

REUNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY FLIMSY AFFAIR RECENT EVENTS SHOW

Efforts to Patch Up G. O. P. Structure With Application of Hughesite Were Futile.

OLD GUARD IS IN CONTROL

Whatever Substantial Favors Fall to Lot of Progressive Wing of Party Will Not Come Voluntarily.

Washington, Jan. 27.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL).—The movement used in re-uniting the Republican party in Chicago last June was of poor quality. Even those who consented to be plastered with a warranted brand of Hughesite are beginning to fall off. The whole structure is seamed and leaky.

The old guard architects are offering excuses. They say the rumpus that now rumpuses so loudly was started by George W. Perkins because Perkins could not rule. The Progressives report that they found themselves up against a frame-up, whereby the organization is to remain standpat.

Possibly there were some progressive Republicans guileless enough to think that they would be given an equal share in the party machinery, though it is difficult to see on what basis it could be expected. The old guard controlled in the Hughes campaign; the old guard newspapers in the east have been writing editorials to prove that the party might have won if it had "not been so radical," and on all sides appear the evidences of determination of the old guard to rule.

Straws in the Wind.

Gallinger was put up for president pro tem of the senate as soon as that body convened. This was such a slap that the senate progressives revolted. Republicans of the house are preparing to put up Mann, another sterling stand-patter, for speaker. How Perkins or anyone else could have expected that the Progressives would receive clemency at the hands of the national committee is something not easily understood.

The situation of the "re-united" party is exactly what any person of common political perception would be bound to expect. The present confusion, threatening and splitting away from the national conclusion of an attempt to combine in one party the champions of special privilege and masses of voters who are honestly progressive. The old guard has the machine, knows how to run it, and if any peace is patched up, it will be by making concessions that will not lessen the grip.

Opinion here supports the belief that only a revolution among the Republican voters can upset the control of the old guard.

Salaries to Be Investigated.

Inquiry into the salaries paid to employees in the states and cities of the country, as well as those paid in commercial life, is to be made next summer by the national efficiency commission, with a view to comparison with the pay provided by the federal government in similar employments.

Throughout the discussion in congress over increasing the pay of federal employees disputes have appeared as to whether the federal pay scale is higher or lower than the states, municipalities, and in private employment. There has been plenty of assertion, but not much authoritative data.

"Molding Out" on the Clerks.

Reports in congressional clerk circles are that out of 433 congressmen, 50 or 60 are "cheap skates." The cheap skate, in this instance, refers to a member who swells his own income at the expense of the clerk, by diverting part of the clerk hire allowance to his own pocket.

Congressmen are allowed only one clerk each at \$1500 a year. These clerks are the only employees of the capitol force, it is said, who are not "on the roll." If you are "on the roll," your pay envelope comes to you direct; if you are not, the warrant is delivered to the congressional clerk.

The "cheap skate" is one who hires his clerk for less than \$1500 a year and pockets the difference. One southern member, according to report, hires a girl at \$10 a week, and as congress hardly ever is in session over 10 months in a year, adds \$900 or \$1000 a year to his pay from his clerk hire.

This was what moved the senate to adopt an amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to place the clerks on the roll. This would deprive thrifty congressmen of the opportunity of handling the clerk's pay. The house voted to increase the pay to \$2000 a year, and unless the clerks go on the roll this will only add \$500 a year to the wads of the "cheap skates."

What Building Bill Signifies.

The public buildings bill passed the house by a vote of 234 to 92, which

ON FEDERAL COMMISSION



Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Bellingham, Wash., appointed as one of three commissioners to administer the new federal compensation law.

is testimony enough that members of the more numerous branches of congress rather like the omnibus brand of legislation. The negative votes were about evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats.

The bill passes into a zone of doubt in the senate. Some think the bill will pass that body, while others think not. The measure appropriates, in round figures, \$38,000,000, and the senate is becoming critical as to expenditures that can be postponed or avoided. There has been no public building bill since 1913, and so, it is argued, the country can get along without it for at least one year more.

While the bill blankets the country with at least one building for nearly every congressional district, there is growing opposition in the senate to this style of legislation, as was shown by the close vote on the river and harbor bill last session.

St. Johns Is Stricken Out.

The Oregon delegation in the house stood two to one in favor of the bill. Hawley and Sinnott voting for it, McArthur against it. Hawley's district was represented by appropriations for a site and building at Oregon City and a site at Corvallis. Sinnott's district receives a site and building at Hood River and a site at Klamath Falls; the latter being granted by an amendment on the floor, which the committee accepted and made its own. Hawley tried in vain to secure money for a building at Corvallis. That will have to wait for at least another year.

McArthur's district was originally represented in the bill by an item for a building at St. Johns, where the site was authorized to be purchased four years ago. That item was stricken out, without objection from the Portland congressman, in view of the fact that St. Johns has become a part of Portland, that the postoffice department does not favor erection of buildings under such circumstances, and further because Postmaster Myers, in a report to the secretary of the treasury, stated there is no more need for a postoffice building in St. Johns than for a second Washington monument at the seat of government.

McArthur says his vote against the bill was not affected by the fact that St. Johns went out of the bill. He would have voted against it just the same. He states, if St. Johns had been left in the bill, his opposition upon the need of economy. Not all of the argument against the bill, in his view, was well grounded. The bill contains some bad items, he thinks, as well as many meritorious ones, so disregarding that feature of it, he took the position that the state of the treasury justifies extreme care in making appropriations.

The ordinary citizen, in this town

where the United States treasury also resides, goes from year to year without once coming into possession of a silver dollar. That coin is almost as rare as gold, which circulates not at all. The gold coins and silver dollars which newly-arrived westerners spread around apparently never count in more than one transaction. They straightway disappear.

So there is a great demand for one and two dollar bills, which form the basis of all divisions when you "change a five." With the prevailing prosperity this demand can no longer be met with silver certificates, which for over 30 years have been the only form of paper money issued in one and two dollar denominations.

Secretary McAdoo has therefore authorized the revival of greenbacks, officially known as United States notes, in ones and twos. Their issue was discontinued in 1885. This will not increase the total of greenbacks in circulation, which is fixed by law, but notes of higher denomination will be retired to make room for them.

New Name Suggested For This Metropolis

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Salem, Or., started something when he suggested to the mayor of Salem, Mass., that the latter town change its name so that there would be no confusion as to the two towns, for now William McBride of 24 Deering street, Portland Me., suggests that the name of Portland, Or., be changed to "Portlando." In a letter to Mayor Albee he encloses newspaper clippings of the controversy over the change of names of Salem, and says that Portland, Or., should adopt the "Por-lando" because it is distinctive and would prevent any confusion between the two cities of the same name.

Electoral Count to Be Made on Feb. 14

Washington, Jan. 27.—(I. N. S.)—The house today took the formal action necessary for the count of the vote on presidential and vice presidential electors on February 14. It adopted a resolution for a joint session of congress that day. The vice president will preside. Speaker Clark appointed as Michigan and Rucker of Missouri. The house passed a bill appropriating \$35,000 to defray the expenses of congress at the inauguration ceremonies.

WORK IN BEHALF OF SOCIAL UPLIFT GETS NATIONAL RECOGNITION

Appointment of Washington Woman on Federal Commission Deserved Tribute.

MRS. AXTELL BUSY WOMAN

In Spite of Her Many Outside Interests, She Has Had Ample Time For Her Home Duties.

By Frank C. Doig.

Bellingham, Wash., Jan. 27.—The busiest woman in the west is Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, of this city. Although Bellingham is away out in the northwestern corner of the map of the United States, the fame of Mrs. Axtell as a worker in the cause of good government has reached the White House.

Mrs. Axtell recently was appointed by President Wilson as one of three commissioners to administer the new federal compensation law for workmen. Such recognition for a woman never before was given in this country. She has gone to Washington to take up her duties upon the confirmation of her appointment.

The president's appointee, her friends say, is a living refutation of the theory that a woman has no time to devote to public work, if she is to rear a family successfully and discharge her household duties. But for 24 years Mrs. Axtell has been working for better laws and better conditions for humanity, and at the same time has reared two daughters and attended to the many duties of an American home.

Serves in Washington Legislature.

So enthusiastically did Mrs. Axtell engage in uplift work that the voters of her district sent her to the Washington state legislature for the 1913 session. While a legislator, she worked valiantly for minimum wages and hours for working women; mothers' and widows' pensions; first aid and compensation for injured workmen; national prohibition and suffrage; development of logged-off lands and water power sites for the benefit of the public, and for many other social and economic reforms, which have become laws of her state.

Experienced as a Commissioner.

As a commissioner, Mrs. Axtell has had considerable experience. She served on the Washington state commission for fixing the minimum wage for women and apprentices, and on other similar commissions and committees of the legislature.

A brilliant, forceful speaker, the first woman member of the Washington legislature made a record for obtaining laws that benefited the masses, rather than any special interests.

Mrs. Axtell, in politics, is a Progressive. In the campaign last fall she ran for congress from her district on the Progressive ticket, and also was nominated by the Democratic party. Her campaign was remarkable, in that she was defeated by less than 5000 votes in a district nominally giving the Republican ticket a plurality of 8500 to 10,000.

When appointed a federal commissioner by President Wilson, Mrs. Axtell, with characteristic wit, said there were two classes of persons in Washington state interested in her appointment—one glad she received the appointment, but sorry she had to leave; the other sorry she received the appointment, but exceedingly glad she must leave the state. She has been an uncompromising foe to the so-called "stand-pat" politicians.

A Native of Illinois.

Mrs. Axtell was born in Sterling, Ill., in 1866, and was reared on a farm near that town.

After an education in the country schools and a girl's preparatory school at Evanston, Ill., she was graduated from De Pauw university in the class of 1889 with the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. Afterward she studied industrial and social economics in England, France and Germany. In 1891 she became the wife of Dr. W. H. Axtell, of Bellingham, Wash., after teaching in the Washington Territorial Normal school, now the Bellingham State Normal school.

Mrs. Axtell for years has been active in women's club work, both state and national, having been vice-president of the State Federation of Women's clubs.

Noted Woman Writer Returns to Portland

After Tour of East and South, Anne Shannon Monroe Is Re-established in Woodstock Home, to Resume Writing

Anne Shannon Monroe, magazine writer and novelist, has returned from a six weeks' eastern and southern trip, and is again established in her home in the Woodstock district. Miss Monroe left about six weeks ago for Chicago to interview her publishers, and as the holiday season approached went south to spend a few weeks with relatives and friends in New Orleans.

"I had been working very hard and very steadily, so felt the need of a change, although I took my new book with me and worked on it while I was gone," said Miss Monroe, in discussing her trip. "This book, which is dealing with that period in Oregon history which leads up to the time in which Happy Valley is written, is a much broader and bigger book than any I have yet written, and while it may not be just what I would have liked it to be, it will represent the best I can do, and both my publishers and myself have decided that I must put more time to it; so I shall probably be in Portland two or three months finishing it."

"The southern people are greatly interested over the type of Creole story George W. Cable has been writing, and I was besieged on every hand by those old Creole families of New Orleans to come down and live among them for a while and write their life as it is. New Orleans has a fascination and an optimism that is contagious, and I am tempted to accept their invitation."

To Check Cost of Sewer.

George C. Mason, J. P. Newell and W. S. Turner, engineers appointed by the American Society of Engineers, are to check over the figures of probable cost of the construction of the Tanner creek sewer. The appointments were accepted by the council and they are to determine whether the engineer's original estimate is too low or the figures submitted by contractors excessive. The engineers were appointed at the request of the council.

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Early attendance requested

Originality---punch---big scenes---not an inch of old stuff in this enthralling detective photoplay

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An exact replica of the hat created by this "best-dressed woman in America" for her appearance in new film serial, "Patria." See "Patria," the hat, in our windows. See "Patria," the play, at the Broadway Theatre.

Our Mr. Kerble is back from New York, bringing more clever new concepts in Spring Millinery. Trif Hats that you'll be tempted to wear right out with you. Prices range from \$7, \$8 and \$10 upward.

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Mrs. Vernon Castle as Patria Channing in "Patria."