PUT JAPANESE IN MONGOL SCHOOLS

California Legislature Passes Drastic Measure Without Least Warning.

OTHER BILLS VOTED DOWN

House Provides Separate School, but President Says Bill Is Unconstitutional—Battle on Reconsideration Sure.

ISSUE APPEARS AT SALEM.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—An anti-Jap resolution has appeared in the Senate. In a memorial to Congress, Senator Bailey urges that the present Chinese exclusion laws be not abrogated in favor of general laws, as is being advocated. Bailey asks that the present exclusion laws be broadened so as to include all Asiatics, which would embrace Japanese and the Hindus now flooding the Pacific Coast.

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changed his vote from aye to no in order that he might give notice of reconsideration.

Following is the full text of the separate school bill:

Text of School Bill.

Section 1.—Section 1662 of the political code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1662—Every school, unless otherwise provided by law, must be open for the admission of all children between six and 21 years of age residing in the district, and the board of school trustees or City Board of Education have power to admit adults and children not residing in the district, whenever good reasons exist therefor. Trustees shall have the power to exclude children of filthy or vicious habits, or children suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and also to establish separate schools for Indian children and for children of Mongolian or Japanese or Chinese descent. When such separate schools are established, Indian, Chinese, Japanese or Mongolian children must not be admitted into any other school; provided that, in cities and towns in which the kindergarten has been adopted or may hereafter be adopted as part of the public primary schools, children may be admitted to such kindergarten classes at the age of four years; and provided further, that in cities or school districts in which separate schools have been or may hereafter be established, for the instruction of the deaf, children may be admitted to such classes at the age of three years.

Johnson's Segregation Bill.

Johnson's other measure, the vote on which is to be reconsidered, is in full as follows:

Section 1—Whenever in the opinion of the governing body of any municipality the presence of undesirable, improper and unhealthy persons, or the presence of persons whose practices are dangerous to public morals and health and peace is deemed to exist in the said municipality and to be dangerous to the public morals and health and peace of said municipality and its inhabitants, the said governing body is hereby empowered to declare by ordinance the district limits within which said persons shall reside in said municipality, and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any person of the class so declared to reside in any other portion of said municipality than within the said district and limits so fixed.

Section 2—A violation of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished as such.

Argument for Segregation.

The principal debate was upon the residential segregation bill. Many who voted against the land corporation measures announced that they favored segregation of undesirable aliens, because that was effective anti-Japanese legislation. Beardslee of Stockton, Transue, Hanlon, Rech and Cattell of Los Angeles spoke against, taking the ground that it was unconstitutional and would interfere with the friendly negotiations of the Federal Government with Japan to stop immigration.

Shortly after the disposal of the Johnson bills Drew moved that the vote by which his land bill was defeated yesterday be reconsidered. He offered to amend the measure by striking out a section which, it had been declared, violated the treaty rights of several nations. He declared that, as the school bill had just been passed, and that was the one to which the President objected most strenuously two years ago, the Assembly should go a step farther and pass the land bill also.

The motion was lost, the vote being 36 ayes and 38 noes. This showed a gain of ten votes for the proponents of the bill.

Asks House to Reconsider.

Governor Gillett is preparing tonight a message to be sent to the Assembly tomorrow, asking that body to reconsider the vote by which it passed the bill compelling Japanese children to attend separate schools. This action is the result of a message received from the President today appealing to him to devise some means of blocking the measure in the Legislature.

CONSTERNATION AT CAPITAL

Roosevelt Sends Protest—Senators Approve of Separate Schools.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—News of the passage by the California Assembly today of the bill providing for the segregation of Japanese school children was received in official quarters here with surprise and consternation. President Roosevelt immediately sent to Governor Gillett a telegram in which he described the bill as "the most offensive bill of all" and clearly unconstitutional. The Governor's telegraphic reply to the President was not made public tonight.

The President indicates clearly in his telegram to Mr. Gillett that he had not changed in his attitude of two years ago, when he declared in his annual message to Congress, submitted just before the visit of the San Francisco delegation, that "to shut them (the Japanese) out from the common schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit."

"We have as much to learn," said the President at that time, "from Japan as Japan has to learn from us, and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn."

Senator Perkins, of California, asserted his belief tonight that the right should be given to school authorities of the state to provide separate schools for Japanese. Said he:

"The people of California, in their attempt to secure regulation of Japanese attendance in their schools, do not desire to do anything that will disrupt general treaty policies with Japan. The question as to whether Japanese should be admitted to the schools and universities of the state should be left in my opinion, to the school boards and the regents of the universities and colleges. In the case of the higher schools and universities, I do not think there has been or would be in the future any objection to having Japanese students. In the lower schools, however, the objection has been that there were often Japanese children much older than the American children and the former often kept back the latter because they knew little English and had to be taught slowly. The people of California are all right on the question. The right to provide separate schools for Japanese, as well as for other Asiatics, should be given to the individual school authorities of the state as a police provision."

Senator Flint said he was surprised to learn of the passage of the bill. He refused to discuss the possibility of its passage in the upper house of the Legislature. He said his views on the school question were similar to those expressed by Senator Perkins.

UNWILLING TO GO TO COREA

Japanese Doubt Whether Emigrants Can Be Kept From America.

TOKIO, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Not a few local newspapers today comment unfavorably upon the speech of Count Komura, Japanese Foreign Minister, delivered before the lower house of the Diet. It is doubted whether emigrants who would otherwise go to America can be attracted to Corea. The Kokumin Shimbun indorsese Komura for discouraging the troublesome business of sending away uninvited guests and points out that such an exodus would increase the cost of labor in Japan. The Kokumin Shimbun, however, rejoices that the imperial government has decided to notify the various powers next year of the termination of the existing commercial treaties and to negotiate new treaties, "unhampered by any unequal engagements."

"Although," said a member of the government today, "Japan's policy is one of waiting, but nevertheless is constructive, inspired by the need of developing its resources for definite progress. Treaty revision on the basis of stricter reciprocity in conjunction with the consolidation of peace is likely to mark a new struggle for international development in the Far East."

In reference to California's rejection of the bill prohibiting aliens from owning land, it is believed here that Japan is prepared to abolish its similar prohibition in connection with proper treaty revision.

WILL SMOTHER RESOLUTIONS

Nevada Senate Finds Grave for Anti-Jap Movement.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 4.—The Giffen anti-Japanese resolution, shorn of its reference to President Roosevelt, came up in the Senate today and was referred to the judiciary committee. This committee, of which Boyd is chairman, will smother it. In accordance with the wishes of United States Senators Nixon and Newlands.

PAINT SHIPS WAR COLOR

PACIFIC SQUADRON WILL DON COAT OF GRAY.

Government at Same Time Ships War Munitions to Philippines and Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The close of the present week will see an unusual amout of war material and supplies shipped from this port to the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, which fact, taken in connection with the arrival of the naval transport Buffalo from Honolulu today painted leaden gray, the color that is associated in the popular mind with the fighting garb of the American Navy, and the unexpected return of the torpedo flotilla from the South, is causing some local comment.

Tomorrow the bark Mohican will clear for Honolulu, riding deep in the water under the weight of two great disappearing guns destined to form a part of the defenses at Pearl Harbor, the site of the new naval station in the Hawaiian Islands. Saturday the Pacific Mail liner Asia sails for Manila and Japan, carrying 3500 tons of cargo, 2000 tons of which consist of farming machinery for the Philippines. Included in this shipment are 200 submarine mines, which are to be placed beneath the waters of Subig Bay, and 2500 cases of small arms ammunition. The Army transport Sheridan also leaves for Honolulu tomorrow, laden with three tons of general supplies for the troops in the Islands.

In connection with the change made in the color of the Buffalo, it is stated that orders have gone that the Pacific fleet be similarly altered in appearance on its return to Magdalena Bay from the South American cruise. This is the first time that the color of the ships has been changed except in time of war.

While admitting that there is unusual activity just at present in Pacific naval circles, officers of the Navy profess to be unable to explain it.

METAL EXCHANGE IS FAKE

COMPOSED OF THREE MEN WHO MAKE NEGOTIATIONS.

Hughes' Committee Learns That New York Prices Are Based on London Dealings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The committee appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate the exchanges in New York looked into the affairs of the Metal Exchange today. Horace White, chairman of the committee, said:

"We discovered that there is really no such thing as the New York Metal Exchange. Three men composing a committee put up certain quotations on copper daily, which figures appear to be as near as possible to actual transactions. That appears to be all there is to the Metal Exchange.

"A great amount of business is done daily in copper in London. The quotations posted on the New York Metal Exchange are largely based on London transactions. A number of metal dealers pay about $50 a year for the support of this New York Metal Exchange, and for that they have the privilege of walking in and out of the place and looking at the quotations."

RAFT OF BIG LOGS IS SOLD

Two Timbers in Pile Scale Over 10,000 Board Feet.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—A raft consisting of 35 yellow fir logs, which averaged 4702 feet on the log, was sold today by President McGregor, of the Sorenson Logging Company to Finke Bros., of Brookfield, making a total of 164,570 feet for the raft. One of the logs scaled 10,500 feet, while another scaled 10,600 feet.

NEWLANDS SAYS LET NATION ACT

Would Exclude Brown and Black Races From Mingling With Whites.

JAPAN COULD NOT FIGHT

Nevada Senator Opposes State Action Against Japanese, but Would Let Congress Legislate on Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Nixon today received replies to the telegrams he sent yesterday to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of the Nevada Legislature. From the tenor of the Senate reply, Mr. Nixon feels confident the resolution passed by the Nevada Assembly urging the California Legislature to pass anti-Japanese legislation will not be passed by the Senate. He believes it will be smothered in committee or all matter likely to offend the Japanese government will be stricken out.

A letter was sent today to Governor Dickerson, of Nevada, by Senator Newlands, as the result of his interview yesterday with President Roosevelt regarding the resolution passed by the Nevada House of Representatives. The letter follows:

Advice From Newlands.

"With a view to moderating any action tending to create friction between Japan and this country, I take the liberty of suggesting to the Legislature, through you, a plan of action which, while indicating a solicitude for friendship and amity with Japan, will mark clearly our purpose to maintain this country as the home of the white race, free from such racial competition and antagonism on our own soil as will surely breed domestic violence and international hatred.

"Entertaining no prejudice against any of the foreign races and particularly admiring the vigor, courage and patriotism of the people of Japan, and disposed to advance rather than to thwart her career of national greatness, we of the West are yet profoundly impressed with the view that the United States, possessing a vast territory as yet undeveloped and capable of supporting many times our present population, with natural resources unrivaled anywhere, with climates adapted to every people, will, with the cheapening of transportation, draw to itself surplus population of all peoples.

Races Will Not Mingle.

"Nature has classified the peoples of the world mainly under three colors, the white, the black and the brown. Confronting us on the east lies Europe, with a total population of about 300,000,000 white people. We are finding it difficult to assimilate the white immigrants from that continent and have been obliged carefully to restrict such immigration. We have drifted into a condition regarding the black race which constitutes the great problem and peril of the future. Confronting our Pacific Coast lies Asia, with nearly 1,000,000,000 people of the brown race, who, if there were no restriction, would quickly settle upon and take possession of our entire coast and intermountain region.

"History teaches that it is impossible to make a homogeneous people by the juxtaposition of races differing in color on the same soil.

"Race tolerance, under such condition, means race amalgamation, and that is undesirable. Race interference means, ultimately, race war and mutual destruction or the reduction of one of the races to servitude. The admission of a race of a different color, in a condition of industrial servitude, is foreign to our institutions, which demand equal rights to all within our jurisdiction. The compunction of such a race would involve industrial disturbance and hostility requiring the use of a large armed force to maintain peace and order, with the probability that the nation representing the race protected would never be satisfied that the means employed were adequate. The presence of the Chinese, who are patient and submissive, would not create as many complaints as the presence of the Japanese, whose strong and virile qualities would constitute an additional factor of difficulty. Our friendship, therefore, with Japan, for whose territorial and race integrity the American people have stood in active sympathy in all her struggles, demand that this friendship should not be put to the test by bringing two such powerful races of such differing views and standards into industrial competition on the same soil.

How to Prevent Mixture.

"This can be prevented, either by international treaty or by National law regulating, restricting or preventing immigration. International negotiation and treaty is, in my judgment, an unsatisfactory method. It requires a nation, with which we have treaty relations, to prevent its own people going where they will, a restriction which we would never in any treaty apply to our own people. We would, therefore, be asking other nations to put a restriction on the movements of their people which we would refuse to prescribe regarding our own.

Let Each Nation Restrict.

"There is but one consistent position to assume, and that is to relegate the whole question to domestic legislation in each country, permitting each to make such laws regarding the regulation, restriction or prevention of immigration as it sees fit. The time has come, in my judgment, when the United States, as a matter of self-protection and self-preservation, must declare by statutory enactment that it will not tolerate further race complications. Our country should by law, to take effect after the expiration of existing treaties, prevent the immigration into this country of all peoples other than those of the white race, except under restricted conditions relating to international commerce, travel and education; and it should start immediately on the serious consideration of a National policy regarding the people of the brown race now within our boundaries, which, with a proper regard for humanity, will minimize the dangers to our institutions and our civilization.

Japan Could Not Object.

"Japan cannot justly take offense at such action. She would be the first to take such action against the white race, were it necessary to maintain the integrity of her race and her institutions. She is at liberty to pursue such a course. Such action constitutes no charge of inferiority against the race excluded; it may be a confession of inferiority in ability to cope economically with the excluded race. It involves no insult, or the possibility of war, for Japan could not possibly sustain a war, even were her finances in better condition than they now are, without the sympathy of the world as to the justness of her cause.

"I am not disposed to participate in the prevailing sensationalism, but the issue has been made and the public attention called to the question; and failure upon the part of our Western communities to meet it candidly and courageously might lead the Eastern States, whose people are unfamiliar with the economic and social dangers attendant upon Asiatic immigration, to believe that we have abandoned our convictions and acquiesce in the view that a great question of National and domestic policy shall be turned over to the bargaining of diplomats.

"I am opposed to sporadic legislation here and there by the various states, intended to meet only certain phases of what constitutes a National peril—phases which will necessarily be covered by broad legislation. I am opposed to terms of opprobrium and of insult. Japan deserves from us only respect and admiration; we deserve from her a proper regard for the integrity of our race and institutions. A temperate declaration made at this time by the Legislatures of the Western States on the lines indicated here will aid much to advance the enlightened, calm and forceful presentation of this question in such a manner as shall convince the judgment of the world, including that of Japan herself.

"Thus, upon the expiration of the present treaty with Japan, and without attendant attacks upon Japanese sensibilities, public opinion will be so shaped as to force a calm and rational solution of the question by purely domestic and National legislation."

Portland Girl Entertained.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. W. K. Kenly, 536 Division street, entertained at bridge this afternoon for Miss Sansbury, of Portland, Or. Mrs. William Henry McDoel and her daughter, Miss Neff, will give a musical for the visitor on Saturday afternoon at the Woman's Athletic Club.

Free $1.00 Package

It Removes Dandruff, Stops Falling Hair, and Itching Scalp, Grows New Hair and Changes Gray or Faded Hair to Its Natural Color.

Men whose hair or beards are straggling or all gone, women whose tresses have been thinned by fever or hair falling out requiring the use of switches; little children, boys and girls whose hair is coarse and unruly; all find in this great remedy just the relief that they want.

Nothing Quite So Nice as a Beautiful Head of Hair. Foso Will Do It.

Foso grows hair, thickens eyebrows and lengthens eyelashes, changes gray or faded hair to its natural color, prevents thin hair, stops itching, removes dandruff, scurf of scalp, pimples, and makes the hair of any man, woman or child long, heavy, silky and beautifully glossy. Fill out free coupon and mail today.

Free $1.00 Package Coupon.

Fill out the blank lines below, cut out the coupon and mail to J. F. Stokes, Mgr., 8744 Foso Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Enclose ten cents in stamps or silver as an evidence of good faith and to help cover packing, postage, etc., and a full $1.00 package will be sent you at once by mail prepaid free of charge.

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The Portland—P. Rowe, Seattle; N. P. Hansen, Salt Lake City; A. N. Palmer, Pocatello; Sam Kierali, San Francisco; J. S. Rogers, Chicago; W. D. Tyler, Tacoma; O. Dittiner, Pueblo; Ben Wormser, San Francisco; Mark Morris, Grand Rapids; A. Pierce, Philadelphia; E. W. Runyen, San Francisco; J. P. Cohn and wife, Spokane; F. W. Busse, Chicago; D. O'Dell, J. Worthington, Geoge Goldberg, New York; R. S. Booth, W. F. Squire, C. Noaburg, Medford; J. W. Fulton, Helena; W. S. Rogers, Spokane; R. H. Johnson, E. Tausiek, J. G. Stine, Walla Walla; L. Mac Lean, Spokane; A. A. Stow, Chicago; A. E. Stantrope, Worcester; A. Kohn, Philadelphia; W. T. Cary, Chicago; J. Jacobowsky, Chicago; C. L. Howard, Los Angeles; E. Franklin, B. R. Sallard, Kansas City; C. Yegin, Billings; A. D. Strauss, Cincinnati; J. M. Caskail, Salt Lake City; P. L. Davis, New York; A. A. Weidberg, C. B. Griffith, Spokane; G. W. Stapleton, Butte; G. W. Saul, Seattle; J. Q. Adams and wife, North Yakima; Mrs. G. N. Hughes, Miss G. Hughes, Victoria, C. S. Smith, Berton; A. J. Singer and wife, New York; T. E. Boekenooger, San Francisco; G. E. Bronson, Portage; P. Monjeski, Chicago; G. K. Gilbert, Berkeley; Mrs. Ramsay, A. P. Burns, Winnipeg; Ed. Mills, San Francisco; C. T. Kipp and wife, Spokane; R. N. Bond, Seattle; G. M. Raymond, Dayton; H. Worthington, Medford; G. J. Gessling, Hood River; M. A. Folsom and wife, Spokane; William P. Hunter, Washington, D. C.; W. R. Rust and wife, Tacoma; H. B. Hopkins, A. I. Kline, New York; D. J. Patterson, San Francisco; J. D. Farrell, Seattle; W. A. Spinks and wife, Los Angeles; J. N. Fox, Chehalis; W. F. Nelson, Seattle; Mrs. A. Baillie, Tacoma; W. S. Johnson, St. Paul; H. H. Cox and wife, Mrs. P. Miller, J. W. Utort and wife, Spokane; B. L. Crosby, Tacoma.

The Oregon—W. E. Godfrey, New York; L. E. Ferguson, La Grande; J. E. Winstanley, city; P. Jamieson, Seattle; Oscar Schiller, Bremerton; Mrs. T. C. Johnson, New York; D. O'Meara, Beaverton; C. F. Christian, Centralia; A. E. Johnson, San Francisco; J. Furst, Chicago; E. J. Shaw, Spokane; G. O. Barnhart, Spokane; M. T. O'Connell, Winlock; T. Reed, Moscow; K. O'Loane, L. Garfaeldle, Seattle; O. J. Eckstrom, Richmond; C. E. Peterson and wife, Twin Valley; M. M. Clemenger, Chicago; Mrs. J. B. Beckwith, Pendleton; W. Pollman, Baker City; I. S. Kaufman, R. J. Montgomery and wife, J. M. Upton, Marshfield; G. W. Mattson, wife and children, J. A. Beall, Shelburg; G. W. Dorman, St. Paul; A. V. Vecchy, New York; A. R. Colton, Louisville; Mrs. J. S. Cleninger, Klamath; R. S. Shaw, wife and son, Mill City; Phil Edminster, San Francisco; G. D. Barker, Redding; H. Wendt, San Francisco; W. S. Pilkner, Indianapolis; D. Currie and wife, Everett; A. D. French, Los Angeles; Mrs. A. Blair, J. H. Clossen and wife, Seattle; J. M. Cuthertson, Hood River; W. R. Hanchett, C. W. Barnes, Seattle; T. G. Mason and wife, Chicago; F. G. Forrest, Denver; S. M. McClure, Pendleton; J. M. King, San Francisco; A. E. Wilson, Seattle; S. O. Newton, San Francisco; D. W. Branch, C. M. Delin and wife, Seattle; Dr. E. B. Saley, Medford; E. S. McCord, Seattle; J. H. Hicks, 1909.

The Perkins—Miss Estella Barchus, Yacolt; C. Timmons, Astoria; L. M. Tuttle, Gresham; T. E. Graham, Elgin; J. Henry, Vancouver; Mrs. W. F. Cooper, Hood River; E. D. Parsons, S. S. Allance; Mrs. Herdren and family, Miss Hopt, Seattle; J. Matterly, McMinnville; E. M. Warner, Medford; E. McCammon and wife, Redding; B. J. Harrette, Chicago; H. P. Stack, Livingston; Mrs. F. W. Young, Mrs. C. M. Foster, Seattle; T. C. Fuedman and wife, Roseburg; August Danielson, Astoria; L. Steppens, W. C. Morris, Parma, Idaho; William H. Moffet, Latourell; P. Herern, Mr. Hooley, Vanfet, Latourell; E. Herern, Mr. Hooley, Vancouver; Mrs. Anderson, Seattle; F. A. Walker; O. Smith, E. E. Fremont, city; H. S. DePeer, Seattle; R. Nawahine, Honolulu; E. V. Hoover and wife, Roseburg; E. H. Daly, Los Angeles; I. Johnson, Seattle; B. Byone, Moscow, Ida.; E. A. Vaughan, Pendleton; Miss Laraway, Hood River; B. M. Turner, Turner; H. Martin, Chicago; J. W. Hobbs, Eugene; N. J. Morehouse, Waterloo; Miss Lottie Shearer, Spokane; E. M. Ranch, Pomeroy; Dr. A. M. Stevenson, Yacolt; D. Newman and wife, Hood River; Oak Nolan, Tillamook; F. S. Wilson, Independence; Lee W. Roberts, Walla Walla; J. W. Marguess and wife, Dalles; George Weatherston, Bay View Leon, Dalles; George Weatherston, Ray Van Leon, Seattle; Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Irwin, Butler; S. S. Courtney, Goldendale; B. F. Pennington, Mary Pennington, Grand Dalles; B. Duerst, William Duerst, McMinnville; G. A. Careren, Spokane; J. F. Shaw and wife, W. E. Arnold, Tacoma; W. W. Wright, Hillsboro; J. C. Callahan, Raymond.

The Imperial—B. Jenson, Pendleton; M. Gorman and wife, Stella; J. Williams, M. Mole and wife, Pendleton; O. H. Wilkes, Hillsboro; C. W. Eller, Walla Walla; J. D. Casey, city; C. F. Walker, Seattle; J. H. Vere, G. F. Garry, city; D. E. Hoover and wife, Frank E. Allay, Roseburg; H. F. Hollenbeck, Eugene; P. McCammon, Redding; J. P. Eccles, Seattle; A. N. Solliss, Ontario; E. Polack and wife, La Grande; W. Jamenson, Weston; E. B. Wray, Eugene; T. T. McFarland, Marshfield; J. W. Hecks, O. I. Seelig, Marshfield; C. L. Albreath, J. F. Hall, Coos Bay; R. H. Most, Coquille; E. P. Norton, W. F. Butler, Coos Bay; R. C. Cordes, Marshfield; William E. Picks, Myrtle Point; C. E. Anderson, Coos Bay; J. S. Gulling and wife, B. T. Jones, Pendleton; A. McFarland and wife, New York; A. J. Stormer, Oakland; T. Carmichael, Gaston; James Whitycombe, Corvallis; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Heckut, Eugene; H. J. Brom, G. M. McBride, Albany; Mose Meyer city; Joe J. Matulys and wife, Spokane; A. J. Hand, Seattle; C. C. Alford, Kelso; A. C. Woodcock, Eugene; J. C. Brownell, Umatilla; D. S. Brown, Condon; E. Hostettler, The Dalles; H. S. Sake, Dallas; E. M. Lonnan, Shaniko; R. S. Simon, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Cason, city; Charles McAllister, Glenwood.

The St. Charles—W. Wild, Oregon City; C. E. Smith and wife, Moro; F. M. Donaldson, Buena Vista; D. C. O'Day, Seattle; W. M. Gilect, city; Mrs. M. E. Hardin, Storm Lake; W. J. Marshall, city; Mrs. James Jessee, Stanley; Ray West, Scappoose; A. O. Walls, Boring; George Constantine, A. D. Messenger, city; D. M. Beck, Goodnoebill; Thack Fisher, Rainier; L. H. Howe, Cleone; W. S. Olinger, The Dalles; Billy Martin, Siletz; F. Donnally, Benton; Salt Lake City; I. Prentley, Ft Stevens; E. C. Brock, Hood River; W. E. King, Baker City; Carle Abrams, Salem; G. W. Fell, city; G. Fallandler, Corvallis; M. C. Holbrook and wife Chicago; Miss Gertrude Baker, Baker City; J. N. Lawa, Astoria; C. W. Bowers, Yellowstone Park; W. G. Robertson, St. Paul; Mrs. Carrie Mason, Seaside; J. W. Wallace, Hood River; O. Klusmun and wife, Seattle; Blanche Smith, city; Mrs. W. B. Wintle, Kennewick, Wash.; P. H. Peyran and wife, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Long, city; August Danielson, W. E. Schmitt, Astoria; C. August Wunsch, Mount Tabor; A. H. Macfarland, Lincoln, Neb.; O. Duchamp and wife, Mrs. A. Cooke and daughter, city; S. Baldwin, Raine, N. Y.; D. J. O'Sullivan, Seattle; Dr. Barbour, city; Henry Good, Baker tie; Dr. Barbour, city; Henry Good, Baker City; J. H. Peterson, Salem; William Schaffer and wife, Oregon City; Miss Della and Pearl Walker, Seattle; Mrs. George Denis, Canada; Mrs. Peters, Salem; Laura Jones, Seattle; D. M. Surat, Astoria; R. A. Caples, E. Amicke, city; A. S. Bennett, The Dalles; William M. Horner, city; M. M. Fullerton, Cape Horn, Wash.; J. C. Pormund and wife, Woodburn; R. E. Duff, Cliffs, Wash.

The Nortonia—Mr. and Mrs. W. Reynolds, Tacoma; C. W. Heally, Lewiston, Idaho; M. Earl Young, Eau Claire, Wis.; Fay Demeree, Seattle; Hazel E. Cooke, Seattle; J. D. Dean, Salem; Mr. and Mrs. F. Thompson, city; Harold Hunt, Condon; G. L. Smith, St. Paul; Miss B. G. Sweeney, The Dalles; R. D. Root, The Dalles; Dr. Charles Ernatinger, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; F. M. Howard and wife, Myrtle Creek; Ethel Connell, city; H. Wyckoff, Orting; Myrtle and Johnston, San Francisco; Earl Miller and son, Salinas, Cal.; C. M. Davidson, Roseburg; Stanley L. Lockwood, Manhattan, Nev; Mrs. Nathan R. Brown, Dundee; H. Bamberger, Baker City; F. W. Winey, St. Paul; Prentiss N. Gray and wife, San Francisco; W. W. Hastings and wife, David West and wife, Boyd; Walter Groves and wife, city.

TWO MORE DAYS OF RAZOR SALE

$3.00 Razors For 97c

$2.50 Razors For 97c

This sale of fine imported, full hollow-ground razors has been the talk of the town, and it seems as if every man has purchased a razor. If you have not we advise you to buy one today or Saturday, as the sale positively closes tomorrow evening. We sell you such razors as the "Brandt," "Wade & Butcher," "I. X. L." "Rogers," "Wostenholm," "Pipe Razor," "Ben Hur," "Peerless," "Ern," and other popular brands of all the famous makers, which ordinarily sell for $3.00 and $2.50, at this sale, **97¢** each.

Every Razor guaranteed perfect and ready for use.
Any Razor that does not satisfy can be returned.

$2.00 RAZOR STROPS FOR 97c

The Brandt Self-Honing Razor Strop is the only strop in the world that hones and strops your razor at the same time and enables you to obtain an edge which only an experienced barber can give.

Headquarters For All Kinds of Safety Razors and Blades

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A special sale for Friday and Saturday of fine hand-colored Photogravures, each beautifully framed. Splendid subjects, by such artists as Bison, Ellsley, Pilny, Mowbray, Wagner and others. Regular price is reasonable enough, but now we offer **ONE-THIRD DISCOUNT.** (Values $10 to $30.) See window display.

Values $10.00 to $30.00

TOILET PAPER REDUCED

BUY A YEAR'S SUPPLY
Friday and Saturday Specials

1 dozen Oneida, 5-ounce roll, regular 50c; special .....42¢
1 dozen Sanitas, 8-ounce roll, regular 65c; special .....57¢
1 dozen Zilk, large roll, regular $1.15; special .....94¢
1 dozen Delta, square package, regular $1.00; special .....90¢
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Neurasthenia

is the physician's name for a condition of weakness or exhaustion of the nervous system. The patient finds difficulty in keeping his mind on his work, is inclined to worry over trifles, is often depressed and irritable, is subject to headaches or a feeling of pressure on the head, is sleepless and sometimes the digestion is disturbed. A tendency to the disease may be inherited or it may result from almost any form of excess, from overwork and worry or the use of drugs or stimulants. The common name for this disorder is

Nervous Debility

or, in extreme cases, nervous prostration. The treatment consists largely in rest, recreation and the use of a tonic, the discontinuance of any practice that may have caused it and abstinence from tea, coffee or other stimulants. As the nerves receive their nourishment through the blood the latter must be built up and made rich and pure. Especially if there is loss of weight and a pallor indicating a weakness of the blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the tonic best adapted to effect a cure. They have been used by the most eminent physicians for the treatment of neurasthenia with most excellent results. The late Dr. Lapponi, who was physician to two popes, recommended them highly for neurasthenia and for similar disorders.

Home Treatment

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills being perfectly safe as a family medicine without the necessity of a separate prescription for each case, are sold in packages under the well-known trade mark which is our guarantee to the purchaser of the genuineness, purity and harmlessness of the contents. Hundreds of nervous men and women have cured themselves at home with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

An Iowa Cure

Mrs. C. F. Schroeder, whose address is Box 15, R. F. D. No. 1, Dixon, Iowa, says: "I suffered from nervousness for three years before I found a medicine that cured me. It is almost impossible to get help here and I have been obliged to do all my work. I became much run down in health and very nervous, was troubled with palpitation of the heart and became so thin that I weighed about 90 pounds. I read of a case like mine which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured and started taking them at once. I could feel a change for the better while on the first box and took the pills until I was entirely cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

BABIES SUBJECT TO COUGHS AND COLDS

KICK OFF THE COVER AND TAKE COLD.

How One Baby Was Cured of a Dreadful Cold by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

All the world loves a baby and everyone is more or less interested in their health and happiness. There probably never was a baby that did not kick off the covers and take cold; in fact, babies are particularly susceptible to colds and croup, and the favorite remedy for these ailments is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always gives quick relief and is pleasant and safe to take, in fact, it contains nothing injurious. Mothers have become acquainted with this fact and do not hesitate to give it to their babies when such a preparation is required. Mrs. John D. Harmon, of Melfa Station, Va., says: "About two weeks ago our baby had a dreadful cold, and at one time I feared it would have pneumonia, but one of our neighbors told how Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had cured her little boy, and I began giving it to our baby at once and it soon cured her. I had tried other remedies and they all failed to do her any good. Our baby is now well and we heartily thank Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, for it cured her. I cannot recommend it too highly or say too much in its favor. I hope all who read this will try it and be convinced as I was."

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CURES DYSPEPSIA.