## PROJECT IS NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Spokane Plan Regarded With Amused Toleration by Conservative Citizens.

NEW STATE IMPROBABLE

Some Discontent Exists in Inland Empire, but Conditions Are by No Means Ripe for Separation as Suggested.

Though they recognize that there faction with existing state boundaries conservative citizens of Oregon, Wash ington and Idaho are inclined to re-gard with amused toleration the Spo-kane project to create a new state through the sceession of the disgruntled communities from their par-ent commonwealth. Even in Eastern Washington, where

most of the population of Spokane's new State of Lincoln would be cen-tered, the sentiment in favor of the creation of a new commonwealth is by no means unanimous. Many conservano means unanimous. Many conserva-tive citizens are of the belief that the time is not yet ripe for actual separa-tion, and even among those who in-dorse the Spokane scheme, it is recog-nized that there would be serious roblem to face were the present tates to say, "Bless, you children, Go

In large measure, the differences that have brought about the desire for that have brought about the dealer for separation are political, and it cannot be overlooked that other political jeal-ousies would spring up to fill the new State of Lincoln with discord and heartburnings. Already two Inland Empire cities, if not more, are looking with green eys upon Spokane's assumption that she is to be the capital of the new state. The politicians of the disastisfied communities, who are now in power, can be depended upon to oppose from the word go any move that would impair their influence and drag them away from the ublic crib where they are now feed-

#### Congressman Humphrey's Hint.

And last, but not least, as Congressman Humphrey, of Washington, points out in an interview with an Oregonian correspondent, Congress must ratify the plan, and the Eastern States in Congress on principle oppose the ad-

In this city and in the cities of Puget Sound, which can be taken as reflecting the sentiment of Western Oregon and Washington, the Spokane move is not regarded seriously. Rep-resentative men in the Coast sections of the two states do not shut their eyes to the fact that there is dissatisfaction with present conditions in the Inland Empire, but they greatly doubt whether the communities that are said

whether the communities that are said to be ready to vote to secede are, eaulyped for separate statehood.

There is no disposition, however, to the use of the curb bit on the restive communities. The sentiment in Western Oregon is fairly well indicated by the following interview with Governor Chamberlair.

### Governor Chamberlain Talks.

"The formation of such a state may be feasible a few years hence," said Governor Chamberlain yesterday, "but time is not ripe at the present for creation of the additional state that the creation of the additional state that is proposed, especially from the territory that is suggested. The districts proposed to be included within the new state are not only too sparsely settled, but are not sufficiently developed to warrant their withdrawal from the states of which they are a part for the creation of another state. A consolidation of these districts into one state would prove insufficient, both as to population and area, to sus-tain a separate state government. "There exist no differences of a com-

mercial or industrial character between Eastern and Western Oregon that cannot satisfactorily be adjusted by intelligent legislation. Greater differences than those alleged to exist between the different sections of the three states inter ested would be presented in any attempt to form a separate state out of the terri-tory suggested. There exists a natural rivalry between Spokane, Pendleton and Moscow, the three principal cities of the sections of the three states that would be included in the new state, and dissat-isfaction would surely attend the selection of either city as the capital of the new

"There is not the slightest sentiment in any section of Oregon, so far as I can learn, favoring secession from this state to enter a new commonwealth, a scheme that can only be advocated by the special selfish interests of some one particular locality. The time has not arrived, cer-tainly for the division of these states as tainly, for the division of these states as

is proposed."

Tom Richardson, manager of the Portland Commercial Club, recognizes in the scheme a plan to make Spokane the capture of the ca tal city of the proposed new state.

### Only Spokane's Ambition.

Spokane is a good, live city," said he, "but I do not think the people of that city really take the matter seriously. By taking the initiative, however, in propos-ing a new state that may be created eventually, Spokane, as the central city in the 'Inland Empire' expects to claim all the credit if such a plan ever ma-

There is quite a sentiment in some sections of Eastern Oregon for seceding."
said J. B. Laber, secretary of the Portland Board of Trade, "inasmuch as it, together with the surrounding country that would also be included in the new state, is especially an irrigation district. No harm would result to Oregon it the counties in its northeastern section should counties in its northeastern section should withdraw. That section of the state would be unable to withhold itself commercial-ly from this part of the state although it should be separated collically. Greater consideration for Eastern Oregon and its interests along the line of legislation will do more towards discouraging the possi-ble secession of that section from the state than any other policy. However, I consider that in the present unsettled and undeveloped condition of the state any steps looking towards its division are

untimely."
"State boundary lines should not be dis-turbed," said Edmond C. Gittner, secre-tary of the Chamber of Commerce. "It requires years to establish these bound-aries and nothing more seriously unsettles conditions than an attempt to change existing lines. The difference of interexisting lines. The difference of mea-ests between Eastern and Western Ore-gon is given as a reason why the East-ern part of the state should withdraw and unite with sections of Idaho and

pendent the one on the other. Portland and Western Oregon are dependent on Eastern Oregon for wheat while Eastern Oregon looks to the Western part of the state for its lumber and for shipping facilities. There should be made no changes in the boundaries of these states unless for the very best reasons, which are not apparent at this time."

The Oregonian correspondents in various sections of the inland Empire were yesterday requested to interview leading citizens and ascertain the sentiment in itizens and ascertain the sentiment in organd to separate statehood and the ap-sended dispatches were received. The elegraph wires being down, it was impossible to get similar dispatches Baker City, Union and La Grande.

"PANHANDLE" FAVORS PLAN

Northern Idaho Eager for Divorce From South of State.

MOSCOW, Idaho, April 7.—(Special.)— The sentiment of the people of Moscow and Latah County is undoubtedly in favor of the creation of the new State of Lincoin at the present time. The desire to get away from Idabo exists largely for geographical reasons, and has existed for over 20 years. When the act annexing Northern Idaho to Washington was passed by Congress, in 1888, there was great rejoicing throughout the entire Idaho "panhandie," and there was equally great disgust when President Cleveland, at the urgent solicitation of Territorial Governor Stevenson, who was his warm

personal friend, vetoed the measure.
Politics enter into the question to some extent. The five northern counties contain tittle more than one-third of the population of the state and pay nearly two fifths of its taxes, yet they are given very little voice in the management of the state's affairs. The south in conventions and elections controls the situation and makes and unmakes the rulers of the commonwealth. The people of the north are tiring of this condition and would like to get away from it.

The politicians, however, seem generally to be of a different frame of mind. With the creation of a new state new adjustments would be necessary, and most of them feet they would be custed from he comfortable berths they now occupy Congressman French, whose home is at Moseow, is oposed to it, and so are the close friends of Senator Heyburn, whose home is in Wallace. Then some of the friends of the State University, located here, imagine they see dangers confront-ing this institution in the creation of a new state.

Others, however, look at it differently and would welcome the change. It may be set down as a reasonable certainty that if the question should come to a popwould give a large majority for the

If a north-and-south railroad connected the state more closely, the sentiment might not be so pronounced, but it will take something of that nature to reconcile the people of North Idaho to a continu-ance of present conditions, if escape from them is made possible.

### HUMPHREY IS COMPLAISANT

#### Washington Congressman Says West Side Would Not Resist.

SHATTLE, Wash., April 7 .- (Special.)-While willing to aid in the creation of the new State of Lincoln if his con-stituents desire it. Congressman Will E. Humphrey does not think the Spokane movement will be successful. The agitation has not progressed to the point of a conference with the Washington Con-gressional delegation, and Mr. Humphrey has heard but little of the plan.

has heard but little of the plan.

"There are three states involved in the movement, and I doubt very seriously whether the people can be made to agree to the Spokane plan," said Mr. Humphrey today. "Even if it were possible to unite the territory out of which Spokane proposes to create a new state, trouble would probably be encountered in Congress. One only has to revert to the fight over the Oklahoma and New Mexico statehood bills to understand how bitstatehood bills to understand how bit-terly the East opposes the creation of new Western states. No matter how much justice there may be in the agita-tion for the creation of the new State of I think in Congress much the position would be encountered met every proposal for a new

"It occurs to me that if the people of the Inland Empire desire separate statehood their wishes and the statehood their wishes are separate." of the Inland Empire desire separate statehood their wishes are entitled to full consideration. I would be inclined to support a united petition for such action. I do not see any reason why we of has investigated conditions here and his Western Washington should oppose sepa-ration if Eastern Washington desires it. If it should develop that my constituency did oppose separation I would have to pay heed to their wishes, but I have no idea that such a stand would be taken. As I said before, however, I do not believe the separate statehood fight will reach the rolat of achieve. not believe the separate statehood light will reach the point of asking for Con-gressional action. I do not believe the people of the sections which Spokane pro-poses to include in a new state can be induced to agree on the plan. If I am correct in this theory, speculation on what might happen is lidle and useless."

COLEAN PEOPLE NOT UNITED

#### Leading Citizens Divided Over New State Project.

COLFAX, Wash., April 7.—(Special.)
—Opinion is much divided in Colfax
and Whitman County on the project
to form the new State of Lifacoln.
While the Chamber of Commerce and the One Hundred and Fifty Thousand

Martin J. Maloney, ex-Representative in the State Legislature, says the creation of a new state is so remote that the nonsense thus far published should receive no consideration from the thinking people of Washington, as there is nothing to fear and will not be in 50 years. James A. Perkins, banker and father

of Colfax, said he was not in favor of a new state, as the tidewater rates would be abolished and Eastern Wash-

would be abolished and Eastern Washington could get no protection. As
the state now is, this section has more
protection, he said.
"I believe it would be a good thing
for both states, said Mayor John Pattison, "and think Whitman County
would give a majority for it. Geographically, it is correct, and all rates
and differences could be adjusted. I and differences could be adjusted. I doubt if it can or will be done, but think it would be the right move." S. Manning, of the Northwestern Grain Company, said Whitman County would be for a new state as rate laws and all differences would work out in

### PULLMAN IS FOR SEPARATION

#### Whitman County Would Vote for a New State.

PULLMAN, Wash., April 7 .- (Spe-PULLMAN, Wash, April 7.—(Special.)—An overwhelming majority of the ciltisens of Pullman and vicinity is strongly in favor of the proposed State of Lincoln. The general belief is that it would be advantageous politically, economically and socially, as well as on account of climatic and geographical conditions. In the sections of the three states affected these conditions are very similar, and this existing lines. The difference of interests between Eastern and Western Oregon is given as a reason why the Eastern part of the state should withdraw
and unite with sections of Idaho and
Washington in creating a now state. This
difference of interests is the very reason
that that state should not be divided.

"Eastern and Western Oregon are de"Eastern and Western Oregon are de-

Citizens Say Separation Issue is 20

BOISE, Idaho, April 7.—(Special.)—Senti ment here and throughout Southern Idaho is overwhelmingly against any recasting of state lines that would take from this state any pertion of the territory it now possesses. Twenty-five years ago it was a live issue, the plan then being to cut off the "panhandle" and annex it to Washington. A bill for that purpose Washington. A bill for that purpose was passed by Congress but met with a pocket veto at the hands of Fresident Cleveland, during his first term, and the people of Southern Idabo have always felt grateful to him for it ever since.

Idaho people generally felt that the ssue was settled then, and no movement to cut off the "panhandle" now would meet with favor in the south, and with comparatively little in the north.

The suggestion that a new state be formed out of portions of Washington and Idaho and that Idaho be given the eastern end of Oregon has given life to the ern end of Oregon has given life to the proposal in the south, but it has not been given serious consideration in the northern part of the state. In the north there is undoubtedly much sentiment in support of the State of Lincoln plan, but here and throughout the south it is dis-approved, though some portions feel they have not sufficient knowledge of the proposal to give an opinion

of the state would oppose it, unanimously. While there were some reasons once to favor a separation of Northern Idaho because of its inaccessibility, the building of the railway down the Snake is going to bring most of that section into direct com-munication with the capital and all neces

sity for division is thus removed.
Edgar Wilson—The thing is an absurdity. The people would never sanction
such a change. I am personally opposed o such a programme, and feel certain he entire southern part of the state feels

the same way. Chief Justice Alishie-I have never had any hesitation in saying that I would do any nesitation in saying that I would do anything in my power to prevent any such change in the boundaries of the state.

J. W. Cunningham—The matter has never been considered as a serious proposal. I certainly would have to be

posal. I certainly would have to be shown some good reason for it to be induced to give it my support.

Mayor John Haynes—I am opposed to the proposal on general principles. It has never been given serious consideration and I do not think it ever will be. Possibly something might be worked out that would be desirable, but the people do not take kindly to the idea.

Judge J. H. Richards—That question has never been presented to the people of this state seriously. Public sentiment of this state seriously. Public sentiment might favor it if it could be turned into a good thing. My own impulse is to oppose it, but I have not yet given it sufficient consideration to be warranted in taking a positive position.

HEAVY FLOOD WILL SOME DAY WIPE OUT PITTSBURG.

So Reports United States Engineers Who Have Examined Conditions Along the River.

langer of devastation some day by a flood similar to that which laid waste Johnstown. Thousands of lives and milllons of dollars' worth of property will be lost, according to a report made public tonight by J. W. Arras, of the United HOW TO CURB THE TRUSTS

report to the Government sounds warning of the disaster which he declares is sure to come. No more warning will be given Pittsburg, according to Mr. Arras, than that received by Johnstown. In the March freshet, says Mr. Arras, the Menongahela predominated. Should the Allegheny take the lead, however, and there is no reason why it should not, the low wooden bridges would be washed from their foundations and the entire mass dashed against the Pennsylvania "Would it withstand the attack?" he

"No man can tell. It is a ponderous structure, splendidly proportioned and substantially built. However, what it will do seems immaterial, for whether it stands and holds the gorge or falls before it, it will in either case divert the irre-sistible oncoming tide toward the main-land, where the damage to property will be enormous and lives by the thousand will be sacrificed, since there would be insufficient warning to enable the in-habitants to withdraw to places of

### MISSING YOUTH TURNS UP

Dr. George S. Krieger and Son, "Eddy," Are Located in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 7.—Dr. George E. Krieger, formerly of Chicago, and his son, "Eddy," who was reported to have been kidnaped in Hamburg some time ago, are in Berlin. Dr. Krieger Intends to practice medicine here. The boy says he desires to remain with his father. Dr. Krieger declares the boy came with him willingly and that he intends to defend possession of him by every legal means. The boy's mother, who is now the wife of Dr. Henry E. McDonald, a dentist of Chicago, responding to an indentist of Chicago, responding to an in-quiry some days ago, said she intended to return to Chicago immediately.

### FIRE CAPTAIN IS KILLED

Falling Wall Also Injures Several Other Firemen in New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—One fire captain was killed and several firemen burned early this morning by the falling of a wall at the Metropolitan power-house during a fire in that structure. At 2:30 the entire destruction of the plant was feared. A call for five amubiances has been sent out.

Effect of the Grip. An attack of grip seldom results fatality, but it is the indirect cause of many deaths. If it does not result in pneumoria, which is frequently the case it leaves its victim with a cough which lingers on long after every other symptom of the disease has vanished. The system is thus left in a weakeased rondition and is susceptible to almost every other disease. The grip can be greatly lessened in its severity if Chamberlant's Cough Remedy is used, and any tendency toward pneumonia is promptly checked. It cures the cough and leaves the system in a natural and nealthy condition. For sale by all druggists.

Professor Bailey Discusses Scope of Experiments.

#### BEST USE FEDERAL FUNDS

Says State Institutions Supported by Government Should Have General Plan of Action to Obtain the Best Results.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-The nature WASHINGTON, April I.—The nature and scope of the work of the commission recently appointed to inquire into the report as to the organization and policy that should prevail in the expenditure of public moneys provided for scientific experimentation and research in the interest of agriculture are discussed in a letter from L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, to President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, a copy of which was received by Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Forestry Service.

Mr. Bailey is president of the association of agricultural colleges and experi-

ation of agricultural colleges and experi-ment stations, which the commission repment stations, which the commission represents, and Dr. Jordan is the chairman of the committee. This committee held several sessions in Washington in the past few days, during which the work of the various members was ind out. The members have discussed the proposed work with President Roosevelt and it is said that he is much interested in what it is expected to accomplish. President Balley's letter says:

"The occasion for the creating of the commission lies in the fact that in the very rapid evolution of experimentation and research in agriculture in the United States there has not yet arisen a clear is, and Dr. Jordan is the chair

States there has not yet arisen a clear understanding of mutual limits and rela-tionships or a settled policy in relation to many large public questions. We need

to many large public questions. We need to work out principles of action.

'There undoubtedly needs to be a corelation and harmonizing of subjects and methods; an understanding of the proper scope, functions and limitations of National and state agencies; a conception of the relation of institutions in the states of Referal appropriations and control. to Federal appropriations and control; of the most effective distribution of investigation efforts among the different state and National institutions; consideration of the influence exerted in research ation of the inquence exerted in research in agriculture by the current methods of appropriations by Legislatures; of the relation of the individual worker to institutional organization; discussion of what constitutes research that shall produce useful and worthy results; the rela-tion of this research to the teaching and publicity functions of the institutions; consideration of the relation of research In agriculture to the general body of sci-ence and the co-ordination of them, and in general such a directing of experi-ment and research in the interest of agriculture as shall compact and economise the work, render it more fertile and ef-tective and integrate it with wise policies in the interest of the public welfare.
"It lies with the commission to dover much or little of this field, but it will

of organizing research work, the mutual relations of experiment stations and Fede-ral agencies and the general character of each report that may issue from insti-tutions founded on public money. The tutions founded on public money. The two members representing the association are familiar with the questions that need most to be discussed."

Fresident Balley says that the commission may consider any other research work supported by public money that promotes agricultural efficiency. It can not, he says, neglect direct educational questions in so far as they touch the inter-relation of experiment and teaching in the institutions and particularly set

# in the institutions and particularly they relate to the training of men undertake research.

Mr. Arras, who has charge of building dams in the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, Convention in Chicago.

NEW YORK, April 7 .- The executive council of the National Civic Federation has decided on Chicago as the place and May 28, 29, 30 and 31 as he dates for holding the National conference on combinations and trusts. which recently was announced by that organization. Representative men from the various walks of life have signed the invitations saking the appointment of delegates by Governors and Pacadents of the important commercial, manufacturing, seriesticural labor see. manufacturing, agricultural, labor, economic, political and law associations.
The purpose of the conference is to consider the trust and combination problems, especially the question of what amendments if any should be made to the Sherman anti-trust act.

## SEARCHES FOR COAL BARGE

Naval Tug Potomac Will Seek to Rescue Crew of Ten Men.

NORFOLK, Va., April 7.—The navai yard today to search for the navy coal barge with ten men aboard, which broke loose last Monday from the coller Caesar, which had been towing the barge up the coast. The barge was lost at sea, being last sighted Thursday. The collier Abaranda was to follow the Potomac out tonight and it is expected the cruiser Cleveland will leave the Norfolk Navy-yard early tomorrow to join the search



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ures, of white batiste; comes in sizes 20 to 26; front and side hosesupporters. Price .....\$4.00 BON TON CORSET, in the extreme length; prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon bow; fitted with front and side hose-supporters; made white coutil. Price ..... \$5.00

BON TON CORSETS for slender figures; high bust model; sizes 18 to 26; lace trimmed; made of white batiste. Price ......\$5.00

BON TON CORSETS for stout fig-

ures, of white batiste, lace trimmed, front and side hose-supporters; sizes 20 to 28. Price .... \$5.00 BON TON CORSETS of silk broche;

high bust and long-hip model; hose-supporters in front and on sides; come in sizes 20 to 26, for m figures. Price ......\$6.00

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Astoria; J. Nixon, Jasper Hatlack, Scappoose; W. Knollmen, Etna Mills, Cal; J.
W. Ellison, City; F. Sigford, Mitchell;
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J. C. Pisher, W. Petzel, Hasum; E. French
and wife, Grand Mound; C. Weed, Philomath; C. R. Bowman, Fossii; D. A. Richardson and wife, City; P. M. Linville, Clifton; F. Sunderland, Oregon City; M. Davis,
City; E. P. Newton, South Bend; H. J. Nichol, Ogkaloosa; D. J. Mealey and wife Hillsboro; N. M. Hanson, Nappa; H. Shrader, Camss; J. E. Forlins, Wasco; J. E. Sanford,
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