staff physician, in response to an inquiry, said yesterday that the sanitary conditions had not been heeded until Friday. Dr. Ray Matson, who, with his brother, have been doing the best possible under the circumstances for the tubercular poor, said yesterday:

No Places for Consumptives.
"The authorities in charge at the poor farm stated to me that it was not to be regarded as a place for curing the tubercular poor, but as a place in which they might die, and that any treatment given them would only prolong their lives at county expense."
"There is no place in Oregon where the hopelessly tubercular poor can be cared for," is a statement coming from the Visiting Nurse association, whose members say that because of this very lack they are forced to see people die in cheerless quarters and unsanitary surroundings when a little care exercised in time might have restored them to health and usefulness.

A map of the city in the office of the Visiting Nurse association is marked with black headed pins showing more than 100 cases of tuberculosis among the very poor who must be cared for in some way in their homes because there is no place open to the hopelessly sick who have no money.
Big Family in Two Beds.
The case of Mrs. Molintzki, a Bulgarian woman, is one of many pathetic instances. All, in fact, have sorrowful stories to tell of the losing fight against disease. The Molintzki home is a squalid shack at Pettygrove, near Twenty-third street. The woman is dying of consumption. Efforts were made by the association to get her into several local sanatoriums and hospitals. Her case was hopeless. She would not receive her. She was to be left in the shack to die where her little children gathered round her running the risk of infection. There were two beds in the room for all of the household to sleep in. There were no comforts, and the place was dirty, when seen, and smelled bad. By final arrangement a corner was given her in St. Vincent's hospital, where she could die. This woman could have been taken

to the county's tuberculosis ward at the poor farm, but the surroundings just described were considered more cheerful.

"Well reports of conditions at the place were confirmed in a visit made by a Journal representative. There were 15 patients in an unsanitary, evil smelling shack that topped a little rise just above a field where they were to be buried when dead. In plain view of dying consumptives were long rows of little white boards. Their entertainment was to watch the addition of other little white boards as those around them succumbed, and finally to be thus disposed of themselves.
Beards have grown on the patients' faces and they were matted with tuberculous sputum. The beds were spread with dirty covers stained and spotted with sputum and blood from patients who could not expectorate into the open cuspidors. It was stated that patients lay and died in their own filth.
"Every bed in the ward reeks with tubercle bacilli," declared Dr. Matson when questioned.
The nurse said he was an engineer by

trade. He had been drinking. He said one had to drink in order to endure the place.
Dr. Matson stated that the nurse's experience came through caring for the automobile of the superintendent of the farm for a year before he assumed his present duties.
A little rain came up and from the leaks in the roof came water dripping upon the beds occupied by patients.
Dr. Matson declared yesterday not all kept at the place were to be considered hopeless. He added that when he first took charge he found persons there who did not have tuberculosis. Others to whom it had been possible to give approximately proper treatment had so much improved as to be able to leave.
The nurse said he permitted hopeless consumptives to go down and mingle with other people because he had not been given any authority to control their actions, and had been down the night before and had become drunk. Whiskey was not denied to any of the patients. In a separate ward was the

girl who had charged the nurse with attempting to become intimate with her.

Recommendations Change.
Dr. Matson's recommendation to county authorities for a change of location may be adopted. It contemplates the construction of a tuberculosis pavilion adjoining the county hospital, the institution of a diet kitchen and the employment of persons trained in the care of consumption. This recommendation is approved by the charitable organizations. He says the cost may be more than \$1000 and there will be no further danger to public health.
D. D. Jackson, superintendent of the county poor farm, says one reason for such deplorable conditions is that the buildings are old and out of repair.
"I admit that much of the criticism about them is in order, but we are doing the best we can. We will not occupy them very long. We have been unable to get them repaired."
Can't Get Help.
"It is also very hard to get help to attend to the patients there. I have hired as many as three men in one day.

I think the county will gladly give the Visiting Nurse association a chance to work there if it wished to do so. It is impossible to keep help any length of time.

"In regard to the eggs, I want to say that we give each patient two eggs every day. They are always fresh too. The milk is the best we can get. It is given the patients within a half hour after it comes from the cow."
"I don't think Dr. Matson should have made a kick without first seeing me. He could have been courteous enough to inform me of things he finds objectionable. I don't think Dr. Geary has been out here for at least six months, either. As far as Dr. Matson is concerned, I know he is staff physician, but don't believe I have ever seen him."

P. U. Debating Team Chooses.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Pacific University, Forest Grove, Nov. 19.—At the debate tryout held here this evening in Marsh hall, the following men were chosen to represent Pacific in her debates with the University of

Idaho: H. L. Abraham, L. L. King, H. Schilling and C. C. Yreac, with H. Taylor and C. Rogers as alternates. Ham, Ward and Hugs are members of Alpha Zeta literary society and the debating men are members of Gamma Sigma. The contest was lively and the final outcome was uncertain until the decision of the judges, was announced. Judges on delivery were Professors Bates, Shippee and Bean.

St. Paul Man Falls Dead.
(Special Bureau of The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Nov. 19.—David Davis, aged about 57 years, dropped dead in front of his cabin in St. Paul, this county, yesterday morning from heart disease. His relatives are unknown and he leaves no property.

A rear bumper for automobiles, to protect the gasoline tank, tail light and rear axle in event of a collision, has been devised.
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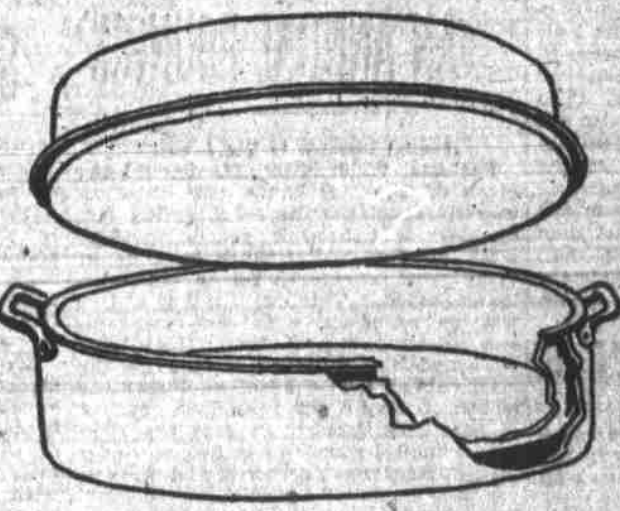
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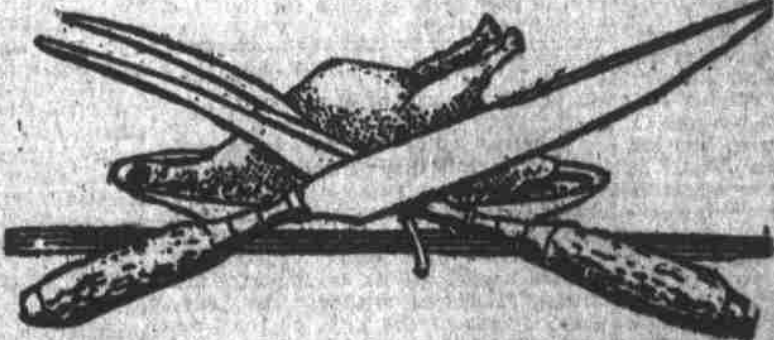
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