## HARRIMAN STRUCK BY BIG STICK

(Continued From First Page.)

vised, and partly the alleged fact that, as ter premising him to appoint Depew as Ambassador to France, I failed to do it, and I understood you to say that he alleged that I made this promise at a time when he had come down to see me in Washington, when I requested him to raise \$250,000 for the Republican Presidential campaign,

Harriman Sald Could Buy Men.

So much for what Mr. Harriman said me personally," says the President, in concluding his first letter to dent, in concluding his first letter to Mr. Sherman. Par more important, the President regards the additional remarks which Mr. Sherman said Mr. Harriman made to him when he asked him if he thought it was well to see "Hearatism and the like" triumphant over the Republican party. "You." says the President, "inform me that he told you he did not care in the least, because those people were exposes and he you he did not care in the least, because those people were crooks and he could buy them," and other similar renoteks. This, the President says, "was doubtless partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a burst of bad temper." But it showed, in the President's opinion, a cynicism and deep-scated corruption which he denounces in strong words. second letter to Mr. Sherman simply

contains addends to the first as follows: Calls Charge a Falsehood.

my such statement is a deliberate and willful untruth-by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ngly word. I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the Presidential cam-pulan of 1908. On the contrary, our com-munications as regards the campaign re-lated exclusively to the fight being made against Mr. Higgins for Governor of New York, Mr., Harriman being immensely in-terested in the success of Mr. Higgins be-cause he regarded the attack on Higgins as being really an attack on him, Mr. Har-riman, and on his friend, Governor Odell, and he was concerned only in getting me and he was concerned only in getting me

and he was concerned only in getting ma-to tell Mr. Cortelyou to ald Mr. Higgins so far as I could, which I gladly did. He also (I think more than once) urged me to promise to make Senator Depew Am-lessador to France, giving me in detail the reasons why this would help Governor reasons why this would help Governor Odell by pleasing certain big financial interests. I informed him that I did not believe it would be possible for me to appoint Mr. Depew, and furthermore expressed my surprise at his saying that the men representing the big financial interests of New York wished that appointment made, inaumuch as a number of them had written hasmuch as a number of them had whether to me soling that the same place be given to Mr. Hyde, and that, as a matter of fact, while I was not prepared to announce any decision, I doubted whether I could appoint either Mr. Depew or Mr. Hyde to the place.

Willing to Support Hyde.

soon as Mr. Harriman heard that Mr. As soon as Mr. Harriman heard that Mr. Hyde was a candidate and had asked the names of his backers, he hastily said that he did not wish to be understood as antagonizing Mr. Hyde and would be quite willing to support him and, though I understood that he still preferred Mr. Depew, he left me strongly under the impression that he would be almost as well satisfied with Mr. Hyde, and was much discontented at the information him so positively, not once,

with Mr. Hyde, and was much discontented at my informing him so positively, not once, but repeatedly that I did not think I should be able to appoint either. It and my letters now before me of the Fall of 1804 ran as follows:

"On his return from spending the Summer in Europe, on September 20, he wrote mis stating that, if I thought it desirable, he would come to see me at any time, either then or later. On September 23 I answered his letter asyling.

then or later. On september at a sales letter saying:

"At present there is nothing for me to see you about though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I should have liked to discuss with you be-

Invited to Talk of Higgins.

In October I wrote him: "In view of the rouble over the state ticket in New York, should like to have a few words with you. It you think you can get down here within few days and take either junch or dinner

at few days and take either toom with me?"

The trouble I spoke of had reference to the bolt against Higgins—that is in reality logit against Mr. Harriman and Mr. Harriman's friend, Governor Odell. A reference to the siles of the New York papers at that time will show that it was a very extensive bolt against Mr. Higgins on the ground that Governor Odell had nominated him and be had in some matters favored Mr. Harriman overmuch—neither ground, in my judgment, being temable. Mr. Harriman's backing of Governor che'd and extreme willingness that he showed of common notoriety and mentioned in all by securing Higgins election was a matter of common notoriety and mentioned in all the papers, notably in the New York Sun. On October 12, Mr. Harriman wrote me:

"I am giving a very large part of my time to correcting the trouble here and intend to so, if any effort on my part can accom-

Come Down After Election.

Come Down After Election.

I wrote Mr. Harriman the following letter, which I give in full:

Oct 14, 1004. My dear Mr. Harriman: A suggrestion has come to me in a roundament way that you do not think it wise to come to see me in these closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men and you are upon the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble or if you think there is nothing special i should be informed about or no matter in which I could give aid, why, of course, give no the visit for the time being and then, a few weekes hence, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discurs certain Government matters not connected with the campaign.

You will see that this letter was hosbital.

incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to come down to see me in my own therest or intended to make any request of any kind for help from him. only required of any aims for help from him. On the contrary, all i was converted with in seeing him was to know if I could be of help in securing the election of Mr. Higgins—a man for whom I had the highest respect and who I believed would be, as in fact he has been.

Did Not Talk About Money.

Moreover, the following letter will show Mr. Harriman,did not have in his mind that Mr. Harrimanalid not have in his mind any rice of my asking him to collect money and that, on the contrary, what he was conversed with in connection with my letter to bin was the allusion I made to the fact that I would like to see him before I wrote my message to discuss extrain Covernment matters not connected with the campaign. His letter, which is of November 8, rims.

I hear Mr. Freeddent—I have had a telephone talk with Mr. Loob and requested him to give your a message from me. I draw

o give you a message from ms. I dres letter to me of October 14 has and ex-plained that, of course, I did not want to make a trip to Washington unless it should be recessary, that the only matter I knew of which I had any apprehension and which might be referred to in your coming mess-

recommence and what the attitude of the railroads should be toward it.

I have communications from many conservatives in the West, asking me to take the matter up, they having information as to what you propose to say in your message on that subject, and I am very apprehensive about.

and the one on which we all rely, which

Anxlous About Rate Bill.

This letter to me was crossed by onefrom me, which reads as follows:

"(Strictly Personal.) November 30, 1904.

My dear Mr. Harriman:

"Mr. Luch tells inc that you called metoday on the telephone and recalled myletter to you of October 14, in which I
spoke to you of a desire to see you before
sending in my message, as I wanted to goover with you certain matters, and you over with you certain matters, and you added that you heard that I had referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission that you regretted this and wished I has left it out. In writing to you I had it that you regretted this and wished I had been to the control of th

"As regards what I had said in my mespage about the Interstate Commerce Commission, while I say I should have been
delighted to go over it with you. I also
must frankly say that my mind was definitely made up. Certain revelations connected with the investigation of the beef
frust caused me to write the paragraph in
question. I went with extreme care over
the information in possession of the Interstate Commerce Commission before writing
it. I then went over the written paragraph
again and again with Paul Morton, who is,
of all my Cabinet, the man most familiar
with railroad matters of course, and with
Root, Knox, Taft and Moody. It is a matter I had been carefully considering for two
years and had gradually come to the conclusion that it is unwise and unsafe for me
to leave the question of rebates where it is

Roosevelt's Mind Made Up.

"Let me repeat that I did not have this question in mind when I asked you to come down, but that I should most gladly have tailed it over with you if it had occurred to me to do so, but as a matter of fact, when tailed it over with you if it had occurred to me to do so, but as a matter of fact, when you did come down to see ms. you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we taiked of little eles, and finally, that the position I have taken has not been taken lightly, but after thinking over the matter and looking at it from different standpoints for at least two years and after the most careful consultation with Morton. Taft, Moody, Knox and Root as to the exact phraseology I should use.

"I do not send you a copy simply because they have given no one a copy, not even the men above mentioned. It is impossible. I give out no copies of my messages to prevent the message being known in advance and the three press associations who have now the message are under a heavy penalty not to disclose a word of it before the appointed time."

Harriman's Plea for Railroads.

Harriman's Plea for Railroads.

On December 2, he wrote me the following etter on the same subject:
"December 2, 1904. Dear Mr. President

letter on the same subject:

"December 2, 1994. Dear Mr. President—Thank you for your favor of the 30th.
"It was natural for me to suppose that railroad matters would be included in any discussion you and I might have before writing your message. I am of the opinion that an effective interstate Commerce Commission could regulate the master of rebates and absolutely prevent the same without any additional power of any kind and, as you say. Paul Morton is more familiar with such matters than any of the others of your Cabinet and I believe he will agree with me in this I fear there has been a tack of co-operation.

"During the enormous development of the last four years the railroads have found it very hard to keep pace with the requirements imposed upon them, and the so-called surplus earnings, as well as additional capital, have been devoted to providing additional facilities and the bettering and enlarging of their properties, so as to give the increased and better service required of them. This work of betterment and enlarging must go on and is all important for the proper development of all sections of the country. There is little doubt that during the next decade every single-track railroad in the country will have to be double-tracked and provide for enlarged terminals and other facilities, and any move that will tend to cripple them financially would be derimental to all interests over the whole country.

"I beg that you will pardon my not signing."

"I beg that you will pardon my not signing this personally, as I have to leave to catch my train for Arden, and have asked my sec-retary to sign it for me. "Yours sincerely."

Left Message Unchanged.

I was unable to agree with Mr. Harriman's views of the matter and left my message unchanged as regards the interstate commerce law. (The rough draft of this portion of the message was completed in October, before the election.) I had always discussed with freedom all my proposed moves in the trust and labor matters with the representatives of the barrier of the law commitmations on his signoidance. with the leaders of the labor men, of the farmers' organizations, the shippers' organizations and the like—that is, I had as freely seen and communicated with Mr. Harriman, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill and other railroad men as I had seen and communicated with Mr. Gompers, Mr. Keefe, Mr. Morrissey and other labor leaders.

Mr. Harriman, like most of the big railroad men, always had written me very strongly protesting against my proposed course as regards the supervision and control of big combinations and especially over the big railroads. In a letter of his of August 19, 1902, for instance, he expressed the fear that a panic would follow my proposed action.

Letters, Dispresses Story. ons or blg railroads, as well as

Letters Disprove Story.

It will be seen that the above correspondence

much desighted and pleased if you could find it possible to appoint Mr. James H. Hyde as Minister to Prance. . Large business interests have given to him splendid executive abilities and his association with so many prominent business men would be fitting recognition of the effective work done by them in the last campaign.

"In addition to this he has behind him, I

"In addition to this he has behind him, I am sure, the approval of Senator Platt and Senator Depew, and, so far as I can speak for the organization, I believe his appointment would be, without question, more satisfactory than any that could be made from New York at the present time.

"Personaity, I should appreciate your favorable consideration of this suggestion almost beyond anything else you could do for me. If you so desire, I should be glad to come to Washington and talk with you about it, but I believe there sure others who are close to you and who feel just as I do, and I thought, therefore, that this letter would be sufficient as showing the attitude of the organizations and myself personally upon this important appointment."

As you know, I was obliged to refuse the

appointment."

As you know, I was obliged to refuse the request of the New York financiers and of the Republican organizars of the state and of the city, not desming to proper to appoint Mr. Hyde to the position he sought.

Harriman Boasts of Corruption.

So much for what Mr. Harriman said about me personally. Far more important are the additional remarks he made to you, as you inform me, you who asked him if he thought it was well to see Hearstism and the like triumphant over the Republican parry. You inform me that he told you that he did not care in the least them.

uttering such sentiments and capable of acting on them that there is exergeth behind sinister agitators of the Hearst type. The wealthy corruptionist and the demagazus who excites in the press or upon the stump, in office or out of office, class against class and appeals to the basest passion of the human soul-arrivation of the control of the class against class and appeals to the basest passion of the human soul-arrivation of the republic. I was borrifed, as was Root, when you told us today what Harriman had said to you. As I say, if you meet him, you are entirely welcome to show him this letter, although it must not be made public unless required by some reason of public policy, and then only after my consent has first both obtained.

The second letter from the President to Mr. Sherman is dated October 19, 1996, and is as follows:

or Ambassador, protested to me against the

HARRIMAN MAKES REJOINDER

Says Letter Was Stolen-Goes Into History of Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 2.-E. H. Harri

NEW YORK, April 2.—E. H. Harriman late tonight gave out the following statement in response to the statement made public by President Rooseveit at Washington today:

For many years I have maintained an intimate considential correspondence with my friend. Sidiley Webster. What I wrote him and what he wrote me was of course, intended for our eyes alone. In the course of a letter which he wrote me in December. 1905, he warned me against being drawn into politics and questioned whether I had any political or party instinct. This drew frem me the reply to Mr. Webster's inquiry which, in a substantially correct form, has been stolen and published. This letter was written on January 2. 1906, at a time when no one could doubt the cordiality of my relations with the President.

About ten days ago I was told that a dis-

ations with the President.

About ten days ago I was told that a discharged stenographer was trying to sell to some newspaper a reproduction from his notes of one of my private letters. I could hardly believe that any matter so obtained would be accepted or published. Yet I made every effort to prevent it. When I learned late yesterday afternoon that a New York paper had a transcript of these notes. I notified the publisher at ones of the facts and urged upon his attention the gross outrage that the publication of it under such circumstances would involve. While deploring, of course, that the sacredness of a private correspondence about thus be violated. I cannot withdraw any thing in the letter.

Says Roosevelt Sought Interview.

Says Roosevelt Sought Interview. I have read the President's statemen

I have read the President's statement. I am most anxious to treat him and his utterances with the consideration due to the high office which he holds. Nevertheless I feel bound to call attention to certain things in regard to which he does me an injustice.

In his letter to Mr. Sherman he clearly seeks to convey the Impression that the personal interview with him in the Fall of 1000 was of my seeking and not his. He says:

1904 was of my seeking and not his. He says:

"His (Harriman's) and my letters now before me in the Fall of 1904 run as follows: On his return from spending the Summer in Europe on September 10 he wrote me stating that, if I thought it desirable, he would come to see me at any time, then or later. When he had been, as you remember, a delegate to the Republican convention, having voted for my nomination, on September 23 I answered his letter, saying: 'At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I would like to have discussed with you before putting it out."

First Letter to Harriman.

Let me present the facts. On June 28, 1994, the President wrote me the following letter, which he does not include in the correspondence he published today. It reached me in Europe:

"White House, Washington, June 28, 1904.

—Personal. My Dear Mr. Harriman: I thank you for your letter. As soon as you come home, I will want to see you. The fight will doubtless be not then it has been fight will doubtless be not then, it has been a real pleasure to see you this year." In reply to this I wrote him on my re

turn from Europe the letter of September 20, the opening sentences of which he elim-inated in his publication,
"My Dear Mr. President—I was glad to

"My Dear Mr. President—I was glad to receive your note of June 20 last while I was in Europe. I am now getting matters that accumulated during my absence somewhat cleared up and, if you think it desirable, will go to see you at any time either now or later. It seems to me the situation could not be in better shape."

Series of Invitations.

Then followed a series of invitations fro the White House, both from the President and his secretary, urging me to go to Wash ington. On October 10 the President wrote:
"In view of the trouble over the state
ticket in New York, I should much like to
have a few words with you. Do you think or take either junch or dinner with me?"

October 14 he wrote:
"A suggestion has come to be in a roundabout way that you don't think it weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch 'as I have

reluctant to refuse, maximum as I have asked you."

A funeral in my family prevented a prompt response to the President's repeated invitations, but finally about October 20 was able to go to Washington and see him There is some difference of recollection at the what transpired at that interview. For the President himself in his "one." tunately the President himself in his "per sonal" letter of November 30 throws son light upon what did take place. He says;

light upon what did take place. He says:

'If you remember when you were down here, both you and I were so interested in certain of the New York political developments that I bardly, if at all, touched on Governmental matters.'

Again in the same letter he says:

'As a matter of fact, as you will remember, when you did come down to see me, you and I were both so engaged in the New York political situation that we talked or little clse.'

The invitation of October 10 hade me to the Whits House to have a few words with the President 'in view of the trouble with the President 'in view of the trouble with the state ticket in New York' I had replied on October 12:

'I am giving a very large part of my time to correcting the trouble here and intend to do so if any effort on my part can accomplish it. I will take occasion the first of next week to run down to see you, and I think by that time the conditions will be very much improved.'

Submits Facts to Public.

Submits Facts to Public.

Whether I was seeking his aid to secure the adherence of the State of New York to the state ticket or he was seeking mine is proved or disproved by this correspondence, and I chearfully submit to the public whether the inference clearly suggested by the President is the proper one. I did not so understand it from the invitation nor from the interview.

The President dwells at length on the assection that he did not ask me to contribute "for the Presidential compaign," nor for his "personal benefit." I don't deny this statement, nor is it at all consistent with the assertions I made in the Webster letter respecting the interview. Therein I distinctly said:

"The President sam me a request to go to Washington for a conference upon the political conditions in New York State, I compiled and he told me he understood the campaign would not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I would help them in raising the necessary funds, as the National Committee under Chairman Cortelyou had utterly failed of obtaining them, and there was a large amount due them from the New York State Committee."

wanted Aid for State Ticket.

If that means anything whatever, it m If that means anything whatever, it must be that he was urging to help the New York State committee and not the National Committee, nor the Presidential campaign, except so far as the success of the state ticket would contribute to the success of the National ticket. What the condition of the finances of the New York State committee and of the Republican committee was is well known to svery one. That the National Committee did owe the state committee and the railroads should be loward it.

I have communications from inany conservatives in the West, asking me to take the matter up, they having information are could buy them; that whence the matter up, they having information as the could buy the interest to what you propose to say in your message contains and I am very apprehensive about it.

Mr. Loob stated he believed that that part of the message could be sent to me, and they have the message could be sent to me, and they have the followed to would be best for all interests that no reference be made to the subject and in any event, if referred to its such a way as not to bring about increased agitation. It is, as pay well know, the conservative element, and because we have capitallists capable of the first to the interests of the state of the finances of the New York State committee and of the Republican committee and of the Republican committee and of the Republican committee and the state committee was in first early the could buy the judiciary. This was doubtless said partly in beautiful to the finances of the New York State committee and of the Republican committee and of the Republican committee was in the finances of the state committee was in the finances of the New York State committee and of the Republican committee and of the Repub

The President's letter of October 14 and his comment thereon are interesting. In that letter he suggested that I might think there was some danger in my visiting him during the closing weeks of the campaign, and suggested that if I thought so my visit be postponed until after election, when he would ask me to "discuss some Governmental matters connected with the campaign." Here were two distinct invitations to discuss two sifferent subjects. I could paign." Here were two distinct invitations to discuss two, sifferent subjects. I could see no danger in visiting him to discuss New York politics before the election, and therefore I went and discussed the subject alone; and after the election took up the other subject for consideration with him. I think if what concerned me as the object of the visit had been the Government's re-Italon to the railroads, the interview would certainly not have been entirely confined

Sherman's Statement False.

I am not responsible for what Mr. Sherman may have said to the President with reference to the conversation he had with me. All that I have to say is that I did not meet his urgent requests that I contribute to his campaign fund, and that the statements alleged to have been attributed to me by him were faile. The President was assured of this fact by a mutual friend who was present at the interview.

PARKER ISSUES STATEMENT.

Reiterates Former Charge Concern ing Campaign Contributions.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2,-Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1964, displayed the keenpresidency in the letter of E. H. Har-riman, published today, especially in regard to its relating to his own charge made in the 1994 campaign that the great corporations were largely financing the Republican campaign. To-night he issued the following state-"That \$150,000 was turned over by

the Equitable, Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies to Mr. Cortelyou's committee has never been de nied, of course. It was testified to under eath before a body who could have summoned Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou to the witness-stand if it had been denied. It is safe to deny had been denied. It is safe to deny Mr. Harriman's statement because there is not a commission before whom Mr. Bliss, Mr. Cortelyou and others can be summoned and compelled to testify. Constress has refused to make an investigation of the corporate contributions of 1994 or to pass a law prohibiting corporate contributions in the future. The money raised by Mr. Harriman and contributed by the life insurance companies, aggregating \$250. surance companies, aggregating \$350,-000, was but a drop in the bucket as compared with the total contributions by railroads and other great corpora-tions. The public importance of an in-vestigation at this time, therefore, can-

not be overestimated.

"One of the questions new pressing for solution is whether Federal Governmental supervision over railroads and other great corporations shall be extended further. It will help to solve that problem rightly to learn that Governmental power in the past has been used for political purposes— used to raise money to continue an exist-ing administration. The proof that it has been used will make it clear to every

mind that it can be used again.
"Possession by the public of that know-ledge and the deductions therefrom inevitably will lead to attempts to surround such power as has been or may be
conferred with the absolutely necessary
safeguards against political abuse of it.
So far, no effort has been made in this
direction. It has not been made because
the people have not appreclated the necessity of it. That they may do so, an investigation should be had that will bring
out the whole truth. It will help many
to see quite clearly what is now hidden;
viz, the ultimate purpose of some of those
who seek to strip the states of power
that it may be centered at Washington." evitably will lead to attempts to sur-

"I have not seen the Harriman letter

Basis for Estimating Corporation Tax in Oregon.

CRAWFORD OPINION BY

Attorney-General Holds Gross Earnings to Be Synonymous With Gross Receipts-Three Per Cent Is the Annual Tax.

SALEM. Or.. April 2.—(Special.)—Attorney-General Crawford today rendered an opinion which settles a long-disputed question as to whether gross earnings and gross receipts are synonymous in their gross receipts are synonymous in their meaning, and application. As it applies to refrigerator car and oil companies, the Attorney-General holds that they are, and that by the application of either term, it is intended that a corporation embrace

It is intended that a corporation embraced within the provisions of the act covering that point, shall pay to the state a tax upon all receipts arising from or growing out of the employment of its capital, whether that capital is employed in the transportation or transmission business, or otherwise.

The point of legality in this case arose over the request made by State Treasurer Steel for an opinion as to what constitutes gross earnings within the meaning of the initiative act of June, 1906, requiring sleeping and refrigerator cars and oil companies to pay an annual license oil companies to pay an annual license upon their gross earnings. Under the ruling of the Attorney-General they will be required to pay the regular 3 per cent upon their gross earnings or grees receipts, both terms being held by him as meaning the same thing in this case.

SHOOTS AT MASKED MEN

CITIZEN FRIGHTENS AWAY TWO BOLD CRACKSMEN.

Burglars in Pink Domino Masks Invade P. C. Patterson's Home and Hold Him Up.

One of the boldest robberies recorded in Portland recently was attempted at the residence of P. C. Patterson, 771 Everett street, at 18:26 o'clock last night. Two men wearing pink dom-ino masks opened the porch window of Mr. Patterson's bedroom and called

of Mr. Patterson's bedroom and called upon him to deliver over his valuables. Patterson was in bed and was engaged in reading a magazine when he was interrupted by a gruff voice demanding that he hand over his money and valuables. The occupant of the bed replied that he had nothing on his person por was there anything of value person nor was there anything of value in the room, but the intruder requested his confederate to enter and search the apartment. While the second bur-glar was endeavoring to comply with his partner's request, the man on the outside was shot at and both put to flight by Mr. Patterson's brother-in-

vestigation should be had that will bring out the whole truth. It will help many to see quite clearly what is now hidden; viz, the ultimate purpose of some of those who seek to strip the states of power that it may be centered at Washington."

What Depew and Bilss Said.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Senator Depew, when asked about the Harriman letter, said:

"I know nothing about it, except the part that refers to me as a possible Ambassador to France. It is true a friend told me that I might be appointed to that place, but I told him that I did not care for the ambassadorship. That is all I can say about the Harriman letter."

Cornelius Bilss made this reply to quastions.

"Cornelius Bilss made this reply to quastions."

are investigating.

and I don't want to see it and, if I did see it I would say nothing about it."

The best spring medicine is Hood's Sar-see it I would say nothing about it."

## WOMEN IN HOSPITALS

Experiences of Mrs. Rockwood and Miss Tierney



A large proportion of the operations | are performed in our hospitals are upon women and girls for some organic

Why should this be the case? Because they have neglected them

selves, as every one of these patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in those dragging sensations, pains at left or right of abdomen, backaches, nervous exhaustion, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, and other organic weaknesses.

All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the female system and if not heeded the female system and if not heeded the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation. When these symptoms manifest themselves, do not drag along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has saved hundreds of women from surgical operations.

constantly being received by Mrs. Pinkham to prove our claims.
Mrs. C. A. Rockwood, teacher of
Parliamentary Law, of 58 Free St.,
Fredonia, N. Y., writes:

Fredonia, N. Y., writes:

"For years I suffered with female trouble. It was decided that an operation was necessary, and although I submitted to z serious operation my sufferings continued, until Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and it proved a mar relous remedy, so quickly did it restore my health. I cannot thank you sufficiently for the good it has done me." it has done me.

Miss Margaret Tierney, of No. 328 W. 25th Street, New York, writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham:-

Dear Mrs. Pinknam:—

"When only eighteen years of age our physician decided that an operation was necessary to permit of my womanly organs performing their natural functions. My mother objected and being urged by a relative to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did so. I soon improved in health, the proper conditions were established and I am well and strong, thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Departions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable qualified endorsement as Lydia E. Compounds has cured more cases of feminine ills than any other one remedy. Such letters as thefollowing a record of cures of female ills.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of her vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that may help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice - A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

## My interview with the President covered a wide cange of subjects connected with the New York State campaign, and I did not present to go ever the whole matter in the Webster letter. The President's letter of October 1 and the companies of the connection of the companies the connection and the companies the connection and the companies the connection of the companies the connection of th WITH A LAME BACK?



Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Freeby Mail

Pain or dull ache in the back is unistakable evidence of kidney trouble.
Is Nature's timely warning to show
is Nature's timely warning to show
bladder, uric acid, occasional headache. mistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not

steal upon you.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because its remark-

you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results are often sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

binder, uric acid, occasional headache, dizziness, peor digestion, sieeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acis badly, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours forms a sedifor twenty-four hours forms a sedi-

ment or settling, or has a cloudy ap-pearance it is also evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

stands the highest because its remarkable curative power has been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best. A thorough trial will convince anyone.

LAME BACK.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you need. Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, in-

EDITORIAL NOTE .- In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-EDITORIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy they needed. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Portland Daily Oregonian. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.



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