

THE JOURNAL

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Affection lights a candle to our defects, and though it may gratify ourselves, it disgusts all others.—LAVATER.

A LEGISLATIVE DUTY

IS the duty of the Oregon legislature to pass a law regulating the sale and carrying of revolvers.

It is action that has been taken by several states. In time, it will be taken by all states. It is action in which there will ultimately be co-operation by the federal government.

The arguments for the law are the daily killings recounted in the public press. There are about 10,000 of these arguments every year. Approximately 800 people are killed with a revolver in this country every month.

Public sentiment for this reform is crystallizing all over the country. Many of the best newspapers in the United States are advocating the plan.

MAKING A CABINET

FOR the past sixteen years, members of the cabinet have been as follows:

- Secretaries of State—John Sherman, William R. Day, John Hay, Elihu Root, Robert Bacon, Philander C. Knox.
- Secretaries of the Treasury—Lyman G. Gage, Leslie M. Shaw, George B. Cortelyou, Franklin MacVeagh.

Secretaries of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, James R. Garfield, Richard A. Ballinger, Walter L. Fisher.

Secretaries of the Navy—John D. Long, William H. Moody, Paul Morton, Charles J. Bonaparte, Victor H. Metcalf, Truman H. Newberry, George von L. Meyer.

Secretaries of Agriculture—James Wilson.

Postmasters General—James A. Gary, Charles Emory Smith, Henry C. Payne, Robert J. Wynne, George B. Cortelyou, George von L. Meyer, Frank H. Hitchcock.

Attorneys General—Joseph McKenna, John W. Griggs, Philander C. Knox, William H. Moody, Charles J. Bonaparte, George W. Wickersham.

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor—George B. Cortelyou, Victor H. Metcalf, Oscar S. Straus, Charles Nagel.

Examining the names in the list, the New York World insists that Woodrow Wilson should not find it difficult to select a cabinet, because among presidential advisers for the past sixteen years, there have been but a limited few who rose to the eminence and dignity of really great men.

The World is right. There is not the slightest doubt that President Taft's paramount blunder was the selection of his cabinet. He got the wrong type of men. He surrounded himself with men who refused to see the great light of progress, men who still while the people of the country were clamoring for a movement forward.

prestige that came through the interference with Dr. Wiley in the department of agriculture. He knows the blight that fell upon Mr. Taft's political fortunes through Secretary Knox's use of the state department chiefly for floating J. P. Morgan loans and collecting interest for J. P. Morgan in the Latin American states.

The members of Mr. Taft's cabinet were chiefly remarkable for their lack of eminence. No man can rise to eminence and be unreservedly standpat. Standpatism is a refusal to consider the broad interests of the whole country. Standpatism is the narrow view that sees only the selfish interests of privilege and plutocracy and that closes its eyes to the great expanding country with its millions and its poverty.

Woodrow Wilson's campaign speeches foreshadow what his cabinet will be. The members will be statesmen of the new order. They will be captains from the great army of progress. They will be in harmony with the time.

OVERALLS OR UNIFORMS

IN ROUND numbers, the amount asked for the department of agriculture from the congress that convened yesterday, is \$18,000,000.

In round numbers, the amount asked for the navy is \$145,000,000. What a mistaken statesmanship! To say nothing of the \$96,000,000 asked for the army, we are collecting \$150 from every man, woman and child in the United States for war preparations. For the benefit of that great agricultural industry which is the basis of all our greatness and the foundation of all our prosperity, we are collecting 18 cents per capita.

It is a monstrous policy. National prosperity is not founded on the clanking of sabers. The glory of the republic does not rest on the tramp of armed men. It is the \$10,000,000 worth of agricultural products yielded to the American people by American farmers last year that makes this country great.

It is not the rattle of machine guns but the rattle of the binders and threshing machines that is the nation's safety. It is not the man in martial uniform but the man in overalls that is the country's great reliance. It is not the fourteen-inch gun but the gang plow that is the instrument of national triumph. It is not on gunpowder, but on wheat, corn and potatoes that the millions that are the Republic must be fed. The national anchorage is not that of dreadnaughts in distant ports, but in the homes amid the waving grain fields of the states.

The great contrast of \$145,000,000 for the navy and \$18,000,000 for agriculture is a statesmanship not yet redeemed from the old order of barbaric epochs.

The Taft peace treaties still stand as a sublime example of illustrious statesmanship.

THE ALSEA HARBOR

THE outlet from Alsea Bay breaks the long stretch of the Oregon coast line between Yaquina and the Siuslaw. The Bay is one of the most beautiful on our west coast and one of the least known. It has suffered from the lack of roads across the Coast Range to connect it with a large and fertile hinterland, and to lead to it as the natural outlet for a splendid body of first growth and untouched timber. But also from the shifting nature of the sand bar that obstructs its entrance.

Industries it already has, in the shape of a sawmill, a salmon cannery, and a creamery and cheese factory. But these are practically dependent on ocean transportation by the steam schooners of light draft which make the Alsea a port of call. The harbor is sheltered from southwest storms by the bluffs that overlook the entrance from the south. A jetty of 5000 feet on the north side of the harbor mouth would prevent the shifting of the sands which is now the serious drawback.

Improvement of this nature would be followed at once by the development in population and in traffic, attracted by the unusual advantages of a most genial climate, fertile lands, as good as Tillamook for dairying, and an untouched timber tract of great area and value.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

THE education committee of the technical school in Leeds, England, is giving special attention to technical training for printers.

Last year over 150 apprentices and journeymen employed in printing and process work in Leeds and the surrounding district attended the evening classes. The linotype operating classes for this coming season are already full.

The work of this department includes evening lectures, and practical courses in typography—both composition and machine work—process work, principles and practice of photography, of lithography, of linotype operating, drawing and design, mechanics for printers, and printing machine mechanism.

For the practical work a special building is set aside, with a ground floor occupied by litho, letter press, and process-machine rooms. The case room on the upper floor accommodates eighteen typographers at a time, and a large assortment of type, rules, and so on, with accessories of the most modern labor-saving designs. A model linotype machine, with triplex magazine and double let-

ter matrices, is attached to the case room.

The courses of instruction in all the branches of the typographer's art are full, and fitted not only to the classes but to individual students. Saturday afternoons and evenings are devoted to visits to various works. The machine men's section is very complete. Practical printing in all branches is executed, and students have full opportunity to perfect themselves on the various machines.

In the Yorkshire paper which gives these, and many other, details it is made clear that this instruction both in the scientific principles and the technical details, is not intended to replace workshop training, but is both preparatory and supplementary to that.

Many other trades practiced in the Yorkshire district are taught in the same thorough and comprehensive way.

It is added that both the employers and the Trades Unions offer every facility and courtesy to these trade students.

A few years ago attention was called by the newspapers, and especially by German papers, to the superiority of German training in industries over that of other countries, and of England in particular. That challenge was promptly taken up in English industrial centers—such as London, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle—and this story of the Leeds school is an illustration of the results in the British Islands.

VOYING WOMEN

MANY Oregon women were enthusiastic voters in several city elections yesterday. They cast 406 of the 1182 votes polled at Oregon City. Of the 500 women eligible to vote, 406, or more than four fifths, went to the polls.

At Grants Pass, the women cast over 700 of the 1621 votes polled. They elected Robert G. Smith mayor over two opposing candidates, throwing most of their influence to him on moral issues.

At Newport, the women voted freely, and carried the town dry. Newport was formerly dry territory, but at a subsequent election went wet by the close margin of three majority.

At Tillamook, the liquor issue made the election exciting, and the women cast more than half of the 647 votes polled. It is estimated that two thirds of them voted for the candidate of the dries, who was beaten by eight votes.

In an uninteresting aldermanic election at Albany, 28 per cent of the vote cast was by women. At Oregon City a woman candidate for mayor was overwhelmingly beaten by Linn Jones, who received 1009 to 173 cast for his opponent.

The women marked their ballots quickly and accurately, and were accorded great consideration at the polling places. In several instances they served as election officers, and in other cases, women were elected to minor offices.

With the municipal elections in evidence, it is apparent that the women are going to use the ballot extensively. Experience is yet too limited to form settled conclusions, but it is evident that they will take a large hand in the public affairs of the cities, and that they are likely to be in the main active advocates of moral betterment. Whether they will go to the polls as freely in the country precincts, is a question that is yet to be determined.

YESTERDAY'S DECISION

THE authority of the Sherman law was again upheld by the United States supreme court yesterday.

That tribunal ordered dissolution of the Harriman merger of the Union and Southern Pacific lines. It declared that the combination is doing business in unreasonable restraint of trade. It holds that the Harriman ownership of stock in parallel roads is illegal.

The court took cognizance of and made a part of its decision, the action of the Harriman lines in refusing to build extensions in territory affected by the merger. The 77 per cent profit earned by the Oregon Railway & Navigation in 1908 was pleaded at the hearing.

The decision lays down again the great principle that congress has the right to legislate against restraint of trade, and against great combinations. It validates the Woodrow Wilson theory that monopoly can be constitutionally and legally destroyed. It is equivalent to repudiation by the highest court of the Perkins doctrine that monopoly must be legalized by the subterfuge of purported regulation.

The decision is a step gained in the tedious but gradual process of arresting progress toward monopoly, and checking the rule of monopolists. With the principle established that restraint of trade is illegal, a way can be found by further perfecting of details in preventing restraint of trade. Standard Oil, after its dissolution was ordered, reorganized and raised prices. The new decision is assurance that a way will be found to make the Standard Oil process of reorganization illegal.

A statesmanship will appear, that will be able to make the robbery of millions as much of a crime as the robbery of a peanut stand. It will be a statesmanship that will jail the trust magnate who robs a multitude as quickly as it jails a father who steals a sack of flour for a starving family.

The Journal believes there is no problem the American people cannot solve. We are swiftly eliminating corrupt politics. We are going to effectively dissolve illegal combinations. We are going to stop the over-capitalization, which extorts interest and dividends on inflated securities, an inflation that is the unearned increment in corporate business and high finance.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by return address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

Dr. Hampton Replies. Portland, Nov. 30.—To the Editor of The Journal—Today my attention has been called to an editorial in your issue of November 18, under the title, "When Chemists Disagree," which states that "The Roseburg Brewing & Ice company has pleaded guilty to selling real beer in a dry territory, and paid a fine of \$2500. The company was selling what purported to be ice cream, but which the state charged to constitute a violation of the local option law. For the state at the trial, a chemist from the state agricultural college, and another from the state university, testified that the beverage sold by the company was strong enough in alcohol to be intoxicating. A chemist for the defense ridiculed the testimony of the state's chemists and insisted that the product was so low in alcohol content as not to come within the prohibition of the law, etc. It is the testimony by the chemist for the defense that is squared with the voluntary plea of guilty entered by the Roseburg Brewing & Ice company? By its plea, the company in effect admits that its near-beer product was a violation of the law."

It is to be feared that under the next administration Ormsby McHugh "won't get nothing."

President-elect Wilson is sleeping much down in Bermuda. And having pleasant dreams, no doubt.

Despite a handwriting expert's testimony that certain documents are forgeries, they may possibly be forgeries.

Too much lawing, too much nonsense in judicial procedure, and too many appeals are the trouble, rather than not enough judges.

Mrs. Lesh said she killed two women. They died at the times she mentioned in a manner to corroborate her story; but the jury brings in an instructed verdict of acquittal.

MAKING A GOOD START

In the December American Magazine appears an interesting account of Ralph Whitfield Chandless, a boy of 15 or 16 years old, who gets up at half past three in the morning, sells 250 newspapers, reads books every spare moment and goes to school every day. Following is an extract from the article:

"When a dignitary dies the papers never lose a chance to say that he spilt rails, or sold papers, or whacked mules (Whittier) or used any other method of ill-treatment to the poor. It is in check his results; it was not necessary, in his opinion, to do so. Professor Fulton of the Oregon Agricultural college, did not analyze the sample of near-beer that was the basis of this trial, but had analyzed the other samples that had been analyzed by the chemist for the purpose of having used the same method of analysis as Professor Shinn, but instead of guessing about the probable presence of acetic acid in the samples, as Professor Shinn had done, he made that determination by using his nose. Neither did he use the second distillation, or use another method of analysis than his results, emphatically stating that it was not necessary for one of his experience to do so; and that he had analyzed the 11 samples in less than half a day. But in answer to a question, as to when he might make a slight error in reading the lines on the instrument used in taking the specific gravity of the distillate, said yes; one expects to make a slight error, but it would not exceed one-tenth, would not alter the figures on the left of the decimal point, so would not affect the results. Now if the matter of common knowledge, that if there were no figures on the left of the decimal point the fluid would be free from any trace of alcohol and a difference of one-tenth in the specific gravity would make a difference of 50 per cent in the alcohol content of the sample, in view of the above facts, it was a trifling matter that such work would be a disgrace to a mere student, let alone to men who professed to be teachers of chemistry. They made no attempt during the trial to dispute the truth of my testimony, or the accuracy of the methods used to check the results."

How will I square my testimony with the plea of guilty entered by the Roseburg Brewing & Ice Co.? Their plea has nothing whatever to do with my analysis, the sample which they sent to me contained 1.55 per cent of alcohol, the four samples analyzed by the state made no attempt in court to dispute the results according to The Journal of November 12, "the plea of guilty was actuated by a desire to avoid the heavy expense of further litigation." In fact, a compromise; the state in return dismissed all the remaining charges against the individual defendants.

A SUGGESTION

Portland, Nov. 30.—To the Editor of The Oregon Journal—In reference to the questions of Oregon's participation in the Panama Pacific International exposition at San Francisco, and the Oregon building and exhibit, would like to make the suggestion "Let it be second to none."

In this connection, possibly another suggestion may be in order: Let us learn a lesson from the Native Sons of the Golden West, California, and the Oregon Building and exhibit, would like to make the suggestion "Let it be second to none."

The above suggestions are made by two men who have learned their lesson in California and merely offer them for education.

TWO OREGON VOTERS

The Death Sentence. Oregon City, Or., Nov. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal of November 25 Delmer D. White replies to my article in The Journal of November 22, under the heading, "Is Capital Punishment Right?" Although I like his way of arguing on this very important subject pretty well, I cannot agree with him entirely. Mr. White says, speaking of Christ's teaching and preaching, "I am sure if he were here, and the question were put to him, 'Would you allow the same murderers that are in the penitentiary—shall we hang them?' he would say, 'Kill not at all.' Now this does not harmonize with Acts V, 30-31, where Peter rebuked Ananias and Sapphira for keeping back a portion of the price for which they sold their land, and they fell down dead before him. Peter did not kill them, but it was unquestionably the hand of God, or the power of God, that slew them, and as the mind of

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

A medal does a poor here very little good. Now the great American congress takes the stage.

Why not simple common sense in court procedure? December—only one more month of 1912 in which to be and do good.

The one who oftenest says, "There's no use talking," usually talks much.

If Oregon weather isn't always "lawfully nice," it is seldom "lawfully horrid."

Senator Polk perhaps thinks he is as big and important as a whole party.

Recruits of ballots on films or mere guesswork grounds are not to be encouraged.

A considerable proportion of damage actions should never get beyond the initial stages.

There are many progressive congressmen, but very few Progressives—with a big party P.

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DEBTS OF THE BALKAN STATES

From the New York World. Financiers are figuring out how bond holders will stand after the map of the Balkans is rearranged.

All the little states have been running into debt rapidly, getting ready for war. Three-fourths of their bonds are held in France.

Turkey had last year a debt of \$570,000,000 not badly depreciated. With only Constantinople left in Europe she will still have nearly 20,000,000 more, but it is not easy to tax the Arabs.

Her debt is \$125,000,000. For comparison, that of France is \$156 a head, all held at home; that of the United States (interest-bearing), \$11; that of New Zealand, \$350, mainly for productive purposes.

In borrowing money Turkey has submitted to conditions which really independent nations would refuse. Portions of her revenue are "ear marked" for certain debts; and the powers claim the right to restrict even her tariff rates.

This will make financial readjustments complicated. Bulgaria has old loans of \$24 a head, has recently borrowed \$3,000,000 more, and presumably owes her Ferdinand his great personal fortune, which he has risked on the war. Serbia's debt is \$50 a head, Greece's \$45 and rather badly depreciated. With more territory her credit will be better. Her government is now efficient.

Montenegro has not had to wheedle money lenders to buy powder and cannon. Big brother Russia has long allowed her \$200,000 a year for guns and schools, chiefly guns; a needy monarch can get any money he needs from rich relatives in St. Petersburg without bothering the houses. Montenegro's bonds are practically not listed on exchange but sold by private agreement.

Considering their fertility and resources, none of the Balkan states is alarmingly handicapped by debt, as Portugal seemed to be with her \$180 a head of bonds when the republic was declared.

Pointed Paragraphs

The exile may be glad there is no place like home.

Lives of great men may remind us that it is sometimes better to remain obscure.

Some of the blame for the lies we tell ought to be charged up to people who ask our candid opinion.

About the only time the average married man has any peace in his home is when his wife has her mouth full of hairpins.

The man who stands at the bottom of the ladder and staidies it is often of more benefit to the country than the one who climbs to the top.

Capital Punishment Unjust

Portland, Nov. 30, 1912.—To the Editor of The Journal—From the standpoint of the humanitarian it is unjust to enforce capital punishment in order to right the wrongs committed by society. Considering the idea of punishment psychologically, we find that hanging as a means of punishment resolves itself into nothing but hate. Nothing can be accomplished by it, for love, as the lowly Nazarene said, is the only liberator of the race. This was his sole mission on earth. To this end I suggest that the state of Oregon equip a colony, with the most practical available means, for the betterment and humane care of our unfortunate brothers.

New Jersey and Oil Prosecutions. Portland, Nov. 29.—To the Editor of The Journal—Did the state of New Jersey, during Woodrow Wilson's term as governor, institute any prosecutions against any oil companies? If so, will you please give a synopsis of cases? H. E. C.

(There were no such prosecutions. Had any been undertaken they would, in the ordinary course of such cases, have been instituted by the federal government.)

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Pendleton East Oregonian: News that the work toward a gravity water system is proceeding is welcome. It is a long while since the people voted that \$200,000 bond issue.

Seaside Signal: The pipe for the fire mains is now on the ground, and within the next week work will commence on the installation. The first pipe will connect with the large fire pump recently installed at the foot of Duane street.

Gold Beach Globe: The old courthouse has been placed on its new foundation opposite the bank and a six-foot, two-story addition is now being built in the rear. Instead of an eyesore it will stand in future as an up-to-date hardware and furniture store.

Baker Democrat: With the arrival of the last of the equipment for the new electric power plant at the Humboldt mine, in the Mormon basin, it will be only a few weeks before the machinery of the power plant will be in operation by the new power for the first time.

Eugene Register: Architect D. L. Harden is preparing plans for a concrete warehouse for J. M. Quackenbush & Sons at the rear of the city. It will be 40 by 80 and two stories high. It will be of concrete blocks, plastered on the exterior.

Klamath Herald: F. T. Godfrey and wife have arrived from Holdenville, Okla., with the intention of making Klamath Falls their home. They were accompanied by another family from Oklahoma, who will also locate here. Mr. Godfrey is a prominent and wealthy banker of Oklahoma.

Eugene Guard: A good time to go out at the night railroads it will be the railroads are making Eugene the center of their activities in the northwest. Manufacturers are being attracted by transportation facilities, and these will be unsurpassed here before two more years shall have passed.

Albany Herald: A. H. Sandstrom has the contract for the brick and masonry work on the New First National bank building at Albany. The building will consist of five brick and stone and terra cotta. Mr. Sandstrom expects to have it all in place inside of 10 weeks.

Brain Surgery Restores Mind to Accident Victim

From the New York World. An unconscious man, with a deep wound in his skull, was found on the tracks of the New York Central at Glenwood, near Yonkers, early on the morning of July 23 last. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, Yonkers, where the physicians, after consulting, concluded to take the one-in-a-million chance to save his life and operate.

Dr. Lopez says 60 grams of the man's brain were taken from the frontal lobe. It would not have been a great surprise to the surgeons if the patient had died on the operating table or immediately afterward.

But, instead, the man's respiration had become more regular. By morning he was breathing even more freely and the heart action was better. The physicians gathered at his cot and gazed at him in amazement. He had been brought back from the dead. The man was a marked improvement 24 hours later and one of the physicians, more sanguine than the rest, said, half jokingly, "He may live, but if he does he'll be an incurable idiot."

Every day brought a change for the better in the patient, who was looked upon as a surgical curiosity. Reports of the "case" soon reached other hospitals and physicians journeyed miles to see the patient and hear the story. The object of their professional interest was oblivious to this, as he had not awakened from the coma in which he was when found on the railroad tracks.

This mental veil was not lifted for a month, and then only slightly and for a short period. Soon, however, he had hours of semi-consciousness. Then, in answer to questions, he would murmur that his name was "Martin" and sometimes "Stanislaw."

At length he physically his movements of lucidity became more frequent, but after every examination the doctors said he never would recover his mental faculties. About ten days ago the nurses put the regular daily questions to the man, expecting to obtain a negative answer from the man, named "Stanislaw." Instead the man partly named himself in bed and said: "My name is Martin Strabowski and I am a shoemaker. I come from Bozina, Russia, where my people live. The only relative I have in this country, is an uncle who lives in Salem, Mass."

The feverish light had faded from the man's eyes as he spoke. The nurses summoned the surgeons. Strabowski told them he had worked in Philadelphia and on Staten Island. He gave a complete account of his doings since his arrival in Salem, Mass. The only incident on which he seemed hazy was the circumstance under which he had been injured, but it appeared he had been thrown from a train at Glenwood. Why or by whom he didn't know.

Learning that Strabowski had not been naturalized and wanted to return to Russia the hospital authorities arranged with the Bureau of State and Alien Pools, this city, and Strabowski, fully recovered mentally and physically, took ship for his home last week.

Odd Tales Vouched For By Oregon Newspapers

Two Bullets Quell Steer's Charge. Myrtle Point Enterprise: J. L. Knight purchased a bunch of cattle from Mr. Samuelson of the Bridge section, among which there was one steer that was probably as large a beef animal as was ever raised in Coos county; the "critter," it is estimated, would dress 1000 pounds. So much for size, and for ferocity this bovine would make some of the long-horned bunch-grazers of the Texas plains look like lambs.

When the boys were driving the bunch in over the Middle Fork road, the big fellow turned on his heels, put Joe Knight's horse on the run, got separated from the bunch and had concentrated on pedestriars on a fence, when Chat Huling, who was on the way to his home on Myrtle creek, rode up and the brute charged his horse. Chat kept his steed out of the steer's way till he could get his hands on a pistol digging out the effects on his saddle when he pumped a couple of bullets into the enraged beast. Thereupon Mr. Steer decided he would let Huling by and return to his home range, and at last accounts still had his freedom.

Mother's Tomahawk

From Prairie City Journal. Jim Green and Charles Mulcare got an over load of firewater Saturday evening, and as a result of violating a city ordinance were landed in the bastille. Soon after Mrs. Green, mother of Jim Green, appeared on all hands together made a hole through the "cellar-boose," through which the boys crawled to freedom, and were soon on the streets declaring that the jail was in need of repairs. They were then placed in the county jail, where they remained until that when the marshal put on a guard. Jim Green was fined \$22.50. He sold his horse Monday and paid his fine.

Firmen Lured by Moon

Joseph Herald: The fire department deserves credit for the promptness with which two horse carts were rushed to the schoolhouse Friday night in response to the fire alarm. It was an agreeable surprise, however, to find that the "fire" was only a reflection of moon's rays on the windows, which from town looked exactly like the entire inside of the great concrete building was a roaring mass of flames.

A HABIT That Becomes a Duty for Every Individual—Saving a Portion of Each Day's Earnings.

The greatest saving can often be made on the very things we buy. Therefore, it becomes the duty of every thrifty housekeeper to scan the important offerings of advertisers that appear daily in THE JOURNAL.

Acquire the habit of reading every advertisement closely—then you will save time and money on everything you buy and live better for less money. Make THE JOURNAL your shopping directory. Look to it and depend on it for everything you need. It will show you where and how to buy to best advantage, when you can look, pick, and choose at your leisure.

Thousands of THE JOURNAL'S readers already know that they can buy everything to eat, to wear and to furnish the home, most economically, through the advertisements that appear every day in THE JOURNAL.

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