

THE QUALITY STORE OF SALEM



Spring Beauties
In Our Splendid Showing of
Women's Tailored Suits

Distinctive spring styles in which all the beauty and radiance of spring are reflected.
Pretty tans, soft grays, Copenhagen blues, navy blues in all of the smartest new models.
The lines are exactly correct and what Dame Fashion has decreed. These suits have been tailored by the

MOST EXPERT MEN TAILORS.

and have the appearance of having been tailored for the particular and individual customers.

Come In and Try Them on Whether You Want to Buy or Not

Women's Winter Suits
One-Third to One-Half Off
A Few Extra Good Suits for You to Choose From

Men's Suits
One-Fourth to One-Half Less

Men's Overcoats
One-Fourth to One-Half Less

Men's Separate Trousers
One-Fourth to One-Half Less

New Spring Shades

Dress Goods—If you desire attractive pretty spring dress goods, you will be greatly pleased with our handsome and large showing of 1913's latest weaves.

Stockton

Real Estate Specials

FOR SALE OR TRADE

A homestead relinquishment of 160 acres, 5 miles from railway station; R. F. D. past the place; good wagon road; also small team, wagon, harness and cow. See Scott, with Bechtel & Bynon.

SUBURBAN HOME CHEAP.
Owner going east, will sell his fine close-in suburban home at a sacrifice; nearly six acres of rich, black loam soil; new 6-room bungalow, fine barn, deep well, pump, bearing fruit; on main road. A real snap. Price \$3000; terms.

65 ACRES.
65 acres on the famous Howell Prairie, only \$100 per acre; one of the best buys in the valley; all under cultivation except about 12 acres timber and pasture. Terms.

250 ACRES.
The best 250-acre farm on Howell Prairie; deep rich black loam soil. Price, \$110 per acre; terms. On main road. Mr. Farm Buyer—don't buy a farm until you have seen Howell Prairie, the cream of Oregon.

VACANT LOTS.
\$825 will buy eight large lots. \$250.
\$250 will buy a fine lot in North Salem, close to a paved street, car line and school. You will have to act quick.

\$500.
We have a beautiful lot in Fairmount Park addition; very slightly, choice location. Price \$500; terms. \$3700.

For a few days only we can sell a choice lot, 60x147 feet, on Court street near state house; 7-room house. Price \$3700; terms.

ON EASY TERMS.
We have a number of houses, choice lots and fruit tracts that we can sell on very easy terms.

TRADE.
We have 80 acres of land—price, \$1650—that we can trade for city property. What have you?
\$300 per acre—50 acres, 7 miles from Salem on rock road; one mile to school and church; 30 acres in prunes; 10 acres mixed orchard and small fruits; balance in crop and pasture; good 11-room house, large barn and outbuildings; wells and spring; 1 1/2-ton prune dryer, \$3000 down; balance, terms to suit. This is a rare bargain. See Mr. Scott.

If you are looking for money-making propositions, investigate this: One-half interest in a good 7-room house and one-quarter block in main part of city; also one-half interest in creamery averaging 1000 lbs butter a day, all for \$2800. See Mr. Scott.

Ten-acre tract, 4 1/2 miles from Salem, on good road; partly clear; about 300 cords of wood on place; fine soil. Price \$1150; \$675 cash; balance terms. See Mr. Scott.

Modern 6-room bungalow; lot 38x174, close in, \$1850; \$500 cash; balance monthly payments. You better look this up. Ask for Mr. Scott. Only three days to sell this rare

bargain: 10 acres, 3 miles from Salem on rock road; 6 acres cultivation; 4 acres timber and pasture; 3-room house, good barn, chicken house; fenced with woven wire; running water; 2 acres strawberries; 1 acre gooseberries, 150 Royal Ann cherry trees. Price \$2500; \$900 cash; balance terms to suit. See Mr. Scott.

INSTALLMENT HOUSES.
\$850—\$150 down, balance \$15 mo.; 5 rooms.
\$1250—\$250 down, balance \$15 mo.; 5 rooms.
\$1600—\$250 down, balance \$18 mo.; 5 rooms.
\$2000—\$500 down, balance \$20 mo.; 6 rooms.

We write insurance.
We rent houses.
We loan money.
BECHTEL & BYNON.
347 State St. Tel. 452 Main

NOW
Now is the time to buy one of these places at bargain prices.
New 6-room bungalow, two lots, 50x117, poultry house and yard 50x120. Large wood house, good well water. Price, \$950; terms. A good buy.
A nice 5-room cottage in South Salem, close to car line and school; lot 55x150, eight fruit trees. Price \$1100; terms.
44 acres near Salem, small house, good barn and other buildings, spring water, some fruit; ten acres ideal loganberry land. Price \$125 per acre; small payment down, balance very easy terms.
80 acres, well improved, 7-room house, new barn, plenty of fruit, on good road, near school and church. Price \$10,500; terms.
We have houses for rent.
We will pay you to investigate our bargains before purchasing.

Kennedy & Chamberlin
210 Masonic Temple.

DIED.
WARICK—At his home Sunday, Feb. 16, 1913, Mr. C. C. Warick, aged 60 years.

He is survived by a wife, two daughters, Miss Eva Warick and Mrs. Bert Peebles, one grandchild, James Irwin, and three sisters and one brother. One sister, Mrs. W. H. Croft, has been in the city since Christmas. The other two sisters being in Iowa. The brother, S. R. Warick, resides in Salem.

The funeral will be held at the United Evangelical church Tuesday, February 18, at 2 p. m. Funeral services conducted by Rev. Lovell. The services at the grave will be conducted by the L. O. O. F.

To the Public:
W. E. Lynch is no longer connected with this firm.
ACME INVESTMENT CO.
540 State Street.

Jan Kubeik Sick.
Geneva, Feb. 17.—Violinist Jan Kubeik is reported seriously ill at his home here today. He has cancelled his tour of Switzerland.

SENATE BUSY ON HOUSE BILLS.

(Continued from page 1.)

the unwillingness of the upper body to hold after next Friday, notifying the house of the resolution adopted several days ago to the effect that no bills would be received from the lower house after last Saturday.

McColloch urged the motion as a matter of fairness to the house. He said that the house members should know of the attitude of the senate as early as possible in the day, in order that the lower branch might take action, which otherwise would be delayed in transmitting unwelcome bills to the senate.

An altercation took place between President Malarkey and Senator Joseph during the debate on this resolution.

Malarkey stated that he wished to say something on the resolution. "You are supposed to leave the chair when you speak, are you not?" asked Joseph.

"I know when to leave the chair and when not to," reported Malarkey, growing crimson with anger.

"But I am right, am I not?" harrassed Joseph.

"Senator Joseph, you are out of order. Now be seated. I have had enough of this foolishness from that side of the house."

"You are going to get more of it, too," threatened Joseph, taking his seat.

"I know that," Malarkey answered, "that's what you are here for, to obstruct progress."

The naval militia abolition bill was a special order in the senate for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

JUDGE MORELAND TO HOLD MOOT COURT

Big Steamship Company Is Sued for Killing Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Judge Moreland, chief clerk of the state supreme court, and himself an able lawyer, will preside at the Willamette moot court tonight, where he will endeavor to hold down Oregon's legal attorneys. The case involved is one of personal injury, and the legal points of negligence and contributory negligence will be thoroughly gone into. In this case William Henry Harrington, an administrator of the estate of Harriet Beecher Stowe, deceased, is suing the Great Western Steamship Company for damages resulting in the death of the decedent's daughter.

These moot court cases, which are held in the circuit court rooms at the court house, are always hotly contested, the zeal of the embryo attorney often causing much amusement. Trials are open to the public, and 7:30 Monday always finds a large crowd on hand.

Wedding invitations come under the head of "present difficulties."

A man is seldom clever enough to realize how unimportant he is.

PRESIDENT ELECT PERFORMED

Big Duties of Governor and Inaugural Affairs Are Combined.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE presidency of the United States entails heavy burdens and hard work long before the term of office actually begins. The campaign for the nomination and the election usually occupy nearly a year of organization, press work, stump speaking and conferences. It is after election, however, that the president elect's duties really begin to approximate those he will have to assume after the inauguration. Policies must be formulated, the cabinet and other important officials agreed upon, the inaugural address written, the inaugural ceremony, parade and display organized, many of the details having to be attended to by the president elect personally, and various party questions ironed out in the different states and in the nation at large.

President Elect Woodrow Wilson has not only had all of these heavy duties to bear, but has also been governor of New Jersey, thus giving him a double burden, either half of which would have proved too much for most men. Nor does this include all of his task. New Jersey has become known as the "mother of trusts." To remove from her this stigma and to draft and have passed an entire body of anti-corporation laws for the state is the voluntary additional work assumed by Governor Wilson. To this end he has formulated and caused to be drafted under his personal supervision seven important bills which he hopes to see enacted into law before he relinquishes the governorship. The mere writing of these measures is only a small part

WILSON HAS ARDUOUS TASKS

He Achieved Much In Preparing Seven Anti-trust Laws For State.

and purchasing of merchandise, produce or any commodity.

Fourth.—To fix at any standard or figure whereby its price to the public or consumer shall in any manner be controlled any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce intended for sale, use or consumption in New Jersey or elsewhere.

Fifth.—To make any agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or any purchasers or consumers in the sale or transportation of any article or commodity either by pooling, withholding from the market or selling at a fixed price or in any other manner by which the price might be affected.

Sixth.—To make any secret oral agreement or arrive at any understanding without express agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or any purchasers or consumers in the sale or transportation of any article or commodity either by pooling, withholding from the market or selling at a fixed price or in any other manner by which the price might be affected.

They Have Teeth.
The heaviest penalties are directed at price fixing. Watering of stocks is also brought under the ban. The meas-



EDWIN R. WALKER.

ures are not only broad and sweeping, naming every trust practice that has caused public complaint, but are definite and clear in their language. In other words, they have teeth. They are an answer to those who have objected that the president elect's speeches have been general and vague. They show that when he comes to official action he is his policy to lay down general principles in his speeches, but when administrative details are reached to be as explicit about particular evils as the case requires. There can be no objection that he is vague or ambiguous in these anti-trust bills.

The measures were drawn at Governor Wilson's request by Chancellor Edwin R. Walker, who succeeded Supreme Court Justice Mahlon Pitney as head of New Jersey's highest court. Chancellor Walker was assisted by Judge Bennet Van Syckle, an eminent lawyer of the state. They were introduced by Senator J. Warren Davis, majority leader of the state senate. Four of the bills were referred to the judiciary committee, of which Senator Davis is chairman, but the other three went to the corporations committee, and hereby hangs a tale.

The head of the corporations committee was not particularly friendly to the governor's proposed legislation, and stories were soon floating about Trenton that the bills in his charge would be delayed by extensive hearings. The plan was to "string them along" until after March 3, when Woodrow Wilson would no longer be governor of New Jersey. Thereupon something happened, and the something was quite characteristic of the Wilson methods. The Democrats of the legislature were called together in conference, the three bills were taken out of the hands of the corporation committee and referred with the other four to Senator Davis' judiciary committee, and henceforth the talk of "stringing things along" was heard no more. Hearings are being held, of course, but they are all in Trenton and not all over the state, as the delay advocates proposed; neither is their secret object to block progress until after Governor Wilson is out of the state.

Future With Those Who Serve.
One powerful figure who stood with Wilson in this fight was Senator James F. Fielder, president of the senate and future successor to the governorship

after Mr. Wilson becomes president of the United States. In his last message to the legislature the governor paid a high tribute to Senator Fielder and to the other loyal legislators who have upheld him in his battle for reforms in New Jersey.

Other notable items in this farewell message, aside from those already mentioned, including radical revision of the corporation laws, further taxation reform, eliminating grade crossings and advocating a state constitutional convention, were a recommendation for commission government in all cities and advocacy of a "full crew" bill for railroads. It was in this message that the fine passage occurred declaring that the future belongs to those who serve without a selfish purpose.

Every indication is that the Wilson anti-trust bills will pass the New Jersey legislature and that he will have an opportunity to sign them before relinquishing the governorship. That would be a fitting ending for his work in the state. Taking it all in all and aside from partisanship, is there any finer example in American politics? This is the sort of thing that appeals to the imagination and on which historians love to dwell. It is at once an auspicious ending of Mr. Wilson's work as governor and a prophecy of his work as president. This man who has written so much history is now enacting history.

Trust Question National.

As to the bearing of the proposed legislation on his national work the governor has refused to commit himself. When asked point blank as to whether these bills embodied his ideas of the way the nation should deal with the trusts he answered rather dryly:

"They embody my ideas of the way New Jersey should deal with the question."

On this point we are free to form our own conclusions. Practically all of these New Jersey corporations do a national business. The abuses of which they are guilty are not state, but national. Because of our dual system of government the remedies must be both state and national. It is well known that Governor Wilson himself believes



JAMES P. FIELDER.

that the federal anti-trust laws should supplement and complete the state anti-trust laws.

The bills, in brief, provide penalties for doing any of the acts included under the definition of a trust, prevent the extension of present holding companies and the formation of new ones, provide that no fictitious or watered stock shall be issued, that no stock shall be issued for profits not yet earned, that no corporation shall purchase another corporation unless its business be the same and then shall not issue stock in an amount greater than the sum actually paid in cash or its equivalent, that the statement of such purchases shall be filed with the secretary of state, that any false statement shall be a misdemeanor, that any purchase for the purpose of restraining trade or creating a monopoly shall likewise be a misdemeanor, that before any merger of corporations is permitted in future the approval of the board of public utilities commissioners must be obtained, and that there shall be no discrimination between different sections or communities of the state.

Rising Above Self Interest.

One effect of this legislation may be to deprive the state of New Jersey of more than \$3,000,000 annual revenue. It is a hopeful fact and a fine commentary on human nature that this phase of the question has had little effect in the state. The people of New Jersey are showing the disposition to rise above all selfish considerations in the matter and to legislate only for what they think right and beneficial to the people of the entire country.

It is also hopeful and not a little surprising that the corporations themselves are making little open fight against the bills. They evidently have concluded to face the inevitable and make the best of it.

There are only a few states left that offer special inducements to their corporations to organize under their laws. These measures will take New Jersey out of this class and will place her at least of the other states having anti-trust legislation. That these laws will go any great way toward solving the trust question is not contended. This is national and must be dealt with by the nation. Governor Wilson by these bills is simply clearing the ground for tackling the bigger question, which he will meet as president of the nation.

Senator Webb of Tennessee and His Adventure In War

ONE would have to search widely in the literature relating to America's big men, past and present, to find a more romantic personality than Senator William Robert Webb of Tennessee.

Senator Webb just recently received his high office, and it was fated to be in his keeping but a brief period, but the temporary honor was well deserved, and fitting reward to him. "Old Sawney" Webb, as he is known to thousands of men he once taught in school, is little short of an idol in Tennessee.

This picturesque personage, seventy-one years old and vigorous for his advanced years, was in the thick of fighting when the fighting was good and has been a dynamic force for advancement in his state.

He was elected to the senate for the short term from Tennessee to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Robert Love Taylor.

As a captain in the Confederate army Senator Webb once had one of the oddest adventures that could befall a soldier. Three days before the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, in April, 1865, Webb was held as a prisoner of war in the stockade about Castle William on Governors Island. He had been brought north from Virginia only one day before. Webb could look over the stockade toward the lower end of Manhattan and could see the city skyline. Although he had been so badly injured that he could not march with the infantry and had seemed to the cavalry arm, he managed to see only the city wharfs and not the 400 yards of water in the channel between. After dark he climbed the stockade and slipped from the wall into the bay.

The chill of early April was still in the water. In spite of it Webb swam across to a point just below Castle Garden, now the Aquarium, and lifted himself upon the dock. He wore a faded Confederate uniform and found himself enjoying the doubtful freedom of a hostile city clad in this garb and wringing wet. A citizen spoke to him in Battery park.

"Who are you?" he said. "How did you come to fall in?"

"I swam across from the island," Webb answered. "I escaped from the prison stockade over there. I am Captain Webb of the Confederate army."

The citizen laughed and passed on. There with the lights of the prison



SENATOR WILLIAM ROBERT WEBB.

twinkling just across the channel several other longers and passersby asked Webb the same questions and got the same answer. Most of them, too, laughed. One told of the bedraggled stranger that he was lucky to get out of the water if he had fallen in when he was drunk. Webb stayed in the city for three days wearing his uniform and telling every one who asked for his story the plain truth. Doubtless if the war had gone on for some time, he might have been released. As it was he went free.

To Webb's old boys the honor done their schoolmaster will be a delight. His scholars are scattered far, but are thickest in middle Tennessee, where he has been teaching now for forty-three years. Webb's methods are a byword in all that part of the country, carried by the thousands of boys he has taught and sent out, first from Culleoka, and, since 1886, from Bell-County. Read what one of those boys said about him:

"Old Sawney's learning didn't have any frills," he said enthusiastically. "No, sir! You went out on a hard bench, and he taught you with a Horace in one hand and a Homer to the other, and a good selection of thrashing sticks behind him. If you didn't work and obey he stood you up and thrashed you and put you down on the hard bench again."

His influence upon education in Tennessee has been tremendous. It is largely owing to his efforts, and those of his pupils who have gone out as teachers, that there is so many good preparatory schools in middle Tennessee today. Webb has been back of much of the better school legislation that has been enacted in his state in recent years.

Some husbands are so well trained that they don't know they are hen-pecked.

We respect gray hair, but generally feel that a bald-headed man is in another category.

A woman is more or less backward from a literary point of view when she reads the last chapter of a novel first.

After a man has fooled-around a few years and failed to hit the nail of success on the head he breaks into the chronic knocker class.

We would not say that the man who combs his hair over in an effort to hide his bald spot is a liar at heart.

Charity covers a multitude of sins, and the tailor-made suit covers a multitude of pads.

It is almost impossible for a woman to pass a barber shop without looking in.

A girl is always positive that a man is in love with her until he marries her rival.