

### HYLAN'S FAVORITE! ODDS FOUR TO ONE IN WALL STREET

#### Curran's Friends Willing to Bet Their Candidate Will Not Be More Than 200,000 Behind.

By Westbrook Pegler  
United News Staff Correspondent  
New York, Nov. 5.—Within a week the taxpayers and other common people of New York will know who is to be their "defender" for the next four years against those bent on raising the subway fares from a nickel to 5 cents and stealing the annual clip from the sheep in Central park. The people seem to have little faith in the sheep which evince nothing but splendid unconcern when shearing time comes, knowing that shearing is inevitable and not caring who does the job.

Unknown is the most noticeable emotion in New York as the day of election approaches. It is a feeling that one might call this a boycott of the polls rather than a political referendum of some, though not overmuch, solemnity.

**HYLAN IS FAVORITE**  
However, the explanation is found down in Wall street where the price is 4 to 1 on John F. Hyland of Tammany Hall to beat Henry Curran, the Republican fusion nominee, who has the theoretical support of the "good government" element in addition to the whole support of his party. Some of Curran's friends curl a contemptuous lip and speak of him as "Red Mike," he being of Titian persuasion, and the mayor's friends call Curran "The Subway Son," imputing to him a filial interest in the subway's campaign to obtain the 8 cent fare.

Justice Crosse of the supreme court has voiced a suspicion, long entertained by the Republicans, that William Randolph Hearst has been dictating post of Mayor Hyland's policies, if that word applies, during the four years of the administration just coming to a close.

**UP TO MAYOR**  
Mr. Hearst, properly indignant, vehemently disavowed authorship of these state papers, as anyone might who had read them. However, someone must have written them, for written they were, and Hearst's denial leaves but one conclusion—that his honor himself did.

Mr. Hyland claims that if Mr. Curran is elected there would be considerable danger of an 8 cent fare, rather than the present nickel-at-a-time fare is much better for the interests of the people. The nickel-at-a-time fare is an innovation of the Hyland administration. You ride on three of the few remaining surface lines to reach your daily work. You pay a nickel on each car, there being no transfer privileges. Thus the 5 cent fare is maintained in New York. Or you go from seventy-second and Broadway to Madison Square, paying one nickel on the Interborough subway and another on the Brooklyn line. Nevertheless you pay only a nickel at a time and the "traction grab gang," a rapacious organization of fat men wearing silk vests, is balked.

**CURRAN BACKERS DUBIOUS**  
The Curran backers are willing to bet even money on their man that he does not run more than 200,000 behind Hyland. They brought William Travers Jerome, former district attorney, out of his retirement to make the campaign against Hyland, but for some reason the people are not taking the spark. Jerome has the accusation against the Hyland regime and the police administration wherein police officials showed huge bank accounts amassed from diverse sources. It was said that a wealthy friend of Police Commissioner Enright "put him in" on a deal in Morton Petroleum and paid a profit of \$10,000 without Enright's knowledge of anything about it until he got the profit.

But the charges and revelations have made little impression. The Tammany machine is pulling like a Liberty motor and Mayor Hyland is 4 to 1 a shot.

### CHINA HAS HER TRUST IN THE UNITED STATES

(Continued From Page One, This Section.)

same amount for every child they should have. Every seven years he and his family were to have their expenses paid to America for three months. And this was the case with all the rest of the missionaries on board. Menager about quarters, but they were not on the side of this there were no other compensations. If you could see the calm, firm expressions, the faces of all of these earnest people, one would never again regard them in the popular light of being objects for amusement.

**ON THE BUSINESS SIDE**  
There is also a side for the tired business man who has no time to pay to the request of his church for funds for saving the unpopular heathen. Does he stop to realize that American flour was introduced into the Orient by the missionaries? And also, the sewing machine, canned milk, and a host of other American products? If there is any one place where his dollar will reap a profit in religious matters, it is by sending the missionary into the wilds of the world, for with him goes the American label, he is one of the very best traveling salesmen we have ever had.

I had occasion to hear the viewpoint of some of the educated Chinese in reference to Christianity. They were very glad for the material gain and good influence that the Christian missionary brought, but they were candidly confessed as to any clear idea of Christianity itself. First one church would come along teaching the true religion, and then another church would appear, not having anything to do at all with the other one and teach something entirely different. Some of the Christian churches were even hoarse to others trying to persuade the same people to worship the same God. All of this has greatly impeded the growth of Christianity. The Chinese ask why the Christian churches do not reconcile their own differences before attempting to save the Chinese from a religion that stands for much of the good that Christianity does, and only lacks the money to build the hospitals, schools, etc., that the Christian churches do.

**THE NEAREST TRICK**  
Elmira, Ohio, Nov. 5.—A bank here refused to accept a check of newspaper cut the size of a bill. The piece of paper was given to a blind man, who made change, thinking it was a \$2 bill.

## The National Capital

### United States to Have Million-Dollar Exhibit at Rio de Janeiro Exposition—Blanton Case May Create Reform—Excess Profits Tax Discussion Is Heated.

#### Blanton Case Illustrates Common Abuse

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—The Blanton case may or may not result in a movement for practical reform of the abuse allowed in "extension of remarks" in the Congressional Record. Probably not, because the difficulty of preventing abuses and preserving some right of expression for individual members outside of the speaking time they can do on the floor is admittedly great.

One solution, the most drastic would be to forbid the printing of speeches and refuse unanimous consent for the extension of remarks. The house is so large that it becomes impossible for a fair proportion of its 435 members to be heard in debate, even for two or three minutes. Suppression of the right to print remarks would also suppress the ability of many members to present their views in any form.

Another solution would be the appointment of a committee to censor all matter submitted for printing. This is open to the objection that the privilege of a member of saying what he desires to put before his constituents could be denied by a committee for personal or political reasons, and would almost surely provoke conflict of opinion.

A third solution would be the reduction of the membership of the house, such as some of the "small house" members have advocated in discussing the reapportionment question. But the house has divided almost equally on a bill to increase its membership to 460, and the house is close to a deadlock over it. A proposal to decrease the membership to 300, such as Congressman McArthur has suggested, has no chance, although many arguments can be presented for it on the score of efficiency and economy.

At times certain members of the house have appointed themselves as censors and refused unanimous consent for extension of remarks except under certain conditions. McClintock of Oklahoma cut off the printing of a large number of unspoken speeches in the last congress and others have eyed the same task. The usual result of such efforts is to invite unpopularity and resentment and ultimate abandonment of the attempt.

In Blanton's case the abuse was the inclusion of a letter containing abbreviated indecency, which would not be published in an official record, but which the printing office did not feel free to reject or even hold up after a member of congress had asked for its immediate publication. Blanton's offense was not considered morally defensible by any other member, although he was not accused of any bad motive.

Other members are constantly offending in a less acute way, printing all sorts of communications as "extension of remarks," sometimes hundreds of pages and sometimes with a personal controversy. At the same time, there are occasions when about everybody agrees that certain things may be profitably inserted without being spoken or read in the house—such as an address of the president, a letter from some of the departments and in one recent notable instance the so-called slacker list.

That Blanton case so near being expelled was due to his own defiant attitude when he was called to account. Had he expressed even mild regret for offending the house, many of the votes cast for his expulsion would have gone no further than the vote of censure which finally prevailed.

#### Government Exhibit Voted Rio Janeiro Fair

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—Congress has voted \$1,000,000 for an American building and exhibit at Rio de Janeiro celebrating the centenary of the independence of Brazil in 1922. The state department has indicated that probably half this amount will be used for the building, the remainder for collection and care of exhibits and salaries.

Wahsh of Massachusetts, Stafford of Wisconsin, Sison of Mississippi and others sought to cut the appropriation to \$500,000, using practically the same arguments that were advanced in the debate on the resolution inviting foreign governments to participate in the Portland exposition in 1925. The McNary resolution carried no appropriation, but it was recognized that it would logically be followed by legislation for a government exhibit later on.

Wahsh was reminded that congress last year gave \$400,000 for celebration of the centenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, which is in Wahsh's district. Wahsh retorted that this favor did not bind him to vote money for other celebrations that may be proposed "cavalierly," and he denied that the Plymouth affair was a "show," as it had been called by Bland of Indiana.

Mondell of Wyoming, the Republican floor leader, supported the bill, but appealed to Wahsh to "lift his eyes from local objects, sacred and significant though they may be, to view the world."

#### Curry of California recalled the splendid showing made by Brazil at the Panama- Pacific exposition a few years ago, and other members pointed out that Brazil has always responded liberally to like in- vitations from this country.

The \$1,000,000 appropriation was ultimately carried by a large majority, a fact which has significance in two respects for the exposition effort at Portland. It indicates that congress, despite the policy of dispensing with appropriations for new purposes, does not regard the making of appropriations for exhibitions as inconsistent with it, if the project is historically, commercially and internationally significant. It also may be said to insure participation by Brazil at Portland as a return courtesy.

A letter from Secretary of State Hughes, sent to the house committee in connection with the Rio de Janeiro bill, stated that the last foreign exposition in which this country exhibited was at Paris in 1900, when \$1,472,600 was appropriated to insure participation by Brazil in that country, at San Francisco in 1916, the cost to this government was \$1,174,000, of which \$500,000 was for the government building.

#### Excess Profits Tax Opens Debates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL)—All the Democratic members of the senate except Glass of Virginia voted against lifting the excess profits tax. The highest number of Republican votes mustered in favor of retaining any form of it was eight, when Senator Reed offered an amendment which proposed to retain the government's right of every 50 cents in corporation earnings in excess of 50 per cent net on invested capital.

The eight Republicans who were recorded for this amendment were Borah of Idaho, Capper of Kansas, Johnson of California, Kenyon of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, McNary of Oregon, Norris of Nebraska and Norbeck of South Dakota. A more drastic amendment offered by Reed a few minutes earlier, to put a 40 per cent tax on profits beyond 50 per cent and 20 per cent tax on those between 15 and 50 per cent, had only six Republican votes, Capper and McNary voting against it.

Some of the defenders of the bill in the debate called attention to the fact that two Democratic secretaries of the treasury, Hopson and Glass, recommended repeal of the excess profits tax, and that James M. Cox spoke on the same side of the question during the last campaign. To this Reed responded that it was clear that the Democrats of the senate do not take that view of it, and are not bound by what secretaries of the treasury have said.

The Reed proposition, translated into a specific example, meant that if a corporation has \$20,000,000 invested capital and makes a profit of \$15,000,000, it would pay \$1,000,000 in tax as 50 per cent profit on invested capital, would be \$10,000,000, and the 20 per cent tax would be imposed on the \$5,000,000 excess over that 50 per cent.

Under the administration tax bill, the profits in the example given go free from tax. This is on the theory that tax is being driven into tax-free securities and out of active business by the excess profits tax. The argument was also made that the tax is constantly passed on to the consumer. It was in reply to these arguments that Senator Caraway during the debate said:

"Either one of two things is true, either the excess profits tax is paid by the unconscionable profiteer who extracts it wrongfully from the people, or it is passed on, if it is paid by the man who takes an exorbitant profit, he ought to be compelled to give it up, and if it is passed on it does not drive capital out of business.

"I want to say to you now that the makers of excess profits would not be here clamoring for its repeal if they could pass it on. The very best evidence on earth that a tax cannot be passed on is that the man who pays it commences to cry out for relief from it."

**D COMPANY IS HONORED**  
University of Oregon, Eugene, Nov. 5.—Cadet Captain Don Zimmerman of Eugene commands D company, R. O. T. C. The outfit picked by the military staff for the best resolution for October. This gives the company the honor of escorting the colors.

## D. A. R. FIRST TO INSTRUCT ALIENS IN AMERICAN LORE

#### Oregon Chapter Began Work in 1914; Neighborhood Classes Taught Language, Customs.

The distinction of being the first organization in Oregon to start an organized movement for the Americanization of the foreign born belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1914 Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson of Salem, now vice president general of the D. A. R. and then regent of the Oregon chapter, appointed a committee to take up this work, which she characterized at that time as being the most important then before the American people. The various chapters throughout the state followed the suggestion

of their leader and have ever since consistently carried on a program of intensive work.

Multnomah and Willamette chapters of Portland have done splendid work in friendly visiting in the districts most thickly populated with the foreign born. They have sponsored neighborhood gatherings in schoolhouses and libraries, where the children of the various nationalities gave programs of games, dances and songs in their native tongues.

A class at the Brooklyn school, held in the evenings for the non-English speaking women of that community, is in its second year, the teacher being Mrs. Esther Allen Jobs of Willamette chapter.

Mrs. Adam Syllias, regent of the Astoria chapter, reports that four classes in English have been organized among the foreign speaking people of that city.

Mrs. Suzy March, of Coos Bay chapter is responsible for the organization of a night class for men and women and an afternoon class for girls desiring to learn to speak and read English.

Conspicuous in the D. A. R. Americanization work was the all-American educational display at the State fair, which was made at the request of A. H. Lea of the State fair board. Mrs. Patterson was in general charge of the collection and arrangement of the wealth of exhibits and to her much credit is due for the merit of the display. Chemeketa chapter of Salem and Mrs. John A. Keating, state regent, rendered valuable assistance.

The display included showing of Persian and Chinese rugs and a rug weaver at work; handwrought needlework shown in the Finland booth. Denmark had a display of handsome shawls and a meerschaum pipe 180 years old. Irish lace, embroideries and potteries were shown in the Irish booth. France was represented by a miniature replica of a French village with a gorgeous display of lace. Hand-sewn articles and pottery were shown in the Welsh booth.

Serapes, mantillas and pottery constitute the Mexican display. Biscuits and mantillas from the Philippines were shown. Beautiful hand-wrought jewelry from Italy was displayed. From Belgium there were embroideries and from Greece hand-woven articles and embroideries. Chinese and Madeira embroideries and flit lace were shown in the Syrian booth. The crowning feature of this display was the all-American entertainment given one evening during the fair, each nation contributing a song, dance, instrumental number, game or tableau.

**NOTES ON A VOYAGE  
ACROSS THE PACIFIC**  
(Continued From Page One, This Section.)  
John Barclaycorn is dead and buried, and probably none ever went to the

## Murder of 'Night Life Queen' Reveals Strange Romance

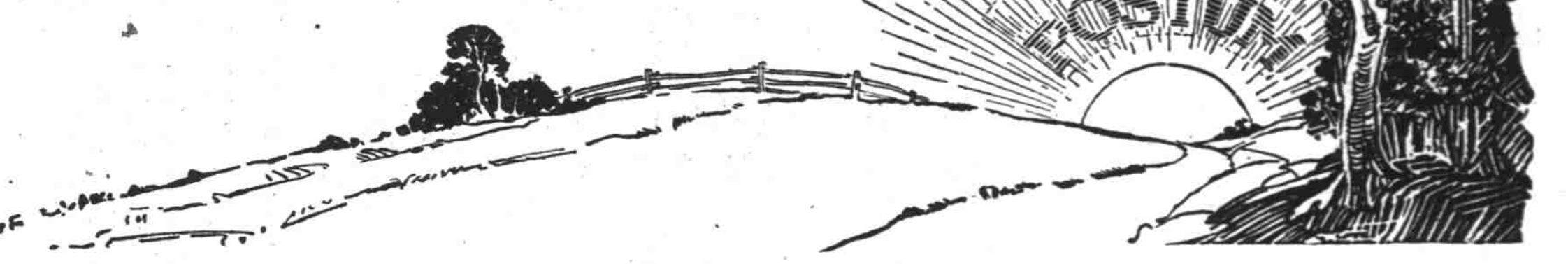
Chicago, Nov. 5.—(I. N. S.)—A strange romance was revealed today in connection with the life of Angelina E. Stecher, notorious "night life queen," found murdered Sunday night in Racine, Wis., when special investigators began a search of the records of the University of Chicago here. The search led to throw light on the life of "Johnny" Baker, a young student of the university.

The Racine police say the woman adopted Baker when he was six years of age. She educated him, lavished presents on him, but never disclosed the source of her revenue or her character. A picture of him in cap and gown was found in the Royal hotel, where the woman was found brutally slain.

Mrs. Stecher, also known as Mrs. Anderson, owned property in Aurora, Peoria and other towns in Illinois and several farms in Iowa. She was reputed to be worth \$100,000.

Brazil and Paraguay are planning to build a railroad linking those countries and giving the latter an outlet to the Atlantic independent of Argentina.

# Why not come out of the shadows onto the sunrise road?



LIFE owes us all something—if we've protected our investment. Many of us try to go on collecting from life without protecting our investment. And we can't. And there's trouble—and disappointment.

What's become of those mornings when it was great to be alive, and every sense thrilled to the inspiration of health and energy and ambition? It was easy to collect from life then. Is it so easy now? Probably life is just the same—and it's ourselves that have changed.

Let's think: Have we protected our investment? Health was the big thing. Sound body and nerves—eat well, sleep well, play well, work well. That was the life. What's become of it? What is becoming of it—now?

Protecting or neglecting? It's very important to know—and in time.

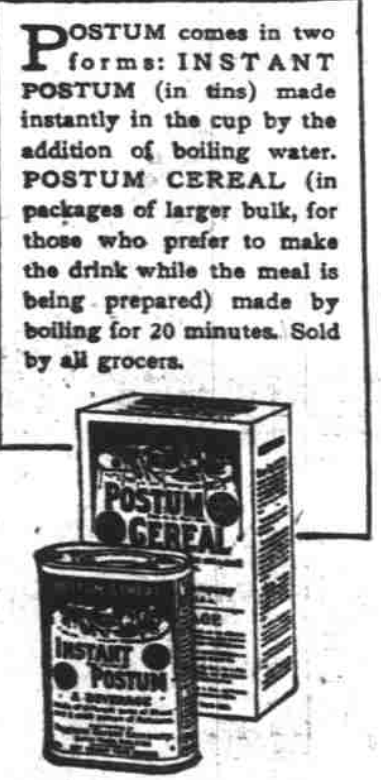
What about coffee and tea day after day? Let's look at the facts: Caffeine in coffee and their in tea are drugs—well-known drugs with a well-known effect. Useful, perhaps, when a doctor prescribes them. They whip up the nerves.

That may be all right—sometimes. But it may be all wrong all the time. In a great many cases it is all wrong; disturbing to health, as your doctor can tell you—robbing nights of sleep and days of efficiency, harming digestion, bringing headaches and high blood pressure—laying the grounds for serious trouble.

And the fact that the harm comes slowly and may not be noticed for a long time is all the more reason why it pays to be on guard—why it does not pay to take the risk.

## And it's worth as much to keep health as it is to get it back

Order Postum from your grocer today. Enjoy its satisfying flavor. Keep to Postum instead of coffee or tea for ten days and learn the difference in "feel." Let the members of the family share the delights of Postum as a hot mealtime beverage—and remember, there's no danger-line around Postum for the children, as there is around coffee or tea. There's no harm in Postum for anybody.



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