# 'EXECUTIVE' ROOMS ASSIGNED TO GLYNN

## Clash Between New Governor and Old Expected at Any Time.

## SULZER KEEPS CHAMBERS

**Acting Official Issues Statement in Which He Tells Public That Political Chaos Must Soon Come to an End.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Martin H. Glynn was officially recognized as Acting Governor of the state by the board of trustees of public buildings late today, when new rooms in the capitol were designated as "the executive chamber" for his use. The assembly parlor and a committee room were set aside as the Acting Governor's quarters. They are situated on the third floor, while the executive offices to which Governor Sulzer still clings are on the floor below.

As his first act after moving into the new offices, Mr. Glynn issued a statement outlining his policy. In part the statement says:

"I do not intend to employ a temporary occupancy of the Governorship for the purpose of partisan warfare.

**Co-Operation Is Asked.**

"Under me, as Acting Governor, there will be no political earthquakes and no factional reprisals.

"I have no intention of removing departmental heads for mere political reasons. I purpose discharging by sworn obligations for the best interests of the public.

"I ask the hearty co-operation of all state officials and all good citizens to help bring order out of chaos in the state government until the court of impeachment shall have rendered a verdict.

"No act of mine will compound the present confusion. Official chaos must end and the affairs of the state proceed as if no impeachment proceedings were pending. Until the court of impeachment renders its decision I intend to do only such things as may be necessary for the smooth running of the business of the state."

An immediate clash of authority between the rival Governors may follow Mr. Glynn's action of today. He announced that he will call upon the executive clerical staff, which so far has remained loyal to Governor Sulzer, for any service which may be needed. As an attempt at dismissal will follow the refusal of any employe to obey either claimant of the Governorship, it is predicted that a conflict which offers possibilities of bringing the situation to a head may be precipitated at any time.

As Governor Sulzer approached the capitol steps today on his way from the executive mansion three stalwart young men turned around to stare at him.

"Are you here to assault me?" the Governor asked.

"Why in the world should we want to assault you?" replied one of the young men, in astonishment. "We are simply looking around—just sightseers."

**Executive's Fears Quieted.**

The executive, his fears quieted, shook hands nervously with the trio and walked quickly up the steps to the executive chamber.

Sulzer is said to have had several warnings of a projected plan to have him attacked by gangsters or kidnaped.

The New York State Legislature adopted today a concurrent resolution providing for a week's adjournment of both houses. They will meet on August 27 at 8:30 P. M.

## 50-HOUR WEEK IS URGED

(Continued From First Page.)

of the employers. Mr. Roberts vehemently declared himself for an eight-hour day for women employes, and took an even more emphatic stand for 6 o'clock closing. He asserted that it was not only wrong in principle but actually injurious to the health of women employes to have to work at night.

Mr. Roberts was the only member of the conference who voted against the recommendation that 8 hours and 20 minutes should constitute a maximum day's work. He held out unyieldingly for eight hours flat and 48 hours a week.

**Employe Favors Longer Day.**

The change from eight hours a day, or a total of 48 in one week, to 8 hours and 20 minutes a day, or 50 hours a week, was made on the motion of Miss Helen Dinneen, a worker in Roberts' Brothers store, and representative of the employes on the commission. The motion as first made by Will H. Woodward, a representative of the employers, was for eight hours a day and 48 hours a week.

Miss Dinneen hoved to amend this to the figures finally adopted in order to conform with the hours of labor for minor girl employes, as fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission. Miss Gladys Rogers, also a representative of the employes, seconded her amendment.

Only Mr. Roberts voted "No" when the amended recommendation was put up for passage by T. D. Honeyman, as representative for the public, who acted as chairman.

**Two Questions Submitted.**

At its last meeting on July 23, 1913, the conference had recommended to the Industrial Welfare Commission that $9.25 a week should be the minimum wage for adult women employes of mercantile establishments. Last night there were two questions for the conference to determine. As formulated by the Industrial Welfare Commission, they were:

"What are the maximum hours of work in mercantile establishments consistent with the health and efficiency of the employes?" and,

"Is the employment of women at night work in mercantile establishments reasonable and consistent with their welfare?"

Miss Clara Southwick, of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers' League, was an interested spectator at the conference. She was asked about conditions in Boston retail stores.

**Closing Early at Boston.**

"At present practically none of the larger and better stores keep open after 5:30 o'clock," she explained. "The regular hours generally are from 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M."

She said further that few of the downtown Boston stores were open Saturday nights or at nights during the Christmas holidays, but that this did not apply to the smaller stores in the suburbs.

She said, in response to a question, that many of the stores, however, did not give a full hour off for lunch.

Amedee M. Smith, representing the Welfare Commission, asked I. N. Lipman the hours in his store.

"From 8:30 to 5:30," said Mr. Lipman, "with a full hour for lunch. On Saturdays from 9:15 to 9:15, with one hour for lunch and one for dinner."

**Early Shopping Unpopular.**

"If we could get the people to shop in the mornings," Mr. Lipman went on, in answer to a question from Mrs. Henry Russell Talbot as to whether it wouldn't be practicable to close every night, "it would be easier all around. But they won't."

At this point Mr. Roberts spoke up. "I can sum up all my views in a very few words," he said.

"I think that Saturday night work is quite unnecessary from the employers' point of view. The work can all be done in eight hours, and it should be done in eight hours. And as for night work being detrimental to the health of anyone, there can't be a doubt of it.

"This night shopping is all a matter of habit. We used to keep open till 11:30 o'clock Saturday nights, and there was a rush at 11 o'clock, just as there now is at 9 o'clock.

**Night Habit Declared Bad.**

"Now what's the necessity of working at night? It's a bad habit the store people have got into, and the public, too. It isn't necessary, for instance, to buy a hat at 9 P. M., when you can buy it at 9 in the morning."

Mrs. Talbot asked if all the shopping couldn't be done in daytime. Mr. Roberts answered that it could, easily. He said Saturday night closing was the rule virtually in every other large city.

"The leading merchants have always told the Consumers' League they would close if the others would close," commented Miss K. L. Trevitt, a representative of the public. "If they were all made to close by law it would work a hardship on no one."

"I've always said that," said Mr. Roberts.

W. P. Olds, of Olds, Wortman & King, objected to several assertions made by Mr. Roberts. He said, also, that the public wanted Saturday night shopping.

"It so happens," said he, that we lose sight of the great outside. We tried it in our store earnestly for six years to see if we couldn't do something. The great outside doesn't care a rap for the Consumers' League or for early closing. The great outside wants to be able to get a particular thing when it wants it.

"As far as the stores are concerned, they are entirely willing to adopt banking hours; five hours a day. I would prefer that myself. But we want it to be unanimous. Now, this law is to apply only to stores that employ women. Others are not included. This simply means that the business of the stores that employ many women would be affected most, and it would go to other stores employing no women, or so few as not to make any difference.

**Advantage Held Possible.**

"Take us, for instance," he continued. "We sell men's clothing, hats, furnishings, groceries, etc. If we close on Saturday night the clothing, the hat, the furnishing and the grocery stores that employ no women can absorb this business on Saturday night.

"If you close up all the stores, all right. But you must make it unanimous, or it is not fair."

Mr. Olds said the Saturday night business had been established by custom, and reasonable custom, and that it was a convenience to the public.

"We kept closed for six years on Saturday nights," he explained, "and while we did this the labor unions were writing to our competitors thanking them for remaining open! We must remember that there are thousands of wage-earners who like to shop with their wives, and for whom Saturday night is the only available time. If we keep open until 9 o'clock Saturday night, it is not going to hurt the health of anyone, if they work under proper sanitary conditions."

Mr. Olds said that he wished the Commission to understand that he was in favor of short hours and early closing, but that justice must be done first.

"And there can be no justice," he added, "where one concern with a few women must close, while another without women shall not."

**Fairness of Test Questioned.**

Amedee Smith took exception to the experience of Mr. Olds' firm with 6 o'clock closing as pointing to any lesson whatever. He insisted that the refusal of other firms to close at the same time nullified any value it might have had as a fair test.

Miss Helen Dinneen was asked her views as an employe. "I agree with Mr. Roberts," she answered emphatically. "I think we must educate our people gradually to day shopping and 6 o'clock closing. Six o'clock should be the latest."

"As far as health is concerned," she said later, "it certainly is not a healthy thing for girls to have to work nights for a whole week at Christmas time."

Miss Gladys Rogers agreed with her associate. Mrs. J. W. Mackey, the employes' third, representative, made a talk.

"Eight hours a day is plenty for a girl to work," said she. "I know of many cases where girls go home to dinner and are too tired to do anything but lie down.

**Shift of Long Day Suggested.**

"If we must have one longer day in the week, I think Saturday is the worst one we could get. Why couldn't it be Monday or Tuesday? By Saturday the girls have worked a whole week without rest and are tired, and I have noticed that customers are inclined to be tired and peevish, too.

"Moreover," she continued, "if a girl works late Saturday night she is often too tired to get up and go to church Sunday. Most girls have some religion and would like to go to church."

After Will H. Woodward had declared himself warmly in favor of an eight-hour day and 6 o'clock closing both recommendations were made.

Restaurants are not included as "Mercantile establishments" in the recommendations.

## PORTLANDER TAKES BRIDE

**Frank S. Glover Wins Bride in Miss Pompe, of Vancouver.**

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—One of the most fashionable of the season's weddings here was that tonight which made Miss Grace Pompe, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Pompe, the bride of Frank S. Glover, of Portland. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents on East Tenth street and was followed by a large reception. Rev. H. S. Templeton officiated at the ceremony.

Miss Pearl Pompe, sister of the bride acted as maid of honor and Harley Garchwaite, of Portland was best man.

The young couple left late tonight for the Coast on their wedding trip and will be at home in Portland at 239 East 56 street after October 1.

## SISTER OF CHARITY PASSES

**Mary Hyacinthe, Aged 70, Dies at House of Providence.**

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Sister Mary Hyacinthe, 70 years old, died at the House of Providence here last night. She had been here since 1863, coming from Canada two years after she entered the religious life. The funeral will be held Friday morning at 9 o'clock in the chapel at the House of Providence.

While the earlier years of her life were passed in work among the Indians, of late years she had been seeking help for the orphans cared for by the Sisters of Charity of Providence. Two sisters, Sister Mary Rosalie and Sister Isadore, of the convent here, and a brother in Canada, survive.

# GOOD ROADS URGED BY TWO GOVERNORS

## Co-operation Is Keynote of Rally in Session at Eureka, California.

## BOND MOVEMENT LAUNCHED

**People of Three Pacific Coast States Must Work Together to Insure Good Highways, Says Hiram Johnson.**

EUREKA, Cal., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—With Governor Ernest Lister, of Washington, presiding, three state's good roads rally opened sessions this morning, striking upon the necessity of co-operation among states as well as among counties and communities, as its keynote. The upkeep of road systems and the inefficiency of some of the work done was touched upon.

Mayor W. S. Clark, of Eureka, opened the rally by introducing Governor Johnson, of California, who spoke with regard to the California $18,000,000 system now under construction, closing with an appeal to the people of all the Pacific states to join in a movement for a great Pacific highway system to be built by Washington, Oregon and California acting together. Governor Johnson announced Governor Lister as chairman, and Washington's Governor then spoke on the "Necessity of Good Roads."

**Roads Next to School.**

"To my mind," said Governor Lister, "good roads rank second only to good schools when it comes to the material development and intellectual refinement of all of the people of any section."

He argued for permanent roads, and pointed out the fallacy of temporary work.

Captain J. Rupert Foster, of Marysville, Cal., spoke on "Linking Up the Pacific Coast States," advocating the necessity of good roads in order to properly accomplish this purpose.

Dr. J. D. Bullitt, of San Jose, spoke on "County and Inter-County Roads," and created a sensation with his attack on the present inefficient system of maintaining roads in California. Dr. Bullitt spoke chiefly on California road questions, but was of opinion that every state learns sooner or later that the road problem is not in building, but in maintaining roads.

**Results Justify Work.**

At the afternoon session B. F. Lynip, of Alturas, Cal., spoke on combined state and county road building. He strongly favored the building of roads by states, and maintained that the results which are to follow in California will justify this confidence. He declared that if California's highway had been completed prior to the last election Johnson would now be Vice-President.

Favoring bonding as the means, M. B. Johnson, of San Mateo, spoke on the means of raising money for good roads.

Colonel C. M. Hammond, of Lake County, and C. M. Edwards, of Weaverville, were the concluding speakers of the afternoon session, dealing with local topics.

This evening a mass meeting was addressed by Governors Lister and Johnson, and a $1,000,000 bonding movement for this county was launched.

# GEARHART LINKS BUSY

**WOMEN QUALIFY WITH MRS. GILLISON TAKING HONORS.**

**Exhibition Matches and Preliminaries for Men Among Events on Today's Schedule.**

GEARHART PARK, Or., Aug. 20.—(Special.) — The annual Gearhart golf tourney opened this morning on the links at Hotel Gearhart-by-the Sea with the largest list of entries yet recorded, something which has been true every year. The play today was the qualifying rounds for women, and the scores were erratic because of a high wind.

Mrs. J. Gillison made the best score of the day in the women's play, making the course in 95.

Scores in women's preliminaries: Mrs. J. Gillison 95, Mrs. W. D. Skinner 98, Mrs. E. C. Shevlin 100, Mrs. D. H. Moss 100, Mrs. G. A. Dougherty 101, Mrs. O. W. J. Burns 107, Mrs. L. H. Hoffman 110, Mrs. D. Honeyman 112, Miss Virginia Burns 115, Mrs. J. W. Lothrop 115, Miss Louise Burns 119, Miss E. Jackson 122, Mrs. George Sanborn 122, Mrs. George Marshall 124, Miss Jean McKenzie 124 and Miss Lesley Smith 125.

The programme for tomorrow:

Men's exhibition match play—H. B. Davis vs. Robert Prescott, C. H. Davis, Jr. vs. C. H. Lewis, D. W. McGregor vs. N. E. Ayer and R. C. Ashbury vs. J. Wilhelm.

First flight of qualifying round—M. K. Bonter vs. Ellis Bragg, C. Wernecke vs. Robert Livingstone, Jr., E. Whitney vs. J. Burns and G. Sanborne vs. P. Cookingham.

Second flight—W. J. Burns vs. H. C. Wiseman, H. Wells vs. L. Hodson, J. D. Hart vs. Robert Livingstone, Jr., and A. A. McDonnell vs. L. H. Hoffman.

Women's championships—Mrs. Gillison vs. Mrs. Honeyman, Mrs. Dougherty vs. Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Shevlin vs. Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Hoffman vs. Mrs Skinner.

First flight, women's match play—Miss G. Burns vs. Mrs. L. Smith, Mrs. Sanborn vs. Miss Johnson, Miss L. Burns vs. Mrs. Marshall and Miss Jean McKenzie vs. Mrs. Lothrop.

## DIGGS IS FOUND GUILTY

(Continued From First Page.)

ed from curiosity by her sisters, who screened her emotion.

Diggs senior took it heavily, with a stolid stoicism.

The case went to the jury late this afternoon, with no attempt by the defense to prove that Diggs did not transport Marsha Warrington across the state line from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nev., and that he did not live with her there for three days as man and wife.

These acts, it was admitted, had been committed, but they did not constitute a violation of the Mann white slave traffic act, because they had not been done with an immoral intent. The trip to Reno had been half an accident. If Diggs and Marsha Warrington, with F. Drew Caminetti and Lola Norris, their companions, had not missed an earlier train they would have remained in the state and, though their offense against morality would have remained the same, they would not have transgressed a Federal statute, was the contention.

"This defendant," asserted the Government, "did not deny on the stand the truth of the essential facts we have shown here. He had to admit them all. The defendant in a criminal case usually relies on the presumption of his innocence, but this defendant relied on his own depravity and licentiousness."

In seeking to establish that the trip was not premeditated and that the two girls had not been induced to take it by threats of scandal on one hand and promises of marriage on the other, Diggs willingly testified to his own misconduct and the embarrassments, domestic and business, into which it had led him.

His counsel, in summing up the evidence, did not palliate these acts.

**Counsel Dwells on Motive.**

"Paint the defendant as you will—a monster, if you please," argued Robert Devlin, his senior attorney, "but tell me what motive he would have had in going out of the state for the purpose of accomplishing those things already accomplished. Counsel may characterize him as they please, and I may not differ with them. They say his act was shameless, and I may feel the same way about it, but it isn't white slavery."

This was the whole argumentative substance of the defense. There remained the rhetorical and the emotional appeals, and of course they were not neglected. The girls were blamed for tempting the men. They were called willing accomplices in what evil had been done and the wisdom of trusting a woman loved and scorned when she bears witness against the lover who has discarded her was called into question.

**Tears Wrung From Women.**

A plea that Diggs be allowed to return to his wife and family and to restore himself in the esteem of his friends and business associates was so effectively made by Nathan Coghlan that it drew tears from Mrs. Anthony Caminetti, the mother of the co-defendant, and had many of the other women in the courtroom dabbing at their eyes. The two injured wives, who had testified for the defendant after hearing the most damaging evidence from his own lips, sat immobile.

In view of the contention of the defense that no criminally immoral purpose had been proved, the interpretation of the statute by the Judge was awaited with much interest. On this point he said in part:

"The act, so far as here involved, provides in substance that any person who shall knowingly transport . . . in interstate commerce any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose . . . shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished as therein provided.

"The term 'interstate commerce,' so far as here involved, means transportation from one state to another.

"As I have hertofore intimated to you during the course of this trial, it is immaterial what the character of the two girls involved in these charges was at the time of the acts charged. The act denounces the carrying in interstate commerce for the immoral purposes specified, of any woman or girl, . . . regardless of whether the girl or woman who is the subject of his act be lewd or chaste, or whether or not he has himself previously had intercourse with her.

"Where a defendant takes the witness stand, his evidence is to be judged by the same rules which are applied in determining the credibility of any other witness. . . . If it appears that the defendant has suggested to or attempted to induce any witness in this case to give evidence as to the facts in controversy in any respect not in accordance with the truth . . . you may and should take such attempts into consideration in determining the guilt of the defendant."

**Reason for Instruction Evident.**

This positive instruction went directly to the testimony of Nellie Barton, a friend of Marsha Warrington, who testified that Diggs and his attorney, Charles S. Harris, of Sacramento, induced her to coach Miss Warrington in the testimony she should give, promising her marriage if she did as they wished and imprisonment otherwise. The defense did not contradict this evidence.

"The evidence is all before you," concluded the court, "and it is for you to say where the truth rests. The defendant has taken the stand in his own behalf and so far as his testimony tends to cover the transaction involved in the charges against him, it is somewhat at variance with that of the two girls. . . . The testimony of the defendant, however, does not cover the entire transaction, as testified to by the two girls. After testifying to the relations between himself and Caminetti and these girls down to the Sunday night on which the evidence of the Government tends to show the trip to Reno was taken, he stops short and has given none of the incidents of that trip, contenting himself with merely referring to it as having been taken. This was the defendant's privilege, but in passing upon the evidence you have a right to take this omission of the defendant into consideration . . . since it is a legitimate inference that could he have explained the incriminating evidence against him he would have done so.

**Defense Makes Objections.**

"If you find these girls were taken to Reno by the defendant in the manner charged, then the only question remaining is as to the intent with which they were so taken. . . . There is a homely adage that actions speak louder than words; and the truth of this is quite as applicable to judicial inquiries as in the ordinary affairs of life.

"And even if you find that the defendant and his companion, Caminetti, were actuated in their departure or flight from Sacramento by a fear of exposure or arrest, but that nevertheless in taking these two girls along there existed the intention to subject them to the immoral purposes charged, the defendant is guilty. If that immoral purpose was one factor in inducing him to leave Sacramento and take these girls with him, it matters not that he may have also been actuated by his fears or other consideration moving him to take that trip. He would nevertheless be guilty."

The defense took exception to the charge in general and to specific instructions.

## TWO MEN REPORT HOLDUP

**Case of Pens, Valued at $800, Is Missing Also.**

Frank Travers, of 33 Fifth street North, reported to the police that he was help up and robbed of $12 at about 11:40 o'clock last night at Ninth and Everett streets.

Clarence Newman reported that he was held up by two men and robbed of $28 at the end of the East Moreland street-car line. He said they took from him his coat, which contained the money. He lives at Shelby and State streets in Berkeley addition.

J. E. King reported that he left a suitcase containing 300 fountain pens, valued at about $800, in a drugstore at Second and Alder streets during the day and when he returned last night for it, it was gone.

**$46,000 Paid for Seat.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Sale of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for $46,000 was reported today. The price represents an advance of $5000 over the last previous transfer, and is $9000 above the season low price, which established a low record for more than a decade.

Since the improvement in business on the Stock Exchange during the last few weeks a number of offers of seats have been withdrawn.


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# RIOT NOT JUSTIFIED

## Daniels Orders Punished Tars in Seattle Disturbance.

## CIVILIANS ARE DENOUNCED

**Notwithstanding Unprovoked Assault on Men Engaged in Service of Flag, Retaliation Cannot Be Condoned, Says Secretary.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Secretary Daniels has directed the punishment of the sailors of the Pacific reserve fleet who participated in the destruction of the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialists' property in Seattle, July 17-18, if they can be identified, though he severely condemned the civilians who abused the sailors and the American flag.

The Secretary's action today was based on a report by a board of investigation, headed by Commander Thomas Washington. The board found that for some time before the rioting at Seattle there had been attacks on the flag, the Government, and particularly on the Army and Navy in Pacific seaport cities by persons calling themselves members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and to some extent by so-called Socialists.

**Civil Authorities Blamed.**

The civil authorities, the report said, allowed speakers to harangue crowds and engender ill feeling, resulting in the attack on the soldiers and the two sailors July 17.

This led to the burning and destruction of property on the following night.

The board placed direct responsibility for the action of the crowd, led by civilians and including only a small proportion of enlisted men, on the failure of the police force to prevent the destruction of property because of their sympathy with the purposes of the crowd.

Furthermore, the board expressed the opinion that the rioting was attributable to general sentiment against the Industrial Workers of the World and the criticism of the press, and that the presence of enlisted men was used to serve the purpose of accomplishing of an end which the better element of people desired and the press encouraged.

**Retaliation Not Justified.**

In passing on this report, which was transmitted by Rear Admiral Reynolds, Secretary Daniels declared that while the conduct of those who denounced and assaulted soldiers was most reprehensible and deserving condemnation, "their violent language, unprovoked assault on soldiers and lawlessness does not justify retaliation in kind."

The Secretary recalled his statement in a speech in Seattle that obedience to authorities and respect for the flag must precede any reforms. He expressed regret that the sailors had permitted themselves to forget their duty to uphold the law which they had sworn to uphold, and added that their conduct in Seattle was against the naval regulations and could not be condoned or allowed to go without punishment.

Admiral Reynolds was directed to have the Secretary's letter read on the ships of the fleet and to have the men engaged in the affair punished in such a manner as the Admiral may judge is adequate for the offense.

So far as yet none of the sailors participating in the affair have been identified.

**FUTILITY OF ORDER IS FELT**

**Rear-Admiral Reynolds Appends Direction to Commanders.**

SEATTLE, Aug. 20. — Rear-Admiral Alfred Reynolds, in transmitting Secretary Daniels' letter, appends a direction to commanders of all ships of the Pacific reserve fleet to read the Secretary's statement at muster, but adds that, inasmuch as it has been impossible to obtain proof of the participation of any specified man in the demonstration, it will be impracticable to attempt any punishment.

## EYESORE PUBLICLY RAZED

**Warrenton Citizens Gather to See Dilapidated Building Go.**

WARRENTON, Or., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—A dilapidated building that 12 years ago was used as the machine shops of the Warrenton -Seaside Railway, was wrecked tonight voluntarily by the young men of this city in response to an appeal from the women. This building had become an eyesore to the inhabitants, and the owner, who had long since moved away, assured the women that they could tear it down if they wished.

Practically the whole town was at the wrecking, after which an excellent lunch was served, followed by a dance. During the evening the women agreed to organize a civic club, and a meeting for that purpose will be held shortly.

## PICTURES MADE NATURAL

**Twenty-Four Employed to Produce Sound in Films to Show Sunday.**

Twenty-four persons are employed in the exhibition company of the International Mechanical Motion Picture Company which opens a week's engagement Sunday at the Peoples Theater.

Every member of the organization is a sound-producer. Thus, while the pictures are being filmed off on the screen sounds will be heard that transport the spectator to the spot the picture was taken.

Scientific and educational subjects portrayed by the International Mechanical Company in Seattle created a furore, and the Seattle papers commented on the unique mechanical and lighting effects.

So unusual is the life-like series of sounds, or rather the continuous sound that accompanies each film, that at Seattle the audience time and time again burst into cheers.

## MANY HEAR FIREMEN BAND

**Council Crest Resembles County Fair During Concert.**

Council Crest looked more like a county fair last night than staid old Council Crest looks on ordinary nights. From early in the evening to late at night the crowds kept coming and going and the resort for most of the time was jammed.

The occasion was the concert given by the Firemen's Band to help raise part of the necessary fund of $1500 required to pay the expenses of the Firemen's Band to National Convention of Fire Chiefs in New York, September 1-6. The various concessions at the Crest last night donated a percentage toward the band fund of from 10 to 60 per cent.

Saturday the band will go to Tacoma, where it will give a concert that evening.


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