THE OREGON SUNDAY JOURNAL, PORTLAND, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1914.

review the wrongs-as they see them fully uncomfortable wooden be ULSTER FORMIDABLE CLAYTON BILL DRAWN -they have suffered at his hands. His efforts throughout have been to **OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED HOUSING CODE ARE MET** and boo speakers with whom the agree. But they are about as much a distribute the burden of the govern-ment more equitably. In so doing he part of Great Britain's government, BECAUSE OF FORCES when a question of grave importance TO CORRECT EVILS OF has increased taxation upon the rich and given to the poor. His old age arises, backed by a working majority pensions and compulsory insurance of the worker against sickness may be of the commons, as I am bishop of London. BEHIND THE REVOLT There is the reason if one is needed cited as an example of his accomplish-THE BUSINESS WORLD that is not moss grown with age, for ments. The line of definition between conservative and radical was made the Conservatives' opposition to any possible thing that the Liberals might more precise than it has been in our propose. Naturally enough, the Congeneration servatives have made common cause As though an attack upon the bond-Should Civil War Come, Aged with the Unionists from Ulster. At One of Chief Measures Beholder's pocket were not enough another time they might have frowned George-plus Prime Minister Asquith these obstreperous folk down, but not Conservatism Will Combat -hit the crusted Briton in his pride fore Congress Aims to Cure now, when there seemed a chance to of place. The house of lords got in Modern Progress, derail Lloyd George's train. I believe Defects in Existing Laws. the road of George's plan for reform. that in the past the Conservatives When the lords would not get out of have flirted with the home rule voters the way George made them over into a in parliament-when those votes were mere tophatted ornament to the Brit-TORIES HAVE SUPPORTERS needed - with quite the trading ish parliamentary structure. With the TO RESTRAIN MONOPOLIES sagacity displayed by the Liberals. It aid of John E. Redmond, the brilliant has not been a matter of conscience leader of the Irish Nationalists. George forced through parliament, in but of convenience, with them. Their Position Strengthened by - En-Sections Relating to Labor and Agri-1910, a bill taking from the lords the glishman's Faith in Class That effective right of veto. Under it the cultural Organizations Cause De-"God Hath Anointed." lords may twice reject a bill passed bate Before Senate Committee. by the commons. But if it appears without number - have not merely before them for the third time in supported the Unionists in parliasuccessive sessions-unchanged-it be- ment, but on the stump have defend By H. C. (Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, July 18.—What is known as the Clayton bill is one comes a law whether they assent or ed and indorsed their warlike prep London, July 18 .- Ulster's defiance 2 no. This bill took from the lords all arations. This has a serious asp formidable to the British empire as an entity because of the forces allied authority except to delay action for when it is considered that in Ireland with Ulster. No mere revolt of four three years. The lords threatened to there are two opposing camps of 100. the chief measures now before congress for the correction of counties in Ireland is threatened. If reject Ht. evils in the business world. It has "Then," said Asquith, the king an absolute belief in their cause an civil war results-British writers and been passed by the house and for two shall create enough new peers to a hatred for each other. weeks or more has been under close speakers like to refer to the possibilmake sure of passing this bill through scrutiny by the judiciary committee of ity euphoniously as an "armed conthe house of lords. lict"-the line of cleavage will, broadthe senate, sitting behind closed doors, King Did Not Balk. y speaking, be between the forces of From the inner councils, however, come The king would, too. Other kings ture of him. He is the men who has might have balked, and thereby im- all the good things under the estabrumors more or less definite that the modern progress upon the one alde and The alignment will be the most pic-turesque of our century. Cavalier and covenanter, established churchman and dissenter will be yoked together upon the one side, and Roman Catholic and Socialist upon the other. The size aged conservatism on the other. bill is being subjected to severe criticism and that the prospect is that it will be almost entirely redrafted. Synopsis of Clayton Bill. Section 1 of the bill defines terms used in the hill. Section 2 provides Socialist upon the other. The ele- house with coster peers and fried is that in England he is opposed by ments which make up either party fish noblemen-for something like 300 reformers-and your true reformer that discrimination in price with the purpose of injuring or destroying the seem as irreconcilable as oil and wa- new titles would have been created always a man with sunshine in his business of a competitor shall be conter. But the facts are indisputable. the lords surrendered. sidered a misdemeanor punishable by The "ruling class," as England de- sacrifice himself to do good to the George Hit the Lords. a fine not exceeding \$5000 or by im-Under Lloyd George's leadership the lights to call them, found themselves world, but he will not always fight for Liberals are about as obnoxious to the Conservatives—the land-owning, bond-buying, vested-rights Tories—as a cat is to a bulldog. There is no need to prisonment for one year, or both. Section 3 provides that it shall be unlawful to refuse to sell the product of any mine, oil or gas well, reduction works, refinery, or hydroelectric plant to any responsible would-be purchaser within the jurisdiction of the United States, under similar penalties to those named in section 2. Section 4 names similar penalties for selling goods under a discount on condition that the purchaser shall not buy or deal in the wares of a competitor of the vendor

Top, left to right-View on Sheridan street, between Third and Fourth streets, showing dwellings which have neither front nor back yards. Tenement house on Russell street has three stories and back stairs serve as fire escape. Bottom, left to right-Bodroom scene in overcrowded tenement house; tenement basement room showing window which faces wall of earth.

Another position taken by the com-|streets, this interest of light and ven-|reach and cannot be opened or closed Objections to the proposed housing code were met by H. M. Esterly and mittee is that "There should be no tilation. Objection was answered by or cleaned. The provision for fire walls between tenements or apartment houses over Mr. Esterly as follows: other members of the Oregon Civic

double houses is defended in these four stories in height. But even if 'To prevent lot overcrowding it is league housing committee at a recent there were, so called apartment houses necessary to consider size of the lots, words: "The arresting of fire is worth meeting in the central library. require as great a light area as tene- width of the streets, etc. For this while between two buildings. The broad reason for more stringent ments. The apartment house dweller purpose, eastern states-Pennsylvania "The purpose of this section is to regulations was stated to be that con- should be protected as well as the and others-have given cities jurisdicprotect every family and reduce the

gestion shuts out sunlight and air, working man. The provisions relating tion over land within three to five danger from fires to a minimum. The to ventilation recognize no difference miles outside the city boundaries to importance of the fire wall was exhibpromotes uncleanliness, invites disease, decide the width of streets, depth and ited by the recent fire at the Northwest The provisions relating to courts for width of lots and all building regula- Door company's mill. The large dock

dwellings are important. If less than tions dealing with these lots as defined building next the mill was not burned Protest was made against the third five feet is permitted as a minimum it and regulated. The provision of seconly because a fire wall between these section of the code, which provides will bring the buildings too close to- tion 34, "A lot shall be as shown on burned buildings stopped the flames." that no board or municipal official may gether, creating narrow passages hard the recorded plats now on file or which No admitting of animals will b to keep drained and receptacles for may hereafter be filed,' is essential to rubbish, sources of constant complaint the spirit of the code." permitted if the code passes. Section change or modify any of its provisions. 99 reads: "No horse, cow, calf, swine, The desirability of a board of appeal was urged. The committee answered to the health authorities." The code provides that there must sheep, goat or fowl shall be kept in a Adoption of the provision for be a window for every room, including tenement or dwelling house, or on the closets. Someone same lot or premises there within 15

Strong Support for Ulster. However that may be, the servative leaders - dukes and sirs

000 armed men each, each inspired by

The Ulsterites' Tory supporters at fighting men, too-as all Tories are The Tory must be, from the very na soul and a song in his belly. He would

Bust the Dental Trust!

We happen to be living in the good old land of freedom where the accident of birth does not give any man the right to sit on somebody else's neck and judge as to the eternal fitness of things.



Can you afford to give a Here is the proposed new dental law dentist \$5 to \$20 an hour to that will Bust the Dental Trust. If give you a private lecture on passed by the voters of Oregon next how to care for your teeth? November, it will mean the beginning of a square deal for every competent dent-Only the wealthy can afford the luxury of a "My dentist." ist, and safety for the public. It is short and clear and every voter can easily The family of average understand just what it means. To place means must economize in this proposed law on the ballot required order to meet the dentist's an initiative petition of 10,100 names. I bills, and yet everyone at had just eight days' time to reach the some time in life is comvoters and secure the necessary signapelled to have their teeth attended to. I have been called "the poor tures. So willing were the voters to help me smash the dental trust that 17,190 names were signed to the petition in five days. The people are getting wise to this Ethical Dental Trust. Read the law:

Redress for Injured Firm.

Section 5 provides that any person who shall be injured to his business or property by reason of anything forbid. den in the anti-trust laws may sue therefor in a district court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Section 6 provides that a private suitor sueing for damages under the anti-trust laws may offer in evidence a final decree obtained by the United States in a suit to dissolve a corporation or unlawful combination, and it also provides that the statute of limiprivate litigants who have sustained lowers living standards and menaces in classes of tenants. damage, while proceedings in behalf of health.

the United States are pending.

This Section Meets Opposition. Section 7 is one over which there has been prolonged and bitter discus-The language, as it occurs in the Clayton bill, is as follows:

"That nothing contained in the anti- that a board of appeal would be actrust laws shall be construed to for- ceptable in respect to changes re- dwellings not to exceed four stories bathrooms and the existence and operation of

fraternal, labor, consumers' agricultural or horticultural organizations, orders, or associations instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations, such way as to violate the code. orders, or associations from carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor

shall such organizations, orders, or asheld or construed to be illegal comof trade, under the anti-trust laws. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid associations of traffic, operating, accounting, or other officers of common carriers for the purpose of conferring among themselves or of making any lawful agreement as to any matter which is subject to the regulating or supervisory jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission, but all such matters shall continue to be subject to such jurisdiction of the commission and all such agreements shall carriers, parties thereto, and shall at all times be open to inspection by the commission, but no such agreement shall go into effect or become operative until the same shall have first been submitted to, and approved by, the interstate commerce commission: Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as modifying existing laws prohibiting the pooling of earnor traffic, or existing laws ings

against joint agreements by common carriers to maintain rates." According to the report of the com mittee:

"The object of section 7 is to make clear certain questions about which doubt has arisen as to whether or not fraternal, labor, consumers', agricultural or horticultural organizations, orders, or associations organized for mutual help, not having capital stock or conducted for profit, come within the scope and purview of the Sherman anti-trust law in such way as to warrant the courts, under interpretations heretofore given to that law, to enter a decree for the dissolution of such organizations, orders or associations upon a proper showing, as may be done in regard to industrial corporations and gombinations which have been found to be guilty of violations of its provisions."

Holding Companies Clause.

Section \$ has to do with holding companies, which, as the report says, is a common and favorite method of promoting monopoly and "an abomination." Section 9 relates to interlocking directorates and embodies an effort to follow the suggestions of the president for prohibiting the interlocking of the directorates of great corporations.

Section 10, says the report, "relates to procedure and provides that any suit, action, or proceeding under the anti-trust laws against a corporation may be brought not only in the judicial district wherein it may be found. Under the law as it now exists, a suit against a corporation must be

Punishment of Directors.

Section 11 relates to subpenaes and by his agent or attorney." section 12 is "the personal guilt pro-If provides that directors, vision." officers and agents may be punished whenever a corporation shall be found guilty of violating anti-trust laws. Secton 13 is the same as section of the Sherman act, so as to enable the United States to proceed against orporations for the violation of any of the provisions of the proposed act. fits, or peacefully assembling; or from ington. In the past five years it has

"Section 14 authorizes a person,

quired in old buildings, but that when be imperative to have a code so clear street. and unevadable that its requirements would have to be followed. Another

against threatened loss or damage by sociations, or the members thereof, be a violation of the anti-trust laws. when and under the same conditions binations or conspiracies in restraint and principles as injunctive relief against threatened conduct that will cause loss or damage is granted by courts of equity under the rules governing such proceedings. Under sec-tion 7 of the act of July 2, 1890, a person injured in his business and property by corporations or combinations acting in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, may recover loss and damage for such wrongful act. There is, however, no provision in the existing law authorizing a person, firm, corporation or association to enjoin threatened loss or damage to his be entered and kept of record by the business or property by the commission of such unlawful acts, and the purpose of this section is to remedy such defect in the law. This provision is in keeping with the recommendation made by the president in his message to congress on the subject of trusts and monopoles. Injunctions and Contempt.

Nothing has given rise to more dis-

cussion than sections 15 to 23, relating to injunctions and contempts These, says the committee report, "are substantially the same as the provisions of the two separate bills (H. R. 23635 and H. R. 22591, 62d

Cong.), known as the Clayton injunctian and contempt bills, which were considered and passed by the house of made "a tour of the east, visiting representatives at the last congress, Washington, Chicago and New York." but failed of passage in the senate. on the return home to grant inter-They deal entirely with questions of views on the places visited, the busiout the presence of the court. The climated city. reports upon these bills made to the purpose, and for convenience are overcoming a natural adopted as a part of this report." Section 15 provides that no prelimi- self.

nary injunction shall be issued without notice to the opposite party, and gratitude to Chicago. It furnished all the weather necessary to this entire that no temporary restraining orderarticle. shall be granted without notice to the

opposite party unless it shall clearly crowded with men and women and appear that immediate and irreparable injury shall result before notice could a contest entitled, "Find the oxygen or the coolness in the air." No wipbe served. Section 16 requires sccurity to be given on the issuing of an order. In section 17 it is required time, the word "devitalized;" seemed that specific reasons must be given very descriptive when conjoined with in injunctions and restraining orders the air of Chicago but when I remem-

why they were issued. Relating to Labor Disputes.

who was a traveling companion across The section which, with section 7 the continent, it appears a trifle unhas created the widest discussion, is kind, He said, "I know old Chicago in 18, prohibiting injunctions in labor dirty and windy and hot, but I love disputes "unless necessary to prevent her, yes I do!" irreparable injury to property, or tc It is possible that the C. & O. of In a property right, of the party making diana-which is the name of a railthe application, for which injury there road-deserves a small mention. The is no adequate remedy at law, and accommodating ticket agent at Portsuch property or property right must land had wired for a berth on the brought in the district whereof it is an be described with particularity in the night train from Chicago to Cincin-inhabitant."

ing, and sworn to by the applicant or heated upper as far as Muncle. next morning the sleeper was left to The section further provides that recuperate from the heat and its exno one may be enjoined from guitting ertions, and the train proceeded as work or persuading others to stop local to a point just outside Cincinnati work, or picketing "peacefully"; or The oven-like breeze added a sudder from boycotting-namely, "ceasing to odor to the cinders and smoke that all

patronize or to employ any party to day we had been dodging. Prohibition in West Virginia. such dispute, or recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful Down in West Virginia there is a wonderfully forward city called Huntmeans so to do; or paying strike bena-

By section 14, injunction relief is doing any act or thing which might dustripped the capital, Charleston; it said that it is the only city of North has erected tall buildings, adopted America comparing with Portland in such dispute by any party thereto; commission government, annexed sub- proximity to scenic heights. The name "Section 14 authorizes a person, nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or beid of Wheeling, the erstwhile metropolis. Solution is Mt. Royal. Remem. cleaner? Your persistency would will be please that our street cars in great success if you were peddling to the things the last West Vir- Portland carry us more than the thou- really meritorious article."

would require that they not be more raised the contention that kitchens did let of such house. No place of public it came to new construction it would than 60 feet above the level of the not need windows necessarily, not be- assemblage shall be maintained in a ing living rooms. Mr. Esterly's answer frame tenement.

Section 34 of the proposed code re- reads: "There should be no variation The proposed housing code has been quires that a dwelling shall not occupy from the rule that there should be a submitted to the city commission for section provides that after a building more than 75 per cent of an interior window to the external air. Skylights passage, being placed first in the has been erected it cannot be altered in lot, 85 per cent of a corner lot, or 90 are often wary unsatisfactory both hands of Robert G. Dieck, commisper cent of a lot fronting on three for light and air. They are out of sioner of public works.

> THE CONTINENT AND BACK feet, which permits you a view of the city and St. Lawrence river, and 22

ginia legislature did was to pass such By Marshall N. Dana. It is customary for those who have a prohibition law as never was on nade "a tour of the east visiting statute books before. My friend, Earle Townshend, who knows the law, said that if a man desired to seek the golf links and to carry with him liquid refreshment, the statute will not permit tions and contempts committed with-lief at getting back to our comfortably can he permit the caddy to carry it, neighborly sister awakened the very out the presence of the court. The climated city. but he must lug it in his own pocket 1 am no exception. Having recertly until he feels the need of carrying it house in the last congress are com-prehensive and explain in detail their ventional circuit, I have succeeded in ably. It was not, therefore, a surprise timidity and to see all the saloons holding a barhave consented even to interview mygain sale of stocks and fixtures against July 1, their day of doom, when the I begin with a fervid feeling of law became effective. My train for Washington, D. C. left

Huntington in the early morning. Pas-When I arrived at 9 o'clock sage through and under the Virginia ne streets between depots wate mountains, so-called from courtesy, p. m. the streets between depots were contributed Washington's monumen children, all equally handicapped in as the first view of the capital city, Some chickens, contentedly scratching in an area, caught my eye. My gaze ner has yet been announced. At the traveled up over the board fence, then leaped to take in the capital building, and ever since I have been associating chickens of frying size with the dome ber the assertion of a Chicago man of that famous structure.

New York left memory, not of the dance craze, nor gun men, nor the Brooklyn bridge, nor the Woolworth building, nor Herald Square, nor Broadway, but of a young man. He had come from Louisville, Kentucky.

He was going to take up work as an executive in a Brooklyr, philanthropy. "I have determined this great city high resolve. He was only lost three times getting out of the Pennsylvania The wasn't intimidated.

The capitol of New York at Albany is the most characteristic building I have ever seen. It is undoubtedly an architectural achievement. It is nobly, proportioned; Adjacent to it and at he back are little groggeries, even as

the petty and the corrupt have ever been the background of the Empire State's political institutions. Now of Montreal it has always been

see.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ACROSS and feet our geography told was nec-Royal has an elevation of about 600 feet which permits you a view of the prompts_comparison with that unforgettable outlook from Council Crest with its marvelous panorama of snow peaks and blue hills and green valleys and gleaming rivers.

A Sunday in Toronto. Toronto was the scene of the international advertising convention, which added to advertising the practicable ideal. This convention began on Sunday. I looked for a boy with paper. There was none. Sunday glanced about for open news shops. There were none such. The theatres were closed. So were most of the restaurants. The street cars ran only to take people to church. The streets were practically deserted. It was due to the Sunday law. The law was obeyed. the mayor of Toronto, addressing the convention, said great progress had been made toward municipal morality and cleanliness. Week days the town was busy enough for the traffic to fully occupy traffic of-

ficers who had all the gesticulatory grace of French dancing masters. The well advertised mountains along the line of the Canadian Pacific, my bomeward route, were succeeded by the city of Vancouver, B. C., and the sensation that here is a town with street cars running on the left hand tracks and a generally left handed way of doing things that will yet make their center the commercial metropolis of Western Canada. Most of a day,

Steamship Captain Reports Sea Discolored by Ashes and Mountains Belching Out Gigantic Clouds. Seward, Alaska, July 18 .- All the volcanoes along the Alaska peninsula west of Seward to the Aleutian Islands

are in action. This report was brought to Seward by Captain McMullen of the steamship Dirigo, which arrived from Dutch Har-

Captain McMullen said Mount Katmai, the great volcano on the mainland across Shelikof Strait from Koshall not intimidate me," said he, with diak Island, was throwing out great volumes of sulphur-laden smoke. The sea was discolored by sulphur dust station, and it is to be presumed he and pumice for 100 miles on either side of the volcano.

Mount Shishaldin and Mount Pavlof. the most active volcanoes in the Aleutian Islands, were smoking when the Dirigo passed them.

> A Mean Slam. From the San Diego Union.

"You keep trying to sell your poetry, "De you disapprove of that?" "No; buy why not secure the agency

for a good egg beater or vacuum cleaner? Your persistency would win

man's dentist," because by organization and specialization I have brought the price of good, painless dentistry within the reach of every American family, and because I was the first to perfect real painless dentistry without injurious after-effects, I have been called "Painless" Parker.

I have devoted my life to preaching the gospel of clean, healthy teeth. I have lectured to thousands upon the streets of American cities, and thousands more have been warned of the dangers of diseased teeth by reading my advertisements and books. Because I do this the Ethical Dental Trust of Oregon says I am a "quack" and should not be permitted to practice dentistry in this state.

I am a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, the second oldest school of its kind in America, and am licensed as competent in New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Illinois, California and Canada, and have practiced dentistry nearly a quarter of a century, having performed more dental operations and examined more mouths than any dentist in America. Yet the Oregon Board of Dental examiners denied me a license to practice in this state because they said I was incompetent. As a matter of fact, they denied me a license because I did not belong to the Ethical Dental Trust of Oregon-I do not charge the trust scale of prices and I advertise my business the same as all modern, successful business men do.

I came to Portland three months ago and established an office here, such as I have in other large cities. It is on the second floor of the Merchants Trust Building, corner Sixth and Washington streets, and is the largest and best-equipped dental office in the Pacific northwest. Every dent-

ist associated with me in this office is a graduate dentist of experience and licensed to practice under the laws of this state. It is open every week day from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. and I shall keep it open despite the Ethical Dental Trust.

I believe this is a free country and that I have a perfect right to give to my patients consultations and examinations without charge, and to fix such prices for my work as is mutually satisfactory to my patients and myself without regard to the rules and regulations of the Ethical Dental Trust. I also believe that a dental trust is as much of an injury to the great masses of the people as any other kind of a trust. I believe the people of Oregon who pay the dentists' bills should know all the facts about this trust, and knowing them, will help me exterminate this pernicious combine, which is not only trying to put me out of business and brand me a "quack," but is also robbing the people with high prices for poor dentistry. Yours for a fight to the finish,

PAINLESS PARKER, Dentist.

Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, Bakersfield, Brooklyn New York



A BILL FOR AN INITIATIVE LAW.

An Act to Regulate the Practice of Dentistry and to Repeal All Acts in Conflict Herewith and Therewith.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. The following persons shall be entitled to practice dentistry in the

First: A graduate of any reputable dental college in good standing which requires a course of study of at least two school years, having a yearly course of study of not less than six months.

Second: A person licensed to practice dentistry under the laws of any state of the United States.

practice dentistry shall file his or her name with the Secretary of State, together with a copy of his or her diploma or previous license, and an affidavit of at least two citizens of the State of Oregon attesting to the applicant's good moral character.

practice dentistry without having complied with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not greater than one hundred dollars or imprisonment not longer than three months in the county jail. Prosecutions under this act shall originate in the Justice or District Courts. The County Attorney shall en-

All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby expressly repealed.

State of Oregon:

Section 2. Any person desiring to

Section 3. 'Any person attempting to force the provisions of this act.