

WOMEN TO DECIDE WHO'S TO BE NEXT ANGEL CITY MAYOR

All Candidates Ready to Center Efforts on General Election When Other Sex Will Go to Polls.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 28.—Women will decide who will be the next mayor of this city. All of the candidates for that office have now given up all hope of securing a majority at the polls, and will center their efforts on the general election, which will take place December 12. The women cannot vote at the polls on Tuesday, the constitutional amendment granting them the right of suffrage not having become effective in time. But their own and will vote at the general election.

Nearly 25,000 women have already registered for the general election and the rate they are coming in it is certain that fully 40,000 will be enrolled when the ballot boxes are opened.

Women Will Elect Mayor. And the candidate getting the majority of this woman vote, a new factor in the political history of California, will win out. Already each of the candidates in the race is striving to corral this vote and extravagant claims are being made with little reason for any of them. The vote cannot be analyzed and will be for the most part silent.

The struggle for the nomination has settled down into a three-cornered one between two Republicans and a Socialist. Mayor Alexander is being supported by the so-called Good Government league and the dry element, which demands a dry town.

Backed by Ethelred. W. C. Muesel, the other Republican, is backed by the liberal forces, while Job Harriman, the lawyer Socialist, has the united support of his own party and the labor unionists of the city.

It is generally believed that the real fight will be between Harriman and Alexander. They are expected to get the highest vote next Tuesday and thus qualify for the final fight. Muesel can hardly get on the ticket, although his followers have been very active in the last few days and insist that if they had more time he would be certain to defeat Alexander, at least.

Journal want ads bring results.

COUNTRY NOW WORKING ON BIGGEST TASK-- THAT OF MOVING ITS CROPS TO MARKET

Financial Situation During Crop Moving Time is Paradoxical.

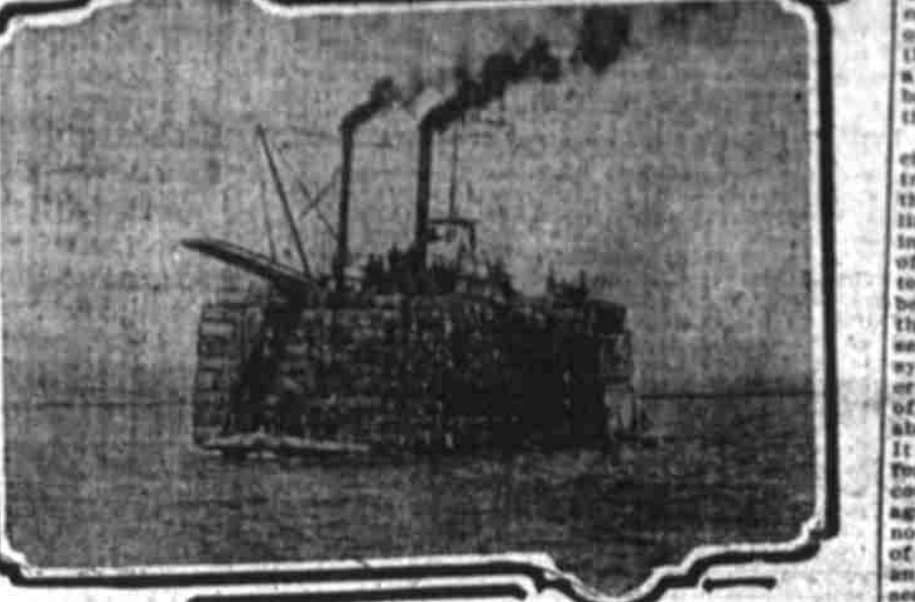
Chicago, Oct. 28.—Gathering wealth at the rate of \$24,000,000 a day in the pursuit of an income which makes that of Rockefeller, Morgan and Carnegie seem a pittance—that is the task, the greatest of its kind which any nation is called upon to perform, to which Uncle Sam is now engaged. Having nearly completed the harvesting of the crops the country is now at work on the Titanic labor of moving them to market and converting them into other forms of wealth so that they may feed and clothe, not only America but a great part of Europe as well, and bring to the pockets of our farmers a golden reward amounting to over four billion dollars. There has been much talk of the short crops of 1911 and the total yield of the leading cereals is approximately half a billion bushels below that of 1910. But, measured in terms of money, the crops of 1911 are likely to be as valuable as any in the history of the country, perhaps more valuable than any before gathered.

The country's three great agricultural crops are cotton, grain and cattle. Cattle are shipped to the packing centers at all seasons of the year, but the greater part of the country's grain and cotton is moved during the three final months of the year, and its handling requires an enormous amount of money, labor and transportation.

Harvest Flood Sweeps Northwest. Unlike the floods that sometimes spread destruction along the great river courses of the country the wealth-bringing flood of grain begins in the south and rolls steadily northwest. The winter wheat harvest commences in Texas and Oklahoma in June and calls to the wheat fields the most moderately gray of labor that can be found anywhere. Men forced out of jobs in the cities, college boys earning money to continue their education, even hobos, relapsing for the time being from their ordinary work, are all to be found in its ranks. It moves steadily northward, following the yellowing line of ripening grain across Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and over the Canadian border to the far northern fields of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In the wake of this army the grain deluge gathers. It trickles in rivulets from the farms to the local shipping points where it is gathered into small elevators. From here the growing tributaries of the main streams flow to the primary markets. Last year 23,000,000 bushels of wheat were received at the ten largest primary markets in the country and the total receipts of the leading cereal crops were \$40,000,000 bushels.

Most of this vast treasure is now safely garnered. In the south the work of picking the precious cotton that clothes half the world is still under way. In the western fields some corn is still standing but it is beyond the point where weather conditions have power to affect it. In a few places the whirr of the thresher still makes golden music, but most of the wheat, oats, rye and barley are in the farmers' bins or in the storerooms of local elevators. With the exception of a part of the cotton crop the agricultural products of the country are now beyond the influence of rain, drought, frost or



Top—Grain elevator surrounded by wheat laden canal boats. Bottom—Cotton cargo on Mississippi steamer.

Flood, and the country is now entering upon the annual task of moving this enormous store to market. Physically and financially it is the biggest job that any nation is called upon to undertake regularly year after year.

Crop Moving Is Task. What the moving of this vast amount of grain means in railroad transportation may be faintly suggested by the fact that a solid line of freight cars extending across the continent and doubling back from New York to Chicago would be required to hold the grain shipped into the ten cities that are the largest wheat receiving points last year.

When the flood is at its height the congestion of trains on the "grain" roads leading from the grain country to such centers as Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth is something to drive the operating forces of the railways to insanity. Every imaginable device is resorted to in the effort to obtain cars. The railroads steal them from one another ruthlessly; they are hauled off rusty sidings where they have been left to decay or are patched hastily together in repair shops. A few seasons ago it was reported that every siding for ten miles from Duluth was blocked with grain freights waiting to be unloaded. If all the cotton were to move

in market at one time it would require a line of steamboats extending from Memphis to New Orleans to carry it.

At the primary markets most of the grain goes into huge elevators, many of them with a capacity of a million bushels or more. The storage room in the 15 cities of the country from which the largest grain shipments are made is a quarter billion bushels, or something less than the amount of wheat alone received at the primary markets in 1911.

The Finance of Crop Moving. To move the vast yield of America's acres on which the country's prosperity chiefly depends a corresponding movement of currency takes place. When the local dealer buys the farmer's wheat or cotton he is called upon to pay for it in full or in part. To make his payments he must have money. He goes to the local bank and the bank makes a loan to a certain proportion of the value of his holdings. Every year to a score of dollars, all of whom want loans at the same time. At other seasons the bank cannot find use for all its funds locally so it sends a part of them to eastern cities to be put out at interest in the form of a loan. It is a serious strain on the monetary system of the United States to a serious strain and causes money to be "tight." It is one of the chief influences that inspires the demand for a more elastic currency, a system that will permit the issue of bank notes to expand as the demand for them increases.

Many business men, merchants in the cities and farmers in the rural districts, have turned their attention to this phase of our financial system, realizing that it is of genuine practical importance to them. That all classes of business men should be compelled to pay excessively high rates for money because wealth-bringing products are on their way to market strikes them as a serious defect in the country's monetary system. The wealth is there, in greater volume than at any other season of the year, in form that makes it an absolutely secure foundation for credit. It cannot be converted into currency for the reason that the banks in this country can issue bank notes only against government bonds. Could such notes be issued against certain classes of commercial paper it would permit an expansion of the currency at the season that would enable the moving of the crops to be accomplished with practically no financial strain. Across the border, in Canada, where banks are allowed to increase their note issues in response to demands of this sort, the crops move to market with practically no financial disturbance at all.

The Golden Tide Turns. In the wake of the golden flood of wheat and corn and cotton follows a flood of golden wealth. Half a billion dollars in cash and credits and receipts bills from Europe for our foodstuffs enough to pay for one-third of everything we buy abroad. Four billion dollars to the farmers of the country for their work in producing the crops. Five millions in freight earnings to the railroads from wheat shipments to the primary markets alone. Nearly \$20,000,000 in wages for harvesting the wheat and

plucking the cotton of the country. Finance and European loans for the farmer's wife and daughters; automobiles and savings subscriptions for the farmer's sons. Money work in making shoes and a thousand manufactured articles for the workmen of the industrial cities. When the farmer walks down the village street with the proceeds of his crop in his pocket, he steps to the local stores, pays for his bills and orders new supplies. Within a few weeks he has put a good part of his receipts into circulation through various channels. The money keeps back into the local bank which sends it on to the financial centers where it is set to work for the manufacturer, the builder of railroads and developer of new cities and all the various enterprises of industry and trade. Thus the cycle of prosperity repeats itself from year to year, receiving fresh impetus when the bread acres of the south and west yield up their harvest, and ceases to continue while the crops hold good.

CHICAGO PLANS WYOMING COLONY. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28.—The biggest philanthropic colonization scheme ever projected in this country has been successfully launched by the Holyway Farmers' Colonization society. Four hundred and fifty thrifty Jewish families will leave this city and locate in the wheat land district of Wyoming. Each of the 450 families will be advanced \$1000 in cash by prominent Chicago Jewish philanthropists, making a total of \$450,000 required to finance the undertaking. It is understood that Julius Rosenwald, widely known for his practical philanthropy, is at the head of the project and the largest contributor.

The farmers will have 10 or 15 years to pay back the money advanced them, without interest. An idea of the extent of the colonization scheme can be gathered from the fact that with each family settling on 160 acres, as at present proposed, a total of 72,000 acres will eventually be occupied. The land in which the colonists will be located lies 30 miles north of Cheyenne, in the heart of the wheat district—the first Carey act project in Wyoming. The Colorado & Southern railroad, owned by the Burlington system, runs through the site, and when the Burlington completes its extensions in the state the farmers will be on an through line from the Pacific northwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

The price of the land on which the colonists will be located is approximately \$40 an acre, including water, and the farmers have 10 years to pay for it. The state has agreed to provide experts, whose duty it will be to teach the colonists how to farm, and to oversee the operations. Schools and churches will be established for the benefit of the colonists.

Summer Capital Closed. Beverly, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Taft summer home, Farmville, was closed today and will remain shuttered and locked until the family returns next June. Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen Taft, wife and daughter of the president, have gone to Hot Springs, Va., where they will spend several weeks before returning to Washington.

Major Carson Coming Home. London, Oct. 28.—Major John M. Carson who, as special-agent of the United States department of commerce and labor, has spent more than a year investigating and reporting upon trade conditions in all parts of Europe, sailed from Southampton for home today.

EXAMINING BOARD TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF CIVIL SERVICE

Official Charter Committee Would Create Board of Examiners as Advisory Commission.

Removing the greatest present objection to the civil service system, as it is operated in Portland, the official charter revision commission yesterday afternoon adopted a proposed charter amendment creating a paid board of examiners, to be appointed as an advisory board to the civil service commission. Under the proposed amendment the five commissioners will be the civil service commission, but all examinations will be conducted by the advisory board, to whom also appeals will be made. Mayor Haight has characterized the civil service as a farce at present because of the haphazard methods used in conducting examinations to fill vacancies in various municipal departments. The mayor is a firm advocate of the paid board.

The amendment contemplated provides that the advisory board shall have salaries fixed by the commission. Some would be exempt. Outside of this provision the civil service plan as forwarded here is left pretty much as the same, the charter revision believing it is for the most part a good system to keep. Exempt from civil service rules, however, under the new charter, if the present one should be discarded at the polls next January, will be the chief deputy in the office of the city treasurer and the secretaries of the commissioners. Employees now exempt from civil service will also be exempt under the new regime.

J. E. Werlein opposed the exemption of the secretaries of the commissioners. He said he didn't think a commissioner should have a secretary, but that a stenographer would be all the help necessary. Sean Reed of Secretary. Rufus Holman declared that a secretary would be almost an essential in the office of so busy a man as a Portland city commissioner will be. The majority of the revision committee were with Mr. Holman on this subject.

The revision adopted an amendment providing that the city engineer shall be appointed by the commissioners, and that the appointee must have 10 years' experience and must be a legal voter of the city. The salary of the engineer is left in the hands of the commissioners. Little change was made in the present provisions for the annual tax levy, the maximum tax being permitted to stand at 7 mills for any one year, this not to include a special tax for bridges, one for interest on bonded indebtedness and one for a sinking fund.

Located at Twelfth and Taylor Streets

Five Minutes Walk to Heart of City

THE IMPOSING-ENTRANCE



THE VILLA ST. CLARA
Ready for Occupancy Nov. 1

The Villa St. Clara

Pronounced by Experts, the Finest and Most Modern Apartment House in the West

Furnished by Meier & Frank Store

The Villa St. Clara Apartments were furnished throughout by the Meier & Frank Store's interior decorating departments. The furniture is of solid Honduras mahogany, to match the woodwork. The rich draperies, the beautiful linens, chinaware, gas ranges, kitchenware and all other fittings are of the high quality for which the name of Meier & Frank is synonymous. The furnishing of The Villa St. Clara reflects highest credit, not only upon the builder, but of The Meier & Frank Store.

Elegantly Furnished Two and Three Room Suites With Bath

THE AMUSEMENT HALL

THE ROOF GARDEN

LUXURIOUS in the extreme, with every convenience known to the modern architectural world, the Villa St. Clara stands today as the finest and most modern apartment house on the Pacific Coast.

Every detail has been worked out to the greatest degree of perfection—accommodations hitherto undreamed of in apartment-house construction are here embodied. Each apartment is complete in itself, a commodious residence, although consisting of but a few rooms. And the elegance and tone of the whole building, its richness and harmony of color, combined with its extraordinary completeness, make the Villa St. Clara most desirable. It is finished throughout in solid Honduras mahogany.

Special Features of Villa St. Clara

A large and magnificent Amusement Hall has been provided on the first floor, in which the patrons can give afternoon tea parties, card parties, etc., pleasures usually there is also a large roof garden, equipped with awnings, seats, hammocks, potted plants and a row of electric lights around the whole space so that it can be brilliantly illuminated for evening parties. This garden gives a most beautiful panoramic view of Portland and the mountains.

Conveniences of Villa St. Clara

Holmes Disappearing beds, parts of the buffet and writing desk, roll back into iron recesses which are connected by ventilating tubes to the outside, so that the bedding is properly aired. The beds can be moved to any part of the room and the occupant can sleep by the window, or anywhere else as desired.

EACH APARTMENT HAS A FIRE-AND-BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE BUILT INTO ITS WALLS, and is connected with complete telephone system, electric passenger and dummy elevators, steam heat, electricity, gas, etc.

Inspection and Reservations May Be Made Today and Rest of the Week