

SALEM PEARS, REJECTS, STRONG COMMISSION

Salem, Or., Oct. 27.—By a vote of almost two to one the citizens of Salem today rejected the proposed government purchase of the city's water supply. The result was no surprise to those who had their eyes to the ground, for the general impression had grown abroad that under the new form of government the commission could add the city's water supply to its list of responsibilities upon the city's credit without their consent. The rejection was a surprise for the city's water supply was not a subject of the general impression. The commission had been authorized to purchase the water supply of the city, but the citizens had to be consulted. The commission had been authorized to purchase the water supply of the city, but the citizens had to be consulted. The commission had been authorized to purchase the water supply of the city, but the citizens had to be consulted.

GOVERNMENT SUIT MOST SWEEPING UNDER TRUST ACT

(Continued from Page One.)
Steel trusts today are determined they will not be ousted from their throne of power by the United States government without a fight. The giants of finance met last night in the library at the home of J. Pierpont Morgan in a conference which lasted until the early hours of this morning. The financiers met to discuss the government's suit against the steel trusts. The government's suit is the most sweeping legal procedure ever undertaken under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The fact that an official statement was forthcoming from any of the heads of the steel trust is taken as indication that the magnates will fight desperately. Francis Lynde Stinson, general counsel for the steel corporations, discussing the government's suit, filed by the government yesterday afternoon, said: "When we know just where we stand and with what we are charged, we can act accordingly."

Further Statement Reserved

He refused to discuss the matter further until the trust officials are formally served with the papers in the government's suit. United States Marshal Snowden of Trenton, N. J., is here attempting to serve the individual defendants with the summons. He succeeded last night in serving E. H. Gary, whom he found at the Waldorf Astoria hotel. Today he is busily seeking John D. Rockefeller, Jr., J. Pierpont Morgan, Daniel J. Reid, Norman B. Hays, Henry C. Frick, Andrew Carnegie and Judge William H. Moore.

Most Sweeping Trust Suit

The action of the United States government against the steel trust is the most sweeping legal procedure ever undertaken under the Sherman anti-trust law. The demands of the government's petition are as follows:
1.—That the combination of companies which make up the United States Steel corporation be declared illegal.
2.—That all the companies and their stockholders and directors be forever enjoined from continuing the alleged monopoly.
3.—That all the steel trust companies be dissolved.
4.—That the holding of stock by one of the companies in any other of the companies be declared illegal.
5.—That all of the companies be prohibited from paying dividends to the steel corporation.
6.—That all the individual defendants be enjoined from continuing the existence of the trust.
7.—That the stock of the subsidiary corporations be distributed in such manner as to prevent a continuance of the trust.
8.—That the lease of the Hill ore lands be cancelled because it fosters a monopoly.

First Great Broadside

All of which is the first broadside trained upon the greatest financiers of the world, controlling the billion dollar steel trust, the most powerful combination of corporations in the world, in a legal fight in which the trust must do battle for its very existence. The legal machinery of the government, under the direction of Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war, is directed against 37 subsidiary corporations, each with its millions to be manipulated at the will of the coterie of money kings at the head of the trust.

Sensational allegations against the financiers are scattered through the pages of the government's petition, which is a proceeding in equity praying for an injunction to stop the alleged monopoly. The following named financiers are defendants:
J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, George W. Perkins, E. H. Gary, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry W. Frick, Charles Steele, James Gayley, W. H. Moore, J. H. Moore, Edmund C. Converse, Percival Roberts Jr., Daniel J. Reid, Norman B. Hays, P. A. B. Widener and William F. Palmer.

James J. Hill, Louis W. Hill, Walter J. Hill and others are named as trustees of several of the corporation's ore companies.

Former Secretary of War Dickinson will conduct personally the suit against the trust, according to a statement by Attorney General Wickersham. The attorney general said he probably would take no part in the proceedings.

"For one reason, I will be too busy," said Wickersham. "I have other cases to which I must devote the time that would be required for my attendance in court in the steel trust cases. An attorney general does not appear in cases as a general thing until they reach the United States supreme court."

Judge Dickinson will be in charge. I will have someone to assist him, but I have not yet decided whom to select for this duty. Attorney General Lehmuth will not participate in the proceedings, being too busy attending to suits in the supreme court in which the government is interested."

Next Step in Action

When asked what the next step in the procedure against the capitalists of finance who head the steel trust would be, the attorney general replied: "The next step will be the filing of answers to our behalf by the attorneys for the steel interests. They will have until January 1 to answer. In equity cases the court rule provides that the time for answering a suit may go over to the second rule day. There is one rule day each month." The attorney general also said that the request made in the government's brief for the disintegration of the United States Steel corporation should be granted in the event of a judgment against the trust.

JOBGING TOWNS TO HAVE SAME RATE OVER STATE

(Special to The Journal.)
Chicago, Wash., Oct. 27.—Following the announcement that the distributive rate would not be given out by the public service commission until after the Interstate Commerce court passes upon the Spokane rate case, the railroads having appealed from the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission, the Washington public service commission states that all jobbing towns in the state of Washington would be given a square deal and that the rate out from Puget Sound would be the same as the rate west from Spokane. The commission is not ready to announce the exact rates which were determined upon as the result of the Spokane hearing last fall, because it wishes to leave the rate in balance with those of Oregon and with those set in force by the Interstate Commerce commission. This will insure a harmonious tariff applying not only to all points within the state, but to points beyond as well. The Washington commission has received the decision that distributive rates should be on the distance tariff basis, not on the general distance tariff, but on what might be termed a more standard distance tariff designed for the purpose of forcing distributive rates in Washington.

Steel Declines in London

(Special from London Wire.)
London, Oct. 27.—The American government's suit to dissolve the Steel Trust affected American stocks on the London exchange. Steel common declined 1/4, and the preferred dropped 1/4. The common stock later fell to a low of 7 points. Other American stocks are generally at the lower level, but the remainder of the market was strong. Covering by the House later checked an advance in steel stocks.

Massachusetts Suffrage Meet

Boston, Mass., Oct. 27.—Reports and other machine business occupied the initial sessions today of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Tomorrow the convention will be addressed by Mrs. Louis Howard Shaw, president of the national organization.



BETTER CLOTHES
Men wear better clothes than they used to wear, for a wave of clothes education has swept the country and people are learning that good clothes means ECONOMY as well as SATISFACTION

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THE NEW JOURNAL BUILDING SEVENTH AND YAMHILL STREETS



PEOPLE GIVEN CHANCE TO MAKE GILT-EDGED INVESTMENT
The Journal Building company will erect a building for The Journal to be the permanent home of the paper. The 11 story structure will be located on the southeast corner of Seventh and Yamhill streets, across the street from the Hotel Portland. The cost of the building will be \$1,000,000. The cost of the structure, including the ground, 100x100, will be above \$600,000. The company has not enough money to build this structure without borrowing, and it will have to borrow \$400,000, one half of the necessary amount. There are two ways of borrowing this money: One way is to get it from our friends, our advertisers and subscribers, by subscriptions, to a bond issue, secured by a first mortgage on the building and ground. The Journal wishes to ascertain how many of its friends will subscribe to these bonds, and in what amounts. These bonds, if issued, will draw six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, through a trustee or bank here in Portland, and will run ten years.

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT
In other words, this is an opportunity for friends of The Journal to invest their money in a well secured six per cent bond for ten years. In the event the bonds are "called"—taken up—prior to the expiration of the ten years, a three per cent premium on the face of the bond "called" will be paid in addition to the principal and accumulated interest. The other way of borrowing this money is from a trust company, or life insurance company or capitalist, in one lump sum for a specified term of years at a rate of interest below six per cent. The Journal is simply desirous of determining how many of its friends are willing to subscribe to the bonds on the terms as given here, in amounts of \$100 to \$50,000. It prefers to pay interest to home people, and even a higher rate in preference to outsiders, and makes this frank statement in consequence, in connection with the announcement of the construction of the building.

The above announcement appeared for the first time in The Sunday Journal of October 22. There has been a gratifying response, many subscriptions to the bonds coming from unexpected sources. More than \$100,000 of the bonds have already been taken. If readers of this paper desire to invest in these bonds, let them fill out the following form and mail it to C. S. Jackson, Publisher, "The Journal," Portland, Oregon. Small subscriptions, as low as \$100 especially invited, as well as larger ones, until the whole issue of the bonds, \$300,000, are taken:

JOURNAL BOND SUBSCRIPTION
Please enter my name as a subscriber for Journal Building Bonds, according to the terms of your printed announcement, in the sum of..... dollars, the bonds to be delivered to me on or about March 1, 1912, upon payment of their face value.
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