

ALL WILL BE SHOWN

Congressional Irrigation Committee's Tour.

WILL VISIT PORTLAND FAIR

Distinguished Party Starts June 1 to See Government Irrigation Work in West—Gives Two Days to Portland.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU

Washington, May 17.—On June 1 a party of 30, composed of the Senate and House committees on irrigation, with their wives, will leave Kansas City on a tour of the West, which will include visits to most of the irrigation projects where Government work is now under way, as well as the principal cities of the West. Not all members of these committees, but a majority each, will make the trip.

Members of the Party.

The party will include Senator and Mrs. Newland, of Nevada; Senator Fulton, of Oregon; and Mrs. Fulton; Senator Simpson, of Idaho; Senator Dubois, of Idaho; Senator Warren, of Wyoming; Representative and Mrs. Mondell, of Wyoming; Representative and Mrs. Cooper, of Nevada; Representative and Mrs. Reeder, of Kansas; Representative and Mrs. Jones, of Washington; Representative and Mrs. Gurney, of California; Representative and Mrs. Smith, of Texas; Representative and Mrs. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; C. J. Blanchard, of the Reclamation Service, and Mrs. Blanchard, and J. Parker, representing the Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Parker. Senator Fulton will not start with the party at Kansas City, but will join it in Portland.

Two Days in Portland.

Aside from visiting the various irrigation projects now under construction, the Congressional party will spend two days, June 25 and 26, at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland. The party will also take a 60-mile drive into the mountains of Oregon to examine the construction work now well under way on the Roosevelt dam. A castle situated on the site will be made of conditions on the Colorado River, the visit extending into the famous Imperial Valley, portions of which are several hundred miles from the Colorado. California stops will be made at Riverside, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Redding and Sacramento.

The complete itinerary, differing in many particulars from the original schedule, is as follows:

- Rock Island Railway—June 1, Kansas City, leave 11 P. M.; June 3, El Paso, arrive 6:07 A. M.; June 4, El Paso, arrive 10:30 P. M.; June 5, Maricopa, arrive 9:47 P. M.; June 6, Maricopa, leave 5:45 A. M.; June 6, Phoenix, arrive 9:30 A. M.; June 7, Phoenix, arrive 9:30 A. M.; June 8, Mesa, leave 1:15 P. M.; June 9, Phoenix, arrive 2:00 P. M.; June 10, Globe, arrive 6:31 P. M.; June 11, Globe, arrive 6:31 P. M.; June 12, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 13, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 13, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 14, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 15, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 16, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 17, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 18, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 19, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 20, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 21, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 22, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 23, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 24, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 25, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 26, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 27, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 28, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 29, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.; June 30, San Francisco, arrive 9:10 A. M.

KING COMPROMISES WITH EX-WIFE

DRESDEN, Saxony, May 17.—King Frederick has approved the agreement with the Countess Montignoso, formerly Crown Princess of Saxony, whereby Princess Anna is permitted to remain in her mother's custody until May 1, 1936.

REFORMS PACIFY POLAND

Freedom of Language, Religion and Land Holding Granted.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—There is little room for skepticism as to the genuineness of the broad policy of imperial reform, after the remarkable steps sanctioned by Emperor Nicholas in the imperial rescript, issued yesterday, modifying the restrictive decrees in nine of the western governments of Russia, and giving the Poles greater freedom for acquiring farming lands and purchasing landed properties and industrial premises, and giving permission to introduce the Polish and Lithuanian languages in the primary and secondary schools, where the majority of the inhabitants are non-Russian.

Almost at once sweep the whole burden of the vexatious restrictive laws in Poland and the Baltic provinces has been removed, and the privileges for which the natives have been fighting for years are restored, the assemblies of the Polish nobles are re-established, and all the harsh administrative measures introduced at the time of the policy of reaction and Russification are abolished; unless later, for purposes of state, after the recommendation of the Council of State, they receive imperial sanction.

As a result of the measures sanctioned amount to an entire reversal of Russian policy in ancient Poland and the Baltic provinces.

In Poland, by confining the land holding to persons of Polish extraction strictly by inheritance, by descent and not even by testament, it was designed to force the Poles either to become orthodox Russians or drive them into Poland proper. The hardships thus entailed were innumerable. The property of deceased Poles was sold to Russians by forced sale and at ridiculous prices. A famous case was that of the Polish estates of the late Prince von Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, for which a special ukase was necessary in order to permit the sale.

It is pointed out that in order to avoid delay in the matter of the introduction of the Polish and Lithuanian languages the Emperor specifically directed the formulation of the necessary regulations and laws within six months. These measures, it is understood, will be followed by the introduction of local self-government through the Zemstvo system. The steps taken will undoubtedly have immense influence upon the population of Poland and will practically meet the demands of the national reformers who recognize that the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland is an ideal and visionary dream.

The Committee of Ministers has gone no further with the Jewish question than to grant freedom of residence to the artisan class. The question in its entirety of such great importance that it was referred to the Reichstag at the coming General Assembly. This practically is a decision to refer it to the will of the representatives of the people, being the first public recognition that the government intends to be guided by its action.

The Emperor's action has produced a splendid impression among the reform elements which are expressing the highest approval. As the announcement was not published in the official gazette until this morning, however, the newspapers contain no comment.

Liberalism in Poland is especially interested in the Polish question, declared that the latest rescript together with the rescript on religious toleration would go towards settling the most bitter political problems in Poland, and the Baltic provinces and produce an era of better feeling than had prevailed in Poland for half a century.

BRITISH DIGNITY IS HURT

Seizure of Sealer and Punishment of Crew in Uruguay.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 17.—(Special.)—A cablegram to the Ottawa Herald today from agents at Montevideo announces that the Uruguayan government has confiscated the British schooner Agnes Donahue and cargo and imprisoned her crew and captain.

Captain Ryan received three years' imprisonment, and the crew, who were seized by an Uruguayan ship, six miles off the coast of Montevideo, and taken to the latter place. The crew, as yet, are in custody, since then and the judgment has just been determined. The vessel had 560 sealers on board and the captain was charged with having robbed seal rookeries. The schooner was valued at \$16,000.

Both the Canadian and British governments have had the case under consideration for some time before the court. Great Britain will be asked to dispatch a warship to Montevideo to obtain a full investigation into the action of that republic.

AMERICA GAVE MEN REFUGE

Another Blow to British Prestige Is Found in That Fact.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 17.—R. L. Borden brought up in the House today the seizure of the sealer Agnes G. Donahue by the government of Uruguay. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, said in reply that all the government could do was to make representations to the British government.

Mr. Borden said that the fact that part of the crew found their way back to Canada on board a United States man-of-war. It added nothing to the prestige of the British flag, he said, to have it known that Canadian seamen have to look to the American flag for protection.

FRUIT MEN BEAR WITNESS

California Tells How Paul Morton Saved Lemon Crop.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Joseph M. Call, an attorney of Los Angeles, representing 70 per cent of the Citrus Fruitgrowers' Association of California, today appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce committee to urge conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission power to supervise rates, establish maximum rates and put them in effect until passed upon by a court in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

C. M. Brown, of California, representing the lemon interests in his state, said that Paul Morton, now Secretary of the Navy but then an official of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, in consultation with the lemon shippers on the Pacific Coast, asked if a dollar rate would save the lemon crop. Being informed it would, that rate was made. Mr. Brown insisted that oranges could be carried as cheaply as lemons. He was satisfied with the Armour Car Line, but the railroad rates were too high.

TEAMSTERS WILL SOON CALL OFF HOPELESS STRIKE.

DECIDES AGAINST OPERATIVES

GOMPERS IS PEACEMAKER

Business of Employers Resumes Normal Aspect and Teamowners Bring Pressure on Strike Leaders.

CHICAGO, May 17.—It is highly probable that the next 48 hours will see the end of the teamsters' strike in Chicago. Although none of the labor leaders will acknowledge it, it is generally understood tonight that the program for calling off the strike has already been arranged.

Tomorrow morning by 9 o'clock a meeting will be held between the Teamsters' Joint Council and a committee representing the Teamowners' Association. It will be made plain to the teamsters that the business interests of the teamowners render it imperative that the boycott be lifted. It will then be agreed by the teamowners and the Teamsters' Joint Council that the demand of the teamowners to make deliveries to boycotted houses with union drivers be submitted to arbitration. The arbitration is to concern only the Teamowners' Association and the teamsters, the members of the Employers' Association being in no manner interested in it in an official sense. Pending the decision of this board of arbitration, the strike is to be called off and such members of the Teamsters' Union as are able to obtain their old situations will return to work.

This will end the strike entirely with the exception of the strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. and it is not expected aggressive measures will be adopted by either side, the trouble in this direction being allowed to die out gradually.

Gompers Busy as Peacemaker.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was very active today in all efforts made toward settling the strike. He conferred with members of the Teamowners' Association, held conferences with the teamsters and an extended talk with Mayor Dunne. He expressed confidence that the strike would be adjusted within a short time. It is said he is in favor of almost any plan that would bring about an honorable adjustment.

Little if any opposition was made today by the strikers' friends to the making of deliveries by nonunion drivers. In fact, the streets had almost assumed their normal condition.

Boy Strikers Punished.

The authorities have taken hold of the strike fever in the public schools with a firm hand, and this afternoon Judge Mack of the Juvenile Court ordered an address on the subject to be given at the John Worthington School, which is a branch of the House of Correction, and two at the Parental School, while a fourth was released on probation.

When Judge Mack passed sentence the lads in an outburst of crying appealed volubly for mercy. Their parents also were not to be denied their share of sympathy and the school authorities declared that they would stop, at least for today, and they will stop, at least for today, and they will stop, at least for today.

Six warrants were sworn out today for the parents of young strikers in the Harrison School district, and they will be arraigned in court tomorrow morning.

GOMPERS ON PEACE MISSION

Claims No Authority, but Was Invited by Both Parties.

CHICAGO, May 17.—That President Gompers came to Chicago at the solicitation both of the business men and teamsters' officials to do his best as a peacemaker, was the statement of the National labor chief here.

"My mission to Chicago," he said, "is to try to bring about an adjustment of the strike. I came here at the solicitation of one of the Chicago newspapers, which sent me a long telegram, setting forth that the situation in Chicago was desperate. I was urged to come and use my influence to restore peace. The telegram stated that I enjoyed the confidence of both sides, the employers and the teamsters, and I placed the telegram in the hands of Mr. Shea, and the result was that several telegrams were sent back and forth between Mr. Shea and myself, and on Monday last we had a long talk over the long-distance telephone. Mr. Shea expressed the belief that I might be helpful in bringing about an adjustment of this strike, and so came."

Mr. Gompers said that the telegram referred to as coming from a newspaper was signed John C. Eastman, of the Chicago Journal.

"I wish to say," he said, "that the suggestion set forth in the dispatch was supplemented by a few prominent business men, who also inquired of me as to my help in settling the difficulties. I am not here to call the strike off or on. I am not in charge of the strike, and don't expect to be. I am here to be helpful if I can."

"Is there a parallel between this strike and the recent New York subway strike?" he asked.

"There is none. That strike was contrary to the National labor law. The Chicago strike, the National officers inform me, is regular in every way. I would not say that it has been conducted well or otherwise."

This afternoon it became known that Mr. Gompers had set in motion the peace machinery of the National Civic Federation in an effort to bring about an adjustment of the strike, and to force the National labor chief left Washington he was in communication with August Belmont and other leaders of the Civic Federation. Through them he has made arrangements to reach prominent Chicagoans who are in a position to bring great influence to bear on the Chicago Employers' Association.

NEGROES ACCUSED OF MURDER

Arrested for Killing Boy, but Resist Police.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Two colored strike-breakers, Jesse Ballinger and James Jones, one of whom is believed to have fired a shot that resulted in the death of an 8-year-old schoolboy, Enoch Carlson, were arrested today. Both negroes desperately resisted the police. They are employees of the Peabody Coal Company, which has been active in attempting with nonunion negro teamsters to deliver coal at the public schools, and has been resisted by strikes of hundreds of pupils at the schools. The shooting of Carlson followed the firing of colored nonunion men by a number of schoolboys who were playing ball in a vacant lot.

Until the arrest of the school children has cooled the no delivery of nonunion coal will be made at the public school buildings, unless absolutely necessary. This announcement is made by officials of the Board of Education, who believe that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The decision to stop the deliveries of coal by nonunion drivers was reached after the compulsory education act, which forbids the employment of six schools and after disturbances had been caused at seven other schools.

DECIDES AGAINST OPERATIVES

Governor Douglas Finds Fall River Mills Can't Afford Advance.

BOSTON, May 17.—In a statement issued today Governor Douglas, as referee in the settlement of the Fall River Textile strike of 1934, finds that a partial restoration of wages is not warranted.

While the strike was settled in January last, through Governor Douglas' intervention, he was empowered to fix a margin of profit at which operatives would receive an increase of 2 per cent in wages. The motion was designated as the Governor reports that the conditions during the months between January and April were not such as to warrant an increase. The margin, which averaged about 35-40 per cent, was begun in July, 1934, to resist a cut of 12 1/2 per cent in wages. The strike lasted nearly six months, at the end of which time the operatives returned to work, with the reduction in effect. The strikers went back in consequence of the amicable intervention of Governor Douglas, and the agreement was that the Governor should, after investigation, decide upon what margin the millowners could grant an increase of 5 per cent to April 1 of this year. Governor Douglas finds that it would require a margin of 74 and 38-100 cents between the price of cloth and its equivalent in unmanufactured cotton to pay the requested increase of 2 per cent in wages earned during the time which his investigation covered. This margin would allow 5 per cent for the mill and 1 per cent for annual depreciation.

While the exact margin of profit which prevailed during the period of investigation is not exactly known, since it varies with the cost of raw materials alone have knowledge, it is understood that it was under 70 cents.

Socialists Give Sympathy.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Delegates to the Socialist party of Chicago have adopted resolutions expressing sympathy for the garment-workers and commending the sympathetic strike of the teamsters to aid the garment-workers "in preventing the return in its whole form of evils. The resolutions also urge workers not to forget at future elections to place men in power who will administer all affairs in their interest."

John Mitchell Loses a Daughter.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—Marie, the 6-year-old daughter of John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers, died today at Spring Valley, Ill., of pneumonia.

GLAD TO COME TO AMERICA

Baron Rosen Talks With Delight of His New Mission.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—(1:30 A. M.)—In his spacious apartments at the Hotel de l'Europe, where he spent the past winter, Baron Rosen yesterday afternoon talked to the Associated Press with undisguised pleasure of the prospect of representing Russia at Washington. His acquaintance with America extends over a period of almost 30 years, during which, he said, he learned to admire both the country and the people. Besides his own country, he has lived in Germany, France, England, and the United States. He served as Consul-General at New York and as Charge d'Affaires at Washington during President Cleveland's first administration. Baron Rosen spent much time in the United States, and he went to and from Mexico and Japan, while serving as Minister to those countries. Although it is 15 years since he left Washington, he said, he retains his membership in the Metropolitan Club of that city.

Baron Rosen has an engaging personality and a frank, hearty manner. He is tall, with a well-developed physique, a broad forehead, a prominent nose, and a friendly smile. He has a deep, clear, blue eyes, betraying a non-Russian origin. His ancestors lived in the land of the Vikings, dating back to the mystic legends of the Northmen, and whence his branch of the family followed the conquering banners of Gustav Adolphus in the invasion of Muscovy in 1657. The Rosens settled in Lithuania, where the family estates are. Since the annexation of the Baltic provinces in 1817, the family has rendered distinguished services to the Russian government in various fields, in some of them displaying remarkable talent. Baron Rosen's brother, a general in the Russian army, achieved fame in France and is a member of the Russian Academy of Imperial Sciences. Baron Rosen is perhaps the greatest living authority on Arabia.

Baron Rosen has a charming wife and a son, who share his position of ambassador to the social life of Washington. "I will make no attempt to conceal the pleasure with which I contemplate my mission to Washington in the capacity of Ambassador," said Baron Rosen. "At the same time I am deeply sensible of the great importance of the mission which I am charged with by my imperial master. As all Americans who have ever come to or traveled in Russia can testify, the word American always has been synonymous with progress and freedom. I feel that America I found the same warm feeling toward Russia there. If, unhappily, the other sentiment of America toward my country has somewhat changed, I am sure that I shall be able to stand which I sincerely believe the future and impartial history will change. It certainly will be my earnest desire to contribute to the better understanding of the world by bringing about a better understanding. I shall be happy indeed if I can contribute in any way to that result."

EVA BOOTH STARTS WEST

Salvation Army Commander on the Way to Portland.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17.—The condition of Commander Eva Booth, of the Salvation Army, who has been ill, was so much improved today that she was able to take the noon train on the Union Pacific for Portland, Ore., where she is to make her next stop.

Unionist Leaders Get Together.

LONDON, May 18.—The negotiations between Joseph Chamberlain and Premier Balfour over the coal question have not yet been concluded. The details are kept secret, but it is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has abandoned the idea of an immediate dissolution of Parliament, and that there is a better prospect of their arriving at a working agreement, in which case the government will endeavor to get the coal situation straightened out by a redistribution of seats before dissolving Parliament.

Gomez' Condition Improved.

HAVANA, May 17.—The condition of General Maximo Gomez, who has been ill since his return to Havana, is reported tonight to be more favorable.

THREATENED WITH BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Baptists of North and South Form Joint Organization

General Convention of North America Elects Officers and Begins Business—Declaration on Dedication of Infants.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—In the general convention of the Baptists of the North and South today the report of the committee of nine, appointed at a conference in New York last January, recommending permanent organization, was read by Chairman E. M. Thresher, of Ohio.

The recommendation of permanent organization was the most important feature of the convention, and its presentation was followed by a general discussion.

Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, of New York, who was one of the first missionaries of the Baptist Church, was introduced after the discussion had proceeded for some time, and made a motion that the roll call be adopted.

"I think there is wisdom and strength and potency in the adoption of the roll call," said he.

The report of the committee recommending permanent organization was then read and adopted. The name of the organization designated as the General Convention of Baptists of North America.

The geographical scope of the organization is to be North America, and its friends there are to be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. Churches, local state and territorial organizations, are to have representation. It is to have no authority except that exercised by the weight of its opinion. It is not to interfere with the affairs of either of the constituent organizations. The next meeting is to be held in 1936, and after that it is to be held triennially.

The organization of the new permanent body was performed by the election of the following officers: President, E. W. Stephens, of Columbia, Mo.; secretary, J. S. Prestridge, of Kentucky; treasurer, H. K. Porter, of Pennsylvania, and an executive committee consisting of Rev. Dr. C. C. Carter, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. W. R. Funk, Dayton, O., was elected church publishing agent.

Most of the day was spent in discussing the plan to increase the number of bishops to five. Many delegates opposed it on the ground that the church was already

preme Court of the United States, said at the missionary meeting.

"The time is coming when Mr. Bryan will regret and I will regret with him that this country is a world-power. It will be regretted that we are governing millions of people without their consent and are taking on a colonial system such as England has. We dare not become a world-power unless we are willing to accept all the responsibilities. One of these responsibilities is that of spreading religion."

Mr. Bryan, who followed Justice Harlan, said in part:

"I am not convinced that this Government will substitute the world for the Bible in its work in foreign lands. One missionary from this country has more power to deal with this work in foreign lands than a whole army of the Government."

FIVE BISHOPS ARE ELECTED

United Brethren Choose Two Old and Add Three New Ones.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 17.—The United Brethren General Conference this afternoon elected a board of five bishops. The old members re-elected were: Dr. G. M. Matthews, Chicago; J. S. Mills, Annapolis, Pa.

The new bishops are: Dr. William W. Weale, Dr. William Bell, Dayton, O.; Dr. T. C. Carter, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dr. W. R. Funk, Dayton, O., was elected church publishing agent.

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POLITICS AND RELIGION MIXED

Bryan and Harlan Talk Anti-Sentimentalism on Missionary Meeting.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 17.—Special trains brought to Winona today several hundred commissioners from Eastern States who will attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which will convene tomorrow morning. About 400 commissioners, with as many laymen, attended a general missionary meeting tonight. Dr. William J. Bryan was the principal speaker.

Two questions of particular interest to Southern Presbyterians will be the consolidation of the General Assembly with the Cumberland and the establishment of separate Presbyteries for colored people. It is understood the consolidation will take place, but it will not be brought about at once. There are many minor questions to be disposed of first.

Justice John M. Harlan, of the Supreme Court, was also present.

Advertisement for Pe-ru-na medicine, featuring a testimonial from O. F. Linstrum, Past Chancellor, Knights Pythias. Text includes: 'Cured by Pe-ru-na', 'ABOUT 30,000 PEOPLE DIED FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE LAST YEAR, ONE-HALF OF THESE DEATHS WERE CAUSED BY CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS. EVERYBODY SHOULD READ THIS TESTIMONIAL.' and 'WHAT IS BRIGHT'S DISEASE? Bright's disease is catarrh of the kidneys. Catarrh of the kidneys may arise from the spread of catarrh from other organs, or it may arise from some irritation of the kidneys directly in the organs themselves.'

ready overburdened with assessments, and that more good could be accomplished by sending out more workers than by electing another bishop. Notables at Presbyterian Meeting. WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 19.—Meetings were held today preliminary to the opening of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which will hold its first session tomorrow. In the audience were Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, and William J. Bryan, Justice Harlan is here to urge the construction of a Presbyterian Cathedral at Washington. Mr. Bryan is here attending the meeting of presidents of Presbyterian colleges. President Hull to Unitarians. CLEVELAND, May 17.—At today's session of the Western Unitarian Conference, President Hull, of Chicago, delivered his annual address. Deaths From Yellow Fever on Canal. WASHINGTON, May 17.—Colonel Gorgas reports to the War Department the following deaths from yellow fever on the Isthmus of Panama: Ernest Melville, American employe; John Wilson, Canadian employe on the railroad; A. E. Peck, American nonemploye; all those who died were taken ill at Colon. Cases of yellow fever not reported before. Colon—D. M. Rich, American employe; Joseph Capes, American nonemploye; George Virgil, French nonemploye.

Advertisement for CASTORIA medicine, featuring a testimonial from Charles H. Fletcher. Text includes: 'The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Charles H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.'

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