PAINTERS AT WORK

Strikers Show Willingness to Take Up Their Brushes.

ARBITRATION PLAN PUT OFF

Business Men Hopeful the Strike Will Settle Itself—President Beach Delays Appointment of Board of Trade Committee.

Appointment of a committee to arbitrate the strike and lockout in the building trades has been postponed. The painters, whose strike is the keystone of the trouble, show a willingness to return to work. Members of the Painters' Union are going back to their trade every day. Business men who have been working for an adjustment of the dispute now hope that the strike will settle itself without arbitration.

So many painters desire to resume work that they will probably raise a loud voice at the weekly meeting of their union tomorrow night. Many of them wanted a special meeting Monday, but the officers of their organization would not call it. The union leaders are striving with might and main to keep their forces together. They are succeeding very well, indeed. But some of their followers are driven by necessity to earn a livelihood, and the bosses are putting several union men to work every day. All the leading bosses have from six to 15 men each, some of whom were members of unions. It is reported that not infrequently union men take work secretly in order to provide subsistence for their families. All this is strenuously denied by the strike leaders, who use every means in their power to keep their followers in line.

The arbitration scheme has been put off also, because the bosses will not take up with it. They declare themselves so strongly on this point that there is no doubt about the firmness of their determination.

R. Livingstone, president of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday appointed J. E. Haseltine, of J. E. Haseltine & Co., and Walter J. Honeyman, of Honeyman & McBride, to represent that organization on the arbitration board. F. E. Beach, president of the Board of Trade, has not yet appointed anybody to represent that body. It is understood from men who have conferred with him that he will not choose anybody for several days yet, perhaps not at all, and at least not until the strike has taken a new turn for the worse.

Union Men Eager to Work.

The union men are eager to earn money again. They would accept almost any terms to end their dispute if they could keep their colors flying and not appear to the public as surrendering.

If the painters' strike can be terminated, it is believed that the sawmills and dealers in materials would remove their lockout which bears so heavily on the carpenters. The Carpenters' Union has declared the master builders "unfair," but its members are working for the masters, and even with nonunion men, though the union leaders try strenuously to prevent such mingling of workmen. In some cases union carpenters, when discovered working with nonunion men, have surrendered their membership in the union. The carpenters tried Tuesday night to have the Federated Trades boycott the master builders. The debate over the question was quite warm, and conservative influences ruled. The question was postponed until the meeting next Tuesday night.

The main issue in the contest has been recognition of the unions. This is what the unions have striven for and what the bosses have striven against. The bosses at one time offered to arbitrate the question of wages, but not the question whether they should hire union men to the exclusion of nonunion. The unions refused this offer. A week later they proposed to accept the offer, but the bosses declined to make it a second time, alleging that arbitration in any form whatever meant recognition of the union, and that recognition they could not and would not concede. The bosses kept on this ground of argument and have steadfastly refused to move from it. They say they bear no ill-will against their union employes, since they believe the men have been induced by their leaders against their will to engage in a strike.

Dispute Not Over Wages.

Therefore, the dispute is not over wages. The bosses would probably be willing to pay $3.50 a day minimum wages to painters and carpenters, provided they should not have to recognize the unions. Many of them have said as much. Some contractors are paying capable men as much as $4 a day.

The contest yet is a very stubborn one. The union leaders have worked hard to quiet their impatient followers, some of whom they have sent out of the city to get work. They still deny that they are weakening in any way whatever. "We have been very conservative in this contest," said H. G. Greene, business agent of the Building Trades Council, yesterday. "We have done nothing of which we are ashamed, and we are entitled to the respect and consideration of the public."

The problem with the strikers seems to be, "How to end the contest so as to preserve the reputation of their organization." They would be grateful for any opportunity to solve this problem.

How About Boycott on Fair.

A similar problem confronts the Federated Trades Council as to the boycott of the Lewis and Clark Fair. There is no doubt whatever that influential members of the council regret the boycott. They have been heard to say that much. They would be glad to see some avenue open to them which they could follow so as to rescind their resolutions against the Exposition. They realize that the boycott has cost them dearly in loss of public sympathy. They would welcome an offer from the Fair directors to hire only union men. The directors thus far have not made up their minds on this question. Powerful interests will work on them to prevent this concession. A proposal to give union men employment when there was work to do would encounter no opposition. But a proposal to hire union men exclusively and to discriminate against men simply because they are not members of labor organizations would be resisted.

"If the directors make such an agreement," declared a prominent master builder, "I won't pay in another cent to the Fair, that I won't. And there are others like me. If the directors wish to hire union men, well and good. But if they are going to exclude free American citizens who don't belong to unions, well, they can have the Fair. I don't want any of it."

Laborers Also Want to Work.

Mortarmen and brickhandlers desire to get back to work also. The Building Trades Council has ordered them back, but they are controlled in their union by the cement-workers and by Walking Delegate Smith. Smith has called them off every job he could. They resumed work on the brick building at Fourth and Glisan streets, Monday, but Smith made them quit, and the bricklayers, who have no grievance, had to quit too, because they had no men to supply bricks and mortar. The mortarmen and brickhandlers don't like the way they are controlled against their own interests and against the order of the Building Trades Council, and it is not unlikely that they will form a separate union of their own.

LAST LAUNDRY TO CLOSE.

United States Announces Intention, but Makes Disclaimer.

The United States Laundry Company yesterday issued an announcement to the effect that its plant will suspend operations as soon as the work at present contracted for is completed. It is believed that this will insure the running of the plant for a day or two longer, after which time every steam laundry in the city will have closed down.

The company's announcement is as follows:

"Portland, May 12.—The United States laundry has decided to suspend operation for a while, after the work on hand has been cleaned up. We are forced to make this stand on account of a combination of circumstances.

"We wish it to be understood that we are not causing any lockout of our employes, for any reason, and feel that the Laundry Workers' Union has acted fairly with us and we have also tried to do our best with all concerned.

"We have never recognized the Laundry Workers' Union nor the Portland Laundrymen's Association, and as far as possible we shall try to conduct an independent laundry.

"JAMES M. FINLEY."

HIS FOOTING "UNFAIR."

Nonunion Labor Will Build President's Platform.

The platform on which President Roosevelt will eulogize the memory of Lewis and Clark will be built by nonunion carpenters, unless the contractor can be induced to hire union men. But any effort to induce the contractor to do so will cost lots of effort, because he is James Marshall, one of the most strenuous members of the "unfair" Master Builders' Association and one of the sharpest thorns in the side of the Carpenters' Union.

Marshall will begin building the platform in a day or two. It will be at City Park, where the President will lay the base of the Lewis and Clark monument, deliver an address in memory of the first explorers of the Oregon Country and formally launch the centennial celebration of 1905.

Marshall had the plans of the platform in his pocket yesterday. "Here they are," he said, exhibiting them. "I'm going to employ the best men I can find, whether they are members of the union or not. See that building?" pointing to a tall frame structure which he was putting up at the foot of Fourth street. "Eight nonunion carpenters are employed there. I don't have any spite at unions. I'm not working against unions, but against their abuses."

MUST ANSWER BY FRIDAY.

Draymen Must Respond to Demands of Team Drivers' Union.

The Teamdrivers' Union has allowed the draymen until next Friday to grant their demand for higher wages. The advance demanded is from $2.50 to $2.75 per day. In May, 1901, a similar demand brought the wages of teamsters up from $2.00 to $2.25 per day. In May, 1902, they secured another advance to $2.50. The union terms further require the recognition of the union to the extent that only members of that organization shall be employed, and that, when union men are not available, those who are employed must join the union.

The draymen have replied in a letter to the union that they cannot accede to the new demands, because the condition of business does not permit it.

The teamsters held a meeting last night. Some of them are strongly against a strike. Further negotiation will be tried in order to avert trouble.

MOURNS LOSS OF $165.

James McI. Wood Lent That Amount for Jewels Worth $13.50.

James McI. Wood, benefactor, mourns the loss of $165, which amount he parted with for the sake of alleviating the suffering of a beautiful woman with a beautiful voice. In fact, it was all on account of the voice, a sad and irresistible voice. Mr. Wood now possesses a sad voice of his own; meanwhile the police are looking for the unknown woman.

Several weeks ago Mr. Wood responded to a light tap at his office door. A beautiful woman greeted him upon opening the door, and soon was pouring forth a tale of trouble and unhappiness. An errant husband in the City Jail; a beautiful wife with invaluable jewels, whose value was a minor item in comparison to her good name and her husband's freedom. Tears punctuated the story of harrowing misfortune, and then the lady sang, sang for Mr. Wood. The beautiful voice still haunts the office. In hollow mockery, it laughs at the unsuspecting insurance agent who was duped through its influences into lending $165 on a costly lot of jewels that an expert later pronounced to be worth perhaps $13.50.

The chivalrous soul of Mr. Wood rebels against the idea of prosecuting the woman of divine voice. No, a thousand times no! How beautifully she sang!

But the husband. No mercy to the unscrupulous man! Mr. Wood will make an example of this bad man. The detectives fear the birds have flown to more comfortable climates, and this pleasure will most likely be denied the unfortunate agent.

CONCERT AT CATHEDRAL

Musical Feast Will Mark Dedication by Scottish Rite.

The cathedral of the Scottish Rite Masons will be opened with a concert on Tuesday, May 19, by a chorus of 50 voices under the direction of W. H. Boyer. M. B. Wells will be the organist, and Mrs. W. E. Thomas the accompanist. The programme follows:

Organ—Stradella overture .....Flotow
"Let the Heavens Rejoice" (double chorus, "Holy City") .....A. R. Gaul
"Israfel" .....Oliver King
Dom J. Zan.
Organ—Tannhauser "Evening Star Song" ..... Wagner
"Song of Thanksgiving" .....Allitson
Mrs. Rose Bloch Bauer.
"List, the Cherubic Host" ("Holy City") ..... A. R. Gaul
Mr. Zan and ladies' chorus.
Organ—"At Evening" (Idylle, op. 52).. ..... Dudley Buck
"Inflammatus" ("Stabat Mater")..Rossini
Mrs. Bauer and chorus.
Organ—Symphony in D minor, andante con moto .....Schubert

"DOWN EAST" TONIGHT

Will Be Presented at St. Lawrence Hall, Third and Sherman.

When the members of the St. Lawrence Dramatic Club presented "Down East" in the pretty playroom of St. Lawrence Hall four weeks ago they made the hit of the season among the amateurs of the city. Quite a number of professional players attended the performance and pronounced it the best they ever saw outside of professional circles.

It was the intention of the dramatic club to disband for the season, but owing to persistent requests the members have been persuaded to appear again.

Tomorrow evening therefore will bring out a big crowd to see "Down East," and the management assures all patrons that special preparations have been made for their proper accommodation, and promises that a presentation of this popular drama even superior to the first will be given for their special benefit. Following is the cast:

Ezekiel Fletcher .....Joseph Driscoll
Charles Desmond .....Edward Murphy
Deacon Perkins .....Gerald Kavanaugh
Ralph Thorne .....Charles Alphonse
Jonas Desmond .....Andrew Caln
Will White .....Ed Brennan
Beta Fletcher .....Lottie Underwood
Hanna Fletcher .....Flora Schneider
Myra Bigelow .....Flora Jessop

MESSENGERS ON STRIKE

THIRTY A. D. T. BOYS QUIT WORK FOR THREE HOURS.

When Their Places Were Filled They Soon Chased Off the "Scabs" and Took Back Their Jobs.

Thirty messenger boys in the employ of the American District Telegraph Company walked out on a strike yesterday noon, and three hours later they walked in, willing to work for the same rate of wages.

The origin of the strike is not definitely known. The boys state that they struck for a raise of ½ cent per message and went out upon the company's refusal to comply with their request. The rate that has been paid is 1¼ cents for each message carried to the office, and the boys wanted a 2-cent rate. The price paid by other companies is 2 cents, and the A. D. T. boys have for some time been intending to ask for the ½-cent raise. When this was refused them yesterday noon nearly every boy in the service pulled off his badge and walked out.

Some of the vacancies were replaced by the company, and the new carriers sent out on assignments to various parts of the city. Here the trouble commenced. The new messengers were hissed by the strikers, pelted with small stones, and chased away from their routes in fear of their very lives. In vain did the company's officers try to stop the riot, and, as a last resort, the assistance of the police was solicited.

But the boys were too sly for the policemen, and when approached displayed sprinting powers that put to shame the blue-coated peacemakers who could do only 80 yards in 15 seconds. Policeman Price, however, managed by a clever strategy to arrest the two ringleaders. Changing his uniform for his citizen's clothes, he made a circuit of the disturbed office. In the meantime another patrolman chased the boys up the street and toward the disguised officer, who arrested the two ringleaders, the other catching a third lad who was agitating the disturbance. Officer Price took Roy Lillie and Richard Anderson to headquarters, and Officer Maloney arrested Fred Amacher. One of the lads that Officer Price arrested bears the distinguished honor of being the pugilistic champion of the messenger force, while the other is said to have originated the Western Union strike in Seattle some time ago, making a practice of traveling back and forth between these two cities in regular tramp style.

"Make him show a warrant," shouted a youngster from a safe distance, when Officer Price caught the two fleeing strikers. "He ain't got no right to pinch you."

"How do you know," retorted the officer.

"Oh, my pal, he got pinched by a big bull like you once and yer can bank yer stack I got him out."

"How did you do it?"

"Oh, I got a writ of hipitis corpubus, and we scooped de cop dead easy."

The reason given for the strike by the manager of the messenger company is that one of the lads was suspected of stealing some money and was discharged, and that a second boy upon making some remarks was also discharged, and that this originated the strike. Manager Demars states that the messenger boys have misrepresented the state of affairs from the start. He said: "Our boys get one-half of all the cash receipts for messenger fees, and at the end of the month have more pay per boy than any of the other messenger companies. The boys receive ... cents on a message, and if one trip gets a message that is sent to several different places the messenger receives the benefit of each dispatch. Boys frequently make from 50 cents to a dollar on a single trip. None of the other companies pay as high as 50 per cent on the cash receipts. At no time, as stated, were we shorthanded on account of the strike, and as soon as I had a talk with all the boys they were glad to return to their work. In fact, the strike was not over the wage scale at all, nothing being said about it until after the trouble caused by discharging the two messengers."

The messenger boys deny this, and state that they know nothing of any such occurrence.

Shortly after the officers quelled the disturbance the entire force returned to work at the old wage scale, after having been on a strike but three hours.

EMPLOYERS GIVE THEIR SIDE.

Oregon Electrical Association Willing to Recognize Union.

E. Cannon, president of the Northwest Electric Engineering Company, makes a the following statement of facts regarding the Oregon Electrical Association position, relative to the present labor trouble:

This association, which is composed of practically all of the firms in the city in this line of business, laid an agreement to be entered into for three years before the Electrical Union of the city on March 17, 1903, of which the following is a true copy, verbatim:

This agreement, made this 17th day of March, 1903, by and between the Oregon Electrical Association, parties of the first part, and Local Union No. 125, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, parties of the second part, witnesseth:

Article 1. This agreement shall expire at the end of three years from date, and is to cover all electrical work done by the party of the first part in Multnomah County, State of Oregon.

Art. 2. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. The time for the working hours shall be at the discretion of the party of the first part, but shall be between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. All workmen shall report at the shop or on the job where they are employed at the time so designated by the party of the first part.

Art. 3. The minimum wage scale for journeymen shall be $3.50 per day. The minimum wage scale for first-year apprentices shall be $1.00; the minimum wage scale for second-year apprentices shall be $1.50; the minimum wage scale for third-year apprentices shall be $2.50.

Art. 4. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for night work after 6 P. M., and double time for all Sundays and legal holidays, as follows: Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas.

Art. 5. Wages shall be paid in full each week, provided the time is properly turned in. A journeyman shall be responsible for the work he or his helpers do while said journeyman is in charge of the work, and shall rectify on his own time all mistakes or omissions on the part of said journeymen or helpers. All journeymen will be held responsible for all breakage and damage due to their carelessness or neglect, and will be held responsible for all material and all tools given in their charge.

Art. 6. No journeyman shall have served at the trade of inside electrical wiring for the term of three years, and shall have passed the examination as provided in Art. No. 17.

Art. 7. Party of the second part agrees that its members shall not be allowed to work as wiremen for any one not a legitimate electric house, having an established place of business, and no member is to contract or do this line of work on his own account.

Art. 8.—All differences under this agreement are to be settled by arbitration; no strikes or lockouts shall be ordered by either party hereto as against the other for any grievance whatsoever, it being understood, however, that any sympathetic strikes or lockout in which either party is obliged to take part on account of its affiliation with any central body of employes or employers shall not be considered a violation of this agreement.

Art. 9. Party of the first part agrees that all workmen in the employ of its members in Multnomah County in any branch of the trade of inside electrical wiring shall be members of Local Union No. 125, I. B. E. W., except as provided hereinafter in Article 10.

Art. 10.—Party of the second part agrees that if it fail to supply men after being requested to do so by the party of the first part within 36 hours, that the party of the first part shall be at liberty to employ any man or men he may be able to get, except men that have charges pending against them in the I. B. E. W., until such a time as the union can supply men to take their places, but any man so employed shall be permitted to work on the job at the end of the week.

Art. 11. The party of the first part may hire or discharge men at its pleasure.

Art. 12. Car fare shall be allowed going to and from the work where distance demands it. This article shall be construed to mean that workmen shall not be required to pay their employers' expenses out of their own pockets, neither shall a workman at any time profit by his allowance of car tickets.

Art. 13. Disputes of any kind shall be referred to a grievance committee constituted as follows: The Oregon Electrical Association shall have two of its own members and Local Union No. 125 shall choose two of its members, for adjusting differences. This committee shall meet without delay, upon notification of any grievance, to settle the question at issue as soon as possible. In case the committee fails to reach an agreement, the matter shall be transferred to an arbitration board composed of one of the party of the first part and one member of Local Union No. 125, or the Oregon Electrical Association. The men are to continue to work until a decision is reached. This decision is to be final.

Art. 14. Apprentices or helpers shall not work on a job except under the personal supervision of a journeyman, but second and third-year apprentices may do jobbing at the option of the employer.

Art. 15. Every second and third-year helper and journeyman must have a complete kit of tools, and no man shall be entitled to receive a rating in any class until he shall have the tools prescribed for that class. Immediately after this agreement shall be signed, the parties hereto shall appoint two men to act as a committee on tools. This committee shall decide within 30 days what tools each of the three classes of workmen shall require, and notice of this decision shall be posted in each shop and union hall.

Within 30 days after the posting of such notices every man shall secure a complete outfit of tools according to his rating, and a proper box to keep them in. In case of the failure to secure the tools prescribed, a man shall not be entitled to the rating then held by him, but to the rating next lower, and he shall not advance to a higher rating until he secures the necessary tools.

Art. 16.—Each employer is entitled to a number of helpers equal to one-half the number of journeymen employed.

Art. 17. Each man applying for a journeyman's card shall be examined by a committee composed of two members of the Local Union No. 125, I. B. E. W., and two members appointed by the Oregon Electrical Association.

All union men depositing traveling cards shall not be recognized until approved by the examining board.

Art. 18.—That no rules or by-laws shall be made or continued in force by either party which in any way conflicts with the provisions of this agreement.

In witness whereof the said parties have caused their proper committee to sign these presents.

The paramount object of this agreement was to get the electrical business settled for three years, with the assurance that we were not going to be compelled to face an unsettled condition every Spring in our construction business. Also to have a fixed scale of prices for such labor, so that the extra amount of work in this line during the Lewis and Clark Fair, in addition to our regular patronage, would not cause our business to become unsettled. We did not desire to face a labor problem at a time when we wish to shoulder our portion of the responsibility of making a success of this enterprise.

The union refused to ratify this agreement, with the exception of the amount per day and number of hours that were to constitute a day's labor.

No definite understanding or agreement could be formed that would meet with their approbation, and at our conference meeting last Saturday night between our association and a committee from the union, we concluded to let matters stand at present, or until such a time as the union desires to ratify the above agreement.

Mr. Green states in his article upon this subject in your edition of May 12 that the association refused to recognize the union, which we take exception to, as we do not desire to be placed in any false light with the Portland public and business community and will submit to the public's conclusions after fully perusing the above agreement. E. CANNON,
Chairman Press Committee Oregon Electrical Association.

Meier & Frank Company

"Willamette" Sewing Machines are the best.
Refrigerators in the Basement—Prices moderate.

Ladies' Neckwear Specials

The Neckwear this season, you know, is running largely to wash materials—In these we have an excellent showing—All the new and pretty creations — Our department is unusually large in the showing of stocks and neck accessories—Here are a few items that should interest you:

Splendid assortment of Wash Stocks in all colors, regular 75c values 59c
Lace Collar and Cuff Sets, very pretty and stylish, regular 50c values 38c
Large ecru Lace Collars in a splendid variety, regular $3.50 values $2.89
White and Black Ruffs with long fancy ends, excellent value at $3.50, special $2.98

Garden Hose An item that is almost indispensable in the household-needs line. Garden Hose, 50 feet in length, can be secured here at prices ranging from ..... $4.50 to $8.00

Vudor Shades A shade that keeps the porch cool during the hot days—Adds another room to the house and does not shut out the light—Third Floor.

Meier & Frank Company

Flags and Bunting for President's Day.
Lawn Mowers that run easily—At low prices.

Ready-to-wear Section

Each day brings new arrivals into this splendid ladies' department and every garment is so reasonably priced that it but remains for you to do the selecting—We are offering here some excellent values at reduced prices in the following:

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits Greatly reduced in price—Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, in black, brown and blue cheviots, granites and etamines, blouse and jacket effects, regular prices $34 to $38, special $27.45

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits In cheviots, granite and etamines, blouse and jacket effects, regular price $18 and $20, special $14.85

Ladies' Monte Carlo Jackets In broadcloth, covert and cheviots, colors black and tan, special $10.95

Ladies' Walking Skirts In black, blue and gray cheviots and homespuns; these are exclusive styles and strictly man-tailored, regular prices $11.00 to $12.50, special price $9.25

Our entire stock ladies' fine Tailored Suits, including all the high-grade ones, prices ranging from $50 to $75, reduced. It is well worth your while to investigate this great array of splendid merchandise at special low prices for this week.

Stoves and Ranges

Our assortment as complete as can be seen in the Northwest—Prices the lowest and the stoves and ranges guaranteed.

Croquet Sets

An excellent line and all new goods—All grades and prices to suit you—Sporting goods department is on Third Floor.

Picture Framing

This department is gaining favor each day—The kind of frames and molding we sell are the attractions—Second Floor.

Summer Goods

Seasonable items at little prices.

Dotted White Swiss

Dotted white Swiss, 25c val., spec'l, yd 21c
Dotted white Swiss, 35c val., spec'l, yd 29c
Dotted white Swiss, 50c val., spec'l, yd 42c
Dotted white Swiss, 60c val., spec'l, yd 49c

Wash Chiffon for White Dresses

48 inches wide.

Our 40-cent value for, yard 36c
Our 50-cent value for, yard 42c
Our 60-cent value for, yard 52c
Our 75-cent value for, yard 67c

Shirtwaist Suitings in medium and light colors, in stripes only, on sale today at the special price of 14c

Japanese Linen 34 inches wide. $1.25 quality, special at, per yard $1.09

Silk Organdies Special, our 40c and 50c grade, all at one price, per yard 25c

Embroidered Swisses A large assortment of patterns and colorings. Our today's special at, per yard 21c

Babies' Week

All sorts of necessities are on sale this week at prices within the reach of every one—Mother's and babies are finding this "Baby Room" a splendid place to supply all their wants—Second Floor.

Infants' Bootees 12c
Infants' Bands 22c
Infants' Dresses 83c
Infants' Skirts 47c
Infants' Skirts $1.27
Infants' Caps 87c

We have an unlimited supply of Teething Rings, Hot Water Bags, Powder Puffs, Powder Boxes, Rattles, Carriage Robes, Infants' Down Pillows, and many other items too numerous to mention.

Infants' Bibs 7c
Long Dresses, trimmed $1.19
Flannel Sacques 69c
Flannel Skirts $1.98
Infants' Lawn Pillow Slips 27c

Drug News

Good, reliable Drug Sundries at lowest prices—The kinds this store sells are well-known, standard makes and brands—Here are the specials in Tooth Washes for this week:

Dr. Graves' celebrated Tooth Powder, sold at all druggists' for 25c, our price for this week 9c
Zonweiss' well-known Paste, can 9c
Dr. White's well-known Tooth Powder 14c
Arnica Tooth Soap 15c
Dr. Sheffield's Cream Dentifrice 16c
Pasturine Paste 16c
Listerated Tooth Powder 18c
Sanitol Tooth Powder 18c
Dr. Sheffield's Cream Dentifice, large size box 29c
Oriental Tooth Paste, large size jar 37c
The celebrated Sozodont, large 57c
The celebrated Sozodont, small 17c
Sanitol Mouth Wash 31c
Listerine, large size 66c
Listerine, small size 19c

We are Sole Agents for Mme. Yale's Toilet Articles—Sole Agents for Satin Skin Cream and Powder.

Meier & Frank Company | Meier & Frank Company | Meier & Frank Company | Meier & Frank Company

TO FOSTER COAST TRADE

Portland Asked to Put Steamer on Nehalem-Tillamook Run.

A committee of the Board of Trade has been appointed to work for better transportation facilities between this city, Nehalem and Tillamook. The committee is composed of B. Lee Paget, W. A. Laidlaw and H. L. Chapin. It was appointed Monday night by President F. E. Beach, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board. F. L. Gunn, a lumberman, of Nehalem City, was present to demonstrate that the operation of a steamer on the route would be a paying investment. Mr. Gunn said that his mill would furnish full cargoes of lumber for return trips to Portland. Return cargoes were necessary to the success of the venture, and, as San Francisco received export cargoes from Tillamook, it could, therefore, ship more cheaply to Tillamook than could Portland.

Mr. Gunn said further that merchants of Tillamook had promised to subscribe $2000 for stock in a boat, or to guarantee it a two-thirds cargo on each trip to that place. The cost of a boat was variously estimated at from $9000 to $15,000. The boat should not draw over ten feet of water. Nehalem bar could be crossed by such a boat at very high tide, except during very severe weather. On the bar was 16 feet of water at high tide, and 11 feet at low tide.

The visitor said that cheaper and better transportation facilities were indispensable to the success of his business. A week before he had sent out a schooner laden with lumber, and the cost of towage had amounted to $400. "Under these circumstances," said he, "I might as well go out of business. My mill cuts about 25,000 feet of lumber per day. I can afford to pay as much as $3 per 1000 feet for shipment. All I want is $10 on the dock at Nehalem. A suitable sized steamer for the trade would be one that would carry about 125,000 feet of lumber. The Sue H. Elmore is now charging merchants $6 per ton from Astoria, and I am reliably informed that she is earning net about $500 a month. Besides, her owners are paying another boat $100 a month to behave herself."

ON INSPECTION TOUR.

High Officers of B'nai B'rith Order Coming to Portland.

The grand president and the grand orator of District Grand Lodge No. 4, International Order B'nai B'rith, will arrive at Portland next Monday morning and will leave for Puget Sound Wednesday evening. They are: Wallace A. Wise, grand president, and Edward Tauscky, grand orator. The gentlemen are well-known lawyers of San Francisco and are accomplished orators. They will be accompanied by their wives.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Tauscky are making the annual official tour of their district, which comprises Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. In Portland are four lodges of the order which will hold a joint meeting next Tuesday evening. The visitors, assisted by the presidents of the lodges, will initiate 30 new members. Wednesday evening a banquet will be given to the visitors. Elaborate preparations are under way for their reception and entertainment. They will be met at the depot by District Deputy Philip Gevurtz, who will escort them to the Portland Hotel. The committees on arrangements of the several lodges are:

Oregon, No. 65—David N. Mosesohn, Philip Gevurtz.

North Pacific, No. 314—I. Gevurtz, H. Diamond.

Portland, No. 416—I. Leeser Cohn, S. W. Hermann.

Sobato Morais, No. 464—W. Fest, J. M. Ricen.

The presiding officers at the joint meeting of the lodges will be: President I. Leeser Cohn, Portland, 416; monitor, David N. Mosesohn, Oregon, 65; vice-president, W. Fest, Sobato Morais, 464; secretary, W. Wolfstein, Oregon, 65; assistant monitor, A. Rosenstein, North Pacific, 314; outside guardian, Philip Gevurtz, Oregon, 65; inside guardian, Sig Sichel, Portland, 416.

GOVERNOR IS NAMED.

George E. Chamberlain to Head Fourth of July Committee.

Governor George E. Chamberlain will act as chairman of the Fourth of July celebration committee.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens' committee held a week ago was held in the office of General C. U. Gantenbein, O. N. G., last evening.

Julius L. Meier stated that Governor Chamberlain had consented to act as chairman of the executive committee, and the Governor was at once elected to the office. The following officers were also chosen: General O. Summers, first vice-chairman; I. N. Fleischner, second vice-chairman; John Lamont, third vice-chairman; Philip S. Bates, secretary; R. W. Hoyt, treasurer.

Upon motion of Mr. Meier the following committee of five was chosen to draw up a plan of action for the necessary preliminaries to the celebration and to submit the names of committees suitable for the different branches of work. The committee appointed was: Julius L. Meier (chairman), Fred T. Merrill, General O. Summers, C. L. Brown and P. A. McPherson.

Those present at the meeting were: Julius L. Meier, John Lamont, C. L. Brown, Fred T. Merrill, W. Wynn Johnson, C. E. Brown, Louis Rosenblatt, Dr. R. A. Thompson, D. E. Kessey, P. A. McPherson and Philip Bates.

The committee on preliminaries will meet at the Fred T. Merrill cyclery at 11:30 o'clock on Sunday morning. The next citizens' meeting will be held on the evening of May 22 in the Commercial Club rooms.

Some little controversy arose over the length of the celebration, some favoring a two days' celebration, while others thought one day would be sufficient. Some of the attractions will very likely take place on the evening of the 3d, the rest of the programme to be concluded on the Fourth.

Nashville Goes to Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Orders were issued at the Navy Department today for the Nashville to proceed south to relieve the Atlanta, which for some time has been watching American interests in Santo Domingo. Reports received here from Santo Domingo are unsatisfactory, and the State and Navy Departments are anxious for a clear understanding of the situation. Recent advices stated that the interest on the Dominican government bonds held by Belgians was five months overdue, and that the agreement of the bondholders with the Dominican authorities was that in case of failure to pay the Belgians would be allowed to take charge of the custom-houses.

Monastir Trouble Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Turkish Minister today received a cablegram from his government regarding the report of trouble said to have occurred at Monastir. The Governor-General said that the whole affair consisted of the murder of a single Christian by a drunken gandarme and a quarrel between private civilians in which another Christian was wounded.