DEFENSE OPENS

String of Witnesses Contradict Evidence Offered by Prosecution.

SON AND SON-IN-LAW SPEAK

Say Meldrum Visited Hermann Uninvited-Gatley Says Rowland Declared Evidence He Afterwards Gave Was False.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April L-Numerous witnesses for the defense were placed on the stand today to impeach the testimony brought out the prosecution during the past seven weeks of the Hermann trial. Their statements, while contradicting consider-able testimony offered by Government witnesses, had no direct bearing on the principal points at issue, though their

principal points at Issue, though their denials had the effect of weakening the prosecution to a slight extent.

Heary Meldrum, during his examination, testified that he called to see Hermann at the request of H. P. Gatley, son-in-law and associate counsel of the defendant. Four witnesses, including Hermann's wife, son kind son-in-law, testified that Meldrum's visit was voluntary and not suggested by the defendant or his repiresentatives. Contradict Meldrum and Rowland.

Mrs. Kate Silverstein, of Portland, contradicted Meldrum's statement that tradicted Meldrum's statement that she had been offered \$300 for the use of her name in making dummy entries, and later Mr. Gatley and Orville Dodge testified that J. W. Rowland, chief clerk of the Surveyor-General's office, had declared prior to going on the stand that the "defense had tried to make him swear to a d—d lie, but that he would stay here till h—l freze over before he would do it." Rowland, on the stand, denied having made such a statement. ing made such a statement

Before the defense began the examina-Before the driense began in examina-tion of witnesses today, Irvin Ritten-house was recalled to identify the tele-gram from C. W. Fulton to Hermann sent October I. 1899, prior to the former's election as Senator, and alluded to while he was on the stand, in which he said;

Fulton's Telegram Identified.

Prosecution instituted here against W. E. Burke and others, some personal friends, charging conspiracy to defraud the Government by filing on timber lands. Defendants willing to relinquish and Prosecuting Attorney willing in that event dismiss. If you so advise. Won't you request dismissal? Answer. (Signed.) C. W. FULTON.

The records of the Land Office failed to disclose a copy of Hermann's reply, the presumption being that it was copied in his "personal" letter books. Mrs. Maud Silverstein, of Portland, Or., was the first witness called for the de-

Mrs. Maud Sliverstein, of Portland, Or., was the first witness called for the defense. Her testimony was calculated to show errors in the statements made for the Government by Henry Meldrum, ex-Surveyor-General of Oregon, to the effect that Mrs. Sliverstein was offered \$200 for the use of her name in connection with land entries. The witness said she had never received such an offer and had seen Meldrum but once, and that was had seen Meldrum but once, and that was to ask for a position in his office, to which she had been recommended by Binger Hermann. She did not get the

Meldrum's Visit to Hermann

S. D. Hermann, son of the defendant denied the statements of Meldrum that young Hermann and Mr. Gatley had in-vited Meldrum to call on Binger Hermann and Mr. Gatley. He testified that he gave Mr. Gatley Meldrum's address and office elephone number. Officer Brennan, of the local police force,

told of directing Meldrum to Gatley's residence late one Saturday night. Meldrum had a wrong address, which he said was given him by the clerk of the hotel.

Mrs. Cora Hermann, wife of the defendant, testified to letting Meldrum into the as to Gatley residence that same night and coverhearing a conversation between deverhearing a conversation between defendant and Mr. Meldrum. Mrs. Hermann that fendant and Mr. Meidrim. Are Hermann contradicted Mr. Rittenhouse, who testified regarding a conference she had in a Portland restaurant with the defendant. Mr. Rittenhouse said that he and Chris Mailer were dining together. Mrs. Hermann said that a Mr. Huff also was present at the table with Mr. Rittenhouse and Mr. Muller.

Mrs. Hermann was corroborated on the last point by Mr. Muller.

Gatley Answers Meldrum.

H. P. Gatley gave testimony intended to discredit Meldrum and Rowland as witnesses. This testimony related to statements made during their stay here since the trial began. Meldrum, the wit-ness said, told the defeddant and himself during the visit of Meldrum to the Gatley during the visit of Meldrum to the Gatley residence referred to, that he knew nothing against the defendant, believed he was an honest man, was always on top and would come out of this trial on top. As to Mr. Rowland, Mr. Gatley told of a conference between Mr. Rowland, Mr. Worthington, Hermann's chief counsel,

and himself, in which Mr. Rowland said that the United States Attorney wanted him to testify that he saw Hermann and Mays together in the Oregon Surveyor-General's office at the time when Mays ordered a map made of the Blue Moun-tains section, that "this was a d- lie and would see them in h- before he would so testify. Rowland, however, did so tes-

Try to Impeach Robertson.

Several witnesses testified that the late Nathaniel McKay was in feeble health during the Spring of 1902. This evidence was introduced to impeach the testimony of Harry C. Robertson, then secretary to Senator Mitchell, who said that Mr. Mc-

Kay went out for Mitchell and obtained a package of \$30 bills as change. Orville Dodge, of Oregon, who was an appointee of Hermann in the Land Office. and remained there during Hermann's administration, testified that Hermann regularly bought postage stamps of him. He could not say how many, but he believed the amount averaged at least \$1 a

RAILROAD POLICY DEFINED

(Continued From First Page.)

se severe, would not be lasting. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortu-nate, save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who

which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large and vest such power in those that weld them as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is to the Government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combinations and any effort to prevent all combinations will be not only useless but in the end vicious because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces.

State Supervision Ineffective.

"Experience has shown conclusively that t is useless to try to get any adequate egulation and supervision of these great orporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is co-extensive with the field of work of the corporation—that is, by the National Government. I believe this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the Congress. Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sov-ereignty of the National Government by

resignty of the National Government by affirmative action.

"What is needed is not sweeping pro-hibition of every arrangement, good or had, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detri-ment of the public, as well as such super-vision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition

Examine Railroad Accounts.

The best possible regulation of rates would, of course, be that regulation se-cured by an honest agreement between the railroads themselves to carry out the law. Such a general agreement would, for instance, at once put a stop to the efforts of any one big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against or secure ad vantage over some rival; and such agreement would make the railroads themselves agents for enforcing the law. The power vested in the Government to put a stop to agreements to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be accompanied with power to permit, under spe-cified conditions and careful supervision agreements clearly in the interest of the

public.

"A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the National hanks by the Bank Examiners; a few first-class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accompilsh much in preventing wilful violations of the law.

of the law. Let me most earnestly say that thes recommendations are not made in any spirit of hostility to the railroads. I believe that on the whole our railroads have done well, and not ill, but the railroad men who wish to do well should not be exposed to competition with those who have no such desire, and the only way to severe this end is to give to some Government. secure this end is to give to some Gov

secure this can is to give to some covernment tribunal the power to see that justice is done by the unwilling, exactly as it is gladly done by the willing.

"The opponents of Government regulation dwell on the difficulties to be encountered and the intricate and involved countered and the intricate and involved nature of the problem. Their contention is true. It is a complicated and delicate problem, and all kinds of difficulties are sure to arise in connection with any plan of solution, which plan will bring all benefits hoped for by its more optimistic adherents."

Earnings Grow Under Rate Law.

In his message to Congress at the be-ginning of the second session of the 58th Congress, December 2, 1996, the President

or amusingly falsified the predictions both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accomplish nothing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earnings and some of them unusual dividends; while during the same period the mere taking effect of the law has produced an unprecedented hitherto unheard of number of voluntary reductions in freight rates and fares by the rallroads. It must not be supposed, how-ever, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress by in-creasing the power of the National Government over the use of capital in inwill ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission along several different lines, so as to give larger control over the rail-

"It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the acstate. In some method, whether by National license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will, among other things prevent the vils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of hordinate profits by favorel individuals at the ex-pense, whether of the general public or the stockholders, or the wage-workers. that will compel the disclosure by

Good and Bad Combinations. "The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combina-tion of capital, like combination of la-bor, is a necessary element of our presoot, is a necessary tennent of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it, and if it were possible such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent combinations, but to secure vigorous and administrations of the secure of the secure of the secure vigorous and administrations. equate control and supervision of the combinations so as to prevent their in-juring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury-for juring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury—for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessity of life would under any circumstances show that such combinations was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and the combinations which has been shown since by the hovestigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to initiative of the big railroads. Often railroads would like to combina for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements provided those agreements were sanctioned by the Interstate Commerce Commission and were published. With these conditions complied with, it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large."

In the confession said to have been secured from Nicholas by the police.

Harry A. Kane, a clerk in the Palace theore used when the actress was murdered, the testified that Leopold was not seen at the hotel on the night of the might of the under the hotel on the night of the might of the might of the under the hotel on the actress was murdered, the total when the actress was murdered, the thetolog when he actress was murdered, the thetolog when the total when the confession said to the palace.

DEBATE ON LAND PROBLEM

No Result public at large."

ST. JOHNS ELECTS K.C. COUCH MAYOR

A. M. Esson Defeats W. L. Thorndyke for Position of Recorder.

TOTAL VOTE CAST IS 625

In Most Hotly-Contested Election Ever Held in That City Republicans Are Generally Successful, Only 3 Being Defeated.

In the most spirited election ever held in St. Johns, K. C. Couch was yesterday elected Mayor, and A. M. Esson, Recorder. It was around these two offices that greatest interest centered. Mr. Couch received 345 votes, and S. C. North held for the county of the county o on, his chief opponent, 220. For Recorder Mr. Esson received 333 votes, while 233 ballots were cast for W. I. Thorndyke. The new officials and their exact vote

follows:

Mayor, K. C. Couch, 345; Recorder, A. M. Esson, 331; Treasurer, G. M. Hall, 313; Councilmen-at-large-W. H. King, 288; B. T. Leggett, 267; Charles Lindquist, 373; First ward-A. R. Jobes, 152; S. L. Dobie, 196; Second ward-W. W. Raser, 113; L. E. Walker, 138.

G. M. Hall, A. M. Esson and S. L. Dobie, the Payaler Technic and S. L. Dobie, the Payaler Technic and S. L.

G. M. Hall, A. M. Esson and S. L. Doble, of the People's Ticket, were elected, but the rest of the Republican ticket was successful. Recorder Thorndyke, Republican, was defeated for re-election in the hardest fight of the campaign. Mr. Thorndyke's campaign, however, is regarded generally as satisfactory. A. M. Esson, the newly elected Recorder, is a young man of excellent character and, it is thought, will make a creditable officer. At the election yesterday a total of \$25 votes were cast, nearly 200 more than votes were cast, nearly 200 more than last year. In spite of the sharp rivalry good order was maintained throughout

Following is the vote by wards:
Following is the vote by wards:
First Ward-Mayor-K. C. Couch, 181;
First Ward-Mayor-K. C. Couch, 181;
First Ward-Mayor-K. C. Couch, 182;
First Ward-Mayor-K. C. Couch, 182;
First Ward-Mayor O. R. Downs, 24; S. C. Norton, 152. Re-corder—W. L. Thorndyke, 149; A. M. Esson, 215. Treasurer—A. F. Kaemlein, 150; G. M. Hall, 200. Councilmen-at-large—W. H. King, 150; B. T. Leggett, 146; Charles Lindquist, 156; C. J. Anderson, 51; H. S. Hewitt, 120; W. D. Weeks, 168; W. W. Windle, 15. First Ward—A. R. Jobes, 152; H. C. Hunter, 120; J. H. Black, 89; S. L. Dohla, 196; C. S. Thompson, 149; 89; S. L. Dobie, 196; C. S. Thompson, 119;

ond Ward-Mayor-K. C. Couch, 164 Second Ward—Mayor—A. C. Colon, 68. Re-O. R. Downs, 17; S. C. Norton, 68. Re-corder—W. L. Thorndyke, 124; A. M. Esson, 118. Treasurer—Adam F. Kaem-lein, 128; George M. Hall, 118. Councilmen-19c. P. T. Legratt, 121; lein, 128; George M. Hall, 118. Councilmenat-large—H. King, 128; B. T. Leggett, 121;
Charles Lindquist, 117; C. J. Anderson,
24; H. S. Hewitt, 72; W. D. Weeks, 69;
W. W. Windle, 90. Councilman First
Ward—W. W. Raser, 113; L. E. Walker,
128; E. C. Hurthurt, 47; D. C. Rogers, 67;
J. S. Dowey, 197; L. Richard, 32.
K. C. Couch, elected Mayor, said after
it appeared that his election was certain:
"I have conducted a clean campaign
and entertain for my opponents the high-

and entertain for my opponents the high-est respect. They all treated me well. It is my intention to handle the affairs of the city in a business-like way. The ordinances of the city government shall be enforced and order maintained. As far as the City Hall is concerned, it shall be my purpose to at once enter on an investigation and I shall endeavor to see that the interests of the city are

to see that the interests of the city are safeguarded in every respect.

"We have a growing city. There have been some dissensions, but I trust that we shall overcome them and all pull together for the good of the town. I did not seek the office. It is a case where the office sought the man, however unworthy the man may be. Let us work together and be harmonious."

S. C. Norton, People's, for Mayor, said: "I congratulate Mr. Couch on his election. He is in every way capable of giv-

tion. He is in every way capable of givretain a lively interest in public affairs.

LOOKS BAD FOR SWEATBOX

CONFESSIONS IN LESLIE MUR-DER CASE REPUDIATED.

Leopold Says His Was Extorted by Brutality-Nicholas Says Leopold Was Not With Him.

CHICAGO, April 1. - Leonard Leopold me of the defendants in the Margaret Leslie murder trial, declared on the stand today that he had never known Margaret Leslie and had never seen her. He said that he had been kept in the office of Chief of Police Collins from 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday until 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, and that during that time he was repeatedly kicked and throttled by the police because he would not admit that he mur-dered the actress. He said he had been denied food and water, but was told by the police that he could have what he wanted if he would make a confession.

Howard Nicholas, the other defendant, testified that a theatrical man named Harry Clayton, not Leopold, was with him the night Margaret Leslie was killed. This is the first time Clayton's name has been mentioned in connection with the number, and is a direct remediation.

the murder, and is a direct repudiation of the confession said to have been se-cured from Nicholas by the police. Harry A. Kane, a clerk in the Palace

Power of Great Wealth.

"Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision, some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that public at large."

Melba Is Off for Europe.

Melba Is Off for Europe.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Mme. Melba sails for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der grosse tomorrow

The present Parliament. They are convinced that any measure involving the compulsory expropriation of land, which is the basic principle of all the Libbral solutions, will immediately be vetoed by the Emperor and be regarded by the Cabi-

as a justification for the dissolution

of Parliament.

The House, however, was forced to begin the discussion of the agrarian problem as a concession to the peasant constituents of many of the members. Each political party has put forward three or four spokesmen to explain the features of the programme, but the great mass of the programme, but the great mass of the speakers are peasants, whose remarks will contribute but little to a solution of the question. The real work will be done by the committee to which the various projects will be referred. The project of the Constitutional Democrats is practically identical with last year's draft. project of the Constitutional Democrats is practically identical with last year's draft. It involves the compulsory expropriation of all estates above established maximums to be determined in each province by committees created for this purpose. The bill contemplates individual ownership, whereas the project of the Group of Toll, which was also re-introduced today, proposes the nationalization of all the land in the Empire. The National Socialists introduced a bill repealing all Fremier Stolypin's temporary agrarian legislation, but this will probably be allowed to die a natural death in committee.

The first speaker today was Prince

The first speaker today was Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, a landowner of Bessarabla and a relative of the ex-Minister of the Interior, who made a long speech in defense of individual property, queting liberally from American and English authorities upon the subject,

Mourning for Murdered Editor. MOSCOW, April 1.—The funeral of Dr. Jolios, editor of the Russki Viedomosti, who was assassinated here March 27, was held today. Several members of the lower house of parifament, many students and the general public followed the body to the grave. A number of wreaths from various newspapers and scholastic bodies were laid on the coffin. Several speeches were made at the cemetery.

TWO STRONG MOVEMENTS ARE STARTED IN THE SOUTH.

Five Wealthy Men Stake Fortunes and Lawyers Will Work on Reform of Laws

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1 .- Two great novements looking toward the solu tion of the race problem in the South especially in Georgia, have been launched and have gained the support of some of the most prominent men in the country, according to a state-ment made by a conference of the Atlantic Evangelical Ministers' Assocition today. One movement is being headed by Dr. John E. White, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who reported to the conference that it is gaining great headway. He said: gaining great headway. He said:

Five of the wealthiest men in the South
have put all they have back of this movement. We contemplate the organization of
all the moral forces of the South in one
great body and the appointment of a commission, composed of the best and most
learned men of the South, to handle the
problem and deal with the situation affecting the relationship of the races.

Ing the relationship of the races.

The other movement is being fostered by ex-Governor W. J. Northen of Georgia, who has been urging in speeches all over the state the establishment of better relations between the races. The plan contemplates the selection of a state commission composed of lawyers, whose duty it shall be to have the laws of the state so revised as to do away with the present objections to the legal manner of trying and punishing persons charged trying and punishing persons charged with criminal assault and to provide for the punishment of the leaders and members of mobs.

HE HOLDS NEGROES INNOCENT

Captain Macklin Does Not eBlieve They Fired on Brownsville.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-Captain Edgas A. Macklin, of Company C. Twenty-fifth Infantry, testified today in the Senate Brownsville investigation. He said today that after he had examined the garrison that after he had examined the garrison to ascertain the effects of the shooting and, finding no damage there, he went outside the gate, and at the mouth of an alley not far from the garrison wall he found six cartridge clips and seven cartridge shells of the type used for the Springfield rifle. These shells were found in a circular space about 10 inches in disperser, which he declared to be an imdiameter, which he declared to be an impossible position unless they had been blaced there by someone.

Captain Macklin said he had done every-

thing possible to discover who did the shooting, including the careful questioning of the men of his command. Senator For-aker asked the witness to give his opinas to who did the shooting and he

"Well, I don't think the men did it." He described the attitude of his men toward the investigation and said he had read every line of testimony that had been taken in the various inquiries and that he is convinced that the firing was not done by the men of the Twenty-fifth

At the afternoon session Captain Macklin was cross-examined, principally as to his whereabouts when the shooting occurred and the evidence given by former negro soldiers that they had been unable to find the Captain in his quarters when Major Fenrose sent them to arouse him. Captain Macklin said that he did not believe the soldiers had come to his quar-

The shells which Captain Macklin picked up outside the garrison wall were put in his desk, he said, and were forgotten un-til after the battalion left Fort Brown. Search for them later had been unavail-

Chairman Warren questioned Captain Macklin concerning the attack upon him at Fort Reno after the Brownsville af-fray, when the Captain was shot through the head. The witness said he was in elections are being held throughout Mon-

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loubt as to who did the shooting "Officers of my regiment tried to make me believe that the shooting was for the purpose of robbery." he said, "but it is my own theory that it was not." He said the shooting had been done by a masked negro, but that he knew north, ing more concerning it. Corporal Knowles, of Company A. Twenty-fifth Infantry, is

under arrest, charged with having com-mitted the assault, but Captain Macklin mitted the assault, but Captain Macklin said that the evidence against Knowles is purely circumstantial. RACE WAR IN OKLAHOMA TOWN

Whites Summoned to Fight Band of Negro Avengers.

Negro Avengers.

FORT WORTH, Tex.. March 2.—At 1 o'clock this morning a telephone message received here from Durant, I. T., says that an appeal had reached there for all the Deputy Marshals at that point to go at once to Cale station, five miles away on the Missouri. Kansas & Texas Rallroad, to ald the white people, who were threatened with attack by a band of negroes which had been to Colbert and armed for the avowed purpose of avenging the lynching of Jim Williams there last night.

Williams was accused of attacking Tulie, Misner, a young white woman. The white people at Cale say they have a force of 75 men ready to fight, but are without ammunition. The negroes are said to be well armed and to number 30. Help will be sent at once. The Marshals are now forming a posse to start for Cale.

Help will be sent at once. The Marshals are now forming a posse to start for

FIGHT IN NIPISSING MINES

Minority Tries in Vain to Ger Voice in Directorate.

AUGUSTA. Me., April 1.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nipissing Mines Company was held here today. The chief business transacted was the re-election of the old board of directors and the enlargement of the directorate from nine to 11 members. The new members are: Samuel Newhouse, of Salt Lake, and Lyman B. Kendall, of New York. An expected contest over the proposition to increase the directorate did not develop. The stockholders attending represented \$37,-221 shares, of which 718,239 shares, controlled by Charles H. Boynton and W. C. Ort, both of New York, supported the proposition to increase the number of directors. Charles Hope Caldwell, of New York, representing the holdings of about 1000 persons, made an unsuccessful attempt to get several votes put through.

made an unsuccessful attempt to get several votes put through.

The by-laws were amended so as to provide for "not less than three nor more than 15 directors," and it was voted that for the ensuing year the number be fixed at 11. Previous to this vote a motion that the number for the coming year be fixed at 15, was lost. The meeting then adjourned until April 22, when the stockholders will vote on the proposition to retire \$5,000,000 of capital stock which has never 030 of capital stock which has never been issued.

POPE HOLDS OUT PROMISE

Says Americans Who Want Cardinal Will Be Satisfied Later.

ROME, April 1 .- The disappointment of a large number of Americans over the fact that there is not an American among the prelates who are to be cre-ated Cardinals at the consistory of April 15 has been brought to the at-tention of the Pope, who said in this "Let them have patience; they will be satisfied later. The number of red hats is limited, while the candidates

CLOSE VOTE IN MONTANA Lively Interest in Municipal Elec-

tions in That State.

The Good

is chiefly due to the large residue and the natural wheat contained salts, both acting physically on the bowels, imparting the necessary constant stimulus. These, with vigorous daily exercise, are the valuable natural factors in overcoming constipation. You will never grow tired of Dr. Price's Food, as it is made from the whole wheat berry, healthful and settificing

Paintable - Nutritious - Easy of Digestion and Ready to Eat. Can be served hot. Put in a hot oven for a few minutes; or cook in he

My Signature On W. Zin All Grecers

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- Through Washington, Montana, the Dakotas and St. Paul-
- 5. Through Washington, Canada and St. Paul-Minneapolis.

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A. HUNTER, Gen'l Agent, 140 3d St., Portland. W. F. CAREON, Trav. Pass'r Agt., 301 Alaska Bldg., Seattle. F. W. THOMPSON, Gen'l Western Agent, San Francisco.

tana today and, as a rule, political lines have been very closely drawn. The chief interest centers in the mayoralty contest n Butte and the aldermanic election in in Butte and the alcermanic election in Helena. In the former the race is very close between McGowan, Democrat, and Corby, Republican. In Helena the indica-tions are that the Republicans have car-ried the day. Great Falls will probably elect a Democratic Mayor.

PURE FOOD LABORATORY

Government Agent Looking Over Portland as Possible Location.

Professor Elton Fulmer, of the Washington State College, is in Portland as agent for the Government. He is the only Western member of the National Food amission, and his visit to Portland is for the purpose of looking over the ground preparatory to establishing a pure food laboratory. The Government will establish at least one and probably two

Portland, Tacoma and Scattle are considered for locations.

Mr. Fulmer desired to obtain quarters in the Federal building, but this was found to be impossible, and he will be forced to seek quarters elsewhere. The matter was taken up with the Chamber of Commerce and an effort will be made or commerce and an enort will be made to get room in the City Hall. A com-mittee from the City Council was ap-pointed to look into the matter and its report will be submitted today. From 900 to 1200 square feet of floor space will

Lamsdorff Buried in State,

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.-The funeral of Count Lamsdorff, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who died at San Remo, Italy, March 19, took place here this morning and was attended by many prom-inent persons including all the Ministers, with the exception of Premier Stelypin and the members of the diplomatic corps,

KISER FOR SCENIC PHOTOS, Lobby Imperial Hotel,

A great many people have an idea BY IMPURE BLOOD that old sores exist merely because of a diseased condition of the flesh where the ulcer is located. They patiently apply salves, powders, plasters and other external applica-tions, but in spite of all such treatment the place refuses to heal. When-ever a sore or ulcer does not heal readily the blood is at fault; this vital fluid is filled with impurities and poisons which are constantly being discharged into the place, feeding it with noxious matter, which makes it impossible for the sore to heal. Old sores may be the result of an inherited blood taint, or the effects of a long spell of sickness, or again the circulation may be contaminated with the collections of refuse matter which the different members have failed to expel through the channels of

PURELY VEGETABLE

nature. Whatever the cause the blood becomes steeped in poison and a cut, bruise, scratch or other wound often develops into a sore, fed and kept up by these impurities, causing it to eat deeper into the surrounding tissue, inflaming, festering and causing pain. External applications can only keep the sore clean; they cannot cure the

trouble because they do not reach the blood. S. S. S. cures Old Sores by going to the very bottom of the trouble, driving out the impurities and poisons and purifying and building up the entire circulation. When S. S. S. has removed the cause the blood becomes rich and healthy, the sore begins to heal, new flesh is formed, the place scabs over and is soon permanently healed. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice free

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