

CLAYTON BILL DRAWN TO CORRECT EVILS OF THE BUSINESS WORLD

One of Chief Measures Before Congress Aims to Cure Defects in Existing Laws.

TO RESTRAIN MONOPOLIES

Sections Relating to Labor and Agricultural Organizations Cause Debate Before Senate Committee.

(Washington Bureau of the Journal.) Washington, July 18.—What is known as the Clayton bill is one of the chief measures now before congress for the correction of evils in the business world. It has been passed by the house and for two weeks or more has been under close scrutiny by the judiciary committee of the senate, sitting behind closed doors. From the inner councils, however, come rumors more or less definite that the 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 bill. Section 2 provides for the determination of price with the purpose of injuring or destroying the business of a competitor shall be considered a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment 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, electric plant, 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.

Address for Injured Firm. Section 5 provides that any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden 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 suit for suing in equity for the enforcement of 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 limitations shall be suspended in favor of private litigants who have sustained damage, while proceedings in behalf of the United States are pending.

This Section Meets Opposition. Section 7 is one over which there has been prolonged and bitter discussion. The language, as it occurs in the Clayton bill, is as follows: "That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid 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, orders, or associations from carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, orders, or associations, or the membership thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws."

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Molding Companies Clause. Section 8 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 suggestions of the president for prohibiting the interlocking of the directorates of great corporations.

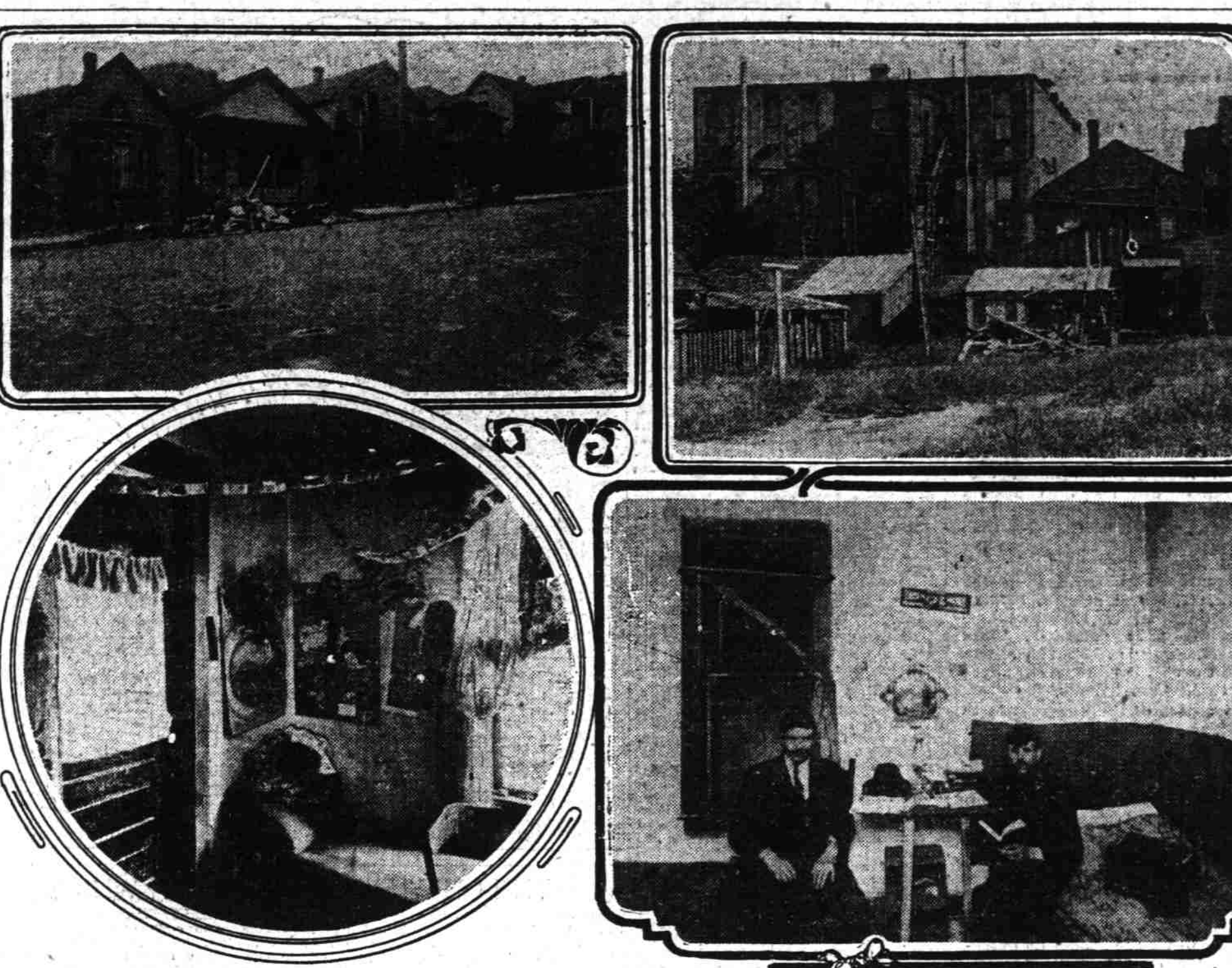
Section 10, says the report, "relates to procedure and provides that any suit, action, or proceeding under the anti-trust laws against a corporation may be brought not only in the judicial district wherein it may be found. Under the law as it now stands a suit against a corporation must be brought in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

Enlightenment of Directors. Section 11 relates to suspenses and section 12 is "the personal guilt provision." It provides that directors, officers and agents shall be punished whenever a corporation shall be found guilty of violating anti-trust laws.

Section 13 is the same as section 4 of the Sherman act, so as to enable the United States to proceed against corporations for the violation of any of the provisions of the proposed act.

By section 14, injunction relief is authorized in its support, the house committee says: "Section 14 authorizes a person, firm or corporation or association to sue for and have injunctive relief

OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED HOUSING CODE ARE MET



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—Bedroom scene in overcrowded tenement house; tenement basement room showing window which faces wall of earth.

Another position taken by the committee is that "There should be no tenements or apartment houses over four stories in height. But even if there were, so-called apartment houses require a great deal of light area as tenements. The apartment house dweller should be protected as well as the working man. The provisions relating to ventilation recognize no difference in classes or tenants."

The provisions relating to courts for dwellings are important. If less than five feet is permitted as a minimum it will bring the buildings too close together, creating narrow passages hard to keep drained and receptacles for rubbish, sources of constant complaint to the health authorities.

The code provides that there must be a window for every room, including bathrooms and closets. Someone raised the contention that kitchens did not need windows necessarily, not bedrooms, nor living rooms. Mr. Esterly's answer reads: "There should be no variation from the rule that there should be a window to the external air. Skylights are often very unsatisfactory both for light and air. They are out of

reach and cannot be opened or closed or cleaned." The provision for fire walls between double houses is defended in these words: "The arresting of fire is worth while between two buildings."

The proposed housing code has been submitted to the city commission for passage, being placed first in the hands of Robert G. Dieck, commissioner of public works.

and feet over geography told was necessary to constitute a mountain. Mt. Royal has an elevation of about 600 feet above the level of the city and the city and St. Lawrence river, and prompts comparison with that unforgettable outlook from Council Crest with its marvelous panoramas 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 a Sunday. I looked for a boy with a Sunday paper, but there was none. I 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 by 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 officers who had all the gesticulatory grace of French dancing masters.

ULSTER FORMIDABLE BECAUSE OF FORCES BEHIND THE REVOLT

Should Civil War Come, Aged Conservatism Will Combat Modern Progress.

TORIES HAVE SUPPORTERS

Their Position Strengthened by Englishman's Faith in Class That "God Hath Anointed."

By H. C.

London, July 18.—Ulster's defiance is formidable to the British empire as an entity because of the forces allied with Ulster. No mere revolt of four counties in Ireland is threatened. If civil war results—British writers and speakers like to refer to the possibility—suddenly as an "Irish conflict"—the line of cleavage will, broadly speaking, be between the forces of modern progress upon the one side and aged conservatism on the other.

The alignment will be the most picturesque of our century. Cavalier and covenant, established churchman and dissenter will be yoked together upon the one side, and Roman Catholic and Socialist upon the other. The elements which make up either party seem as irreconcilable as oil and water. But the facts are indisputable.

George Hit the Lords. Under Lloyd George's leadership the 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

review the wrongs—as they see them—they have suffered at his hands. His efforts throughout have been to distribute the burden of the government more equitably. In so doing he has increased taxation upon the rich and given to the poor. His old-age pensions and compulsory insurance of the worker against sickness may be cited as an example of his accomplishments. The line of definition between conservative and radical was made more precise than it has been in our generation.

As though an attack upon the bondholder's pocket were not enough, George—plus Prime Minister Asquith—hit the crusty Briton in his pride of place. The house of lords got in the road of George's plan for reform. When the lords would not get out of the way George made them over into a mere tattered ornament to the British parliamentary structure. With the aid of John E. Redmond, the brilliant leader of the Irish Nationalists, George forced through parliament in 1910, a bill taking from the lords the effective right of veto. Under it the lords may twice reject a bill passed by the commons. But if it appears before them for the third time in successive sessions—unchanged—it becomes a law whether they assent or no. This bill took from the lords all authority except to delay action for three years. The lords threatened to reject it.

"Then," said Asquith, the king shall create enough new peers to make sure of passing this bill through the house of lords."

King Did Not Balk. The king would, too. Other kings might have balked and thereby imperiled their constitutional right to lay cornerstones at a fabulous salary. But King George V would not. The lords knew that. Confronted with the threat of flooding the upper house with coster peers and fried fish noblemen—for something like 300 new lords would have been created—the "ruling class," as England delights to call them, found themselves out of a job. Handsome stationery is still furnished them. The stuff is not without cost, I believe. They have the right to sit on frigh-

fully uncomfortable wooden benches and boo speakers with whom they disagree. But they are about as much a part of Great Britain's government, when a question of grave importance arises, backed by a working majority of the commons, as I am bishop of London.

There is the reason if one is needed that is not moss grown with age, for the Conservatives have a serious subject possible thing that the Liberals might propose. Naturally enough, the Conservatives have made common cause with the Conservatives. It is another time they might have crossed these obstreperous folk down, but not now, when there seemed a chance to derail Lloyd George's train. I believe that in the past the Conservatives have filled with the home rule voters in parliament—when those votes were needed—with quite the trading sagacity displayed by the Liberals. It has not been a matter of conscience, but of convenience, with them.

Strong Support for Ulster. However that may be, the Conservative leaders—dukes and aristocrats—have not merely supported the Unionists in parliament, but on the stump have defended and indorsed their warlike preparations. This has a serious subject, when it is considered that in Ireland there are two opposing camps of 100,000 armed men each, each inspired by an absolute belief in their cause and a hatred for each other.

The Ulsterites' Tory supporters are fighting men, too—as all Tories are. The Tory must be, from the very nature of him. He is the man who has all the good things under the established order. He is the boss with a big B. The other man wants to upset this highly pleasing arrangement. The Tory will fight him. He always has. The strength of the Tory's position is that in England he is opposed by reformers—and you know the very name of a man with sunshine in his soul and a song in his belly. He would sacrifice himself to do good to the world, but he will not always fight for it. It is his lack of courage on his part—rather a cheery optimism that if he waits the good things will come anyhow.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ACROSS THE CONTINENT AND BACK

It is customary for those who have made "a tour of the east, visiting Washington, Chicago and New York," on the return home to grant interviews to the place visited, the business situation, and their own acute relief at getting back to our comfortably climated city.

By Marshall N. Dana. It is customary for those who have made "a tour of the east, visiting Washington, Chicago and New York," on the return home to grant interviews to the place visited, the business situation, and their own acute relief at getting back to our comfortably climated city.

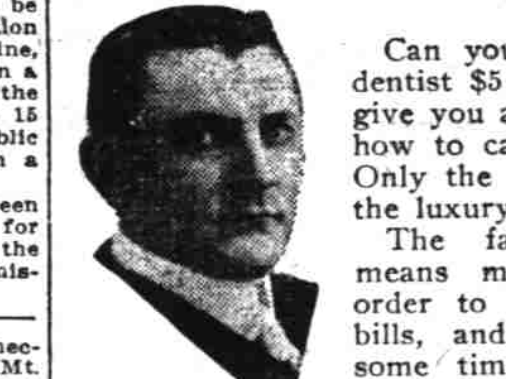
Alaska's Volcanoes Found in Eruption. Steamship Captain Reports Sea Discolored by Ashes and Mountains Belching Out Gigantic Clouds. Seward, Alaska, July 18.—All the volcanoes along the Alaska peninsula from Seward to the Aleutian Islands are in action.



A Mean Slam. From the San Diego Union. "You keep trying to sell your poetry, I see." "Do you disapprove of that?" "No; but why not secure the agency for a good egg beater or vacuum cleaner? Your persistency would win great success if you were peddling a really meritorious article."

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 dentist \$5 to \$20 an hour to give you a private lecture on how to care for your teeth? Only the wealthy can afford the luxury of a "My dentist."

The family of average means must economize in order to meet the dentist's bills, and yet everyone at some time in life is compelled to have their teeth attended to. I have been called "the poor 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.

Here is the proposed new dental law that will Bust the Dental Trust. If passed by the voters of Oregon next November, it will mean the beginning of a square deal for every competent dentist, and safety for the public. It is short and clear and every voter can easily understand just what it means. To place this proposed law on the ballot required an initiative petition of 10,100 names. I had just eight days' time to reach the voters and secure the necessary signatures. 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:

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 State of Oregon:

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.

Section 2. Any person desiring to 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.

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

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

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 dentist 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