

## War Tax Question Is Raised by State Official

Salem—Declaring that congress had no right to impose a tax on state departments, Corporation Commissioner Watson has notified the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company that he would not pay a war tax of one cent on each long-distance telephone call of his department. The local agent notified Mr. Watson and the heads of other departments that they would be expected to pay the telephone tax.

"The telephone tax will not amount to much," said Mr. Watson, "but I am confident none of the war tax can be collected from departments of the state. Numerous decisions of the higher courts have said that congress has no right to levy such a tax against state departments. It would mean a great deal of money to the state if it were compelled to provide all stamps

for certificates and other state papers. I feel certain that the state is exempt. At any rate I have informed the manager of the telephone company that the corporation department will not pay a tax on long-distance telephone calls."

Assistant Attorney General Benjamin, in an opinion asked by Insurance Commissioner Ferguson, held that the insurance agents and not the insurance department would have to provide the stamps, costing 10 cents each, under the war tax measure, for each certificate of authority issued by the insurance department.

Attorney General Crawford was not in the city, but James Crawford, first assistant attorney general, said he believed that the state departments would have to provide the war stamps for certain legal documents.

## Capital Punishment Is Abolished by Small Leaa

Salem—The constitutional amendment to abolish capital punishment was approved by the people at the recent election by a majority of 157, according to official returns received from all counties by Secretary of State Olcott. The vote in favor of the measure was 100,395.

and obtaining totals. When the results are obtained Mr. Olcott, in the presence of the governor and state treasurer, will canvass the vote, and the governor will issue certificates of election to the successful candidates.

The vote was remarkably close in all counties on the measure to abolish capital punishment, Multnomah giving the biggest majority for it, 2377. Jackson county gave a majority in its favor of 1057 and Washington gave a majority against it of more than 1100.

## Boat Canal From Seaside to Warrenton Is Proposed

Seaside—Active steps toward providing a canal for motorboats from Seaside to Warrenton were taken here at a meeting of the residents of Seaside and surrounding towns. Committees were appointed to confer with the Port of Astoria commissioners and the motorboat clubs of Astoria and Portland. Prior to the meeting prominent citizens of Seaside had gone over the ground between here and Warrenton with an engineer and a profile map had been prepared, showing the elevations along the line of the proposed canal, which lies through a chain of natural lakes, the highest point of which is only seven feet above sea level and as the greater portion of the distance is already open by way of the string of lakes and a canal that has been used for logging purposes, the project is a simple one from an engineering standpoint.

## Cannery Closes Season With Excellent Record

Newberg—Friday, work at the Newberg Co-operative Growers' association was brought to a close after a surprisingly successful run of business since June 2. The association was formed last winter and its membership includes nearly 400 persons, men and women, chiefly fruitgrowers of this neighborhood. Some stock was taken by business men of the town.

Early in the season the management of the Newberg cannery ordered a quantity of Boston Marrowfat squash seed for planting by the members of the association. An immense quantity will be raised here for next year's handling. This year the cannery put up between 400,000 and 500,000 cans of fruit and vegetables of different kinds, paying in excess of \$10,000 for the cans. Employment was given to 128 men and women.

The manager, J. W. Chambers, came here about four years ago from Pennsylvania, where he had had a successful business career. The secretary, A. P. Wolcott, was formerly a resident of Omaha, Neb.

The possibilities for a canal that would connect Seaside with the Columbia river are so apparent that the project was proposed many years ago, but the necessary backing was not procured at that time. However, a canal was built from Cullaby lake, which lies about midway between Seaside and Warrenton, to connect with the stream that empties into the Columbia river at Warrenton and this canal was used until quite recently for rafting logs from the slopes near Cullaby lake into the Columbia river. This canal, which is about five miles long, is in excellent condition. Cullaby lake is about three miles long and the other smaller lakes are available for use reduce the distance that would be necessary to dig about three miles and one-half.

## New Road in Harney to Open "Granary of West"

Vale—A large party from the Middle West passed through Vale en route to the Harney country this week. They were under escort of W. J. Pinney, agent of the Oregon-Western Colonization company and Mayor A. W. Trow, of Ontario.

Harney soon will be opened by the Oregon Eastern and will be the "granary of the West," with the advent of transportation facilities. Heretofore the Oregon-Western Colonization company entered the Harney country through Bend, but the opening of the Oregon-Eastern to Riverside has made this new route preferable.

There has been some 300 homesteads and desert claims taken along the line of the new road and beyond the present terminals at Riverside the past year, indicating increased traffic for the road and improved land in the two counties of Harney and Malheur.

## Farmers' Union Gathers in Fourth Annual Meeting

The Dalles—The fourth annual state convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union opened in this city the first of the week, with State President J. D. Brown, of Arlington, presiding. Mayor French welcomed the delegates at the opening session, A. R. Shumway, of Milton, Or., responding. Other speakers were Marcus J. Barroni, who is touring the United States; J. C. Lawrence, of Spokane, and President Crow, of the Farmers' Union of the state of Washington.

## 1914 Roundup Clears \$10,000.

Pendleton—The 1914 Roundup was staged at a cost of \$24,000, while the receipts amounting to \$34,000, according to the annual report submitted to the stockholders this week. Claude Penland was elected a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mark Moorehouse and the other members of the old board were reelected. It was decided to hold the 1915 Roundup during the last week in September. The days may be changed from the last three days of the week to Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. This matter was left to the discretion of the board of directors.

At one of the sessions of the union, Dr. Hector Macpherson, of the Oregon Agricultural college, delivered an address on "Marketing," and Professor Ralph D. Hetzel, of the Agricultural college, spoke on "Agricultural Extension." The business men entertained the convention delegates at a banquet in the Vogt theater. President Kerr, of Oregon Agricultural college, and Representative Sinnott were the principal speakers.

## Fund Saving Suggested.

Salem—Governor West, in his message to the legislature, will recommend the repeal of all continuing appropriations but those for educational purposes, according to an announcement just issued. He opposes them, he says, because they are not pruned by legislatures, as are appropriations made every two years, and, further, because the legislature in making appropriations for certain departments, fails to take note of the continuing appropriations. He, however, thinks the educational institutions should remain.

## Copperfield Cases Set.

Baker—The damage suits against Governor West and other officials brought by William Wiegand and H. A. Stewart, Copperfield saloonmen, were set as the last cases on the calendar for the December term, the court apparently believing that the cases would take an indefinite period that it would be unwise to have any other cases awaiting the termination. The cases were set for trial for Thursday, December 17. That it will take a long time even to obtain an unprejudiced jury is the general belief.

## Ashland to Buy Camping Space.

Ashland—The city will purchase ample space for camping purposes, necessitated by the tide of travel through here. The area will cover about two ordinary lots and will be located near water and feed privileges. Space also will be set aside for automobile tourists. A resolution is now pending before the council providing for the levying of not to exceed a half-mill tax for general publicity purposes.

## Railroad Plans Checked.

La Grande—The La Grande-Walla Walla railroad has met seemingly insurmountable obstacles in its efforts to finance the project and the promoters have given up the attempt, for the time being at least. C. J. Franklin, one of the promoters, was in the city recently. He said that the adverse report presented by the committee at Walla Walla had convinced the promoters that there was no prospect of success at this time.

## Flood and Blizzard Hits City of Nome, Alaska

Nome, Alaska—A furious blizzard which this week has been raging for three days has forced the Bering Sea ice pack up against the backs of the buildings, where so much property was destroyed by the great storm in October, 1913, and has driven the water farther inland than it has been in several years.

All trails are impassable and several mining camps along the shore are entirely surrounded by water.

The water along the beach is rising, but it is believed the ice pack which has been jammed against the buildings and bulkheads along the waterfront at Nome will protect them from the water and it is thought there is little likelihood of their being washed away, as they were a year ago.

At the smaller camps along the shore conditions are not so favorable. Solomon, 32 miles east of Nome, and Dickson, the railway terminus at the mouth of the Solomon river, are surrounded by water and ice.

All the telephone lines along the coast were torn down by the storm. Before communication by telephone ceased a message from Safety Roadhouse, 24 miles east of Nome, told of the water pouring in from the sea, forcing the inmates to seek refuge on the second floor. It is impossible to rescue them as the ice floes would crush any boat which attempted to approach the house.

## American War Is Feared Because of Monroe Doctrine

Princeton, N. J.—That general disarmament and universal peace will not follow the European war and that the United States may have trouble with the winner were predictions made by George B. McClellan, ex-mayor of New York and now professor of economic history in Princeton university, in an address which he delivered here:

"No matter who wins," said Professor McClellan, "it is almost certain that some not far distant date we shall be confronted with the alternative either of abandoning the Monroe Doctrine or fighting to maintain it. We have made of it a great national principle, a question of national honor, so that if we abandon it we must concede that we are not strong enough to maintain it, that we are only a second-class power, at the mercy of all the swagging bullies of the earth. If we fight for it in our present unprepared condition, there can be but one outcome. A triumphant and victorious Germany would have little to fear from us, and, while we might possibly in the end be able to check Japan by herself, we could scarcely hope to do so if she received help."

The cause of war, according to Professor McClellan, is the spirit of nationalism which has seized all of Europe and the present war cannot be charged against any one man or group of men.

Professor McClellan made a strong plea that Americans awake to their present condition of unpreparedness and that immediate steps be taken to build up a national defense.

## Naval Authority Dead.

Washington, D. C.—Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, acclaimed in naval circles as the "greatest modern writer on naval strategy," died at the naval hospital here Wednesday, aged 74 years. Death was due to heart trouble. The admiral had been in feeble health for several weeks, but he was not taken to the hospital until a week ago and it was not generally known that his condition was critical. Admiral Mahan had greatly overtaxed his strength in study of the present European conflict and it is thought that the many long hours he devoted to following the naval operations of the belligerents probably caused the breakdown which hastened his end.

## Lack of Stamps No Crime.

Washington, D. C.—Thousands of persons in many cities who spent hours Tuesday rushing to the offices of internal revenue collectors, alarmed over their inability to obtain revenue stamps to comply with the new revenue tax law were needlessly frightened over what might happen if they were not on the minute with their stamping. The internal revenue department sent telegrams to collectors making it plain that the government has no intention of prosecuting anybody subject to the tax who shows that he is willing and ready to buy stamps and pay.

## Trade Balance Growing.

Washington, D. C.—Exports from the 12 ports which handle 80 per cent of the business of the United States totaled \$43,098,852 for the week ending November 28, as compared with imports aggregating \$26,685,557, leaving a favorable trade balance of \$16,413,295. The 22 working days of November yielded a trade balance in favor of the United States of \$63,188,992, which, according to official estimates, indicates an export excess of approximately \$70,000,000 for the entire country during November.

## Wilson Waits on Ammons.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson, after discussing with Secretary Garrison Wednesday, the request of Governor Ammons of Colorado that Federal troops be withdrawn from some of the Colorado strike districts, decided that nothing should be done at this time. Earlier in the day the President told callers that he was awaiting formal notice from Governor Ammons that the state was ready to resume control in the strike zone before withdrawing the troops.

## The Popular Redingote Dress



THERE are so many varieties in the development of the redingote dress that the idea prevails in gowns for all sorts of wear. Here is a clever new adaptation for the street that is a sort of compromise between the one-piece garment and a coat suit. It is an excellent design for between-seasons wear, without an outside coat, and, fortified with a heavy outer garment, is all that is desirable for the coming winter.

It consists of a semifitting basque finished with scallops at the bottom. The scallops are bound with braid and the basque as long as the average coat in a coat suit. A box-plaited tunic is set into the basque, stitched by machine along the line of the scallops. The tunic is finished with a plain hem less than two inches in width, and is very long. It is worn over a plain, straight-line underskirt of either the same material as the dress or of satin. This underskirt, which is short, is not much in evidence. It is narrow, and when made of the same goods as the tunic is often slashed in three or four places to admit of a free stride. When slashed in this way it has the effect of trousers worn under a long skirt, and we must concede that it looks attractive and would seem a startling innovation except that we are already accustomed to slashes in walking skirts.

Redingote models, like or similar to

the one pictured here, are often worn over straight underskirts faced up with Roman-striped satin. In this case the collar and vestee and separate cuffs are made of the same satin. This makes a showier and dressier costume, and one may manage this dress by having two underskirts (one of the goods and one of the satin) and two sets of collar and vestee with separate cuffs. One of them is to be of white cotton or linen and the other of satin like that in the underskirt facing. In this way the same dress will furnish a costume for many occasions and a refreshing variety, at least.

With the oncoming of cold weather and the high military collars of outer garments, new vestee and collar combinations have been designed with closed throat and high turnover collars.

The sleeves in this particular gown are the plain coat-sleeve type finished with a soft, flaring cuff. When separate cuffs are to be adjusted an entirely plain sleeve is preferable.

Either of the hats pictured is appropriate with this gown, and it is a wise thing to own both a small and a large hat. But if only one is to be chosen let it be the larger one. For brims are widening and the large hat is more effective for occasions where one wishes to look somewhat "dressed up."

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## Oliver Twist Suit and Slip-Over Dress



FOR small boys, the Oliver Twist suits seem to suit the little ones and to appeal to the mothers who are always looking about for something new and practical for their restless youngsters. These are two-piece suits combining plain and striped materials or plain material in contrasting colors in a blouse and pants. They are made up in several different models, the simplest of them consisting of a plain blouse like that shown in the picture, to which a pair of straight pants is buttoned.

The blouses are made of striped percale or in plaid ginghams or of equally durable plain materials of other kinds. When the blouse is plain the pants often are made of a narrow stripe, or if the blouse is striped the pants are plain. Plain pants, with striped blouse having round collar and turnback cuffs of the plain material, make the best looking of the Oliver Twist suits. In the better grades of these suits the blouses are box plaited, made with round collars and turnback cuffs. The plaits make the waist a little more dressy and add to its strength. In the cheaper suits the blouse is cut without plaits and the sleeves finished with narrow band of contrasting material like that in the collar. A small patch pocket on the blouse is finished with a narrow band at the top also. In all the suits the pants are straight.

These suits are made for very tiny

boys; little fellows of two years only are put into them, much to their own delight. But they are worn by boys up to ten years, and are thoroughly practical. Clever designers have adapted the Oliver Twist suits to girls, substituting a skirt for pants. Very pretty ones are made with plaid skirts buttoned to plain blouses, the latter having cuffs and collars of the plaid material. These dresses are provided with patch pockets on each side of the skirt, and are made up in serge and other woolen goods for school wear, as well as in wash goods.

A little slip-over dress for a tiny girl is shown in the picture. It is of plain blue gingham with a straight narrow box plait down the middle of the front and back. It is decorated with short bands of white embroidery placed on the plait near the top and bottom and with small pearl buttons and simulated buttonholes.

The sleeves are long, with turn-back cuffs. The neck is plain and bound with a bias strip of the material. A small separate round collar is to be worn when the little dress needs to do other duty than to provide an easily laundered romping outfit for the little girl.

Both these garments are cut with reference to the fact that they must be washed and ironed often, and with that in view they are made easy to iron.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## ON BRINK OF KILAUEA

TOURIST TELLS OF A VISIT TO FAMOUS VOLCANO.

Finds It Is Not Just Back of City Hall, as He Had Supposed, but Is Forced to Admit It Was Worth Seeing.

I had always thought that Kilauea, the largest active volcano in the world, was just back of the city hall in Honolulu, but when I got to Honolulu I found that a person has to get on a boat and ride all day and night to the island where the volcano has secreted itself, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly. Instead of having to climb a towering cone with one of those alpenstocks they have in the chocolate advertisements, all we had to do was to sit still and be whirled clear to the crater. The only cone in sight was one with ice cream inside it. On the way to the crater I tried to give sharp, penetrating glances at the rock formations so that when people asked me what kind of trees, shrubs, and flowers grow along the way, and how many eruptions there had been, I could tell them, but for the life of me I couldn't look outside. I couldn't keep my eyes off the newly married couple and the man from Berlin, who kept his camera open with the bulb dangling ready any moment to snap something for his "My Trip Abroad." The newly married couple cared nothing for flowers or how many disturbances there had been. He was more interested in knowing if she was happy, and she in throes of keeping his tie straight.

"Kilauea crater!" called the chauffeur, as if announcing a station, while I marveled at the luxury of going to see a volcano. All around was a deep, rich-looking, black mud all tumbled up as if an unseen hand as big as a state had squeezed it out between its fingers in rich, black streams, then gone on to a new toy. It looked as if we were going to step into 40 acres of gumbo, but instead of being rich, first bottom mud a few steps out showed it hard volcanic rock.

Watching until the wind lifted we would edge in to the crater rim and peer over, down into the heaving depths. We could see nothing, when suddenly the smoke would rise, and down in the blackness of a million nights would come a glimmering light, wavering and feeble, like a man with a lantern coming around the corner, beams reaching out and fingering the way. With numbers lending courage the lanes of light would gather and spring up in a flare, would come tumbling and rolling up the sides as if the lava were seeking freedom while the guarding smoke nodded.

The light would shoot and reach blindly for a moment, to be suddenly cut off, as if massive firemen were coaling the world, shutting their doors behind every shoveful. Behind all, under all, came a snapping and a snarling, not like the complaint of waves, but like the charging of a caged lioness; a frenzied, trapped animal defiance. Just as silence was beginning to burden and one's heart ached for the Honess, light for a thousand temples would leap and a growling would come as if the creature were climbing the very sides.

Standing on the brink and peering down into the boiling bottom, one trembles and fear lays hold of him lest he go crashing, but when one stands long with only a few inches for shelter a wild desire comes to leap over. Only does the shout of a companion bring one to a realization, and then one turns guiltily away.

## Humorist's Favorite Joke.

Irvin S. Cobb, who has recently added war correspondence to his humorous achievements, writes:

"Searching back in my mind, I'm inclined to think my favorite joke is the little story of the large, sleazebaited dandy who was leaning against the corner of the railroad station in a Texas town when the noon whistle in the cannery factory blew and the hands hurried out, bearing their grub buckets. The dandy listened, with his head on one side, until the rocketing echo had quite died away. Then he heaved a deep sigh and remarked to himself:

"Dar she go. Dinner time fur some folks—but jes' twelve o'clock fur me!" "I like that story because it is short, because there is pathos under the laugh—as there always should be to make the laugh go better—and because there is a certain philosophy bound up in it which is not only Afro-American but American."

## Activities of Women.

The Woman's City club of Boston has nearly 3,000 members.

Woman suffrage is proving to be an ally of prohibition.

Nearly 10,000 women are employed as bookkeepers in Chicago.

The death rate among females is lower than that of males.

Female clerks in Chile are paid salaries of \$20 per month, with a commission on their sales, which in some cases runs the salary to as high as \$100 per month.

Women in the habit of using rouge and face powder will have to pay more for their complexion now since the war has caused French manufacturers to increase their prices.

Any woman who can cook is eligible to take the examination for the position of specialist in home economics for which the United States government is willing to pay \$3,500 a year salary.