scaling vessels killing the female scals while in the water during their annual pligrimage to and from the south, or in search of food. As a rule the female scal when killed is pregnant, and also has an unweaned pup on land, so that, for each skin taken by pelasio scaling, as a rule, three lives are destroyed—the mother, the unborn offspring, and the nursing pup, which is left to starve to death. No damage whatever is done to the hard by the carefully regulated killing on land; the custom of pelagic scaling is solely responsible for all of the precent evil, and is alike indefensible from the economic standpoint and from the standpoint of humanity.

Slaughter of Scals.

Slaughter of Scals.

In 1896 over 10,000 young seals were found dead from starvation on the Fribliof Islands. In 1897 it was estimated that since pelagic scaling began upward of 400,000 adult female scals had been killed at sea, and over 300,000 young seals had been killed at sea, and over 300,000 young seals had deed of starvation as the result. The revolting barbarity of such a gractise, as well as the wasteful destruction which it involves, needs no demonstration and is its own condemnation. The Bering Sea Tribunal, which sat in Paris in 1893, and which decided against the claims of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction in the waters of Bering Sea and to a property right in the fur seals when outside of the three mile limit, determined also upon certain regulations which the Tribunal considered aufficient for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in or habitually resorting to, the Bering Sea. The Tribunal by its regulations established a close season, from the let of May to the Sist of July, and excluded all killing in the waters within 60 miles around the Pribliof lelands. They also provided that the regulations which they had determined upon, with a view to the protection and preservation of the seals, should be submitted every five years to new examination, so as to enable both interested Governments to consider whether, in the light of past experience, there was occasion for any medification thereof.

The regulations have proved plainly inadequate to accomplish the object of protection and provided for by the award of the Tribunal of Paris.

Raid by Japanese.

Raid by Japanese.

Raid by Japanese.

The process of destruction has been accelerated during recent years by the appearance of a number of Japanese vessels engaged in pelagic sealing. As these vessels chared in pelagic sealing. As these vessels have not been bound even by the inadequate limitations prescribed by the Tribunal of Paris, they have paid no attention either to the close season or to the sixty-mile limit imposed upon the Canadians, and have prosecuted their work up to the very islands themselves. On July 16 and 17, the crows from several Japanese vessels made raids upon the leiand of St. Paul, and before they were beaten off by the very meager and insufficiently armed guard, they succeeded in killing several hundred seals and carrying off the skins of most of them. Nearly all the seals killed were females and the work was done with frightful barbarity. Many of the scals appear to have been skinned alive and many were found half skined and still alive. The raids were repelled only by the use of firearms, and five of the raiders were captured have since been tried and sentenced to imprisonment. An attack of this kind had been wholly unlooked for, but such provision of vessels, arms, and amunition will now be made that its repitition will not be found profitable. made that its repitition will not be found

profitable.

Sulfable representations regarding the incident have been made to the Government of Japan, and we are assured that all practically made in the surface of the outrage. On our part, the guard on the island will be increased, and better equipped and organized, and a better revenue-cutter patrol service about the islands will be established; next season a United States war vessel will also be sent there.

We have not relaxed our efforts to secure an ement with Great Britain for adequate ction of the seal herd, and negotiations Japan for the same purpose are in

Revise Senling Laws.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment. Only the islands of St. Paul and St. George are now. In terms, included in the Government reservation, and the other islands are also to be included. The landing of aliens as well as citizens upon the Islands, without a permit from the Department of Commerce and Labor, for any purpose except in case of street of weather of for water, should be prohibited under adequate penalties. The approach of vessels for the excepted purposes should be regulated. The authority of the Government agents on the islands should be enlarged, and the chief agent should have the powers of a committing magistrate. The entrance of a vessel into the territorial waters surrounding the islands with intent to take seals should be made a criminal offense and cause of forfeiture. Authority for seizures in such cases should be given and the presence on any such vessel of seals or scalashins, or the paraphernalia for taking them, should be made prima facle evidence of such intent. I recommend what legislation is needed to accomplish those easis; and I commend to your attention the report of Mr. Sims, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on this subject.

In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other governments to put an end to the hideous crucity now incident to pelagic sealing, it will be a question for your serious consideration how far we should continue to protect and maintain the seal herd on land with the result of continuing such a practice, and whether it is not better to end the practice by exterminating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible.

Second Hague Conference.

Second Hague Conference.

Second Hague Conference.

In my last message I advised you that the Emperor of Russia had taken the initiative in bringing about a second peace conference at The Hague. Under the guidance of Russia the arrangement of the preliminaries for such a conference has been progressing during the past year. Progress has necessarily been slow, owing to the great number of countries to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is a matter of satisfaction that all of the American republics have now, for the first time, been invited to join in the proposed conference.

leaders of the cause and to damage the cause itself. As vet there is no likelihood of establishing any kind of international power, of whatever sort, which can effectively check wrongdoing, and in these circumstances it would be both a foolish and an evil thing for a great and free nation to deprive itself of the power to protect its own rights and even in exceptional cases to stand up for the rights of others. Nothing would more promote iniguity, nothing to stand up for the rights of others. Nothing would more premote iniquity, nothing would further defer the reign upon earth of peace and righteneappes, than for the free and enlightened peoples which, though with much stumbling and many shortcomings, nevertheless strive toward justice, deliberately to render themselves powerless while leaving every despotism and barbarism armed and able to work their wicked will. The chance for the settlement of disputes peacefully, by arbitration, now depends mainly upon the possession by the nations that mean to do right of sufficient armed strength to make their purpose effective.

strength to make their purpose effective.

* Maintain Strength of Navy.

The United States Navy is the surest guarantor of peace which this country possesses. It is earnestly to be wished that we would profit by the teachings of history in this matter. A strong and wise people will study its own failures no less than its triumphs, for there is wisdom to be learned from the study of both, of the mistake as well as of the success. For this purpose nothing could be more instructive than a rational study of the war of 1812, as it is told, for instance, by Captain Mahan. Taere was only one way in which that war could have been avoided. If during the preceding 12 years a navy relatively as strong as that which tais country now has had been built up, and an army provided relatively as good as that which the country now has, there never would have been the slightest necessity of fighting the war; and if the necessity had arisen the war would under such circumstances have ended with our speedy and overwhelming triumph. But out people during those 12 years refused to make any preparations whatever, regarding either the Army or the Navy. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing, and in mere money paid a hundredfold for each million they tous saved during the three years of war which followed—a war which brought untold suffering upon our people, which at one time threatened the gravest national disaster, and whica, in splite of the necessity of waging it, resulted merely in what was in effect a drawn battle, while the balance of defeat and triumph was almost even.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our Navy. I ask merely that if he main-

splite of the necessity of waging it, resulted merely in what was in effect a drawn battle, while the balance of defeat and triumph was almost even.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our Navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength; and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any affont in any navy. To stop building ships for one year means that for that year the Navy goes back instead of forward. The old battleship Texas, for instance, would now be of little service in a stand-up fight with a powerful adversary. The old double-turret monitors have outworn their usefulness, while it was a waste of money to build the modern single-turret monitors. All these ships should be replaced by others; and this can be done by a well-settled programme of providing for the building each year of at least one first-class battleship equal in size and speed to any that any nation is at the same time building; the armament presumably to consist of as large a number as possible of very heavy guns of one caliber, together with smaller guns to repsi torpedo attack; waile there should be heavy armor, turbine engines, and in short, every modern device. Of course, from time to time, cruisers, colliers, torpedo-boat destroyers or torpedo boats, will have to be built also. All this, be it remembered, would not increase our Navy, but would merely keep it at its present strength. Equally, of course, the ships will be absolutely useless if the men aboard them are not so trained that they can get the best possible service out of the formidable but delicate and complicated mechanisms intrusted to their care. The marksmanship of our men has so improved during the last five years that I deem it within bounds to say that the Navy is more than twice as efficient, ship for ship, as half a decade ago. The Navy can only attain proper efficiency if enough officers and men are given the chance (and required to take advantage of it) to stay continually at sea a

Keep Up Standard of Army and Navy.

In both the Army and Navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel, allike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. I do not believe that in any service there is a finer body of enlisted men and of junior officers than we have in both the Army and the Navy, including the marine corps. All possible encouragement to the enlisted men should be given, in pay and otherwise, and everything practicable done to render the service attractive to men of the right type. They should be held to the strictest discharge of their duty, and in them a spirit should be encouraged which demands not the more performance of duty, but the performance of far more than duty, if it conduces to the honor and the interest of the American Nation; and in return the amplest consideration should be theirs.

West Point and Annapolis already turn out excellent officers. We do not need to have these schools made more scholastic. On the contrary, we should never lose sight of the fact that the aim of each school is to turn out a man who shall be about a very Keep Up Standard of Army and Navy.

On the contrary, we should never lose sight of the fact that the aim of each school is to turn out a man who shall be above everything else a fighting man. In the Army in particular it is not necessary that either the cavalry or infantry officer should have special mathematical ability. Probably in both schools the best part of the education is the high standard of character and of professional morale which it confers.

selven in the non-i housen way product.

In my last nessaga I addried you that the fine the control of the cont

Board in the Navy; both are essential to the proper development and use of our military forces afloat and ashore. The troops that were sent to Cuba were handled flawlessly. It was the swiftest mobilization and dispatch of troops over sea ever accomplished by our Government. The expedition landed completely equipped and ready for immediate service, several of its organizations hardly remaining in Havana over night before splitting up into detachments and going to their several posts. It was a fine demonstration of the value and efficiency of the General Staff. Similarly, it was owing in large part to the General Board that the Navy was able at the outset to meet the Cuban crisis with such instant efficiency; ship after ship appearing on the shortest notice at any threatened point, while the Marine Corps in particular performed indispensable service. The Army and Navy War Colleges are of incalculable value to the two services, and they co-operate with constantly increasing efficiency and importance.

The Congress has most wisely provided for

with constantly increasing efficiency and importance.

The Congress has most wisely provided for a National board for the promotion of rifle practice. Excellent results have already come from this law, but it does not go far enough. Our regular Army is so small that in any great war we should have to trust mainly to volunteers; and in such event these volunteers should already know how to shoot; for if a soldler has the fighting edge and ability to take care of himself in the open his efficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public lence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain National target ranges in different parts of the country and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs throughout all parts of the land. The little Republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery.

THEODORE ROOSEYELT.

The White House, December 3, 1906.

ROOT'S SPEECH AT CONFERENCE. Declaration of United States' Policy to

Other Republics. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Third I beg you to believe that I highly appre-late and thank you for the honor you do

I bring from my country a special greet-ing to her elder sisters in the civilization of

in working out the same problem of popular self-government.

It is a difficult and laborious task for each of us. Not in one generation nor in one century can the effective control of a superior severeign, so long deemed necessary to government, be rejected and effective self-control by the governed be perfected in its place. The first fruits of democracy are many of them crude and unlovely; its mistakes are many, its partial failures many, its sins not few. Capacity for self-government does not come to man by nature. It is an art to be learned, and it is also an expression of character to be developed among all the thousands of men who exercise popular sovereignty.

To reach the goal toward which we are pressing forward, the governing multitude must first acquire knowledge that comes from universal education, wisdom that follows practical experience, personal independence and self-recent healthment with a knowledge. universal education, wisdom that follows practical experience, personal independence and self-respect befitting men who acknowledge no superior, self-control to replace that external control which a democracy rejects, respect for law, obedience to the lawful expressions of the public will, consideration for the opinions and interests of others equally entitled to a voice in the state, loyalty to that abstract conception—one's country—as inspiring as that loyalty to personal sovereigns which has so illumined the pages of history, subordination of personal interests to the public good, love of justice and mercy, of liberty and order. All these we must seek by slow and patient effort; and of how many short-comings in his own land and among his own people each one of us is conscious.

People Now Govern World.

People Now Govern World.

civilized world is swinging away from its old governmental moorings and intrusting the fate of its civilization to the capacity of the

t governmental moorings and intrusting the fate of its civilization to the capacity of the popular mass to govern. By this pathway mankind is to travel, whithersoever it leads. Upon the success of this our great undertaking the hope of humanity depends.

Nor can we fail to see that the world makes abstantial progress towards more perfect popular self-government.

I believe it to be true that, viewed against the background of conditions a century, a generation, a decade ago, government in my own country has advanced, in the intelligent participation of the great mass of the people, in the fidelity and honesty with which they are represented, in respect for law, in obedience to the dictates of a sound morality, and in effectiveness and purity of administration. Nowhere in the world has this progress been more marked than in Latin America. Out of the wrack of Indian fighting and race conflicts and civil wars, strong and stable governments have arisen. Peaceful succession in accord with the people's will bas replaced the forcible selsure of power permitted by the people's indifference. Loyalty to country, its peace, its dignity, its honor, has risen above partizanchip for individual leaders. The rule of law supersedes the rule of man. Property is protected and the fruits of enterprise are secure. Individual literty is respected. Conof law supersedes the rule of man. Property is protected and the fruits of enterprise are secure Individual liberty is respected. Continuous public policies are followed; national faith is held eacred. Progress has not been equal everywhere, but there has been progress everywhere. The movement in the right direction is general. The right tendency is not exceptional; it is continental. The present affords just cause for satisfaction; the future is bright with hope.

pression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights, or privileges, or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together.

America at Harma Conformation

America at Hague Conference.

Within a few months, for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be and I hope will be represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign states in the great World Congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity which that accepted declaration implies; so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step side by side of the stronger and more fortunate. Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace. Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective an all-American public opinion, whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent international wrongs, and narrow the causes of war, and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe, and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty. So shall come security and prosperity, production and trade, wealth, learning, the arts, and happiness for us all.

Not in a single conference, nor by a single America at Hague Conference

wealth, learning, the arts, and happiness for us all.

Not in a single conference, nor by a single effort, can very much be done. You labor more for the future than for the present, but if the right impulse be given, if the right tendency be established, the work you do here will go on among all the millions of people in the American continents long after your final adjournment, long after your lives, with incalculable benefit to all our beloved countries, which may it please God to continue free and independent and happy for ages to come.

PASSED UP TO COUNCIL

Committee Refuses to Take Action on Saloon Music Ordinance.

Shall Portland saloons be allowed to conduct concert halls and vaudeville per-formances? This was the question that occupied the attention of the liquor license committee of the City Council at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. A draft of the proposed ordinance granting saloons such privileges was submitted to the committee yesterday. The Portland Musicians' Union is with the saloon men in the fight for the ordinance.

While most of the members were in favor of granting the saloons the privi-lege of having music, the proposition to permit concerts and vaudeville perform ances did not meet with approval. After lengthy discussion and careful consid eration it was decided to submit the or-dinance to the Council without comment or amendment.

Mrs. Millie R. Trumball, on behalf of the Associated Charities, appealed to the Council to prohibit music in all saloons and cafes. Mrs. Lola Baldwin, Superintendent of the Travelers' Aid Society, and Mrs. Ada Unruh, representing the Wo-man't Municipal Association, also ad-dressed the committee, requesting that music of all kinds be kept out of saloons.

Will Hold Annual Election.

Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry will hold its quarterly meeting and elec-tion of officers today at Gresham. It convenes in the Gresham Grange hall today at 10 o'clock. Besides the election of of-ficers for the ensuing two years, the proposition to establish a jute mill at the Salem penitentiary for the making of grain sacks will be considered, and a resolution of some sort will be passed. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of members. Gresham Grange will entertain the members.

DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 4.-Maximum tempera-PORTLAND, Dec. 4.—Maximum tempera-ture, 40 deg.; minimum, 29. River reading at 8 A. M., 3.8 feet; change in last 24 hours, fail 0.2-foot. Total precipitation, 5 P. M. to 5 P. M., trace; total since September 1, 1996, 13.92 inches; normal, 12.51 inches; ex-cess, 1.41 inches. Total sunshine, December 3, 1996, 7 hours and 11 minutes; possible, 8 hours and 52 minutes. Barometer (re-duced to sea-level) at 5 P. M., 39.10 inches. PACIFIC COAST WEATHER. PACIFIC COAST WEATHER.

| STATIONS. | Maximum temp | Precipitation past 12 hours | Velocity | Direction. | weather |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------|
| Baker City | 24 | 0.00 T | 12 | SE | Cloudy |
| Boise | | 0.00 | | SW | Cloudy Pt. Cldy. |
| Helenh | 32 | 0.00 | 1 4 | NW | Pt. Cldy. |
| Kamloops, B. C | | 0.00 | 4 | E | Clear |
| North Head | | 0.10 | 48 | W | Rain |
| Portland | 40 | T | 1 1 2 2 | TO | Rain |
| Red Bluff | | 0.00 | | W | Cloudy |
| Roseburg | | 0.00 | | 5 | Cloudy |
| Salt Lake City | | 0.01 | | NW | Rain |
| San Francisco | | | | NW | |
| Spokane | | | | SW | Cloudy |
| Seattle | | 0.01 | | | Rain |
| Tatoosh Island Walla Walla | 45 | 0.14 | | | Rain |
| While While | - | 120 m 344 | 11.75 | 0.4 | Ic. tongs |

WEATHER CONDITIONS. During the last 12 hours a storm of de-

The Perfect Food Beverage

The kind of Cocoa Beans that we use contain

Our Cocoa is nothing but Cocoa and that is why

six times as much food value as beef.

We buy only the highest-priced.

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A good Rug makes a fine gift. Have you thought of that? A Rug is always useful; if good, it is most durable; if well chosen from a good stock, it is beautiful.

A good Rug will not go the way of other Christmas presents, but will remain for years, a thing of beauty and service and a constant reminder of the giver.

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PHIL METSCHAN, President and Manager.



Seventh and Washington Streets, Portland, Oregon European Plan - - - - - - - \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 per Day.



over British Columbia and southwest storm warnings were ordered displayed at 5:40 P M. at all stations in Washington, and also at the mouth of the Columbia River, for increasing southerly winds becoming high and later shifting to southwest. Light rain has fallen in Western Washington and extreme Northwest Oregon, and rain or snow, depending upon elevation, has fallen generally in Southeastern Idaho, Utah and Nevada. The changes in temperatures since yesterday have been small and generally in the nature of a slight rise. The indications are for rain or snow in this district Wednesday.

WEATHER FORECASTS. Forecasts made at Portland for the 28 hours ending midnight, November 5:

Portland and vicinity-Rain, possibly part ow: southerly winds. Western Oregon - Rain, possibly par

Lowney's Chocolate Bonbon

and Chocolate products.

high along the north coast. Western Washington — Rain; increasing southerly winds, becoming high and later shifting to southwest. Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho—Rain

Eastern Washington and Northern Idah -Rain or snow and warmer. EDWARD A. BEALS, District Forecaster.

AUCTION SALES TODAY.

Auction sale, by J. T. Wilson, at salesroom S lst st., at 10 A. M. J. T. WILSON, Auctioneer. At 329 Montgomery st., furniture of residence. Sale at 10 o'clock. Baker & Son.

MEETING NOTICES.

WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 46.
A. F. & A. M.—Surted communication this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock, Burkhard building, Work M. M. degree, Visiting brethren welcome, By order W. M.
J. H. BICHMOND, Secretary.

SAMARITAN LODGE, NO. 2, I, O. O. F.— Regular moeting this (Wednesday) evening at So'clock. Initiation, Visitors welcome. M. OSVOLD, Secretary. PORTLAND CHAPTER, NO. 3, R.

PORTLAND CHAPTER, NO. 3, R.
A. M.—Special convocation this
(Wednesday,) evening, December 5,
at Masonic Temple, 7:30 o'clock, Past
Master and M. E. M. degrees, Visitors welcome,
A. M. KNAPP, Sec.

FOUNG—December 4, to the wife of A. W. Young, a daughter.

CLEMENT—At the residence at Lents, Or., December 4, 1906, Jennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Clement, aged 11 years, 8 months and 6 days. Notice of funeral will be given later.

COLBURN—At Good Samaritan Hospital.
Tuesday, December 4, Oscar Colburn, aged
13 years, 4 months and 11 days, Remains
will be shipped to La Center, Wash., by
Ericson Undertaking Co. for interment at
3 P. M. today (Wednesday).

FUNERAL NOTICES.

HUNT—Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the late Leon D. Hunt, which will be held at the Portland Crematerium today (Wednesday) at 10 A. M.

PAWLING—At Goldendale, Wash, December 2, 1906, Nettle J. Pawling, aged 42 years, 8 months and 27 days. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at the Central Baptist Church, corner 20th and E. Ankeny sts., at 2 P. M. Thursday, December 6. Interment Greenwood cemetery. d cemetery.

DUNNING, M'ENTEE & GILBAUGH Successors to Dunning & Campion, undertakers and embalmers; modern in every detail; 7th and Pine. Phone Main 430. Lady assistant.

ERICSON UNDERTAKING CO., 409 Alder Lady assistant. Phone Main 6133. EDWARD HOLMAN CO., Funeral Direct-r, 220 3d st. Lady assistant. Phone M. 507.

ZELLER-BYRNES CO., Undertakers, Emalmers, 273 Russell. East 1088. Lady ass't. J. P. FINLEY & SON. Funeral Directors. No. 261 3d st., cor. Madison. Phone Main 3. F. S. DUNNING, Undertaker, 414 East ider, Lady assistant, Phone East 52.

TONIGHT 8:15 --- HEILIG THEATER Gabrilowitsch

Prices: Lower floor, \$2.00, \$1.50; ba 1.50, \$1.00; gallery, \$1.00; gallery a ion, 75c. Doors open 7:30 P. M. SEATS NOW SELLING.

14th and HEILIG THEATER Phone Washington HEILIG THEATER Main 1. Frl., Sat. Nights, Dec. 7-8. Special Mat. Sat. MAXINE ELLIOTT In Clyde Fitch's Comedy. "HER GREAT MATCH."

"HER GREAT MATCH.

Evening Prices—Lower Floor, except last 3 rows, \$1.50. Balcony, first 4 rows, \$1.50; next 5 rows, \$1. last 5 rows, 75c. Entire Gallery, 50c; Boxes, \$10. Special Matinee Prices—50c to \$2. Seats Now Selling at Theater.

Baker Theater Phone Main 1907.
Oregon Theater Co., Lessee,
Geo. L. Baker, Mgr.
Home of the Baker Theater Stock Company.
Tonight, All Lek, Matinee Saturday.
The Beautiful Society Play.

"A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN,"
Evening prices—25c, 35c, 50c; matinee
5c, 25c. Next week-"The Merchant of Venice."

EMPIRE THEATER

Main 117. Milton W. Seaman, Manager. One Entire Week— Matinee TODAY 2:15 and Saturday: Every Evening 8:15. The Great New England Rural Play. "Quincy Adams Sawyer"

rong Cast. Regular Empire Pric Next Week-"The Two Johns,"

The Grand DICK and ALICE MeAVOY.

Delevin and Elwood Morris and Kramer. Gaffaney Brown. The La Renos. Master Harold Hoff. Grandiscope.

THE STAR THE ALLEN STOCK COMPANY

"THE SLAVE GIRL" Matiness Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 2.30 P. M., prices 10 and 29 cents; every evening at 8:15 o'clock, prices 10, 29 and 30 cents.

PANTAGES THEATER O'Dell and Hart.

Poeth and Stark.

Blair and O'Nelli.

Thatcher.

The Bigraph.

European Animal Circus—A Feature

Attraction.

Performances daily at 2:30, 7:30 and 9

M. Admission 10 and 20 cents. Take any eat at weekday matinees for TEN cents.

LYRIC THEATER WEEK BEGINNING DECEMBER 3. Frank Harvey's Sensational Melodrama in Four Acts.

"Wages of Sin" Box office open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Seats can be reserved by phone; Main 4685.

YOU CAN MAKE \$200 PER WEEK By giving performances in theaters, churches, schoolhouses, societies, etc., with a Motion Picture outfit. For particulars, call at NEWMAN'S MOTION PICTURE MACHINE CO., 145½ Sixth.

CLASSIFIED AD. RATES

"Rooms," "Rooms and Board," "House ceeping Rooms," "Situations Wanted," 15 words or less, 15 cents; 16 to 20 words, 20 cents; 21 to 25 words, 25 cents, etc. No dis-

UNDER ALL OTHER HEADS, except 'New Today," 36 cents for 15 words or less 16 to 20 words, 40 cents; 21 to 25 words, 50 cents, etc.-first Insertion, Each additional insertion, one-half; no further discount un-

"NEW TODAY" (gauge measure agate) 15 cents per line, first insertion; 16 cents per line for each additional insertion. ANSWERS TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

dressed care The Oregonian, and left at this office, should always be inclosed in sealed envelopes. No stamp is required on such

errors in advertisements taken through the

NEW TODAY.

UNCLE MYERS' LOAN OFFICE, 143 3D st., near Alder, established 1870; old and st., hear Alder, established 1870, reliable; any amount loaned on diamonds, jewelry and sealskins.

ALEX. C. RAE, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 407 McKay Building, Phone Main 6491. FOR RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, Sixth and Washington sts., sultable for office or light manufacturing. Inquire 31-34 Washington Building.

ORIENTAL CARVED IVORY, 149 6TH st. . Mexican Drawnwork Co.

PORTLAND

Is stiracting more attention than any city on the Facific Coast and is undergoing a MIGHTY TRANSFORMATION and in the next ten years will likely make more PROGRESS than it has in its entire past. The EAST SIDE has the most HOMES, has the GREATEST population, is growing the most RAPIDLY, and the GREATER PORTLAND MUST and WILL be there. Holladay's Addition

Is the geographical center of the city, and is the most DESIRABLE residence district, and much of the will become BUSINESS property. Do not everlook these FACTS when making investments, and call and hepect the property, for seeing is believing.

The Oregon Real Estate Company "BUY BUSINESS PROPERTY"

\$32,000

50x50, with 3 story building, on Yamhill st. Income \$175 per month. Will sell on easy terms. Call and we will show you the property.

Reed, Fields & Tynan Company 102 Second street. Phone Main 7004

Park Street \$32,500 Near Burnside, income 6

Vanduyn & Walton 303 Chamber Commerce

CANTON BAZAAR

Chinese and Japanese curios and art goods, carved furniture, royal Satsuma, cloissonne, brasses, carved ivory; fine Catton linen em-broidery, silk and satin dressing gowns; arge stock holiday goods; direct imported. 90 Sixth st., between Stark and Oak.

JAPAN BAZAAR \$5000 stock of Japanese fancy goods. Must a sold regardless of cost. 66 SIXTH ST. BET. OAK AND PINE.