

NONE OF OUR BUSINESS SO IT'S NONE OF YOURS

New You Know the Kind of Information the City Attorney Passes Out.

When a reporter for The Capital Journal called upon City Attorney Page today for a statement in regard to the assertion that he had advised members of the city council that paving contractors could not be required to give a bond for the maintenance of streets for a period of five years after paving, the city attorney said:

"It's none of your business."

Page had evaded a reply on this matter since last Friday. Inasmuch as certain aldermen state positively that Page advised them that they could not legally require a bond from paving contractors that they repair the paving for a period of years after the completion of the contract, it is not hard, in view of the attitude taken by the attorney, to believe that he did so. Those who have urged that a bond be required have claimed that it would insure better work on the part of contractors, who would know that failure to do it properly would mean that they would have to make up for it later, in the way of expensive repairs.

The recent contracts for the Marion and Union street paving contain no provisions for a bond for repairs.

The Capital Journal sent a representative to Page to get his side of it in a spirit of fairness, and with a view of getting the facts for the people, who are deeply interested in the movement for better improvements.

Journal Want Ads. Bring Results.

DIED.

JOHNSON—At the family residence, 265 North Fourteenth street, Sunday, April 20, 1913, Mrs. Anna Johnson, wife of H. A. Johnson, Jr. The funeral, which will be private, will be held from the family residence Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in City View cemetery.

BUCK—At the family residence, 494 South Winter street, at 1:35 a. m., April 21, 1913, of paralysis, Mrs. William Buck, aged 69 years, 4 months and 6 days.

Matilda Clark was born in Hampshire, England, December 15, 1843, and was married to William Buck March 16, 1868. They came to America in 1873, locating and remaining in Michigan until 1878, when they came to this city, residing here ever since. Besides her husband she leaves three daughters and two sons: Mrs. James Olinger, Mrs. Lillian Cooper and Mrs. Lena Beaty, William Buck, Jr., and A. E. Buck. A sister in England survives her, and she leaves one brother, residing in Turner. Funeral from Episcopal church at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

DOERFLER—At her home in Marion, Saturday, April 19, 1913, Rosa A. Doerfler at the age of 40 years.

The funeral will be held from the home today.

BORN.

BISHOP—At the family residence on Winter street, this city, Sunday, April 20, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey P. Bishop, a son, weight 11 pounds.

Chauncey says the boy hasn't kicked a nail yet, but is practicing for it, and already handles himself like a hammer-thrower. His naming is held in abeyance until his athletic propensities are indicated, but it will surely have an athletic twang to it.

GRANDMOTHER USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HER FADED OR GRAY HAIR

Mixed With Sulphur It Makes Hair Soft, Beautiful; Cures Dandruff.

The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But the brewing at home is messy and out-of-date. Nowadays skilled chemists do this better than ourselves. By asking at any drug store for the ready-to-use product—called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy"—you will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Some druggists make their own

which is usually too sticky, so insist upon getting Wyeth's, which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is sylvanid for dandruff dry, feverish, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well known downtown druggist says his customers insist on Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because they say, it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. Do this at night and by morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant. J. C. Perry.

A. F. HOFER CROSSES

(Continued from page 1.)

a member of the immigration commission that has started in to enlist the better elements of foreign population for the upbuilding of Oregon.

The past two years he has been an efficient worker on the Willamette University endowment committee, collaborating with President Homan and Dr. Todd in their gigantic undertaking of raising half a million dollars. Very recently he opened offices with them jointly in the Hubbard building, where he has assisted in the preparation of the publicity work. He wanted to help complete the raising of the final \$37,000 needed, and the erection of the new buildings to cost \$200,000 was a matter very warmly espoused by him. His last work was drafting an appeal to the friends of the institution, which he had nearly completed Saturday, and had locked in his desk when he quit work that day. It will be read with interest when it appears as the last labor of his heart and brain for the cause of higher education.

As an organizer of men, and as a harmonizer of conflicting interests A. F. Hofer had few equals. His labors were not confined to Salem, but other communities have profited by his abilities.

As a publicity manager, he had no superior, and the present substantial growth and prosperity of the Capital City are more due to his work than any other one person. He always advocated sound ideas of promotion, and avoided inflation and extravagance in methods and measures. His word was as good as his bond, and his advice was sought by many persons in business matter. While uncompromising for what was right in his opinion, he avoided contentions and discussions that were unprofitable and led to no practical results.

He loved his home and family, his friends and work, and was unhappy when not devoted to them. He had no time to spend on pleasures or sports, and could not be gotten to take vacations, except at rare intervals, and then chafed to have them over with. His heart and soul were in his work, and his industry was proverbial among his acquaintances, who often chided him for not taking more recreation.

He was a charter member of the First Church of Christ, Scientists, of this city, and of the Mother church in Boston. He had no lodge affiliations, and was an independent in politics. About a month ago he paid a visit to his mother and sisters at Santa Monica, Cal.

The hour for the funeral has been

set for Tuesday at 3 p. m. It will be held at the family residence, and the burial at City View cemetery will be private.

He leaves a wife and three children, Marie, Paul and Dorothy.

OREGON STATE INSANE ASYLUM

Notice to Contractors.
Sealed proposals for the furnishing of labor and material required for the full completion of five separate and distinct buildings (aggregating in cost about \$20,000) to be erected at the Asylum Farm, located about five miles southeast of the city of Salem, Oregon, will be opened by the board of trustees in the governor's office at 2 p. m., Thursday, May 8th, 1913, at the state capitol building, Salem.

Plans and specifications may be obtained at the office of W. C. Knighton, architect, capitol building, Salem. Contractors will be required to deposit \$25 for the five sets of plans as a guarantee that the plans and specifications received by them will be returned to the architect in good condition on or before the date set for opening of bids. On return of the five sets of drawings and specifications the money will be refunded.

A certified check for \$2000 must accompany proposal and drawn to the order of Ralph A. Watson clerk of the board of trustees to guarantee that bidder will enter into a contract and execute the required bond; same shall be forfeited to the state of Oregon if award of contract is made to bidder and he or they fail to enter into a contract and furnish the required bond within ten (10) days from date of award of contract.

Proposals shall be made only on form furnished by the architect. The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids or to waive any informalities in bids.

R. A. WATSON,
Clerk of the Board of Trustees,
Salem, Oregon. 4-21-13

A Dainty Toilet Article.

Every lady who desires to keep up her attractive appearance, while at theatre, attending receptions, when traveling and on all occasions should carry in her purse a booklet of **Gouraud's Oriental Beauty Leaves**. This is a dainty little booklet of exquisitely perfumed powdered leaves which are easily removed and applied to the skin. It is invaluable when the face becomes moist and flushed and is far superior to a powder puff as it does not spill and soil the clothes.

It removes dirt, soot and grease from the face, imparting a cool delicate bloom to the complexion. Put up in White and Pink and sent anywhere on receipt of ten cents in stamps or coin. P. T. Hopkins, 37 Great Jones street, New York.

"Where You Get The Best"



DAVID ADLER & SONS have raised the standard of clothes—making up to the point where nothing is left to be desired.

Finest hand-tailoring, smartest Eastern styles, exclusive patterns, richest weaves and colorings.

Come see the refreshingly new gray checks, shadow stripes and black and white effects.

\$15, \$18, \$20

Blue Serges at \$17.50, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

No man's wardrobe is complete without one.

The Toggery

(INCORPORATED)

On Commercial St., at 167 North.

May 1, Is Straw Hat Day
Get Yours Now

A COMPETITIVE TARIFF.

(New York Times April 8.)

The proposed rates of the Democratic tariff bill will transfer from the consumers of the country, that is from all the people of the country, taxes contributing \$80,000,000 annually to the cost of the government, and will lay new taxes upon the comparatively small number of the persons in receipt of incomes exceeding \$4,000 a year. This is taxing the few for the benefit of the many; the protective duties of the present tariff tax the many for the benefit of the few. The McKinley tariff, the Dingley tariff, and the Payne-Aldrich tariff tended to the redistribution of wealth, but in the wrong direction. It is proposed in the Underwood tariff to make the redistribution work the other way.

There can be not the slightest doubt about the intention of the framers of the bill—they avow it. Chairman Underwood frankly says that in imposing the tax on incomes "the attempt has been made to provide not only a source of revenue, but also a means of redressing in some measure the unequal tax burdens which result from the practice of basing the federal income entirely upon customs and internal revenue duties. This is a system of taxation which inevitably throws the burden of supporting the government upon the shoulders of the consumers." Where the burden of supporting the government should be placed, or where on earth it can be placed, except upon the shoulders of the consumers is a question we should like to see answered. Mr. Underwood and his associates have doubtless persuaded themselves that they are placing the burden elsewhere, and it is perfectly true that an income tax is less likely than any other to be shifted. In most cases the transfer is impossible, but Mr. Underwood deludes himself when he advances the theory that men of larger income consume in proportion to their income a far smaller aggregate of tariff-taxed necessities of life than the small income earners. As our tariffs have been drawn that is measurably true of some articles, it is true of multi-millionaires, as a general statement it is highly disputable. But the Democrats have gone about their task, not merely with the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the government, but with the additional purpose of promoting social welfare. That, it will be remembered, was a theory of its duty held by the interstate commerce commission in the matter of fixing railroad rates.

Unmistakably, it is a downward revision bill. In that respect the Democrats have kept faith with the people. The reductions are substantial, and there has evidently been a diligent effort to apply them to the articles of common consumption, thus affording the largest measure of relief. The new wool schedule will bear slight resemblance to the indefensible schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Raw wool is made free of duty. This is in accord with Mr. Cleveland's principle of free raw materials. It has generally been held that to meddle with the wool duty invites political disaster, but we can hardly expect that Texas will go Republican because of free wool. Demonstrably, the business of wool growing in this country is affected by other influ-

ences much more than by tariff duties. The plea has been made in behalf of the sheep raisers of the mountain states and of Texas that they are entitled to the benefit of President Wilson's announcement that revision is to be effected in a way to do least harm, but the committee doubtless felt that this consideration as outweighed by the promised benefit of free wool to manufacturers and consumers alike.

The cut in the duties on blankets, flannels, dress goods, clothing, and carpets is substantial, almost radical, ranging from 50 to 70 per cent of the present duties. The cotton goods schedule, which was reckoned the most sinfully next to schedule K, has been dealt with in a way to give real relief to consumers, but also real pain to Sen. Lippitt of Rhode Island. The china and crockery schedule has been more leniently dealt with. The committee has acted wisely in not removing the entire duty on sugar. The reduction proposed amounts to about 25 per cent of the present duty, thus saving to the government a very large revenue, but by the terms of the bill sugar will be put upon the free list after three years. It is highly questionable whether the consumer would reap much benefit of the removal of the duty, and the retention of three-fourth of the present impost will make easier the passage of the bill in the senate.

Foodstuffs and farmers' products, where any duty is retained will pay a lower rate, and in this class of commodities very large additions have been made to the free list, including meats, flour, bread and potatoes. Wood pulp and print paper worth not over 2 1/2 cents a pound will go upon the free list, and the Democratic promise of removing the duty from trust-made products is kept in the case of agricultural implements, steel rails, fence wire, cotton ties, nails, hoop and band iron, and many other articles. A demonstration will now be had of the truth or error of the statements so often made by men of large experience in the iron and steel business that the prosperity of that industry no longer depends upon protective duties. Boots and shoes are free. A guiding principle of the makers of the bill has been to reduce largely or remove altogether the duties upon articles of common use for wear or food, while the duties upon articles of luxury either remain unchanged or in some few cases have been raised.

The income tax is laid at the rate of 1 per cent upon incomes in excess of \$4,000, with a progressive increase of the rate as the incomes rise, so that the levy would be at the rate of 2 per cent on incomes in excess of \$20,000, 3 per cent in excess of \$50,000, and 4 per cent on incomes in excess of \$100,000. In the analysis of the bill the working of this provision is explained to show that an income of \$20,000 would pay the government 1 per cent on \$16,000 being exempt, making the tax \$1600; in the same way an income of \$30,000 would be taxed 1 per cent on \$16,000 and 2 per cent on the next \$10,000, making the total tax \$360. Reckoned in this way, an income of \$100,000 would pay the government a tax of \$2,260. A comprehensive list of the sources of income is given, but deductions are allowed for interest on indebtedness and in computing net income dividends

from the stock of corporations paying the corporation tax are not included, nor is interest from state, city, and government bonds.

As we have said, the Democrats have kept their pledge in respect to the downward revision of the tariff. Our manufacturers will not be slow to see that their profits are no longer guaranteed by the government. With forethought and intent the Democrats will open our markets to foreign competition, with only such advantage as is afforded by ocean-carrying charges, and to some extent by allowance for difference in production cost. For the first time in more than half a century American manufacturers are made self-dependent, and they are plainly told that if they find the foreign competitor getting the better of them they must seek in shop efficiency and lower costs the relief they require—the government will not tax the people to insure their profits.

It may prove that the lower duties will in many cases yield higher revenues.

We have not the least idea that the Democrats have had in mind at all their platform declaration embodying a principle formulated by Mr. Tilden, that tariff taxes "shall be limited to the necessities of government honestly and economically administered." Had they been disposed to keep that promise they could have relinquished the estimated \$80,000,000 of revenue, and more, without imposing the income tax. But in that case the "pork barrel" would have remained unfiled, the first regular session of the sixty-third congress next winter could not with so light a heart throw away \$45,000,000 upon public buildings, \$45,000,000 more upon rivers and harbors, and \$25,000,000 in new pensions. Congressmen would have been hard beset for means to get money out of the national treasury for use in that form of bribery of the voters which consists in securing larger appropriations to be spent in their home districts. The income tax is an unnecessary impost, the power to lay it should be held always as an emergency power, and to put on the tax as it is to be imposed is a direct encouragement to every vicious form of congressional extravagance.

It's up to every married woman to believe that her husband is the only man who has sense enough to understand her.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

I do a general visiting and office practice, treating both acute and chronic diseases. I have many patients for asthma, dropsy, diseases of the heart and kidneys, gall stones, rheumatism, diseases of the skin and nervous disorders.

I have cured dropsy in patients after they had been pronounced hopeless by other able physicians.

I have cured gall stones after eminent surgeons had said that an operation would be necessary to afford relief.

Office practice: Cash. If you need my help, I am at your service.

DR. L. G. ALTMAN,
296 N. Liberty St.,
Phone: Main 147. Salem, Oregon

Special-Read

WEXFORD

Today and Tuesday

Pathe Weekly No. 4, the picture that educates.

"The Little Tease"

A beautiful 2-reel Biograph feature. Don't miss this picture, and "Bunny's Honeymoon. 600 laughs guaranteed.

Today-WEXFORD-Today

Modern Prodigal--2 parts Wednesday and Thursday.

EXTRA EXTRA

Helen Gardner

IN ALIXE.

YE LIBERTY

Today and Tuesday

GLOBE THEATRE

Wednesday and Thursday

"THE SUPERIOR LAW"

THREE REELS

This picture is considered the finest production of the "Eclair Company". It is a masterpiece. Will be here only two days.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

Sign of Good Shows **BLIGN** THEATRE WHERE EVERYBODY GOES