BANKERS CONDEMN ALDRICH MEASURE

Pending Currency Bill Opposed as Worse Than No Legislation.

RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED

Representatives of Chicago National Banks Point Out Defects and Advocate Reference of Entire Matter to a Commission.

CHICAGO, April 2.—At a meeting of the representatives of the National banks doing business in this city, held yesterday, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the views of the bankers regarding the Aldrich currency bill. Today they were signed by every member of the Chicago Clearing House and given out. The resolutions are in substance as follows:

"That the transfer of nearly $200,000,000 from the liquid resources of the banks, where it is available for loans to an idle fund, on which the banks are forbidden under any circumstances to encroach, will seriously impair the working capital of the country.

Indicates True Method.

"That the true method of dealing with a crisis is by providing means for readily increasing the supply of currency when it is needed rather than by locking up continuously and permanently an unnecessary proportion of the country's banking capital.

"That the substitution of bonds in the vaults of country banks for balances in the reserve and central reserve cities will not promote safety.

One Serious Objection.

"That there is no objection to the prohibition of loans to bank officers, but there is serious objection to such prohibition against directors and companies in which directors are interested.

"That the restrictions will affect the institutions of the National banking system unfavorably in their competition with state banks and trust companies, which have already more latitude in the character of business they are allowed to do, and in most of the states the requirements upon them as to reserves are less than those to which National banks are now obliged to conform.

Against Radical Changes.

"That as the Aldrich bill is avowedly a measure for temporary use only, to bridge over until a comprehensive and final system is determined upon, no changes in the existing system which will seriously disturb present conditions should be included in its provisions. The regulations of the National banking system as to the reserves against deposits have stood since the system was established, the business of the banks is adjusted to them and the credits of the country are adjusted to them.

May Precipitate Panic.

"If the banks must prepare to do business under the proposed regulations after January 1, 1909, there can be no expansion of loans meantime, even for crop-moving purposes next Fall, but further liquidation will be required and serious consequences may ensue.

"A temporary measure should not contain harmful innovations, which in a final treatment of the subject may prove to be unnecessary and, unless they can be eliminated, it will be better to have no legislation until the whole subject can be referred to a commission for inquiry and report, which we believe would be the most practicable disposition of it."

CONDEMNS ALL PENDING BILLS

New York Chamber Advocates Commission on Currency System.

NEW YORK, April 2.—None of the currency legislation now before Congress, with the exception of the Lovering bill, which provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the currency and banking systems of the United States, will have the approval of the New York Chamber of Commerce. This was the decision today when the chamber adopted the report of its special committee to investigate and report upon pending legislation. It is the belief of the committee that there is little chance of any currency legislation being enacted at the present session of Congress.

The committee's report recommends the enactment of a law providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the currency and banking systems of the United States and other leading commercial nations and to report such measure "as may be found necessary to place our currency and banking system on a sound basis, which is absolutely essential for the permanent welfare and progress of the country."

AGENT WORKED ON LOUD

Methods of Electric Boat Company Are Revealed.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—That an attorney of the Electric Boat Company was pressing and "bearing down" upon a member of Congress in reference to submarine boat legislation was the charge made today before the special committee of the House investigating the charges against the Electric Boat Company. The charge was made by Frank L. Edinborough, of Bay City, Mich., a State Senator and former private secretary to Congressman Loud, of that State, who is a member of the House committee on naval affairs. Mr. Edinborough testified that the attorney in question was A. G. Gordon, and a member of Congress whom he was pressing was Mr. Loud.

Mr. Edinborough was not a willing witness, and at first refused to answer certain questions on the ground that they were confidential owing to the fact that he had been private secretary to Mr. Loud, but Mr. Loud released him from such obligation and he told his story.

Mr. Edinborough produced an anonymous letter which he said he had received in Bay City on February 17, from Washington, D. C., stating that Mr. Loud had voted for the $1,416,000 graft in the naval committee, that there was a story in circulation that the Holland people had secured a prominent attorney to become a candidate for Congress against Mr. Loud; that Mr. Loud had finally agreed to vote for the submarine bill on condition that the attorney withdraw as a candidate.

Mr. Lilley today made a statement correcting part of the testimony given yesterday before the committee of the House by Franklin Taylor, of Waterbury, Conn. In this statement Mr. Lilley referred especially to Mr. Taylor's announcement concerning the possible result of the committee's inquiry. On that point he said:

"Mr. Taylor stated that he heard me say in the Waterbury Club before about a dozen members that I expected an adverse report from the committee and that I would go on the floor of the House and tell all I knew about submarines. His testimony differs only in the following particular:

"While taking lunch at the Waterbury Club, some one present asked me what would happen if the committee reported adversely. It was at that moment, as I remember, that Mr. Taylor entered the room and he heard only my reply which was that in the event of an adverse report, I would still have the privilege of making an argument on the floor of the House to present my side of the case."

Silas L. Berger, former president of the Berger Subsurface Torpedo-boat Company, and now consulting engineer of that company, also testified before the committee. He said he had been informed that the pending naval appropriation bill contained an appropriation of $440,000 for subsurface boats, which had been prepared by Representative Hobson, the only member of the committee with whom he was acquainted, and he added that Representative Littlefield had introduced a bill in the company's behalf.

PUBLISHES NOTE TO ROOT

CASTRO'S ORGAN TELLS WHY DEMAND WAS REFUSED.

Previous Request for Arbitration of American Claims Given Scant Consideration.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 19.—President Castro's official organ, El Constitucional, publishes part of Venezuela's answer to Secretary Root's last note, reiterating the Secretary's previous demand for arbitration of the five American claims. In part the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs said to Minister Russell:

"The Government of Venezuela refuses for the time being to take under consideration the instruction made in your note because up to now, Mr. Minister, you have not contradicted the notes of this ministry of dates July 9 and September 20 last, which treat of the points which have been the subject of discussion and in which the reasons on which this government then founded its negative were perfectly well defined.

"In view of this, the case in question cannot be considered and the government of Venezuela would see with satisfaction that the United States would consider this matter terminated, the interested parties always having the right of recourse to the tribunals of justice of the republic if they deem it convenient."

The paper goes on to allege that almost five years after the claims in question had been arbitrated the American Government demands, through its Minister in Caracas, that two of these claims shall be newly submitted to arbitration.

Suggesting that the usefulness of the Monroe doctrine will be destroyed by the present attitude of the State Department, the editorial continues:

"We do not believe for a moment that the United States Congress, the high representation of the Nation, can possibly authorize any proceeding which will create a situation contrary to the rule of justice among nations."

SEEKS TO VACATE DECREE

San Francisco Society Woman Says Divorce Was Fraudulent.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 2.—Mrs. Frank F. Boyd, a prominent society woman of San Francisco, filed a suit in the District Court here today in which she is endeavoring to have set aside the divorce decree entered by a court of this state to Frank F. Boyd, a prominent mining man. The question of constructive service between two states is involved in the suit.

Last December, when Boyd filed a suit for divorce in the District Court here, he was living in Pennsylvania and Mrs. Boyd was living in San Francisco. In the suit it was stated that Boyd was a bona fide resident of this city. Constructive services were alleged to have been served on Mrs. Boyd and upon her failing to appear in answer the decree was entered by default.

Mrs. Boyd says in her suit today that Boyd has not been a bona fide resident of the State of Utah and alleges that the summons served against her was purposely sent to the wrong address in San Francisco so as to give her no chance to answer. She asks that the divorce be set aside.

FATAL RIOTING AT ROME

Troops Stop Funeral Procession and Shoot Men Who Attack.

ROME, April 2.—During the funeral services of a workman today a number of roughs, who were following the hearse, created a serious disorder. Troops were called out and barred the passage of the procession. The rioters attempted to force their way through the ranks of the troops and stoned the soldiers, who were obliged to fire, killing three of the rioters and wounding 18, four of whom were mortally wounded.

The Labor Exchange is threatening a general strike as a protest.

Smelter Trust Pays Big Fee.

HELENA, Mont., April 2.—After a year's contest, the American Smelting & Refining Company today admitted its defeat by sending to Secretary of State A. N. Yoder a check for $3685 as a fee for the filing of a certificate showing an increase of capital stock from $65,000,000 to $100,000,000. The corporation contended that the payment of this fee in New Jersey made its payment unnecessary in Montana but Attorney-General Albert J. Malen ruled otherwise. The fee is the largest which has been received in the history of the department.

New Trans-Atlantic Rate War.

NEW YORK, April 2.—By a sharp reduction in steerage rates from New York to Italian and Mediterranean ports, announced today by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, it is expected that another rate war between the trans-Atlantic lines will be precipitated. It is expected that the new rates, which are the lowest in many years, will result in a large outward movement of the foreign labor element.

There is no American fire insurce company doing business in Calle.

MRS. GREY MAKES SERIOUS CHARGES

Gives Sensational Testimony Regarding Wrongs of Crow Indians.

PUTS GARFIELD ON GRILL

Newspaper Woman Charges Secretary With Having Had Knowledge of Crimes Against Helpless Wards of Government.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Grey, the newspaper writer, arrested last Summer because of her connection with the protests of Crow Indians against the manner in which the Government agents managed the Crow reservation in Montana, resumed her statement today before the Senate committee on Indian affairs.

She charged that to keep from starving the Indians were compelled to eat the flesh of diseased cattle and sheep; that they were frequently thrown into jail without cause and kept at the mercy of the agents; that the children of the Government reservation school were mistreated. She stated positively that all of these things must have been done with the knowledge of some of the officials at Washington. Another interesting chapter was added also to her account of her own experience as an investigator.

May Order Inquiry.

That some of the members of the committee were impressed by the character of the charges which Mrs. Grey said were susceptible of proof, was evident from the character of the cross-examination. It is not unlikely that a Senate investigation will be ordered.

Mrs. Grey read from a prepared statement. It developed that she had made this at the suggestion of Senator Owen and Senator Clapp and that she had conferred with Senator Teller concerning the case.

During her testimony today Secretary Garfield, who is involved in her sweeping charges, was present. Mrs. Grey was describing her experiences and in telling of the six times she was arrested and of the attempt on the part of Indian Agent Reynolds to "trump up" a charge of insanity against her, said that Mrs. Garfield, when in Billings, Mont., told the Chief of Police that she was a "dangerous blackmailer and adventuress."

Garfield Resents Charge.

"That statement is without any foundation whatever," declared Mr. Garfield.

Mrs. Grey responded that the chief of police would testify to the contrary.

Mrs. Grey said Mr. Garfield was in Billings, which place is near the Crow reservation, while many of the indignities against her had been committed and could not have been ignorant of what was going on. She said that Indians were constantly mistreated, and when they were thrown into jail that not constituted the whole legal procedure; that no charges were brought at the time; incarceration depended upon the will of the Indian agent. In her own case she declared the charges were brought against her on the sixth arrest.

Previous to that proceeding she was put in jail over night and that ended the matter. On one occasion she said that Agent Reynolds had threatened to incarcerate her with an Indian, but that the feeling was such that he had not dared to carry out his purpose.

Passing on to the alleged mismanagement of Indian affairs, Mrs. Grey said that it was current report that Senator Carter was part owner of Charlie Bear's sheep. She had testified previously that Bear, through influence with the agent, had pastured about 125,000 sheep on the reservation, while paying for 35,000 head.

"Why do you not investigate this matter before bringing charges against Senator Carter?" asked Senator Dixon.

"How far would you have me go?" demanded Mrs. Grey. "I was arrested six times for making investigations."

Must Eat It or Starve.

Mrs. Grey said that while Mr. Dalby, former secretary to Mr. Garfield, was investigating the conditions on the reservation he had been told at one of the Indian councils at Gordon that the Indians knew they were eating lumpy-jaw cattle and sheep that had died of disease, but that it was either eat that or starve.

Mrs. Grey broke down in reciting the alleged wrongs perpetrated upon the Indians and with a voice trembling with emotion she almost sobbed:

"Sheep that died by disease are what the Indians get. The white man gets their land and the live sheep."

Proceeding, Mrs. Grey said that the Indians were absolutely helpless; that if they protested they were thrown into jail. She said she "could not see how Senators can have this thing put up to them, and pass it by." She declared that protests to the Indian office had been made without number and that invariably they had resulted in bringing punishment on the Indians, owing to the fact that complaints were always sent back to the agent at whose mercy the Indians were.

Decoyed to Hotel.

Mrs. Grey told of an instance in which she was decoyed to a hotel where plans had been made to arrest her, but that she saw the purpose and there wrote a telegram to President Roosevelt stating that she was to be arrested and asked Major Reynolds to send it. It developed that the telegram was sent.

"Did you not at the same time send telegrams to a number of newspapers asking them if they did not want sensational articles about your arrest?" asked Senator Dixon.

"How did you know about those telegrams?" demanded Mrs. Grey.

"I am not on the stand," replied the Senator.

"Well," said Mrs. Grey, "those telegrams were stolen from my hand bag when I was arrested. That is one of the things I wanted investigated. Now I want to know what you know about it."

Dixon Given the Laugh.

Senator Dixon's colleagues laughed heartily over the turning of the tables, and he said that it was stated in the press that such messages had been sent by Mrs. Grey.

"They were not sent," said the witness, "and were not intended to be sent. They were written as bluffs and intended to fall into other hands in order to prevent my arrest."

A statement was made by M. K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, in corroboration to a large extent of Mrs. Grey's testimony.

Denies Garfield Said It.

BILLINGS, Mont., April 2.—Chief of Police Talgo, who arrested Helen Pearce Gray in Billings, tonight declared untrue her statement that Secretary Garfield had told him that she was a "dangerous blackmailer and adventuress." He says he has never met Mr. Garfield and would not know him if he met him.

ACTION PUZZLES THE POWERS

American Consul at Harbin Ignores Russian Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Profound interest is manifested in diplomatic circles over the situation which has grown out of the refusal of Fred D. Fisher, the American Consul at Harbin, who since taking office in January, 1907, has refused to recognize the Russian administration in Manchuria. Especially among the representatives of the European countries having commercial connections in Manchuria was the matter a question of paramount importance, and it is understood they have supplied their chancelleries with a complete statement of the case as it appears in the American press.

Secretary Root is awaiting certain information from China bearing on various aspects of the concessions given by that country for railroad extension and other purposes and having a bearing on the treaty of 1886, which figures in the present case, before making a reply to the representations of the Russian government. When that data arrives it will be given prompt consideration and the attitude of this government regarding its position respecting foreign rights in Manchuria will again be stated.

HARRIMAN'S BILL TOO HIGH

House Claims Committee Advised to Reduce It by $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A hearing was given yesterday by the claims committee of the House on the claims of the Southern Pacific for $1,600,000 reimbursement on account of the damming and controlling of the Colorado River in Southern California, at the request of President Roosevelt to save the Imperial Valley from submersion, and its homes and crops from destruction. C. E. Grunsky, consulting engineer of the reclamation service, who at the committee's request was employed by the Southern Pacific to audit the company's books and accounts with respect to that work, recommended that the company's claim be cut down about $500,000. The committee reached no decision.

BRYAN'S BUSY DAY IN IOWA

Delivers Many Speeches at Des Moines and Has Ovation.

DES MOINES, April 2.—Mr. Bryan was kept busy from the time of his arrival in Des Moines in the early morning until late at night, making speeches, greeting the prominent Democrats, who came from every part of the state, and holding conferences.

His speeches during the day were non-political. His first address was made at St. Joseph's Academy. Then followed in quick succession other addresses at Des Moines College and Drake University during the morning. After luncheon he spoke to the Bryan Volunteers at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; to the students of the East Side High School at 4 o'clock and to a great crowd in University Church of Christ at 5 P. M.

He was greeted by great crowds wherever he appeared and the demonstration of the college men was especially enthusiastic. The whole day was suggestive of Bryan's famous campaigning of 1896, and he stood its strain well.

This evening's banquet was attended by several hundred Democrats, a hundred or more of them from out of the state.

Williams Succeeds Dick.

COLUMBUS, O., April 2.—At the meeting of the Republican state central committee today the executive committee was named which will have charge of the campaign in Ohio. Harry A. Williams, who has been associated with A. L. Vorys in the Taft campaign, was chosen chairman, succeeding Senator Dick.

Taft Speaks at Banquet.

COLUMBUS, O., April 2.—Secretary Taft rounded out a busy day here by speaking tonight at the annual dinner of the Columbus Board of Trade. He will leave tomorrow morning for Chicago.

Johnson Opens Headquarters.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Headquarters of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, were formally opened in the Grand Pacific hotel here today.

Toledo, O., Bank Fails.

TOLEDO, O., April 2.—The doors of the Broadway Savings Bank were closed today, following a run. Deposits amount to $220,000.

SAYS PAVLOFF GRAFTED

Russian Paper Accuses Him of Frauds in Supplying Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The Reich publishes a vicious attack upon M. Pavloff, a former Russian Minister to Corea, accusing him of extensive financial irregularities in connection with the provisioning of Port Arthur and the evacuation of that place by the Russian soldiers after the war.

It is alleged that he charged the government almost double prices as compared with the amount asked by private companies who later undertook the work.

PLEDGED TO AID BOYCOTT

Chinese Merchants Offer Forfeit if Japanese Goods Sold.

HONGKONG, April 3.—A number of Chinese firms in Hongkong are offering to forfeit the sum of $50 for every cent's worth of Japanese goods that can be purchased in their stores until after the boycott on Japanese goods is declared to be over.

Gives Amnesty to Winegrowers.

PARIS, April 2.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted the amnesty bill by a vote of 487 to 5. This bill, which was prepared and submitted by the Cabinet, grants amnesty to those who committed political offenses in 1907 in connection with the winegrowers'5 revolt in the south of France, except in cases of anti-patriotism, anti-military activity or insubordination.

Diamond Workers to Strike.

AMSTERDADM, April 2.—The Diamond Workers' Union today, by a vote of 5001 to 330, decided on complete cessation of work during April. The decision will affect 10,000 men in the polishing and allied trades. When work is resumed the union intends to demand higher wages for its members.

Lexington, Ky.—The barn on the Elmdorf farm, owned by J. B. Haggin, was burned and 28 mares, including Summit and Garterless, and 11 colts were destroyed.

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NEGRO FACTIONS AT WAR

Situation at Port Au Prince Far From Satisfactory.

PARIS, April 2.—Advices received by the French government from Hayti, indicate that the state of chaos which prevailed at Port au Prince is accentuated by strife among the negro factions there. The landing of troops from the foreign warships now in Haytien waters is expected if the lives of the white inhabitants should appear to be endangered.

Several additional refugees, in fear of summary execution, have fled to the French legation, where they have been given asylum.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hotel Portland—S. H. May, New York; W. S. Kelly, Boston; A. G. Johnson, Staff, England; H. C. Woolten, Vancouver; J. S. Klober, Hot Springs; H. L. Javot, Spokane; J. M. Shoemaker, New York; W. R. Lett, San Francisco; F. A. Barber, Lyon; S. S. McLean, New York; J. C. Kelly, St. Paul; F. W. Griesking, Spokane; U. F. Mandle, New York; F. W. Gaston, Tacoma; H. G. Neale, H. F. Miller, New York; K. Heyman, San Francisco; T. G. Schuler, Dallas; C. E. Townsend, San Francisco; F. S. Aringtare and wife, Pacific Grove; S. K. Tonas and wife, New York; F. H. Valentine, J. A. Orr, H. Sewall, New York; Mrs. Mary Leavy, San Francisco; Mrs. J. E. Fotman and wife, Hamilton; C. E. Rahe, Boston; E. Hafer, Medford; Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Cooper, child and maid; F. McClure, Spokane; Mrs. C. W. Wood, Miss A. Wood, Astoria; H. Silverstone, San Francisco; G. W. Greenbaum, New York; Mrs. Max Neubrecht, Spokane; M. C. Bennett, Chicago; C. E. Miller, South Bend; E. J. Miller, Aurora; F. J. Tilden, Omaha; Mrs. H. Plummer, Idaho Springs; E. J. Bragg, St. Paul; C. G. Koenig, San Francisco; F. M. Sanger, New York; Mrs. E. Bashheim, San Francisco; T. L. Sherman, Boston; E. Nelson, Rochester; R. F. Lytle, Hoquiam; Mrs. G. C. Wagner, Tacoma; Mrs. Jennie C. Seeman, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Vickery, Chicago; F. W. Buse, Chicago; S. N. Holsapple, New York; W. F. Schuyler, Denver; E. J. Morency, Chicago.

Hotel Oregon—Dorsey B. Smith, city; Mrs. Theodore Flanger, Clifton; R. H. Krause, San Francisco; Frank E. O'Brien, New York; D. W. Merrill, Albany; H. I. Wilson, Butte; John Sandig, W. L. Whitworth and wife, Olympia; Dan Carlion, R. Cunningham and wife, Seattle; O. P. Burrows, Hoquiam; R. B. Kent, Seattle; A. W. Mackenzie, Spokane; Cato J. Johns and wife, Sumpter; J. E. Bronnrigg, Cincinnati; J. F. Reddy, Medford; Milo Overholt, Jacksonville; Mrs. W. F. Gross, Tacoma; W. P. Morton and wife, San Francisco; C. E. Bernard, Omaha; Jack Webster, New York; J. J. Ricen and wife, Seattle; A. Fowler, Philadelphia; H. J. Shellmount, Seattle; Rev. O. A. Stillman, Eugene; Mrs. H. L. Barnes, Spokane; James Russell, Sa. Barnardito; Mrs. J. E. Murray, Mrs. L. C. Bricker, Mrs. Regan, Seattle; Mrs. J. R. Cain, Meskill; Mrs. A. Hull, McMinnville; Mrs. W. T. Robinson, Kelso; H. L. Gording, Mrs. H. L. Farding, Portland; Dr. D. Dahlman, Castle Rock; George Hobson, Portland; S. J. Pritchard, Tacoma; J. Slater, Portland; F. A. Gordon and family, R. B. Livermore and family, W. J. Cowill and family, L. L. C. Brown, Pendleton; W. C. Mitchell, Seattle; J. M. Shumate, Eugene; H. L. Bents, Aurora; E. H. Moore and wife, Moro; T. C. Thompson, McMinnville; D. Navarberger, St. Paul; L. Oldfield, A. C. Burdick, Seattle; Mrs. D. B. Allen, Astoria; Mrs. F. Fletcher, Walla Walla; J. D. Guiss, J. D. Drake, Silverton; Frank Turner and wife, Detroit, Mich; Frank Farwell, Mrs. Katherine Farwell, Wheeling; J. A. Keller, Tacoma.

The Imperial—C. W. Mobley, Ione; H. G. Van Dusen, Astoria; J. Gray, Rainier; J. W. Foote and wife, Sellwood; J. N. Hilliard, Independence; J. W. Cameron, J. D. Hall, Eugene; Ed Brumby, Seattle; Henry Albers, city; A. J. Derby, Hood River; H. Miller, T. Jones, Austin, Or.; John D. Clark, Jackson, Mich.; M. Meyer, city; Meredith, Texas; Levi Geer, London Springs; C. W. Bishop, Salem; F. Hicks and wife, Los Angeles; Benson Bowers, Ashland; R. C. Wills, Corvallis; W. G. Peckham and wife, Aberdeen; W. H. Copeland, Ralph Ackley and wife, Astoria; Allen Wier, Olympia; W. B. Taylor, H. R. Taylor, Elma; P. B. Poindexter, A. W. Taylor, Prineville; Ed Dargan, Albany; James Watson, Los Angeles; Y. L. Walker, Bridal Veil; W. H. Wehrung, Hillsboro; F. C. Ripley, Milnot, N. D.; M. G. Ripley, Minneapolis; W. N. Boots, Monmouth; Henry Mee, Newport; H. M. Stackpole, Eugene; F. J. Vanderslice, The Dalles; Paul Brunzel, Condon; John C. Hughes, Skamokawa; J. C. Diamond, Los Angeles; M. Gorman, Cathlamet; C. Abrams, Salem; W. J. Blake, Ione; W. T. Coulter, Collins; Jessie Butin, T. K. Jones, Tacoma; E. Selbelo, La Grande; W. J. Kemp and wife, Denver.

The Perkins—C. R. Avery, Chicago; E. A. Ramons, Jenette Ramons, Mosier; C. M. Steadman, city; T. S. Martin and wife, Albany; C. G. Leverer and wife, Burkhardt; Mrs. Pauline Young, Miss Bertha Leverer, Hudson; T. B. Hallock and wife, Columbus; C. H. Adams, Oakland; Joe Smith, Spokane; R. E. Thompson, city; Mrs. Du K. McBerny, Spokane; T. B. Richardson, Arlington; F. Sayand, Haines; G. W. Nelson and family, Portland; Herman Geil, Loe Angeles; Mrs. H. P. Knight, Wallace; H. H. Kagivan, Holyoke; J. H. Hart, H. P. Dugwell, Los dick, Seattle; Mrs. D. B. Allen, Astoria; Angeles; E. H. Fitzhugh, Trucker; M. Cohen and wife, Seattle; J. F. Blackburn and wife, Elsberry; W. Thaaway and wife, Hood River; J. H. Nelson, McMinnville; J. C. Durand, Hood River; J. C. Miller, Lyle; C. Nelson, Catlin; Joseph Roebik, Monmouth; Charles A. Payne, Chincok.

St. Charles—D. C. Scott, Z. Craft, Viola; D. Estle, Newberg; W. Chism, A. Adolfson, Lithow; W. Seymore, Troutdale; O. V. Boswell, Butte; C. Dillon, Eugene; A. C. Hanson, Albany, N. Y.; O. Larson, Clatskanie; G. A. Downing, Silverton; T. Wallace, city; E. E. Callison, Tigardville; M. I. Ostergard, Viento; B. B. Willer, G. A. Rogers and wife, Cascade Locks; J. B. Wiest, Kelso; A. G. Jackson, Goble; S. R. Warrington, Moyle, B. C.; D. McDaid, city; Mrs. Jennye Fry, Colorado Springs; H. I. Laubach, Seattle; N. H. McKay, Sauvies; W. F. Davenport and wife, Albany; W. H. Erwin and wife, L. Allys, Katy Allys, Brooks; W. S. Perkins, Los Angeles; L. H. Simmons, city; Mrs. J. W. Bennett, Rainier; Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Dufur; P. J. Black, Fossil; E. P. Peck, Catlin; W. H. C. Brown and wife, Okla.; Mrs. M. C. Osmord, Dallas; F. Cox, Seattle; C. H. Ernst, P. McDonald, St. Paul; C. R. Stanley, Centralia; E. W. Jenkins, J. A. Alexander, Kelso; S. R. Gilliam, The Dalles; G. Hilliard and wife, Seattle; Mrs. L. Howard, Catlin; William Chism, Lithow; A. Adolfson, Lithow; C. Anderson, Carlton; J. L. Reeves, U. S. A.; R. Indman, Stevenson; J. M. Burkhead and wife, Clatskanie; R. W. Bearden, Heppner; H. Chase, Newberg; R. A. Hiner, Spokane; Mrs. Hanson, Stell; William Rich, Washougal; D. Erlac, W. C. Wright, Newberg; J. H. Warren, Bull Run; M. W. Burkhart, Stiverton; Ed Downs, Alameda, Cal.; John Vernon, Idaho; San Jones, Tacoma; D. B. Swartz, Amity, Or.; Guy Hill, Kelso, Wash.; Milt Kervelt, Stiner, Wash.; R. T. Mahl, Seattle.

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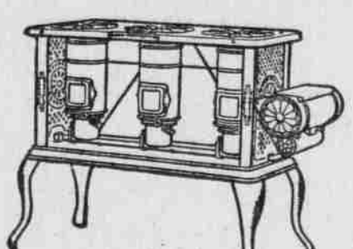

When warm days and the kitchen fire make cooking a burden—then is the time to try a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Marvelous how this stove does away with kitchen discomforts—how cool it keeps the room in comparison with conditions when the coal fire was burning. The quick concentrated heat of the

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Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

goes directly to boil the kettle or bake the bread, and none is diffused about the room to overheat it. Thus using the "New Perfection" is real kitchen comfort. Made in three sizes and fully warranted. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp Just such a lamp as everyone wants—handsome enough for the parlor; strong enough for the kitchen, camp or cottage; bright enough for every occasion. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

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