HENEY MAKES A STRONG ARGUMENT

Marshals All His Evidence to Show That John H. Hall Is Guilty of Conspiracy.

DEFENSE ANSWERS TODAY

Government Prosecutor Declares Recreant District Attorneys Are Menace to the Republic—Court Stops Applause of Audience.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME IN HALL TRIAL.

Francis J. Heney, for the Government, yesterday made his opening argument to the jury in the John H. Hall conspiracy case. Judge Webster, for the defense, will begin his final argument at 10 o'clock this morning and will probably take the entire day in submitting the case for the defendant. Mr. Heney will follow either late this afternoon or tomorrow morning and will occupy about two hours in closing for the prosecution. Judge Hunt will then deliver his instructions to the jury, which will probably retire for deliberation some time Friday afternoon.

In the failure of recreant prosecuting officers equitably to enforce the laws, the permanency of a republican form of government is threatened seriously, charged Francis J. Heney in his opening argument before the jury in the John H. Hall conspiracy case yesterday. The fact that men of wealth, position and influence frequently escape prosecution for flagrant violations of the laws of the land, insisted the Government's prosecutor, makes only for anarchy, especially when immunity from prosecution is purchased by political influence. This protection of the more aggressive violator while the "smaller fry" are made to suffer the penalty for infractions of the law, charged Mr. Heney, is rapidly destroying confidence in justice as it is administered under the statutes of the country. That confidence can only be restored and preserved by enforcing the laws without fear or favor against all persons. But, declared Mr. Heney, the present system cannot be improved while United States Attorneys continue to be appointed by the President on the recommendation of "crooked Senators" and devote their time as prosecuting officials playing politics rather than discharging their sworn duty by enforcing the laws.

The act of 1885, continued Mr. Heney, was passed because there were too many "John H. Halls" in Montana, Idaho, California and Oregon, who were permitting rich and influential men, politically, to fence up thousands of acres of the public domain and never undertook to prosecute them for their violations. It was pointed out by the speaker that the Supreme Court of the United States in the "Candield case," decided recently, that without the law of 1885, United States Attorneys had the right to prosecute persons for inclosing Government land unlawfully under the general statutes which enabled the Government by its legal representatives to proceed against all trespassers; that the statute of 1885 was enacted for the sole purpose of making it compulsory of negligent Prosecuting Attorneys to institute proceedings whenever an affidavit complaining of an unlawful fence was filed in their office. The same law provided both fine and imprisonment for persons who defied the Government and refused to abate their illegal obstructions. That Congress was in earnest when it passed the law in 1885, Mr. Heney contended, was apparent from the fact that President Cleveland immediately issued a proclamation instructing all United States Attorneys vigorously to enforce its provisions.

Charges Hall With Delinquency.

Mr. Heney charged that Hall failed at any time to prosecute his political friends or those who could exert a sufficient political influence to insure for them immunity. Smaller violators, who found themselves without that strange and effective protection, found themselves prosecuted both civilly and criminally. At the same time, the Butte Creek Company, one of the most extensive violators of the anti-fencing law in the State, was not so much as ordered to take down its fences. Hall, alleged the prosecutor, became active against the smaller fencers in 1902 only when he was instructed to do so by the Secretary of the Interior, following complaints from settlers, and for the further reason that at that time he was currying favor with the Interior Department in the interest of his reappointment to the office of United States attorney.

In 1903, continued Heney, Hall even proposed to Fulton that the latter use the office of District Attorney to help him in his Senatorial candidacy, but Fulton refused to make such use of the position. But Hall believed in such deals, said Heney, and in 1899, when he was seeking to find some way to have dismissed the indictment against Burke and Goslin, charging subornation of perjury, he (Hall) applied to the United States Attorney-General, believing that even that high office was susceptible to political pull. It is the barter and trade of this office, declared Heney, that takes parasites to Salem at every session of the State Legislature and makes possible the appointment as assistant prosecutors of such men as W. W. Banks, who, on the last night of the 1903 session, cast a vote for C. W. Fulton as United States Senator.

The Duties of Jurors.

In concluding, Mr Heney commented on the sacred and important duty of a juror, who, in discharging his office, owed it to his country not to be swayed by social or political prominence of the alleged evil-doer. It was incumbent on him to see that the laws of the land are fearlessly and impartially enforced. Mr. Heney announced that before he closed his argument to the jury he would discuss briefly the Thayer frauds in Tillamook County and Hall's relations with ex-Special Agent Loomis in connection with the Puter-McKinley-Ware frauds in the famous "11-7" cases.

Judge Hunt yesterday excluded from the evidence in the case the paper that had been offered as an exhibit showing the signature of George C. Brownell's name by Henry Meldrum. The purpose of introducing this exhibit was to show that the alleged signatures of Brownell to fraudulent survey applications were forgeries, Meldrum having made a written confession to the effect that he had signed Brownell's name to the papers. As a result, Mr. Heney will probably not discuss the Brownell incident in his final argument. It was the alleged signature of those records by Brownell that constituted the basis of Hall's alleged intimidation of the Clackamas County Senator and because of which the latter explained he withdrew as a candidate to succeed Hall as United States Attorney in 1903.

Nature of the Conspiracy.

Mr. Heney began his address at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and did not conclude until after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He said that the indictment under which Hall was being tried charged conspiracy; that Hall had conspired with Steiwer, Hendricks, Zachary, Loomis and others to maintain an unlawful fence. It was explained that it did not devolve on the prosecution to prove the existence of a written agreement between Hall and his alleged co-conspirators; that it was only necessary to show that a tacit understanding existed between Hall and the other parties by which the fence was permitted to remain, Hall refraining from prosecuting those who erected the fence, although he had a knowledge of the enclosure.

Step by step Mr. Heney took up the evidence as it had been offered by the Government. Beginning with the first letter from E. A. Putnam to Hall in March, 1900, notifying the District Attorney of the Butte Creek Company's fence, the different links of the Government's case were taken up consecutively. It was shown that nothing was done by Hall towards removing the fence until late in 1903, and then only after complaints had been filed with the Interior Department, which had detailed Special Agent Dixon to make an investigation of the fences of the Butte Creek Company.

Continuing, Mr. Heney showed by the correspondence that passed between Hall and Putnam that the District Attorney apparently was interested and intended to take steps to cause the removal of the Butte Creek Company fences until May 7, 1900, when Hendricks, secretary of the company, and at that time United States Commissioner, called on Hall in Portland. Mr. Heney referred to the conversation Hendricks testified he had held with Hall at that time when he said he suggested that Steiwer was a candidate for State Senator at the coming June election, and intimated that Hall might control Steiwer's vote for Senator by holding over him as a club a threatened prosecution for maintaining an unlawful fence. That an understanding among the parties actually existed, followed Heney, was further evidenced from the fact that following Steiwer's visit to Hall's office in Portland in the Fall of 1900, following Steiwer's election as State Senator, Putnam and his neighbors were unable to get any satisfaction out of Hall in response to repeated requests that some action be instituted against the trespassing company.

Course of the Alleged Conspiracy.

Mr. Heney traced the alleged conspiracy to the session of the 1901 Legislature, where Hall on several occasions reminded Steiwer that the unlawful fence maintained by his, Steiwer's company was still up and should be removed. If Hall did not have an understanding with Steiwer and Hendricks that the fence should not be disturbed, inquired Heney, why did he not even as late as 1901 bring a suit that would compel the removal of the enclosure? Ever since the early Spring of 1900, Hall had in his office all of the necessary evidence on which to base a suit against Steiwer's company.

Finally, in the Summer of 1903, Heney referred to the fact that Special Agent Dixon, who had been assigned by the Interior Department, reported on the Butte Creek Company's fences and recommended the arrest of Steiwer and Hendricks, officers of the company; also Baird, Townsend and Huntley, three settlers who had from 200 to 600 acres of Government land enclosed. It was then, said Mr. Heney, that F. P. Mays, attorney for the Butte Creek Company, called on Hall and afterwards induced Fulton to do likewise and interceded for Steiwer and Hendricks, insisting that a civil and not a criminal suit be brought against them. Fulton afterwards wrote to Steiwer detailing the success of his interview with Hall and assuring Steiwer that he need have no fear of a criminal prosecution. Later, when the indictment had been returned, Fulton recovered the letter from Steiwer. As a further evidence of the alleged understanding between Hall and Steiwer, Heney recalled that Steiwer at the 1903 session of the Legislature, on the final ballot went over to Fulton and with the addition of one or two other votes, accomplished Fulton's election.

Audience Applauds Heney.

At yesterday's sessions the court-room was uncomfortably crowded by an interested audience, many of whom remained standing throughout Heney's address. The graft prosecutor during his address late in the afternoon had just arraigned bitterly recreant public prosecutors for failing to enforce the laws, when several in the audience applauded. But the approval of the vigorous denunciation of inactive prosecutors was short-lived for Judge Hunt and Bailiff Humphreys rapped sharply for order and Judge Hunt gave explicit orders to the officers to arrest for contempt of court any one who should make a further demonstration.

SENT TO COUNTY HOSPITAL

J. McDonald, Aged Indian Fighter, Finds Republic Ungrateful.

James McDonald, who faithfully supported the Government during the trying days of Indian warfare on the Pacific Coast, will be compelled to spend the remainder of his days in the care of the county, unless fate should turn in his favor. He has been sent to the County Hospital.

When the Oregon country was being settled up, between 1850 and 1860, McDonald was wealthy, and furnished hundreds of horses for the use of the mounted troops during the battles with the Indians. The Government never reimbursed him for his generosity, nor were the horses returned to him. He also advanced money in large amounts to the men who were fighting the aborigines, when the Government announced its intention of paying the men off, but it is said that he never received a cent for his pains.

According to the statement sworn to by McDonald, and placed on file at the Courthouse, he was born on Prince Edward Island, and has no relatives here. He is reported to be a brother to Premier McDonald, of the Dominion Government.

LACE CURTAIN SALE.

See ad in today's Oregonian relative to our great sale of lace curtains and curtain materials. Sale starts this morning promptly at 8 o'clock. McAllen & McDonnell, "The Store Noted for Best Goods at Lowest Prices."

THEY ARE COMING.

Every day brings new tailor-made suits and coats at Le Palais Royal, 375 Washington st.

Fight Blocks Streetcars.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 5.—Because one threw a glass of beer in the other's face in a saloon late last night, Homer Townsend and John Yates, both of this city, repaired to the center of State street and engaged in a public encounter, which lasted for nearly half an hour. A large crowd was attracted and streetcar and other traffic was blocked while the battle was on.

COURT APPROVES MERGER PROJECT

German-American Bank Given Permission to Take Over Oregon Trust.

DOORS WILL OPEN SOON

Order Removes Greatest Obstacle to Reorganization Scheme.— Small Depositors to Be Paid at Once. Details of the Plan.

An order permitting the merger of the defunct Oregon Trust & Savings Bank with the German-American Bank was granted by Judge Gantenbein yesterday in State Circuit Court. The decision of the court approves the petition originally submitted by Receiver Devlin, with such modifications as have been suggested from time to time by the court or by attorneys for the two banks and other parties in interest. The court's decision favoring the merger, though generally expected, was nevertheless received with much satisfaction by Receiver Devlin, President Reed, Louis J. Wilde, and many depositors of the defunct institution, all of whom expressed themselves as believing the merger near consummation.

Receiver Devlin believes that the actual opening of the bank's doors need not be delayed more than a week. Within that time, he believes, all remaining details may be arranged, directors chosen, new books opened and business resumed. Mr. Devlin has been confined to his home by illness for the past two days, but expects to return to the bank this morning.

Contracts are now being prepared for the signatures of the directorate of the reorganized bank and Receiver Devlin embodying the terms of the settlement approved by the court. By the agreement, the German-American Bank will take over the assets of the defunct Oregon Trust and meet all liabilities within two years. It is understood that the smaller creditors of the bank will be paid off first. As soon as may be, all having accounts of not over $25 in the institution will be paid. Then those having accounts of not over $50 will be satisfied, and so on up to accounts of $100.

Must Approve Directorate.

Judge Gantenbein, in his opinion, specifies that the new directorate of the bank shall consist of not less than seven reputable business men, who shall be approved by the court before the bank resumes business. Furthermore, it is provided that the receiver shall continue to serve until the liabilities of the bank are paid, but after the doors reopen the receiver and his attorney shall be paid by the German-American Bank, and not out of the assets of the Oregon Trust.

Judge Gantenbein sets forth that as a going institution, the German-American Bank will be able to get a fair price for the bonds and other assets of the closed bank, whereas if the liquidation is had through a forced receivership, only a fraction of the value of these securities can be obtained.

"Moreover," says Judge Gantenbein, "the creditors will have an additional guaranty of $409,278, representing the difference between the assets and liabilities of the merged institutions, according to the detailed report of the expert accountant now on file in this proceeding.

"The court fully realizes that it represents all the creditors, and not only those who were present at the meeting of January 5, 1908, and at the session of the court of February 1, 1908, but according to all fair rules of inference, it must arrive at the conclusion that it is the sense of an overwhelming majority of the creditors that the merger plan should be approved. Moreover, the court is thoroughly convinced that no better terms can be exacted from the German-American Bank than those contained in the order submitted to the court, that the approval of the merger will clearly conduce to the best interests of the creditors of the suspended bank, and that they will thereby be paid dollar for dollar for their claims, within two years at the latest.

"It is therefore ordered that the petition of the receiver be granted. Let the order be entered."

Will Turn Over Much Cash.

L. J. Wilde, president of the German-American Bank, says that institution is all ready to turn over all its cash and accounts to the merger. This will bring to the new bank about $100,000 in gold. Mr. Wilde has been, perhaps, the most active promoter of the reorganization. While he was in a position to insist on his people holding the control in the new bank, he has not done so; on the contrary, directors in the new bank will have options on a sufficient amount of the bank stock to take the control out of the hands of the telephone companies and Mr. Wilde, the largest creditors. Mr. Wilde, who was a stockholder in the Oregon Trust & Savings Bank, was the first to turn his stock in to Receiver Devlin for cancellation.

District Attorney Manning has an expert at work on the books of the Oregon Trust, but it is not believed this fact will delay the merger. It is expected that his investigation will be completed within the coming week.

This investigation was taken up at the suggestion of Mr. Wilde, and Mr. Manning has undertaken the task at a time when it will be least detrimental to the reorganization movement. The District Attorney has been friendly to the merger plan from the start.

WILLIAM H. SOULS NAMED

Appointed Member of State Sailor Boarding-House Commission.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—William H. Souls, marine reporter of The Oregonian, was today appointed a member of the State Sailor Boarding-House Commission. Mr. Souls succeeds Captain Andrew Hoben, who resigned recently. The appointment was made by the Governor, Secretary of State and

William H. Souls.

State Treasurer. The other members of the commission are William MacMaster and Amadee M. Smith. The duties of the commission are to inspect quarters and methods of business among sailor boarding-houses and to issue licenses under state regulations to boarding-house masters. Mr. Souls has an extensive acquaintance among shipping interests along the coast.

TAXES AND REGISTRATION

Property-owners and Voters Flocking to the Courthouse.

Although it is a good-natured crowd that congregates in the tax department of the Sheriff's office every day, there is necessarily much waiting in line until the first-comer's business is attended to. Sheriff Stevens says a great deal of this tedious waiting could be eliminated if taxpayers would mail a request to Deputy Sheriff S. B. Martin, at the Sheriff's office of the Courthouse, asking him to send them statements of the taxes.

Yesterday morning Mr. Martin heard some one shouting his name, and looking up from his work, saw a middle-aged man gesticulating outside the woven wire partition. "Look here," he said, "I'm tired of this sort of thing. I've been standing her two solid hours, waiting for you fellows to get through with those people ahead of me. I can't stay here all day."

Deputy Martin called a clerk, who asked, "Where is your property located, Mr. Blank?"

"Why, you don't have to have any property to vote, do you?" was the surprised rejoinder. "I want to register."

County Clerk Fields now reports 8484 registrations, of which 6543 are Republicans, 1501 Democrats, and 440 miscellaneous. There were 317 new names added to the roll yesterday, 245 being Republicans, 54 Democrats and 18 miscellaneous.

Argument to Be Heard February 14.

Argument of the motion to quash the informations against Ross, Burkhart, and the other indicted officials of the defunct Title Guarantee & Trust Company, is to be heard before Presiding Judge Cleland in the State Circuit Court on February 14. Another ground urged for the quashing of the indictment is that it was not brought during the three legal days in December, when the holidays were declared off by the Governor for the benefit of the banks, and of which neither the bench nor bar was informed until the lid had been clamped down again.

Ladies' Tailor Sall Hugs Head Saleswoman, and Is Fined $30

Miss Eva Fischell Has Employer Arrested and He is Found Guilty in the Municipal Court.

AN EFFORT to embrace the comely saleswoman in his ladies' tailoring establishment, at 411 Morrison street, has gotten S. B. Sall into a wide variety of trouble, the chief item of which was enforced attendance at the session of the Municipal Court yesterday forenoon. Sall was brought to understand in court that unrequited and unsolicited embraces are sometimes expensive luxuries, for his offense cost him exactly $30.

Miss Eva Fischell, a young saleswoman of striking appearance, was the offended party, and she told with many a blush how Sall detained her after the other employes had departed presumably to discuss with her a question as to the wages she should receive in the future. Instead of entering on the proposed business interview, Miss Fischell related that Sall, who is nearing 50, told her she pleased him immensely, and that he hoped she was beginning to like him. Then he essayed to entwine his arms about her neck, and succeeded in doing so before she could effectively protest.

Miss Fischell said she had some trouble releasing herself. She left the place at once and told of her experience to relatives. This all occurred on Monday. Tuesday she went to the City Attorney's office and secured a warrant of arrest for Sall. She felt that the conduct of her erstwhile employer was an affront, she said, for he assuredly could not be sincere in his display of affection in view of the fact that he is already married.

Sall did not take the stand or formally deny the charge in court. He had his old cutter on hand, and through the medium of Interpreter Goldstein, the cutter said he did not see any embracing done, but for that matter he left before Miss Fischell did. The cutter was especially puzzled by the word hug.

"Did he hug her?" asked the Deputy City Attorney repeatedly, but the old cutter only shook his head and looked puzzled. All efforts to, make him understand failed.

"Did he do this to her?" persisted Mr. Grant, entwining his arms about the homely witness in a manner indicating the young prosecutor must at least have seen such things done on the stage.

But even this vivid demonstration failed to awaken the cutter's understanding, and the point was passed. When submitted through the medium of the interpreter, later on, the cutter denied having seen any of the movements described.

Judge Cameron was not slow in reaching a conclusion. Walter Wolfe, Sall's lawyer, wanted the case dismissed, hinting that an attempt had been made to get money from Sall. But the court said the ladies' tailor was clearly guilty of technical assault.

"Such conduct as this towards young women is altogether too common," said the Judge. "When a case of this kind is brought up it should be looked into, and as the evidence shows that this man Sall did attempt to embrace this young woman against her wishes, I intend to punish him for it. He will pay a fine of $30."

This was not the full extent of Sall's trouble over the incident. It appears that before the session of court a young man whose name is not known, but who is variously reputed to be the brother, the uncle and the fiancee of Miss Fischell, called at the tailoring establishment, related his opinion of Sall to that individual and gave dramatic force to his denunciation by a stiff jab which hit Sall in the chest and pained him considerably.

LIGHTING PROBLEM FULLY DISCUSSED

Council Committee Meets With City Officials and Agents of Corporations.

GAS COMPANY WOULD BID

Makes Two Propositions to Councilmen—Electric Company Adheres to Original Offer—More Time to Be Asked.

Municipal lighting in all its phases was discussed by the members of the City Council committee on street lights, Mayor Lane, City Engineer Taylor, Oskar Huber, representing the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, and H. M. Papst, of the Portland Gas Company, at a meeting held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Several propositions were made, but nothing definite was decided upon. George B. Cellars, the chairman, announced at the close of the session that the committee would report progress at the next Council meeting and ask for further time to investigate. No recommendation will be made until the matter has been given thorough consideration.

It is proposed by the Portland Gas Company that the city purchase ornamental steel combination electric and gas light poles and install four of these to each square block. Having completed this task, the municipality would then call for bids from all electric and gas light companies for one year only. Mr. Papst announced that his company would be willing to bid for the city lighting on this basis, or it would install the lamps and furnish light also, should the officials deem this better than the other plan. He asserted that the cost would be no greater, and probably would be less, than now incurred for the electric lighting.

Huber Makes Statement.

Oskar Huber, who is constructing engineer for the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, declared that his company would not consider a bid for the city lighting for less than a five-year term, under present conditions.

"I want to be fully understood by the committee," said Mr. Huber. "I don't mean to infer that my company will leave the city in darkness; it will not do that. I make this statement so that you gentlemen will know we are not trying to bluff you into another contract. But we cannot take the contract for less than five years, as conditions are. If the city should decide to install its own plant, to set up its own poles and string its own wires, the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company would be willing to furnish light on a monthly contract during the completion of the work, but not at the existing rates. I am not a philanthropist, but we will do the right thing, whatever is decided upon."

Mayor Lane attended the committee meeting by request, and seemed to favor the proposition of Mr. Papst. It is known, however, that the Mayor would like to see the city install its own lighting plant. He declared yesterday that a statement by Mr. Papst to the effect that gas lamps give more light than electric to be true. He also expressed himself as inclined to the belief that several lights to the block, instead of one arc light at each crossing, as now, would be more satisfactory.

City Engineer Taylor reported that the first estimate of $550,000, submitted by him as the cost of constructing and equipping a municipal electric plant, is approximately correct. He also reported that he had ascertained that there is available a supply of water in the Bull Run and Sandy Rivers to furnish at least 3000 horsepower—about three times the amount used at present in city lighting. It will be necessary for the city to file on this, if it decides to utilize the power.

Gas Becoming Popular.

From a scientific journal, and from statements by Mr. Papst, the committee learned that the use of gas for lighting streets and public buildings is increasing throughout Europe. In London, Berlin and other great cities, it was shown, gas has been put in recently, whereas electricity was formerly used. Many American cities also, it was shown, have recently begun using gas for street lighting.

The Council committee on street lighting is under instructions to report its recommendations to the Council at next Wednesday's meeting, but Chairman Cellars said yesterday that this will not be done; that further time will be asked, as the matter is of vast importance, and it is absolutely necessary for the members of the committee to have ample opportunity to inform themselves on all phases of the problem before framing a report.

The Mount Hood Railway & Power Company has declared that it will be in a position before long to put in a bid for city lighting.

TRANSFORM SIXTH STREET

Rose Festival Committee Plans to Make Illuminated Colonnade.

Transformation of Sixth street from Yamhill to Burnside into a decorative and illuminated colonnade with an architectural treatment which will be a miniature of the famous colonnade and peristyle of the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, is a plan now under consideration by the Portland Architectural Club and which is likely to be one of the most interesting features of the Rose Festival, next June. Reviewing stands are to take the place of water landings and Mac Monnies' fountain which made the Chicago peristyle famous.

It has been customary in yedrs past to route all of the most important street pageants, no matter what particular occasion the celebration was intended to commemorate, through Sixth street, covering the blocks above included. Yesterday the outline of the plan contemplated by the local Architectural Club was presented to the executive committee of the Rose Festival and it will receive unanimous and emphatic indorsement.

COLONEL CALLAHAN IS OUT

Will Not Run for Congress, but He's Friendly to Geer.

BAKER CITY, Or., Feb. 4.—(To the Editor.)—In the issue of The Oregonian of February 3, 1908, your writer in commenting upon the candidates for Congress in the Second Congressional District of Oregon, says: "Ellis' friends are depending upon Emmett Callahan, Baker City's candidate, also to take votes away from Geer, as Callahan is said to be especially hostile toward Geer."

As a matter of fact I went into the matter of being a candidate for Congress in good faith; I announced myself as a candidate at a date previous to the announcements of the other gentlemen becoming candidates for Congress in this district. I have consulted myself, and arrived at the conclusion that it would be a mere waste of time and money to make the race against such a numerous number of candidates; hence I am not a candidate for Congress at this time.

Now as to the candidacy of Mr. Ellis, I have no criticism to make upon him as a man and citizen; but in my simple judgment, I believe that ex-Governor Geer would serve the people of Oregon and its interests with much more energy and ability than does Mr. Ellis. The people of Oregon are becoming fatigued with a set of Representatives and Senators who seem to think that the only duty that they were elected to perform is to peevishly quarrel over official appointments, and impede just remedial legislation suggested by President Roosevelt.

There are a lot of political charlatans going up and down this country trying to frighten the people who produce all the wealth of this Nation, and who respond to the Nation's call when those within or without attempt to assail it; they might as well attempt to frighten a Christian with the cross or the men who believe in liberty and the "square deal," with the name of George Washington as to make honest patriotic men shudder at the name and career of Roosevelt.

What aid have Oregon's members of Congress given the President in legislation to better the condition of the American people? This question thousands of voters in Oregon are asking and will answer at the coming election

EMMETT CALLAHAN.

BURGLARS GET SENTENCE

Tillamook's Youthful Marauders Must Put in Two Years in Jail.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Feb. 5.—(Special.)—A two-year sentence in the penitentiary was meted out to Louis Loll, Walter Oliver and George Coppersmith, alias Smith, by Judge Burnett yesterday. The young men had pleaded guilty to a charge of entering the jewelry store of Eugene Jenkins with burglary intent. Raphael Callertin, who was also indicted on the same charge, was unable to appear because of a gunshot wound received in the attempt, and his case was continued until the April term of the Circuit Court.

Harry Foster, Louis Loll, Harry Long and Arthur Eberman were also indicted on a charge of breaking into a warehouse and stealing a barrel containing 72 bottles of whisky, which they divided. The District Attorney withdrew the charge against Loll and the other three young men pleading guilty, Judge Burnett sentenced them also to two years in the penitentiary.

Applications were made to the court to have all the boys paroled during good behavior and the matter was taken under advisement. It is thought if the friends of the young men will guarantee to the court to prevent any more mischief, the judge will parole them. Judge Burnett instructed Sheriff Crenshaw to hold the young men in the county jail until he had come to a decision.

Mac Farlane Is Non-Suited.

Upon motion of the defendant a non-suit was granted yesterday in the case of C. E. Mac Farlane against Frank Bolen, which was being tried before Judge Gantenbein in the Circuit Court. Mac Farlane brought suit to recover $1000 alleged to be due as commission for the sale of a $20,000 timber property near Washougal. The motion for a non-suit was sustained after the testimony of the plaintiff and witnesses had failed to show that MacFarlane was the procuring cause of the sale.

More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saves woman from surgical operations.

Mrs. S. A. Williams, of Gardiner, Maine, writes:

"I was a great sufferer from female troubles, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health in three months, after my physician declared that an operation was absolutely necessary."

Mrs. Alvina Sperling, of 154 Cleybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I suffered from female troubles, a tumor and much inflammation. Two of the best doctors in Chicago decided that an operation was necessary to save my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely cured me without an operation."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

THIN BABY

WHAT'S more pitiable than a thin, half nourished baby, struggling to get a hold on life. Nature meant him to be a plump little fellow at the start with plenty of fat to make tissue, bones and teeth. If he isn't such, it's a critical time.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE

Scott's Emulsion

has helped out thousands of babies in just his condition. It is the easiest form of digestible fat—gives results immediately without overtaxing the already weak system. The growing and the grown-up, the "run-down" and the convalescing depend upon *Scott's Emulsion.*

This is the trade mark which is on every genuine bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION.

SCOTT & BOWNE
409 Pearl Street, New York

All Druggists; 50c. and $1.00

Makes old screens good as new.

For sale by Hexter, May & Co., distributors.

Latest photo of Mrs. Gervaise Graham

If I Could Talk to You

I know that I could convince you that Kosemo is unequalled for ladies' use, and that it is delightful for men to use after shaving, but I can only talk to you through my announcements, and a woman is handicapped when she can't use her tongue. As I can't talk to you personally, I will do the next best thing—let Kosemo talk for me, and if you will

Ask Your Dealer For a Free Sample

I am positive that even a sample box will convince you that Kosmeo is the most effective and delightful toilet preparation you have ever used.

A Large Jar Only Costs 50c

but if you want to try Kosmeo before you buy it, your dealer will give you a trial box absolutely free. Is not that a fair offer?

Try Kosmeo Face Powder

Mrs. Gervaise Graham, Chicago.
Manfr. of Fine Toilet Preparations

For Sale in Portland by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Special Agents. Mail Orders Solicited.

KIDNEY-CURE TEA

W. J. VAN DAMME

It will cure all cases (including chronic) of kidney and liver diseases. I sell my kidney cure (just a tea, no medicine) on the condition of "No cure, money refunded." Call at office and read testimonials of persons cured by the use of this tea. A trial will convince any sufferer. Put up in 50c and $1.10 bottles. 185 Morrison street, near bridge, next to Pap's coffee house.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. L. Petty, of 285 Portland Blvd., was doctoring for 15 years for what the physicians called rheumatism. He could not get around without the aid of a heavy cane, but after taking three bottles of Kidney Cure Tea he threw the cane away and went to work. Eight bottles completely cured him, which demonstrated that while the physicians were dosing him for rheumatism, he really had kidney trouble.

A. J. Wilks, of 709 Williams avenue, suffered for 10 or 12 years with kidney trouble, and a prominent physician wanted $200 to treat him. His back was as black as his hat, and his stomach so inflamed that he could not button his pants or vest. He was induced to try a bottle of Kidney Cure Tea. He immediately had some relief and by the time that he had taken 10 bottles he was completely cured. Where his clothing was too tight, there is now 10 inches of space between his vest and his pants.

C. GEE WO

The Well-Known Reliable
CHINESE
Root and Herb
DOCTOR

Has made a life study of roots and herbs, and in that study discovered and is giving to the world his wonderful remedies.

No Mercury, Poisons or Drugs Used—He Cures Without Operation, or Without the Aid of the Knife. He guarantees to cure Catarrh, Asthma, Lung, Throat, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Stomach, Liver, Kidney Troubles; also Lost Manhood, Female Weakness and All Private Diseases.

A SURE CANCER CURE

Just Received from Peking, China—Safe, Sure and Reliable. IF YOU ARE AFFLICTED, DON'T DELAY. DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. If you cannot call, write for symptom blank and circular. Inclose 4 cents in stamps. CONSULTATION FREE.

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