LUMBERMEN MA'

James E. Bell Says They Are Responsible for the Increase of Rates.

DEFENDS THE RAILROADS

Traffic Conditions Have Changed so That Higher Rates Are Necessary-Trouble Began With Crusade of Years Ago.

SEATTLE, Wash, Aug. 14.—(Special.)—James E. Bell, of Everett, expresident of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, today gave out a sensational interview declaring the lumbermen's crusades against the railroads are responsible for the proposed freight inverse, and that the posed freight increase and that the mill interests have made a serious mistake in adopting a bellicose attitude toward the roads

the 14 years since the 40-cent was granted on lumber," de-d Bell. "labor has doubled in cost; taken East again at the present rates. "In my opinion the lumbermen were fortunately situated, here until they began their anti-railroad campaign. two or three years ago. When they began to fight for a 40-cent rate to Missouri River territory and lost they turned their attention to a general anti-raliroad crusade. The legisla-tion here that has been inimical to rathroad interests has all occurred in that time. Had the lumbermen main-tained conservative relations with the railroads there would have been no cessity for raising a \$250,300 defense

PUBLICITY BUREAU STARTS

Organized Fight Against Freight Rate Increase Begins.

SEATTLE, Aug. 14.-Today the Public-Bureau of the Allied Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Associations of the Pacific Coast, opens in room 519 of the Lumber Exchange building. It will be in charge of E. L. Reber, a well-known local newspaper man, who will handle the publicity end of the fight of the lumber interests against the advance in rates to the East proposed by the transcontinental railroads. Mr. Reber will work under the direction of Secrewill work under the direction of secre-sery Victor H. Beckman, of the associa-tion and the joint committee of the allied organizations headed by C. F. White. "We are going into this fight to win." said Secretary Beckman yesterday. "The fight, it made before the commission, will be made because the issue has been

be made because the issue has been forced upon us. It is not of our seeking. The lumbermen need the railroads, and they would bear up under a great deal of venience and mistreatment rather engage in any controversy. Howthan engage in any controversy. However, we can not sit idly by while they take steps to put us out of business. I do not believe the railroad men have realized just how serious the proposed to the Steel bridge, believes he is singled. advance would be to the lumber industry. If they did, this advance would hand society. The incident that has never be made. The carriers are not going to be able to make the showing that will be necessary to carry, the new rate before the commission."

While he was away from his place of brighness at his meal hour some one depositions.

Mr. Beckman states that the work of the publicity bureau, which will extend o all parts of the country, will be partly for the purpose of attempting to head off the filing of the new rate. He believes that the showing made and the support rained in the East through this publicity may have the effect of forestalling the announcement of the rate. The Hill coads promised the Interstate Commission that 60 days' notice would be given the shippers in the case of an advance, and t was the intention of the roads to file the new rate August 1. So far as known here, it has not yet been filed, and a 80-lay notice would carry it past the first of October. However, 30 days is all the notice demanded by law.

"Much damage has already been done by the announcement of the proposed advance," said Mr. Beckman, "through the cancellation of orders, and much more

on of orders, and much more will follow if the advance is made. If it is made, the market for Western lumber will be seriously curtailed even though we should later beat the rate be-fore the Commission, as I am confident

"We have plenty of money to conduct the campaign. There is already nearly \$200.000 pledged, exclusive of the California Redwood Association's contribution and that which may be made, if neces-sary, by the loggers. And then, we have

ALTON INQUIRY GOES OVER

Government Will Carry Out Promise of Immunity for Services.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.-Judge Landis today postponed until September 3 the grand jury investigation of the charges of rebating against the Chicago & Alton of rebating against the Chicago & Alton Railroad growing out of the recent trial and conviction of the Standard Oli Company. Judge Lands said be received. thication from Attorney-General Bona-parte that prior to the indictment of the Standard Company the District ...torney had promised the Chicago & Alton officials that their company would not be proceeded against if it would in good faith assist the prosection with evidence and witnesses, and that it was Bonaparte's conviction that good faith required that the Department of Justice downward that the Department of Justice downward that the Department of Justice with the ground to make good faith the process of the same structure.

Southern Pacific Accused of Violating Cattle-Shipment Law.

Three more suits against the Southern Pacific Company for alleged violation of the 28-hour cattle shipping law were filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Assist-ant District Attorney Cole, at the re-quest of the United States Attorney General and of the Agricultural Department.

This makes 26 similar suits recently filed against the same railroad, involving a total fine of \$13,000.

The law provides that cattle shall not e held in cars over 28 hours unless the

Gazelle, California, and unloaded in Port land 37 hours later without the consen of the owners.

Suit Against Pence Company.

Suit Against Pence Company.

Suit was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Pence Company by George R. Bagiey, who claims that the defendant owes him \$2127.04 for services performed for it by himself and others. He claims that Vinter Bloyd performed labor amounting to \$141.21, Minnie Bloyd to the amount of \$180.50, Isaac Ennis to the amount of \$281.85, C. R. Bloyd to \$870 and \$300 at different times, Otto Lunow to \$160.87 and C. R. Bloyd to the amount of \$187.21. It is alleged that no part of this has been paid. A suit was filed in the has been paid. A suit was filed in th Justice Court by P. Patton against the Pence Company. The plaintiff alleges that the company refused to pay his wages earned in the company's sawmill in Washington County. He asks \$100 for his work, and the time lost in collecting

MULKEY RUNS INTO FULTON

CANDIDATES ALWAYS MEET EACH OTHER.

Route of Their Campaigning Tour Brings Them Together in Salem. Both Satisfied With Situation.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 14 .- (Special.)-Just how it happens that Senator F. J. Mulkey cannot go to the remotest regions of the state without encountering the familiar face and figure of Senator C. W. Fulton. and vice versa, neither of these aspirsteel has gone up proportionately and every cost of railroad operation has advanced. Traffic conditions have changed, so it is an economic certainty that empty cars cannot be brought here for lumber or shingle loading and the contact with the other. ants to Oregon's seat in the United Mulkey, who arrived yesterday morning, was walking down the street he came upon Senator Fulton, and both candidates were kept busy during their visits in "seeing" prominent Republicans in their respective interests.

What was accomplished by either is What was accomplished by either is but a matter of speculation, since Senator Fulton is supposed to have mapped out his course in this county when he was banqueted at the Willamette Hotel upon his return from Washington. On this occasion a representative gathering of the party leaders assembled and Senator Mulkey claims that his purpose here was not to attempt to break in upon the Ful ton strength but merely to "meet my old friends and cultivate new ones." Both emed satisfied with the local situation the United States Senatorship ques

Senator Fulton paid his respects to Secretary of State Benton and to the Attorney-General's office and made in-quiries at the latter department concerning the mode of procedure under the regis-tration laws, evidently intent upon study-ing some means by which he can quality as a legal voter of the state and a candidate for re-election without having to incur the expense and sacrifice the time of making a special trip back to his home county from Washington for that pur-pose. The little word "forthwith" used in prescribing the manner of making and placing on record the "Blank A" form of registration seems to be the stickler, and there seems no way out of the difficulty for him at present.

NO USE FOR GARMENT YET

Saloonman Finds Shroud in Box or

F. O Blazier, a saloonkeeper at 185 out as a victim of some sort of Black

posited an unmarked square pasteboard box, wrapped in paper, at the saloon. The incident was unnoticed by either the bartender or customers, and when Blazier found the box on his return he opened it to find out its contents or some trace of its possible owner. It was thought that it might belong to some workingman who had forgotten it in his haste to catch a car, but on investigation the startled saloonman found a shroud in the box.

Blazier was so alarmed over the sug-gestive find that he was in doubt what he should do in the matter, and finally, after consulting with some of his friends, decided to appeal to the police. When Patrolman Keith came by at midnight Blazier hailed him and told of his discovery and displayed the disquieting find The officer accompanied Biazier to the station, where the case was explained to Captain Bailey, who advised the officer to keep a watch on the place until an investigation is held by the bureau of criminal investigation.

Blazier announced that he had only recently located at his present place of business and is not aware that he has an enemy in the city. The probabilities are that it is a practical loke, but the perpe-trator seems to have a poor idea of the facetious, according to the police.

TREASURY 10 CENTS OVER

San Francisco Funds Found to Be Intact.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The several millions of dollars in the custody of the City Treasurer and over which there has been considerable contro-

Tacoma 7. Vancouver 2.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 14.—(Special.)— Tacoma again slaughtered Vancouver to-day 7 to 2, hitting Pitcher Franklin 15 times, once for three bases and twice for Bonaparte's conviction required that the Department of Justice do what it could to make good the record of the case will be sent to Bonaparte, and if after examination thereof it be concluded the Alton has fulfilled its promises in the Standard case the grand jury will not investigate further.

COMPANIV CHED singled. Jesse Stovall, the former Louis-ville outfielder played second base for the Tigers today. He will probably finish the season with Tacoma. Score by innings:

Facoma 1 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 *--7

Revenue Shows Big Increase.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The treasury report for the fiscal year shows the internal revenue receipts to be

Morgan Sails for New York. owner gives written permission to so SOUTHAMPTON. Aug. 14.—J. Pierhold them for 38 hours. It is said that the cattle in question were loaded in day.

Pelican Bay Lodge Ready for Harriman.

OFFICE FIXTURES PLACED

Telephone and Telegraph Communication Arranged and Every Evidence Points to Early Visit

of Magnate to the Coast.

ASHLAND, Or., Aug. 14 .- (Special.) -- E. H. Harriman will visit Pelican Bay Lodge, Southern Oregon, on his forthcoming visit to the Pacific Coast, if extensive preparations in the way of in-stalling a telegraph line to that point and fitting up the Lodge mean anything. Persistent rumors connect Harriman and the Southern Pacific with the recent purchase of that beautiful natural resort. Rush orders have been issued for mak-Rush orders have been issued for making the telegraph line from Thrail, a station of the Southern Pacific, just over the Oregon line, to Lodge, a distance of 70 miles. The telephone line between Thrail and Klamath Falls has been leased by the railroad company, batteries have been put in at Thrail and two main wires between Portland and San, Francisco have been cut in on. Telegraphones have been installed for the use of the patrons of the telephone line. A gang of linemen has begun stringing wires from Klamath Falls to Lodge, a distance of 26 miles. The entire line is expected to be ready for service tomorrow. General Superin-tendent of Telegraphs A. E. Roome and General Foreman Carmichael have been

directing operations at Thrall.

A carload of office furniture from New York, which came via Wend, Cal., billed to Pelican Bay Lodge, was received by railroad officials last week. It is expected that within a short time the railroad magnate, with a staff of telegraphers and stenographers and officials of the South ern Pacific Company, will make his ap-pearance at Pelican for a brief stay, coming by way of California.

POPE COMPANY HAS FAILED

Unable to Meet Obligations, It Goes Into Receivership.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Pope Manufacturing Company, one of the leading manufacturers of automobiles, went into the hands of a receiver today. The receivership, it is stated, is the out-come of the tightened money conditions. It is added, however, that the assets of the company amount to many

times it liabilities.
Albert I. Pope, son of Colonel A. A. Pope, was this afternon appointed receiver for the company by Federal Judge Dedge for the district of Mas-sachusetts. The McManus-Kelly Com-pany, of Toledo, were applicants for

the receivership.

The Pope Company has manufacturing plants in Enfield, Westfield, Mass., and Hagerstown, Md. The McManus-Kelly Company, of Toledo, has a claim against the property of the company at Hartford.

The latest financial statement of the Pope Manufacturing Company, published in June, places the current liabilities at \$2,009,000, with assets at \$10, 000,000. Of the current assets \$4,000,-000 is represented in material and products on hand, mostly automobiles.

THREE GO BACK TO WORK

(Continued from First Page.) are handling such but given them by the Western Union. If this business should be refused complaint would be made at once, I am sure, and thus far not an instance of the kind has been reported.'

The striking telegraphers on the contrary declare that railway telegraphers are not handling any commercial busines for the Western Union. Said one of the strikers last night:

"Whether or not Secretary Quick, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, issued the reported telegram instructing railway telegraphers to refuse to handle Western Union business, the men on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation and the Southern Pacific lines are not handling this class of business that the railroad telegraphers are heartily in sympathy with us and are on edge and will probably walk out should the slightest excuse arise for so doing, such, for instance, as an attempt to force them to handle this business or to go out of their way to assist the telegraph companies. There was much talk heard over the wires today with reference to the report that some of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation telegraph officials were assisting the Western Union. We expect to investigate this report and if we find that it is true we shall take the matter up with the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

The striking telegraphers became very indignant yesterday, when it was reported that A. D. Beamer, assistant superintendent, and W. O. Ashby, manager and chief operator of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation telegraph service, were assisting the Western Union. But it is learned that these two operators are not members of the Order of Rallway Telegraphers and were not infringing on the rules of the union by doing this work. At a meeting at Drew's Hall yesterday the commercial telegraphers adopted the report of a committee that had been named to prepare a list of the grievances to what is known as the "New York and demands for increased pay. In all essential details the schedule conforms essential details the schedule conforms schedule," prepared and submitted by President Small, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. During the afternoon the demands were submitted to the man-agers of the two telegraph companies in Portland. The requests of the men and the terms demanded follow.

We demand that all objections on the part of the Western Union Telegraph Company against its telegraphers affiliating themselves with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America be removed, and that discrimination because of such affiliation be discontinued.

discontinued.

That uniform hours for the several tricks in all offices, including branch offices, be adopted as follows:

Eight hours to constitute a day on day tricks.

Seven and one half to constitute a day on night tricks, including 30 minutes for lunch. Seven hours to constitute a day on split and late night tricks.

Seven hours to constitute a day for telegraphers working extra.

Five hours to constitute a day on Sunday.

Four hours to constitute a day on all legal holidays.

holidays.

The terms "day," "night," and "late aight" tricks to be construed as meaning the periods between 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., 5:50 P. M. and 8 A. M. respectively, provided that early night tricks shall not begin later than 7 P. M.

That no telegrapher be compelled to work

more than four and one-half hours consecu-tively without being allowed lunch relief. That reasonable time for necessary short re-lief be allowed. That all operators sending Associated Press Reports of 6000 words or over shall be paid a first-class salary. That lady operators shall be paid at the same ratio as men, according to their ability.

Increase of Salaries.

That there be a 15 per cent increase in the salaries, or commissions, as the case may be, of all operators. That the com-pany shall supply necessary typewriters of standard make and keep said typewriters in

there extra service is required as white telegraphers are available for such service, that they be given preference over telegraphers regularly employed on day, light or split tricks, and that both regular and extra telegraphers employed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies be given the preference over telegraphers employed by other firms or corporations.

extra telegraphers employed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies be given the preference over telegraphers employed by ether firms or corporations. That the disgraceful sanitary conditions of the Western Union local office be improved and kept good by renovation of the toilets, provision of disinfectants, necessary repairs and the furnishing of towels and soap for the benefit of the employes.

That heating facilities during Wintermonths be such that the room will not be continually filled with coal gas and soot, and that a fairly equal temperature be maintained in all parts of the room.

Resolutions thanking the Messenger

Resolutions thanking the Messenger Boys' Protective Union for their sympa-thy and assuring that organization of the assistance of the telegraphers in their strike, were also adopted at yesterday's

The commercial telegraphers have arranged for permanent headquarters at rooms 1 and 2. Esmond Hotel. President Branin and Secretary Morgan, of the local union, will be in charge and will direct the strike campaign from

The Telegraphers' Strike of '83

had been brewing for months in the early '80g broke loose on July 19, 1883, in an open rupture betwen the telegraph operators and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The first strike of the operators against the company occurred in January, 1870, and was precipitated by one Jacobs, an employe of the San Francisco office. The strike was a "sympathetic" one, there being no special grievances and no demands made to the company other than the reinstatement of Jacobs, who was discharged for cause. This strike was of short duration, the operators returning to their keys without accom-plishing their purpose. The strike of 1883 was more formid-

able and general, and lasted for more than three weeks, during which time speculative business was completely paralyzed and much loss ensued to the The operators at first received the support and sympathy of the public, but as time wore on they were severely rounded up by the press. The operators were again beaten by the ompany, but the former received some ecognition at the hands of their employers. Some radical operators accuse John Campbell, the president of the Telegraphers' Association, with conniving for their defeat, but this is probably an unfair conclusion. This strug-gle, however, showed a test of strength, and "the man behind" the "bar?" won, as usual.

Locally, I was manager of the Port-

land office, and was foolhardy enough to strike with the rest of the men. We had absolutely no grievance at this point and, like the present case, the strike was entirely "sympathetic." Of the twenty-odd employes in the

Portland office all quit, few returning to the business. We had but one route to the East at this time, and that was via San Francisco. It took from 10 to 12 days to get communication from Portland to New York, by mall, which makes quite a difference in the present age.

There are a number of youthful op-

erators, ever ready to have a little excitement, who apparently have grown restive and have precipitated the present crisis. The older heads would not

ountenance a strike.

The only operator that figured in the Portland strike in 1883 and who 's always labored with the operators in their struggles with the company. Most of the strikers in Portland are young blood, and are rejoicing in an opportunity to show their loyalty to the

What the outcome of the struggle will be is problematical, for it will cer-ter-ly be a survival of the fittest. The result of the strike of '83 was di-

rectly beneficial to the operators, inas-much as a large percentage of the telegraphers involved quit the business for-ever. The education they received in the telegraph field served them in good part, enabling them to fill more lucrative positions in other lines. Many became newspaper men and have been prominent ly identified with journalism; others be lawyers, doctors, with even a trio of ministers of the gospel to the credit of the striking contingency.

The ranks were quickly recruited with new blood. The strike had many humorous sides, many of the stories still being told around the operators' firesides to this

The telegraph husiness is one that has a great fascination to the young man, but he should quit it by the time he is 25 years of age. A longer stay at the key produces, in many cases, nervous ex-haustion, physical debility and a sort of timidity about entering any new field. It is not a business that improves with age; on the contrary, each succeeding year the operator deteriorates in value to the tele-

(Continued from First Page.) and I believe that the druggists are en-

titled to protection in this matter. Says Law Is Experiment.

"As this law has been amended to acommodate the unions, it might just as well be amended in other ways. If it were to be passed at all, it should have assed in its original form. In my opinion, however, this law is at best an experiment, and I do not know whether it will be a success or not. No other municipality has such a law and I think we ought to be careful and conservative." Cottel's amendment aroused a storm of protests and it was slain with the only

affirmative vote cast by its author. Nearly all of the Councilmen had agreed that the unions should be protected in the matter, and most of them declared the ordinance would not touch the unions, even without the amendment, but they were not willing to particularize in favor of any other interest. "If one

must go, all must go," they said. "If Cottel wants the drug trust pro tected, I would like to rise in behalf of the printing trust, the plumbers' trust, the wood trust and a few others," marked Bennett sarcastically. "If one trust is exempted, in the name of fairness, let us exempt them all. The only claim that any of the trusts make is that they are after a legitimate profitand they certainly get it. The committee threshed this out and I favor the ordinance as it stands."

"I am a member of the brick trust, but I don't stand for these amendments," asserted Wills. "At least one-half of the Council represents one trust or another. but if they are going to knock out one I favor treating all alike. I do not believe that this law will result in lower ing the price of wood or other commodities, but if we do not vote for it, thousands of people will say that prices would have been cut down, "if it had not been for those grafting Councilmen.' As for the brick trust, I'll say it is not really a trust. It simply has one general agent who handles all of its business for 3 per cent and guarantees all bills."

Vaughn Strongly Favors It.

Vaughn has been one of the most ardent supporters of the ordinance from the beginning and spoke strongly for it He said that the Councilmen should pass it, not because they feared public censure they did not, but because by so doing they would free the people from the grasp of robbing trade combinations.

"There is no clause in this ordinance that prevents anyone from securing a legitimate profit," declared Vaughn. "It is the illegitimate profit that we propose to do away with, and this measure will be effective in this way We have the grocers', druggists', plumbers', brick and coffin trusts, and perhaps others, represented here, but we should carry this ordinance because it is the right thing.

"How can you say that this would not be practicable when the local trusts clearly come under its provis ions? When the Portland Milling Company takes flour out and distributes it to Kellaher, Concannon and the resi of the grocers and says they must sell it at a certain price, the company certainly comes under the terms of this ordinance. When dealers in any line band together and say they and others must sell for one price and no other, it kills competition.'

Driscoll declared he was absolutely opposed to the ordinance, and Kellaher said he would vote against it, since the labor union amendment had been If the measure had not been changed, he said he would have sup-ported it. As Vaughn and Bennett had to leave the meeting a vote was called for and the ordinance carried.

The Belding ordinance was prepared

by City Attorney Kavanaugh and follows closely the Ohio state law. Six months in jail and a fine of \$500 is prowided for each violation of its provisions. It forbids all combinations for the restraint of trade, the fixing of prices, the giving of rebates and kindred practices.

Text of New Ordinance.

With the exception of the amendment relating to labor unions, the text of the bill follows in full: An ordinance to prevent trusts and com-

sinations in restraint of trade with The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful, within the City of Portland, for any person, firm partnership, corporation or any association or associations of persons to make, enter nto or knowingly assent to any agreement inderstanding, arrangement, contract, trust ool or combination, the object, purpose o ntent of which shall be: To restrain trade or commerce within

said city.

2. To limit or reduce the production, or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or any commodity produced or sold or offered for sale within said city. and unrestricted competition in the manufacture, transportation, production or sale of merchandise or produce or any commodity

Piano Seekers Decide Quickly

Thave you investigated this sale of splendid, new and wellknown pianos, offered to you at an actual sacrifice of 57 cents on the dollar?

I Do you realize that the list of makes is composed of the very best to be found in the piano world, and that the Eilers famous "Money Back Guarantee" accompanies every instrument?

To you appreciate the fact that instead of \$500 you pay now only \$285; instead of \$400 you pay now only \$228; instead of \$300 you pay now only \$171; instead of \$200 you pay now only \$114? Do you fully realize that these values have never before been duplicated in the history of piano selling in this city?

57 Cents

on the Dollar

And do you realize that the sale is rapidly nearing its

In conclusion, let us impress, with greatest earnestness, the advisability of investigating this opportunity immediately. Come today or this evening. You will find, without any doubt, that this is the chance, by far more favorable than any you could have anticipated, whereby your musical hopes and pleasures may now become reali-

The House of Highest Quality



Biggest, Busiest And Best Of All

353 WASHINGTON STREET CORNER OF PARK

SAN FRANCISCO - SEATTLE - TACOMA - SPOKANE

(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)

canufactured, transported, bought or sold

within said city.

4. To fix or establish a standard price or figure for the purchase or sale of any articl commodity, merchandise or produce intend-ed for sale, barter, use or consumption within the said city whereby the price of the same to the public shall be in any way increased or controlled.

5. To bind themselves not to sell, dispose of or transport within said city any article or commodity for public trade, use or con-sumption below a common standard figure or fixed price, or to keep the price of such article or commodity, or the transporta-tion, of the same within said city at a fixed or graduate figure, or to, in any manner, establish or settle the price of such article or commodity, or the transportation of the same within the said city between or among themselves and others so as to directly or indirectly preclude or interfere with a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or any purchasers or con-sumers in the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity within said city, r to unite their interests in the sale or

transportation of any such article or com-modity that its price within said city may be in any manner affected. 6. To preclude the sale of any article or ommodity to the consumers or merchants or leaders of said city, or to restrict or limit the sale to any certain person or persons, over thousands of acres at a great loss the sale to any certain person or persons, or to any certain corporation or associa- to cattlemen.

tions of persons, or any article, commodity

sold within said city.

7. To refund or rebate to any member of or party to such unlawful agreement, understanding, arrangement, contract, trust, pool or combination, any part of the purchase any person within said city not a member of or party to such unlawful agreement, un

Sec. 2. Any person or persons who shall, as principal, manager, director, agent, serv ant, employe or in any other capacity vio ordinance, shall be punished by a fine of nolless than \$500 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the City Jall not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, and each day's violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

Serious Charge Against Herders.

BAKERSFIELD, Aug. 14.—Govern-ment Agent C. H. Fellers today swore to complaints against Antone Abermee and Yokum Meton, French sheep-herd-

ROGUE RIVER Apple Orchard

Cost of Orchard and planting, (1907) -Value, 1911, - \$6000 Value, 1908, - \$3000 Value, 1909, - 4000 Value, 1912, -Value, 1910, - 5000 Value, 1913, -10,000 Value, 1914, - -1,000 Profits from fruit, 1913, Profits from fruit, 1914, Profits from fruit, 1915, Profits from fruit, 1916, Profits from fruit, 1917, Total Value Received, 10 years, \$28,500 Gain in 10 years, - -\$25,750 \$1000 CASH-BALANCE ON EASY TERMS

This table is based on existing conditions. For further particulars address

Rogue River Orchard Investment Co.

Desk 1, MEDFORD, OREGON

Operators employed by this Company having, without notice and without good reason, left their positions to indulge in a sympathetic strike, the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company offers permanent positions, with good salaries and protection, to com-

Telegraphers Wanted

petent operators who apply to J. ANNAND, Manager, Portland, Oregon.

Does Not Color Hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor, as now made from our new improved formula, does not stain or color the hair even to the slightest degree.

Gray hair, white hair, light hair is not made a shade darker. But this new preparation certainly does stop falling hair. No question about it.

The New Kind

Does not change the color of the hair

J. C. AYER CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Lowell, Mass.