# RUSSIANS TAKE **NEWS IN SILENCE**

Spit on Ground as a Sign of Deepest Contempt at the Czar's Action.

SOLDIERS GUARD PALACE

Country, However, Is Free From Disturbances - Seven Deputies Elude Officers and Are On Way to the Pronfier.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16. - The dissolution of the second doums was received throughout St. Petersburg with perfect tranquility, thanks to the precautionary measures, and in no place in Russia, so far as known, were there any serious disturbances.

there any serious disturbances.

Demonstrations among St. Petersburg workmen are anticipated tomorrow, but the authorities are not alarmed. They profess to be chiefly apprehensive over the possibility of rioting and racial excesses in Odessa and in Kiev and other cities where party feeling runs high. An outbreak of agrarian disorders in several regions of the empire is anticipated later, when the peasantry learn of the dissolution, but a spirit of quiet confidence in the ability of the government to handle the situation prevails

Little knots of readers clustered around these the whole day attentively perusing the manifesto, the phrasing of which was calculated to appeal to the patriotism of the lower classes. Little enthusiasm or excitement, however, was evoked, and many of the readers, as they turned away, spat silently on the ground as a sign of their deepest contempt.

Strong Guard of Soldlers.

Though General Dracheffsky, prefect of police, was nominally in charge, the pro-visions for public safety were virtually in the hands of General Huzenkampt, aide to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaleside to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholatevitch, who returned from Krasnoye-Selo
to assume command of the combined garrison, including the guard corps, the
87th infantry division, a large force of
cavalry and Cossacks and several machine gun detachments. The military
was chiefly disposed in the industrial section, but a strong force occupied the
Tauride palace vicinity.

A portion of the Tararkuzyk regiment
garrisoned the palace, while squads of

A portion of the Tararkuzyk regiment garrisoned the palace, while squads of culrarsalers were stationed in the court yards of adjoining buildings. Nobody, not even Douma officials were allowed to enter the precipets of the palace. A laconic notice, was posted on the gates announcing that former deputies would receive their papers upon application to the chancellory. Reports were in circulation during the day that the workmen were planning a great demonstration, but they did not appear.

The officer in command of the troops informed the Associated Fress that the orders were to disperse crowds without

orders were to disperse crowds without arley, and not to spare bullets in case f necessity.

During the night nine of the 16 social Democratic leaders specifically named in the government indictment, including Prince Teartreveteil and M. Dehaparidge, were taken into custody. The other seven succeeded in cluding the elaborate provisions made for their arrest. Two secret service officers with signed war-rants had been assigned to follow the deputies and to serve them. They were instructed to follow their men to the frontier. If necessary, but the deputies succeeded in making their escape. Among those who have not yet been arrested are M. Osel, the report of whose capture was unfounded, and M. Alexinsky, who has not returned to Russia.

### Democrats Frame Address.

The constitutional Democratic deputies today held a caucus and appointed a committee to draft an address to their con-stituents, setting forth the work accomp-lished by the doums, emphasizing their devotion to their parliamentary labors throughout the session and criticising the radicals for their failure to co-operate. In this address they will attempt to throw the entire blame for the dissolution on the government, but it will in no wise correspond in tone with the Viborg address—an error which the Constitutional Democrats have no intention

There was much talk of declaring a boycott on the new elections to the Douma, but no action was taken. The new election law is regarded as a masterly piece of work, avowedly designed to re-duce to a minimum the repetition on the register of those classes of the popthe register of those classes of the pop-ulation in which hostility to the govern-ment has been chiefly evident. It arbi-trarily reduces the deputations from the four Eastern provinces, Viatka, Perm, Ufa and Orenburg, and the Siberian provinces to Belsk, Tomsky, Ukutsk and Yeniseisk, which returned Radical Depu-ties to the preceding Douma from 54 to 40. This decreases the Pollah contingent from 36 to 12, the Caucassians from 28 to 10, of which only seven represent indigifrom 38 to 12, the Caucasians from 29 to 10, of which only seven represent indigineus races, and completely disenfranchised, until further orders, the Radical population of several districts in Central Asia. On the other hand, it selects Pskoy. Kiev City and other constituencies returning Conservatives in the last election for an increase, and provides for special representation of the Conservative Russian population of Vina and Kovna provinces on the Polish frontier. As a result of these various changes the new Douma numbers 442 instead of 524. Of 24 towns formerly electing representatives directly to the Douma, only seven, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Klev, Lodz, Odessa and Riga, retain their direct representation. The electors in these cities are divided into two classes on a basis of property qualifications, each electing its own representatives, the idea being to assure the choice of at least half by richer and supposedly more conservative citizons.

half by richer and supposedly more conservative citizons.

To increase the representation of the
Conservative landowners, the election of
one landowner is made arbitrary. It is
specifically provided that peasant Deputies must be houseowners, personally engoging in agriculture. The extension of
the suffrage to the workmen, for which
M. Witte was responsible, is practically
nullified, direct representatives of the
workmen being retained in only six provinces, among them being St. Petersburg
and Moscow.

and Moscow.

The official version states that the new electoral law leaves the general basis of the previous law unchanged; that no sin-

ants, citizens and workmen, are assured of a minimum number of members among the popular representatives. The new law also gives the intelligent classes an advantage in the final elections, inasmuch as it increases the number of their elec-toral assemblies as compared with the representatives of the non-intelligent

representatives of the non-intelligent chasses.

While the effect of the present preponderance of "non-intelligents" over "Intelligents" has been to fill the doumn with deputies devoid of all training for the comprehension of matters of state administration, a considerable portion of whom lacked even elementary education, the new douma promises to be composed of a class of members of experience in local government and accustomed to quiet and penceful work. An important feature of the law is that each class or social group must elect deputies of its own class, and the workmen cannot be represented by intellectuals who are not workmen, as was the cuse in the dissolved, douma.

Czar Yields to Stolypin.

Czar Yields to Stolypin.

From a well-informed source the Associated Press learns that the decision to dissolve the downs and abolish the former election law was due to the initiative of the Emperor, whose original intentions went far beyond the steps actually taken. His Majesty wiened to dismins parliament a fortnight ago and prolong the interval before the convocation of a new assembly, thinking that this would permit the agitation throughout the country to subside. He was encouraged in this attitude by court circles, but finally yielded to the arguments of Premier Stolypia, who strongly advocated the convening of the douma in the Autumn. The Premier also succeeded in having stricken from the electoral law provisions increasing the educational and property qualifications for suffrage and property qualifications for suffrage and raking the age limit of voters from 25 to 30 years, working upon His Majesty by what is disgustedly described by one of his opponents as the "Bugaboo of re-

Recationary circles here are jubilant over the disposition of the douma, the Conservative deputies boiding an all-night fets at the Conservative Club in celebration of the Emperor's decree. Champagne was served to all comers.

fidence in the ability of the government to handle the situation prevails in administrative circles.

News of the dissolution reached the St. Petersburg papers too late for their last editions, but the public was quickly informed through extras and great posters set out by she police at all sirect corners, containing the ukase announcing the dissolution and the imperial manifesto.

Little knots of readers clustered around these the whole day attentively perusing the manifesto, the phrasing of which was calculated to appeal to the patriotism of the lower classes. taining to the conference were forgotten. Although the dissolution of the douma was anticipated by those who have been closely following recent developments in closely following recent developments in St. Petersburg, the fact that such an event should occur simultaneously the opening of the conference was ally deplored. There is general ally deplored. There is general disapproval as to the wisdom of the dissolu-

The Russian delegates at the conference were not surprised at the news, having been kept fully informed as to the inten-tions of their government. They deay, however, that there is any connection benowever, that there is any connection between the government's decision and M. Nellboff's utterances yesterday. Extra precautions have been taken by the police to insurance the personal safety of M. Nellboff. Ever since his arrival here special detectives have been detailed to guard him, as the secret service was warned several days ago that an attempt to assassinate him would be made as he drove to the Hall of Knights yesterday. drove to the Hall of Knights yesterday.

A demonstration against the peace conference was held this morning in a field outside the city, but it was not a great success. The organizers of the demonstration expected that M. Gustav Herve, the leader of the anti-military movement, would be present, but he did not appear, telegraphing that he had been delayed on account of legal business. The speakers were confined to Dutch orators who addressed about 2000 persons against the dressed about 2000 persons against the idea that the various governments had any serious intention to lighten the military burdens, which were sapping the en-ergies of the European states. The peace conference they denounced as a comedy conference they denounced played to deceive the masses

POLES FEAR FOR THE FUTURE

New Election Law May Shut Them Out From Representation.

WARSAW, June 15.—The newspa-pers issued extras today containing the news of the douma's dissolution, which has created a profound impression.
The Emperor's action is the subject of
esger discussion, the people fearing
that the new election law will exclude
the Poles. The city, however, remains quiet. Domiciliary visits are of nightly occurrence and arrests of Socialists and Nationalists are frequent. Troops to the number of 300,000 are massed around the city.

Harbor Commander Slain.

SEBASTOFOL, June 16.—Colonel Guessekoffsky, assistant harbor com-mandant, was killed by a revolver shot in the vicinity of the docks today. The assassin was arrested.

CONFIRM REPORT OF TREATY

France and Spain and Great Britain and Spain Form Alliance.

PARIS, June 18.—The news of the signing of treaties by France and Spain and Great Britain and Spain, mutually guaranteeing the integrity of mutually guaranteeing the integrity of their respective countries and their in-sular and colonial possessions in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean and which was officially denied, was fully confirmed today by M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The fact that he had not, at the time the news was published, communicated with the pow-ars led to the denial.

published, communicated with the pow-ers, led to the denial.

The text of the three-cornered agreement thus resulting will shortly be published. A general military con-vention accompanied the arrangement but provision is made in case of com-pilications to assure freedom of com-munication with the mother lands to

the respective territories included in the agreement. The double arrangement, although quite distinct as between France and

Spain and Great Britain and Spain, is identical in terms.

Such arrangements are the best guarantees of peace that can be con-ceived," said M. Pichon in an inter-view today. "Our agreement with Spain is purely pacific. It accords with the interests as well as the sym-pathies of both nations. The negotia-tions for this safeguarding of the comtions for this safeguarding of the com-mon interests of the two countries have been going on for several months, and the instrument now signed has been communicated to the United States and other powers with explana-tions as to its scope. Its intent is purely pacific, the object being to as-sure the status quo of that region, which could not be altered without in-ityry to the two contracting signatories. jury to the two contracting signatories and the security of communication of the respective outlying territories, which is especially important in the case of our possessions in Africa and on both the Atlantic and Mediterran-ean coasts."

gle class or person possessing the fran-chise under the existing laws loses it the main difference being that under the new law all the different classes of the population, namely, land owners, peas-

Telegraphers Realize Great Cost to Business.

HOPE TO AVOID TROUBLE

Western Union Has Not Made Reply to Demand of the Commercial Union-Men Are Told to Hold Themselves in Readiness.

NEW YORK, June 16 .- The Commercial Telegraphers' Union has not yet received an answer to the demands on the Western Union Telegraph Company, according to President S. J. Small, of the union. After a meeting of the executive committee tonight, both President Small and Secretary-Treasurer Russell left the city, Mr. Russell returning to Chicago.

President Small notified all the unions today that the statement that

the adjustment of grievances had been postponed was untrue, and directed them to hold themselves in readiness for important information. President Small also issued a statement in which he said that local unions all over the country were clam-oring for a strike, but that they had

been notified that they must take no action without permission from the National officers. He added that in view of the fact that a strike would be costly to business men throughout the country, the National board of the union was anxious to avert it if pos-

CHICAGO OPERATORS ARE FIRM

Back Up Officers of Union in Demands on Western Union.

CHICAGO, June 16 .- Fifteen hundred CHICAGO, June 16.—Fifteen hundred telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, at a meeting fiere this afternoon, voted to support the president and executive committee of their organization in any measures they deem necessary to bring about an adjustment of the operators' grievances. Those present were chiefly employes of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

companies.

Separate resolutions were passed by such group of employes, the Postal men advocating "drastic measures" to enforce their demands and the Western Union operators serving ten days' notice on the officials of the company, that they "must meet the employes' committee as represented by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union for discussion and adjustment of grievances, or bear the responsibility for interference with public business which would follow action that will be incumbent upon the Chicago local union.

A \$5000 strike fund was voted. Representatives of the Order of Railway Telegraphers assured the commercial operators of the support and sympathy of individual members of the railway union, but took no official action.

PUTS IT UP TO MR. NEILL

President Believes Labor Commisstoner Can Deal With Strike.

OYSTER BAY, June 16.-Presiden Rosevelt has referred to Charles P. Neill Commissioner of Labor, without com-ment, the various appeals which have been made to him by wire and mail to intervene to prevent the threatened telegraphers' strike. The position is taken that no emergency exists such as ob-tained at the time the President inter-vened in the anthracite coal strike, but, on the contrary, the situation presented on the contrary, the situation presented is one where action by the Government, if taken at all, may properly be initiated and directed by the Bureau of Labor, of which Mr. Nelll is the head.
Attention is called to the fact that Mr. Nell has on his own motion acted with

Nein has on his own motion acted with more or less success in several recent strikes, simply by making an investiga-tion and bringing to light the salient facts in the controversies, his reports be-ing the basis on which a settlement was reached. Whether he will feel juk tiffed in pursuing the same course in the present instance is not commented on here, as the President has given Mr. Neill no intimation of any kind.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16. — At a meeting today of 200 members of Local 34, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, a resolution was passed leaving the matter of securing an adjustment of grievances in the hands of the Na-tional president and executive commit-

FRANCE IS PEACE PERIL

She Unceasingly Schemes to Wreak Revenge on Germany.

HILLSBORO, Or., June 18—(To the Editor.)—I have read with the keenest attention a number of recent editorials in The Oregonian on The Hague conference and noticed the striking contrast between The Oregonian's view and the inane fwaddle with which the reading public has been deluged from various quarters regarding this subject, the most prominent feature of which consists in the proposed discussion of the limitation armaments, where the German Army

armaments, where the German Army holds the center of interest.

All are agreed that the German empe-ror controls the question of peace and war and holds in his hands—to that exwar and holds in his hands—to that extent at least—the destinies of the nations of continental Europe. But, while the hot polloi, drawing their inspiration from England, are noisily repeating phrases cunningly devised to deceive and to engender hatred and prejudice against Germany, and with vociferous reiteration proclaim through their mouthpieces—among whom Andrew Carnegie is conspicuous—that the fact of the German emperor exercising this control constitutes a menace to the peace of the world, the thoughtful student of history perceives in the superior strength and efficiency of the German army a guarantee of peace. The press of Germany naturally adhere to and defend this view and I am more than pleased to find the paper of my choice. The Oregonian, in the same position—holding that not the mighty army of Germany but the thirst for martial glory on the part of France constitutes the disturbing element in European affairs.

It is the disturbing element in European affairs.

France, vainglorious and inordinately fond of combat—that is, combat of such kind from which she emerges victorious—no longer deceives herself with the hope of gathering fresh laurels in another armed conflict with Germany. But the desire to accomplish that country's overthrow has become a consuming passion amounting to obsession with the rank and file of the French nation and with nerves aquiver, presenting a pathetic

spectacle, the French are feverishly on the qui vive for allies. In will Muscovite has so far disappointed them. Russia needed money and having obtained it from their new and easer ally, struck out for Asia and, moving along the lines of least resistance in the Far East, acquired territory many times the size of Germany without striking a single costly blow. The check, temporary though it be, she received from Japan has for years to come eliminated Russia as a factor of importance in affairs European. The southern nations of Europe of Latin stock, like herself, have at different times been investigled by France into aggressive alliances for the purpose of humbling Germany. But France found them a broken staff to lean upon. Germany, with a few significant gestures, pointed to her big stick, and the Latin alliance hastily abandoned their designs upon her.

apon her.

Thus neither the calculating Slav nor
her unsangulaeous Latin friends were
cound proper material for allies, and for
a time there was a gloom cast over them
that deceived the world into the belief that deceived the world into the belief that the French had become reconciled to the cruel fate of being compelled into good behavior. But not for long. For lo, and behold, from across the Channel there arose strange sounds, low mutterings, savage growls and at last loud and ominous roaring, and the heart of dejected Gaul revived and beat high with new hope. For John Bull had recognized in Germany a successful rival for the commerce of the world, and was displeased. Politics make strange bedfellows. France and England are allies. The same England that has been for The same England that has been for centuries past her most persistent and ruthless foe, reducing France to a second-rate maritime power, is now her great and good friend.

great and good friend.

But is France any nearer her goal? And does she, encumbered with this new ally believe and think herself able to defeat Germany? Had she been convinced of this, there would have been no Algechas conference but war instead. France would have lasting and honorable peace with Germany if she so desired it, but not desiring it, she will be forced to keep peace by that country, which is able with her army to administer crushing defeat to France, either alone or surrounded and alded by a host of allies. And the French know or ought to know that what her Gallic forbears stated of the Germans is as true at this day as it was in the days of Caesar, who in terse was in the days of Caesar, who in terse seniences expressed the opinion of the ancients as follows: "Germans, incredi-bile virtute atque evercitione in armis."

blie virtute atque evercitione in armis."
England is posing in the role of the champion of peace. She also promulgates and advocates the doctrine of limitation of armament. If England is sincere in her protestations for universal peace, why does she enter into an alliance with France, well knowing as all the world knows the object with which that country seeks and concludes alliances? If she is sincere in her advocacy of total is sincere in her advocacy of total or partial disarmament, how is it that Spain, whom Uncle Sam so kindly re-lieved of the trouble and expense of maintaining a navy, immediately upon the visit of King Edward, enters upon an era of Dreadnaught building activity. Editor Stead, of the Review of Reviews, and Andrew Carnegie came over from

England to instruct and improve us, one denouncing the German emperor and the German army, the other passing derogatory judgment on the value of the pious customs of our people in New York. Had not both these gentlemen better discontinuous customs of the contract of the rect their oratory, including profane damn-damns, to their British compa-trious at home?

The stand The Oregonian has taken in those articles, on The Hague conference,

will gain it many more friends and admirers among German readers. Besides, I have read in some of the German papers published in Portland, literal and faithful translations of some of these said editorials, lifted bodily from The Creatonian. WILLIAM RICHTER.

TWO ACCIDENTS LAST NIGHT MAY RESULT FATALLY.

H. E. Bailey Falls From Oaks Car and Is Not Expected to Recover From His Injuries.

H. E. Bailey, a lineman in the em-Company, fell from an Oaks car while about 12 o'clock last night and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital, where it was found that he was fatally injured. Dr Rockey was called and examined the man. Bailey is suffering from two broken ribs and other internal injuries. The doctor stated that he did not think that the man could live.

Miss Julia Skahillierud, living at 489 Rodney avenue, fell while alighting from a Rodney avenue car about 11 o'clock last night. She was thrown to the pavement and her right thigh broken. Patrolman Tennat, who was on his way to report for duty, saw the occurrence and carried the injured woman to a nearby drugstore. Dr. Alexander Reed was called, and ordered the woman removed to the St. Vincents' the woman removed to the tractured hip, she Hospital. Beside the fractured hip, she from numerous other is suffering from numerous bruises. Her case is not serious.

SCHMITZ MAY UPSET PLANS

If He Secures Bail, Scheme for Reor ganization Must Be Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16 .- A radical change in the executive branch of San Francisco's government is contingent on developments in the case of Mayor Schmitz, who is temporarily incapacitated

by reason of his imprisonment in the county fall.

The date for the passing of sentence on Mayor Schmits in the extortion cases on which he has been convicted has been on which he has been convicted has been set for June 2. Prior to that date he cannot possibly procure ball, according to the decision of Judga Dunne yesterday, but the law provides that after judgment has been passed, the matter of allowing ball is discretionary with any magistrate having jurisdiction. Consequently, if judgment is passed on the date set, Mayor Schmitz will have ground for a new arrangement. judgment is passed on the date set, Mayor Schmitz will have ground for a new application for bail and his request may run the gamut, not only of the 12 judges of the Superior Court, but of the appellate justices and judges of the police courts as well. Whether Mayor Schmitz will ask for sentence on June 37 or ask for a continuance has not been stated by his attorneys. This has made it impossible attorneys. This has made it impossible for the prosecution to plan its action in this regard.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED Indian Woman and Two Children

Lose Lives in Rio Grande.



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Regular \$11.00 values sell for ...... \$8.25 Regular \$15.00 values sell for......\$10.50

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ploy of the Pacific States Telephone Rupture With Industrial Workers of the World Starts Movement for a Rival Organization-Maho-

ney Makes a Statement.

DENVER, Colo., June 16.—As an out-come of the split between the West-ern Federation of Miners and the In-dustrial Workers of the World, a new International Industrial organization may be launched in the near future. Acting resident C. E. Mahony of the Western Federation of Miners, which is now holding its fifteenth annual convention in this city, has already indorsed the policy of refusing to pay any more per capita tax to the Industrial Workers order and is inclined to join in the movement for a new industrial order. International Industrial organization

dustrial order. dustrial order.
"It is quite probable," said Mr. Mahony today, "that a new international industrial labor organization will be formed, with such orders as the Western Federation and the Brewery Workers to start it, and with many more influential labor bodies flocking to it as soon as success seems probable.
There seems to be a strong inclina-

There seems to be a strong incilnation for such a movement, but of course, I could not say positively what will be done.

In a report from President C. O Sherman of the Industrial Workers of the World, the following explanation is made of an occurrence at the convention of the Industrial Workers concerning which Vincent St. John, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, made bitter complaint last week in his report to the federation: the federation:

the federation:

October 4, 1906, there were no tenants on the fifth floor in Chicago, where our headquarters were, except ourselves. We had two guards stationed below because of a threat the other side had made in effect that "a delegation will come to headquarters and clean up every living soul."

When Vincent St. John and W. W. Hesel-

# To Be Safe

To be safe confine yourself to the use of such flavors as your experience and judgment tell you are of the purest quality.

> DE PRICE'S Flavoring vanilla Lemon Crange Rose, etc

BREAKFAST PLATES, worth \$4.75 dozen.\$3.73 SOUP TUREENS, worth \$4.15.....\$2.08

CAPTURE THREE RUNAWAYS

Seattle Lads Beat Their Way to Portland and Are Locked Up.

Leo Queen, Ernest McFeely and Arthus Araford, three runaway boys from Seattle, were arrested this morning by Patrolman Edgerton, and taken to the police station. The first two boys are 15 years old, and the latter 16. They admitted running away, but declined to give any reason, stating that they intended to stay in the city and secure work. When questioned closer they stated they arrived in the city last night, coming all the way city last night, coming all the way from Seattle on a freight train. They had no money, and were locked up for the night. Araford's father is the manager of a book con-

FOR NAVAL CONSUMPTIVES

ern in Seattle.

Government Plans to Erect Hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—Dr. Charles T. Hibbett, Medical Inspector of the United States Navy, who has been sta-tioned at the Navy recruiting office

LABOR RANKS SPLIT

wood attempted to secure admission, the guards first refused them and, on their second attempt, slapped St. John on the neck, whereupen the two retreated.

From Mr. Sherman's statement, it appears that acting President Mahony of the federation, whom St. John charged with responsibility for the treatment given him, really had nothing to do with the affair.

The federation officers have received a letter from W. J. Canaman, secretary of the Navy, who may contract the disease. At present, patients of the Navy are sent to the Army hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M. The work of establishing the new hospital will be under the charge of Dr. Hibbett, who will brocced to Fort the induced to return to the organization and pay up fits back dues, which have been withheld.

MINERS WILL LEAD OFF

GOVERNOR PEABODY HERE

Stops in Portland on Way Home From Bolse.

Ex-Governor James H., and Mrs. Peabody, of Denver, Colorado, arrived at 8 o'clock last night from Boise, at 8 o'clock last hight from Bolse, Idaho, where the ex-Governor was in attendance at the famous Haywood trial, and where he shook hands with Harry Orchard, the man who attempted to assassinate him several years ago.

A German newspaper has been started at Tangler, Morocco, in the interests of the ever-growing German trade.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS

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