## **GRAND JURY MAY** INVOLVE TILLMAN

Senator Mentioned in Connection With Charge Against Southern Oregon Men.

#### NAME USED BY LAND FIRM

District Attorney Tells Court of Evidence Obtained by Postal Inspectors Against Prominent Men. Grand Jury Is Called.

#### MEMBERS FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

i. C. Stration (foreman), Albany, Line County, Franklin E. Turner, Portland, I. N. Edmiston, McMinnville, Yam-hill County, Daniel T. Sherrett, Portland,

Frants, Kings Valley, Ben-

Fred Holzapfel, Tangent, Linn County, Sylvester E. Paddock, Cleone, Mult-nomah County. Frank M. Orr. lone, Morrow

A. C. Miller, Kinks Valley, Benton Charles G. Woodward. Portland. Otto K. Rummel, Portland.

George Ormsby, Portland, Gordon Veorbies, Portland, E M. Savage, Brooks, Marion Joseph P. Newell, Portland. George G. Vaughn, Portland. George S. Stoddard, Kern Park,

C. H. McFarland, Brownsville, Linn County V. Barr, Sweet Home, Linn

Alexander Wagner, Portland. Benjamin Scholfield, Cornelius, Washington County. Walker. Independence. Sida B. Polk County.

United States Senator Tillman, of North Carolina, may be connected unfavorably ith a charge against certain Southern Oregon men, alleging fraudulent use the mails, that will be investigated by the Federal grand jury which was called in the United States Court yesterday. The first intimation that the investigation would involve men of such prominence as Senator Tillman came yesterday, when United States Attorney Bristol, speaking in the Pederal Court, made the following ent when discusing the urgency

of a grand jury:
"A large number of criminal cases are pending, and in addition to them a number of important matters await investigation. On a recent trip the postal in-spectors discovered evidence involving men high in the counsels of the United States that should be presented to the grand jury."

#### Nature of Charge Not Known.

Neither District Attorney Bristol nor ostal Inspectors Clement and Riches Postal inspectors clement and Aches would abed any light on this sensational announcement, but it was learned from reliable authority that the prominent official alluded to is none other than the Sensator from North Carolina. The nature of the charge with which he may be asso-clated can only be surmised, but in view of the recent disclosures it undoubtedly relates to the scheme of various citizens, through a Southern Oregon organization, to acquire tracts of valuable timber land included in the grant to the Coos Bay Wagon Road Company in Coos and Doug-

Several months ago Mr. Byron R. Dorr, as representative of the St. Paul & Pacific Timber syndicate, located in Portland, where he was visited later by agents for Reeder & Watkins, attorneys at Marshfield, and induced to represent that firm, which was general counsel for an association of prominent men who had united in a scheme for acquiring of the land included in the land rant to the Coos Bay Wagon Road Company, now held by the Southern Oregon Company. The scheme involved payment by the individual of \$300 as the preliminary expense for filing on a quarter section of the land and tender-ing payment at the rate of \$2.50 an acre to the Southern Oregon Company for the land. When tender was refused, the plan proposed that when a sufficient number of applicants had been secured a suit was to be brought in the courts to com pel the company to dispose of the land in accordance with the terms of the grant by which the land was received

Dorr afterwards learned from what he considered reliable authority that Sena-tor Tillman in October, 1907, applied through the Marshfield lawyers for ten quarter-sections of the land for himself and members of his family. He recognized in the fact splendid advertising matter for commending the plan and did not fall to incorporate in his chemiars an aunouncement of the participation in the scheme by a combent a man as the the scheme by so eminent a man as the Senator from North Carolina. These cir. culars were distributed generally through-out the state and resulted in letters of inquiry being forwarded to Senator Tillman at Washington. It was then that the Senator reported the matter to the postal authorities, vigorously denying that he had had anything to do with the transaction or had consented to the use of his name in the circulars for advertising purposes.

in this way the matter was referred to the local postal inspectors who, after an investigation, caused the mail for the St. Paul syndicate and its president, Mr. Dorr. temperarily to be withheld from delivery at the Postoffice. That embargo has since been raised, Mr. Dorr apparently having convinced the Government officials that he was acting in good faith. The inspectors, it is learned, after-wards visited Southern Oregon where it is supposed the operations of the firm of Reeder & Warkins and their clients were inquired into also the relation of Sens-tor Tiliman with that firm. It is the results of that investigation undoubtedly that will be presented to the grand jury this week or next. While the incident may have had no connection with Senator Tillman's alleged relations with the Marshfield legal firm, it will be recalled that the Sonator and members of his family passed through this city last Fall. Mr. Dorr contends that Senator Tillman made his application for the ten-quarter ade his application for the ten-quarter

Cerober.

The retirement of Mr. Bristol as United States Attorney. If it should take place before this case reaches the grand jury, will not prevent its investigation. Eviwill not prevent its investigation. Evidence in all such cases has been collected by the Postal Inspectors and the task of presenting the facts before the jury will fall on District Alterney-elect Me-

promptly at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a grand jury of 28 members was selected after the following jurors had presented valid excuses and were excused; William P. Van Bibber, John Oglibee, Frank C. Wasserman, Louis E. Swetland, Thomas J. O'Brien, of Portland; G. H. Coshow, Brownsville; Fred Crawford, Dayton; G. H. Bodine, Albany, Several others were disqualified from serving on the grand jury for various causes. They were, William M. Northrup, Charles G. Oberg, John A. Versteeg, George R. Stephenson, John Nelson, Adrian McCaliman, George W. Patterson, of Portland; J. F. Goode, Salem, and George P. Bayne, Shedds, Linn County. When the usual oath had been administered to the members of the grand jury by Clerk Sladen, Judge Wolverton appointed L. C. Stratton, of Albany, foreman and, at the request of District Attorney Bristol, the oath was administered to Mr. Stration in that cipacity. Retiring to the grand jurycoom, the jurors received their preliminary instructions from the United States Attorney and adjourned to meet at 16 o'clock this morning when the examination of witnesses in the cases awaiting investigation will be taken up.

The same exhaustive instructions that

witnesses in the cases awaiting investiga-tion will be taken up.

The same exhaustive instructions that were presented to the last Federal grand jury a year ago, were read by Judge Wolverton to the jury selected vesterday, at the request of Mr. Bristol. Aside from the usual instructions as to their duties, the jurors were given a detailed inter-pretation of the land laws, particularly the timber, and stone act. The inthe timber and stone act. The in-ference is that the jury may be asked further to investigate the public land steals in this state.

#### Bristol Calls for Delay.

"If the court please," interrupted District Attorney Bristol when Clerk Sladen had completed the rollcall of the jurors and Judge Wolverton had directed the selection of a grand jury, "I desire to call the court's attention to a matter of great public concern. I am advised that the judiciary committee of the Senate this day has confirmed the appointment of John McCourt as United States Atformey for Oregon. I am further in-formed that confirmation of that appointent, ratifying the action of the comwill be taken by the Senate on

Now I do not wish to empairs any-body in the discharge of the Government's business, but I consider it a matter of serious inexpediency to select a grand jury and at this time proceed to an inves-tigation of the pending cases. Such a proedure might embarrass the incoming official, who might not approve of what had been done. It is not my desire to shirk any responsibility, but in making this sug-gestion I feel that I have only the best interests of the Government at heart. On December II I received a telegram from United States Attorney-General Bonaparte

promptly at 2 o'clock yesterday after- United States Attorney until my successo

greatest possible expedition

## AUCTION FIRM WINS POINT

Court Holds-as Regular Complaint Against Furniture Trust.

in the Federal Court yesterday the Gil-man Auction & Commission Company won the first preliminary legal skirmish in its suits against F. S. Harmon & Co. and other alleged members of the furni-ture trust under the anti-trust law for \$150,000 da nages. Judge Wolverton an nounced a decision overruling the motions of the defendants demanding that parts of the complaint be stricken out and that the complaint be made more definite and certain. Th dismissing these motions Judge Wolverton held that the terms and nature of the alleged conspiracy charged by the plaintiff had been adequately act out in its complaint. The defendants demanded that the

plaintiff be required to set out in its complaint the names of all associations, firms and corporations that combined and conspired to create the monopoly com-plained of. In overruling this request, the court held that "it is competent to sue one or more of the persons or asso-ciations engaged in the tort, as the pleader might see fit, and it is enough if the complaint shows that the parties sued are liable without combining all others who may also be liable. So it is not absolutely essential that the pleader should set forth by name all persons, firms or corporations that might be associated in the commission of the tort. The defendants are presumed to know art. On more of their associates than the plainm from tiff and no surprise can come to the "We are satisfied where the opposition naparte parties saed that the names of such asis coming from and rival interests in the

Independents Declare Combine Is Trying to Bar Them From Portland.

### POSITION OF ARMOUR & CO.

smaller Plants Will Be Erected on Peninsula if Abattoir Is Allowed in the City, Says G. B. Robbins, Director of Big Company.

That a packinghouse war is imminent in Portland is suggested by the opposing packing interests. Swift & Armour are said to be waging an active campaign against the Schwartzschild & Sulzberger Company, which seeks an ordinance from the Council allowing a packing plant to

the Council allowing a packing plant to be operated in South Portland. In the hostile attitude of the two former packers, the independent company sees the machinations of the beef trust.

Opponents of the Schwartzschild & Bulzberger project urge that the company should put up a bond with the city to protect the municipality against imposition by the authority of an inferior

protect the municipanty against impos-tion by the substitution of an inferior plant for the modern establishment prom-ised by the company's agents. In answer to this suggestion, J. S. Heisey, manager of the Schwartzschild & Sulzberger interests on the Pacific Coast, thinks such a request is unfair He said:

#### Thinks Bond Is Unnecessary.

asking a franchise from the city or bonus, why should we put up a bend? do not say that we would not put up a bond if requested to do so by the city, but it seems to us that the request should not be made. If we were to get a bonus from the city, that would be a

ise that the site in South Portland we have selected is the best one obtainable in this locality. The dockage facilities at the Zimmerman site and the ease with which the buildings there can be erected far above any danger of high water make the location an ideal one.

"There is no danger that our company will erect a plant on the South Portland site that will be anything but entirely acceptable to everyone. We cannot afford

acceptable to everyone. We cannot afford to antagonize the public, for we expect our business to develop a market right

our outsiness to develop a market light here for our products.

"The ordinance itself that we submit shows that we do not expect to operate a slaughter house, for it repeals the former ordinance providing for slaughter houses and specifies that a modern pack-ing plant shall be operated."

#### Trust Would Revise Plans.

G. B. Robbins, director of Armour & Co., and president of the Armour Car Lines, who is said to be very close to Swift & Co., so close in fact that the two packing interests may use the same plant on the Peninsula, advises strongly against permitting the independent pack-ers to gain a footing in South Portland. Mr. Robbins says both his people, who may erect a large packing plant here, and Swift & Co., will build smaller establishments if the Schwartzschild & Sulpherger Company is allowed to build

a plant in South Portland.
"We will not openly oppose Schwartzschild & Sulzberger people getting a location inside the city limits, said Mr. Robbins, 'but we think the city will make a mistake in permitting it. Portland will gain nothing in industrial importance by permitting the new com-pany to operate its plants in South Port-land, for if the plant is placed outside the city limits, the city will have all the advantages resulting from it just th

same.
"I can say with the authority of our people and with a good deal of certainty for the Swift people as well, that neither of us will build on anywhere near as big a scale if a rival plant is to be ostablished within the city. We will either establish smaller plants or use one plant tointly.

ment of packing plants inside their limits and the same may be true here after the injury has been done. It is all right to talk of sanitary plants being built and operated, but it cannot be done so that there will not be objectionable features."

There will be a meeting this morning of a special committee from the of a special commerce to discuss the ques-tion of the location of the new packing clants in South Portland. The delibplants in South Portland. The delib-erations of the committee will later be contained in a report to the trus-tees of the Chamber for their consid-

eration. The members of the commit-tee are: S. H. Gruber, J. C. Ainsworth, J. O. Rountree, John A. Keating, F. M. Pendleton.

## WORK FOR BETTER STREET

Owners Fear Plan to Block Willam ette Improvement.

Residents of the Peninsula are at pres-ent agitated over the proposed regrad-ing of Portsmouth avenue, and the pay-ing of that thoroughfare with Relgian ing of that thoroughfare with Relgian blocks or macadam from Willamette Boulevard to the river. Those directly interested in the project assert that there is an effort on foot to thwart the improvement by resorting to a technicality as to the abutting property on four of the blocks affected. In order to watch their case and to see that the matter is given fair and impartial treatment, committees from the University Park Roard mittees from the University Park Board of Trade, the Peninsula. Arbor Lodge and Willamette Push Clubs will be present next Friday afternoon at the meeting of the streets committee of the City

Those who are promoting the improve-ment of Portsmouth avenue maintain that it is the only thoroughfare that can be properly graded and made into a first-class roadway to the river, where it is intended to build a dock, and that the improvement would open up an immense district now held back because there is no good graded street to the river. It is the contention of those favorable to the project that certain large owners of realty along the street are trying to de-feat the plan by means of a remon-strance, whit n is said to lack the re-quired one-half of the property-owners.

#### WILL OF BERNARD ALBERS Estate of \$175,000 Left to Relatives, Except \$2500 for Charity.

The will of Bernard Albers was admit The will of Bernard Albers was admitted to probate in the County Court yearerday. It disposes of an estate valued at \$175,000. The executors of the estate, as appointed yearerday, are: Mrs. Ida Albers, the widow; Henry Albers and Alfred R. Wascher. The executors are to spend \$2500 among charitable institutions; which ones is left to the discretion of Mrs. Albers. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, the Home for the Aged and St. Mary's Home for Orphans are, according to the will, to be included in the institutions which are to share in the \$2500.

St. Patrick was born about fifteen hundred years ago.

All his admirers can find special advantages in our store today.

New Spring shapes in Rain-

coats. New Spring styles in business suits.

New Spring blocks in hats. New Spring waterproof

LION 9 Gus Kuhn Prop 166-168 Third St.

brother-in-law, 20 shares of stock in Albers Brothers Milling Company, while to the widow is given the home at East Twelfth and Schuyler streets, the household goods and jewelry. The remainder of the estate is to be sold and the pro-ceeds kept as a trust fund for Mrs. Albers. Three daughters, Agnes, Theresia Albers, force daugaters, agrees, the cease and Hermina, are to receive \$1500 when they become of age, and the children will receive that part of the estate belonging to the widow when she dies. Mr. Albers died at Arrowhead. Cal., March 4.

ABERDEEN, Wash., March 16 .- (Speand St. Mary's Home for Orphans are, according to the will, to be included in the institutions which are to share in the 2599.

The remainder of the estate goes to the immediate relatives of the deceased. Anna Terheyden, sister of the deceased is to receive \$1999, Aifred R. Wascher, a See ad of J. A. Reid Co., page 2.

# They're After You

the savings and property of the thrifty,

Home-Owning "class," do you? Probably there will be a loud chorus Owners" wake up to find themselves bound hand and foot and "trimmed" of their savings and property by the deft hand of the Labor-Socialist "class" and according to laws passed while the Home-Owners alept, and which the

courts must execute. "Impossible" you say, but the game is on and the Labor-Socialists are right new actively at work before Congress and the various State Legislatures, and will establish these laws quickly unless the confidence.

Their plan is based on one principle. If any man has worked If any man has worked and been economical and self-denying and has bought a home, take it away and divide up the proceeds among those who are unthrifty, drinking, profligate or sim-"failures.

a contest between the un-

thrifty "class" trying to wrest money, property and power from the Home-Owning "class," Owning "class."

Now let the reader sort out the dif-ferent characters in society and as they are defined, locate each man in one or the other of these "classes."

One class earns and saves and the

other seeks to take what it doesn't workman tramping from one job to

The Labor Agitator. The man who pour The man who poured acid in the mouth of an independent workingman in Chicago after he had been beaten

The steady, well-trained mechanic

The professional criminal whose pic ture the police keep in the rogues' gallery. When you see him reading a newspaper in a saloon, you can not only name the newspaper that nourishes his criminal instincts but can accurately locate him in his class and

probably make a close guess at what ticket he votes. The Successful Merchant. The Well-Trained Physician. The Wild-eyed-dirty-finger nall chap

over his second pot of beer.
The Labor-Socialist.
The Farmer.
The Minister of the Gospel. The Anarchist.

The Anarchist.

You see you can pick them out and put each one in his class. There are only two "classes." One thinks thoughts of hate, jealousy and revenge, seeking money it does not earn, property which has been earned by the sweat of other has been earned by the sweat of other brows, and in disappointment and suger, these social "failures" natural-ly tend towards disorder, law-breaking and a general upheaval in which they hope to take away the savings of the

The members of the "Other Class" think thoughts of work, sturdy, well-directed, intelligent work; work which brings good pay, because it is good service to mankind. The sober, responsible Locomotive Engineer. The Skilled Mechanic, The Farmer, Merchant, Doctor, Lawyer, Banker, School Teacher, and Minister.

The capable, successful and well estemed aways, these belong to one

class" are really trying to take away to enjoy the fruit of his labor; just laws which hold each and every man accountable to the law and to do his share towards the support of public works and charities. The Labor-Socialists are opposed and their measures are right now being

pressed with great strength to make them into laws.

The intent underlying each one of them is to directly, or in a round-about way, take money and property

from the "Home-Owners."

Now let's have a look, and in considering each bill or act, keep in mind the underlying plan.

"Extract from the thrifty and homeowning people at least a part of their savings, to be divided among the unthrifty Labor-Socialists."

You may have to search step by step You may have to search step by step through the apparently harmless part of these proposed laws, but carefully follow the steps and it will be seen that the final end and aim is to take money away from the House-Owning, thrifty "class" and give it to the unthrifty "class."

But this must be done cumingly and by passing some shrewdly drawn laws which hide the real meaning.

The Labor-Socialists are working hard to frighten and force public men to pass at least a dozen bills, each of which has, away down at the bottom, a pian to take away a part thriffy "class."

Let's first consider the "Employers Lisbility" movement. They have adroitly sought to have it apply first to Railways for it is now popular to Railways for it is now popular to struck them. Any employee hurt, even by his own negligence, is to be paid a which has, away down at the bottom, holds.

They will surely succeed unless the "home-owners" wake up and protest in numbers enough to win.

"Don't believe a word of it." the average readers says.

Naturally, because the average reader seldom examines bills offered to Congress and the Legislatures and if he casually reads of these bills they look harmless enough.

Some will only wake up when, under the new laws, (if the Labor-Socialists succeed in having the bills passed) they find their property and savings to prevent.

This is a contest between the purely said of the employer's property is held. dent no matter whether about the house or elsewhere and becomes dis-abled, the employer's property is held to pay one pound (about \$5.06) a

weck for the balance of the life of the werk for the balance of the life of the servant.

Thus in a few years with a bad run of "luck" the home-owner might have saddled on him a half dozen such pensioners and his property held to pay perhaps \$25.00 to \$52.00 n week.

Do you see how adroitly this ex-

Do you see how adroitly this ex-tracts money from the thrifty? We will all admit that the injured We will all admit that the injured should have help; that is human benevolence. Every permanently injured poor man should have a public hone to live in free, all the balance of his days; he has, we will say, done his share of the work of the world and is entitled to its care. The law should provide that he had, during his well days, contributed his share, small or great, towards the support of such homes. That is the German law. In other words, every man, Labor-Socialists and Home-Owner should contribute for this pension.

tribute for this pension.

But the Labor-Socialist plans to take only the money of one class, the thrifty, and give it to the unthrifty. That would be a fine levied on the man for being thrifty and offer a re-ward of immunity to the man who would "drink up" his extra money. It says, "don't own a home or you will become a member of a class which we propose to milk."

Later on we are to have "Old Age Pensions" for every man when he reaches say 50 years. That law is under consideration in

England now. The plan is a noble one, for it would remove that awful ghost of fear which haunts most people. Every man should pay a small tax towards this desirable benevolence. But notice, when the Labor-Socialist leaders in England were asked if the members of their class would con-tribute, the answer was, "Not one farthing."

They propose to secure the entire um from the Home-Owner "Class." Back again to their principle, you

suns for public work for the "unem-ployed." That class is made up large-ly of Labor-Socialists and incapable, botch workmen. The worthy workmen are seldom "unemployed." Many of these "unemployed" are the noisy the Postal Inspectors and the task class. The failures belong to one of presenting the facts before the jury of presenting the

workmen to lie idle.

They stopped the loading and unloading of ships and Ry. cars: stopped work on buildings, the mining of gold, silver, copper and coal. Stopped the manufacture of millions of dollars' worth of American articles which foreigners stood ready to pay money for. It is believed by many that one of the chief causes of the panic and present hard times was the persistent and wide-spread interference with, and stoppage of industry brought about by these same Labor-Socialists in driving away business and preventing the steady distribution or money among the working classes. Every million dollars' worth of Steam Pumps, Farm Implements, Boots and Shoes, Steel, Iron. Locomotives, Cars, Cotton Goods, etc., etc., sent abroad, brings back a million dollars to be distributed to the workmen, who day ore and smelt it: moulders who cast the iron, machinists, wood-workers, cotton mill employees, etc., etc. But the Labor-Socialists have time and again stopped up the source of this flow of money and have entailed on this country millions upon millions of dollars in losses and, consequently much misery upon work-people.

The Labor leaders have brought strikes to force all employers to kick

fact again, Now, when the jobs the Labor-So-cialists threw away, are taken by others, or the business has been killed for the time, and they are unem-ployed, do they pay their own ex-penses or do they besiege the authori-ties to tax the class of Home-Owners

to pay extra money towards a public fund to be used to pay the "class" of unemployed Labor-Socialists?

Here the line between classes is clearly drawn and you get back again to the same old spot, "Take from one class and give to the other."

"Make the consumer pay extra money and give it to the Labor-Socialists.

"Charge the Howe-Owner extra wages for all labor which enters into

to pay extra money towards a public

"Charge the Howe-Owner extra wages for all labor which enters into the building of his home."

"He has been saving, now let's take away part of it."

High wage for skillful work is desirable for all, but when a Labor Union to each

gains power enough to force home-owners to pay two, three or four times what hod-carriers and other workmen are actually worth it means just so much extra money extracted from the home-owner, more than the

service is worth.

It pomes back to the same old place, you see. Look at the purpose of all the anti-injunction bills introduced by the Labor-Socialists. Each and every one seeks to tie the hands of the peo-ple's courts, and for what purpose? No injunction issued in labor strikes ever harmed an honest citizen, intending to peacefully pursue his occu-

Injunctions stop mobs, intent on in-sulting, assaulting and perhaps mur-dering other citizens, from congre-gating. The Labor-Socialist raises a mear a factory employing independent

The injunction always directs the man or men to stay off certain streets or refrain from doing other things, when it is reasonably well known they intend to go on those streets or do those acts, to insult, or assault citizens or destroy property. The peaceful citizen is never hurt by an injunction in a labor case and the courts have a of any community. But injury to the interests prevent Labor-Socialists from terrorizing people into submission to the Labor trust.

Therefore, in order to scoure submis-Therefore, in order to scoure submission and power to extract from the employer extra money, they contend the injunction must be done away with. Every public man who supports any measure seeking to reduce the power of the courts in order to make it more difficult for them to protect property and the person of the common citizen is an enemy of Home-Owners and an ally to the Labor-Socialists.

Watch such public men-particular-

Watch such public men-particular-ly those who want to revise the crim-

newspapers, they make the mistake of believing the Labor-Socialists are a majority because they make the most noise, but it has been shown time and again that when a public man prostitutes his ideas of right and justice to the common citizen, and supports measures which seek to take money, property and liberty away from the home-owners. and liberty away from the home-owners and the people find it out as they will, the cowardly official is generally defeated at the next election, for the Liberty-loving, peaceable Home-Owning class of Americans heavily outnumber the Labor-Socialists, and these Home-Owners we the Montal Supers as the Montal Supers.

number the Labor-Socialists, and these Home-Owners are the principal readers and supporters of the newspapers.

The law-defiers are organized and able to present organized effort against, heretofore, an unorganized public. Now, however, the Home-Owners have effected an organization of the control of the c Owners have effected an organization known as the Citizens' Industrial Ass'n of America with a Central body in New York and local bodies in many towns and cities. Competent lawyers are employed to watch the vicious measures introduced in Congress and the Legislatures and defend the rights of the common Citizens from these insidious attacks and to prevent the enactment of laws which rob one class, the Home-Owners, and pass over by passing some shrewdly drawn laws which not be passed and office and protest to the thirty man's savings and give them to the unthrifty.

They will surely succeed unless the "home-owners" wake up and rotost to the thirty man's savings and give them to the unthrifty.

They will surely succeed unless the "home-owners" wake up and protest to have brought to the Labor leaders have brought to the Labor Socialists, money and suit independent American workmen by this own negligence, is to be paid a sum to be extracted from the stock-holders. There are over 77,000 stock-holders in one American Ry. Many are the thirty man's savings and give the common people and force wildows and in some cases their hard them to the unthrifty.

They will surely succeed unless the "home-owners" wake up and protest them to the National Citizens. can forward to the National Citizens Industrial Ass'n, St. James Building, N. Y., such contributions as he decides upon, from \$1.03 to \$500.00. The work is now being carried on and with gratifying results. It can be widely extended and more certain protection insured by employing a lerger tection insured by employing a larger force of active workers. The Labor-Socialists contribute liberally for the support of their organization and the common Home-Owners are but just now beginning to learn that they are in danger of most serious consequences unless a determined organized stand is made and the work of protection car-ried on intelligently, skillfully and with means enough to make it of

The officers and directors of this National Ass'n are sufficiently well known to insure careful and honest use of funds. A statement will be sent

to each contributor from time to time, and the "Square Deal" magazine mailed each month.

This is a clearly-drawn contest between the Common citizens and Home Owners seeking protection and the Labor Trust seeking to obtain control of affairs and take money and prop-erty from the Home-Owners.

The strongest organization will win The strongest organization will win and if the Home-Owners fail to stand together they will certainly lose at least a part of their properties and more or less personal liberty. There are communities now where organized labor has gained control and every man must "bow" and contribute and implicitly "obey," quit work when told patronize those whom the labor leaders designate, and in various ways act the slave.

It has gone so far that juries fear to convict known murderers and whole communities are terrorized. U. S. Jidge Wm. H. Hunt, of Butte, Montana, was brave enough to say:

"God gave man his hands, his back and the right to use them as he pleases. It is an inalienable right. No power can take it away from a man. power can compel him to work. No power can compel him to stop working if he desires to work. When a man, or any set of men, take it upon themselves to say that they are the law, and to defy the process of the courts, to defy the police authority of the land, to usurp the authority of the established government, to upset the very base of society in which we all live, there is a power which will come to the rescue of the man who is wronged in that way; and that power is that which protects you and protects me, and must continue to afford us all protection, also government is power can compel him to work. us all protection, else government is

destroyed."
For these principles our ancestors laid down their lives, But they stand in the way of the Labor-Socialists who now seek to enact laws to overset

the organized machinery for protec-tion. Will he support it? Communications can go to The Nat'l Citizens Industrial Ass'n, St. James Building, N. Y. "There's a Beason." C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Common Citizen has before him

Two World Famous Artists With but a Single Thought



"I consider the Planola is superior in every way to all other planoforte playone can produce in piano playing by means of the Pianola is marvelous, and the Metrostyle enables one to play in the exact tempi interpreted by great pianists."-Fritz Kreisler.

strument can be considered complets unless equipped with the Metrostyle. One is arnazed to find how closely it is possible for an absolute novice to ap proach the interpretation of a great artist by means of this invention."

HAROLD BAUER. Kreisler and Bauer are not alone in their opinion of the marked

ers, and I am convinced that no in

superiority of the Pianola. The world's greatest composers, the foremost living virtuosi, the most distinguished musical critics and musical authorities everywhere have unreservedly praised the marvelous Pianola. Yet the keynote of this mass of approbation is the Metrostyle device, an exclusive feature with the genuine Pianola. There is but one Pianola and Pianola Piano, made only by the

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