

WELLS FAILS TO WILLS SINGLE CASE

Colleagues on License Com- mittee Decline to Join in His Reforms.

ED BLAZIER IS ACQUITTED

Charges of Gambling Result in Stormy Session, in Which Mem- bers Indulge Freely in Personalities.

ACTION OF LIQUOR LICENSE COMMITTEE.

Heard evidence in the case of Ed Blazier in whose saloon Joseph C. man Willis found 35 poker-players, and acquitted Blazier, after the stormy session on record.

Continued the case of Edward Martin, charged with permitting gambling in his first-street saloon, because he has appeared the case.

Dismissed the charges against Barney Haffey, saloonkeeper, charged with selling liquor on Sunday and operating a disorderly house.

Dismissed the charges of selling liquor on Sunday in the case of John A. Lee, proprietor of an Albina saloon.

The members voting against re-creation are: Councilmen Cellars, Rushlight, Vaughn, Wallace, Driscoll; to revoke, Willis and Bennett.

Councilman Willis met his Waterloo as a reformer, in so far as it lay in the power of the liquor license committee of the Council, which met in special session yesterday afternoon to take evidence in the case of Ed Blazier, charged by Mr. Willis with permitting gambling to run in his saloon at Third and Burnside streets. The session was replete with starting attacks, unkind remarks and scathing denunciations of the chief prosecutor by his colleagues; and to make matters worse, Councilman Bennett, the temporary chairman to replace Councilman Cotel, resigned, was attacked by Councilmen Rushlight, Driscoll and Baker in a verbal clash and forced to permit the introduction of all kinds of outside testimony.

At the end of the session Mr. Willis found that he had not scored a single point; that he had not been mentioned once during the whole session; and that every one of the cases brought by him were decided against him. In fact, he was the one on trial, and it was several of those present, and not the uproar was so strong that even some of the members of the committee were heard to cry out, "This is a howling farce," and "Willis is on trial—not the saloonkeepers."

Dr. Cotel Steps Out.

Previous to the assembling of the committee, which is composed of seven Councilmen, Chairman Cotel, and Dr. Ward, tendered his resignation, leaving the committee headless. Mayor Lane accepted it with some reluctance, after endeavoring to persuade the Councilman to stick to the task and "help to clean up Portland." Dr. Cotel replied that he had stood all he could; that he is opposed to the initiation of reforms by the Council, and that he would no longer act with the committee. At 2 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting, the City Hall was crowded, many of those present being police officers, detailed to give testimony in the various cases. Messrs. Wallace, Bennett, Willis and Rushlight were the first members of the Council to arrive, and they decided to proceed. They selected Mr. Bennett temporary chairman, and the battle started.

Shortly after the opening of the session, other members stroled in, and a little later Dr. Cotel appeared. His presence was the signal for considerable comment, as some of the delinquent members did not know he had resigned. Mr. Rushlight moved that Dr. Cotel be made to come within the row of desks and preside, unless he could show that Mayor Lane had officially accepted the resignation, but this Dr. Cotel refused to do, saying he had finished with the business. The committee proceeded until Mayor Lane, with Mr. Cellars in tow, walked briskly into the room.

"Gentlemen," said the Mayor, "I have designated Mr. Cellars to be a member of the liquor license committee, in place of Dr. Cotel, who has 'sold out' and who has resigned. You can elect your own chairman."

Cellars Announces His Policy.

Mr. Cellars took a seat at the table with the other members while the case of Barney Haffey was being heard, and immediately made himself familiar with the evidence given up to that time.

"None of this kind of business for me," commented Mr. Cellars, after learning the evidence. "I am not going to come to the City Hall and spend my valuable time hearing cases where the police have not even made arrests; I move that this case be dismissed."

Before many moments passed, the motion was put and carried, and went Mr. Haffey, retaining his license. He had not been fined the maximum when in the Police Court, and Mr. Cellars announced:

"My policy in these cases will be that I will never vote to revoke any man's license until the Municipal Judge finds them the maximum, and they still persist in violating the law. Until such time, the Council has no business fooling with the cases."

HEAR GRAIN RATE CASE

Railroad Commission Fixes March 16 for Taking Evidence.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The Railroad Commission has fixed March 16 as the time for conducting investigations and hearings as to the reasonableness of grain rates on the Elgin branch, the Pilot Rock branch, the Condon branch, the Hepper branch, the Shaniko branch and also on the main line of the O. R. & N.

Didn't Say Cases Were Fixed.

"I never said it," declared Mr. Willis. "Well, Mr. Willis says he did not say it," continued Mr. Rushlight. "Maybe he didn't; I don't know, but I know that we are entitled to our opinions in these cases, the same as he is, and if he did make any such statement, it is a falsehood."

Hawaiians Invade Cuba.

SAAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—A project involving the expenditure of over \$1,000,000 in establishing a sugar plantation in Cuba has been undertaken by a number of Hawaiian capitalists, several of whom arrived here en route to Havana. A tract of 25,000 acres of land already has been purchased for the prospective plantation.

up his hands," and permitted all kinds of statements and questions to go in as a part of the case.

Witnesses for the prosecution included Mr. Willis, who was mercilessly assailed by his colleagues. Mr. Willis was charged with being "small," of "butting in" and of "wishing to get political capital" out of the event, but he stood his ground, and maintained through it all that he merely went on a tour of the district to ascertain facts, and that he came across gambling and other violations of the law and decided to call in the police.

Goltz Is First Witness.

Sergeant Goltz, who has charge of the West Side district on the first night relief, was the first witness. He said he had often seen men playing cards in Blazier's saloon, but never saw money change hands.

Lawyer S. C. Spencer, representing Blazier, said he would admit that "whoever" stuck in a card game pays for the drinks." He said the proprietor permits this.

Councilman Vaughn asked Sergeant Goltz how he accounted for the fact that Mr. Willis caught a company of men in a game, and the Sergeant said he could not tell. He answered Councilman Driscoll by saying he knew of no gambling in Portland.

"What are your orders?" asked Mayor Lane, "when you find gambling or any lawbreaking?"

"Why, to arrest them," replied Sergeant Goltz.

"Are there any other orders from any one?" asked the Mayor.

"No, sir," replied the Sergeant. "We have strict orders, and these orders have been read to us nearly every week."

Willis Tells of Gambling.

Mr. Willis then took the stand, and told of his visit to Blazier's saloon, precisely as published in detail in The Oregonian at the time. He said he was going to Blazier's saloon to see if he could get the game in full progress.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bronze piece the size of a 35 gold piece, and closely resembling one. He asked Mr. Willis if it was one of these or a gold piece. Mr. Willis said he could not say positively.

Mr. Vaughn demanded to know if Mr. Willis positively knew there was gambling, and the reply was that it was gambling.

Mr. Rushlight questioned a portion of Mr. Willis' evidence, and asked if the class of men who were in the saloon that night.

Chairman Bennett ruled that it is immaterial what class of men were there, and declared that "you cannot bulldoze this committee." Mr. Rushlight appealed from the decision, but did not. There were several other members of the losing factor that they finally clamored for opening of the whole question, and anything Bennett said he would permit.

Mr. Rushlight then asked Mr. Willis how he knew that "many men in the saloon had families," and that "doubtless many a poor wife has gone to bed hungry," as a result of Blazier's place.

Mr. Willis replied that he is fully satisfied such is the fact.

Blazier Scorned by Willis.

"This man here," said Mr. Willis, pointing to Blazier, "should have been put out of business long ago. Many a woman as I say, has suffered as a result of this man sitting here, and getting up at night and long time getting Mr. Willis to tell whether conditions are any better now than five years ago, when gambling ran wild in the games each month." Mr. Willis replied that he supposed gambling is not now so open, "but," he added, "I do not know who gets the answer as to who closed gambling," spoke up Mr. Cellars. "It was Sheriff Ward."

Mr. Willis would not say whether he regarded conditions any better than formerly; he said the orders of Mayor Lane, if given, have not sufficed to close gambling. Mr. Vaughn asked Mr. Willis if the order of the "Chief Executive" had any weight with Mr. Willis, but Mr. Willis said he knows gambling is running no matter what orders have been issued.

Mr. Willis then asked Mr. Rushlight if he would accompany him on the expedition was sworn, and bore out the statements of Mr. Willis.

"Is there anything in the rumor that Mr. Willis has promised to make you Chief of Police when he becomes Mayor?" asked Mr. Spencer.

"No," replied Mr. Rushlight to run for Mayor or any other office," promptly replied Mr. Willis.

"Oh, I've heard such anti-election statements," replied Mr. Spencer. "It don't go with me."

Phillips Case Comes Up.

Martin Phillips, arrested recently for permitting gambling in his saloon on First street, announced that he had appealed his case to the Circuit Court, and upon motion of Mr. Rushlight, the committee decided to await the result of the appeal.

Barney Haffey, charged by Policeman Stillwell with selling liquor on Sunday in the rooming-house at 54 Third street, North, when a raid resulted in the arrest of Haffey and six roomers, among them two women, who were charged with the Municipal Court. Haffey is proprietor of a saloon below. Policeman Stewart, a member of the raiding squad, advised Haffey as "a rough house" is a roomful of loud, boisterous men.

ABUSES IN STATE PRINTING

REPRESENTATIVE BEAN ANSWERS MR. DUNIWAY.

How and Why a Saving to Oregon Was Defeated in the Senate by Interested Members.

EUGENE, Or., Feb. 26.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian of this morning there appears an interview by Willis & Dunaway in reference to the printing law claimed to have been passed by the Legislature at its recent session in which interview Mr. Dunaway has seen fit to impugn my motives in introducing and causing the passage in the House of a bill providing that the State Printer be paid by the piece, instead of being paid by the piece, or under the fee system as now provided by law.

The charge that the bill introduced by me to place the printer on a flat salary was a "vicious measure," or "concocted in spite," or "nourished in malice" is absolutely false, unwarranted and done for no other purpose than prejudice and to injure the people of Oregon against putting this officer of the state on a salary, as are our other state officers. Mr. Dunaway evidently thinks that he can prevent such a step and thereby hold on to the state printing grant until he, like his predecessors, becomes sufficiently rich as to retire from further active business.

The bill introduced and passed by the Legislature at its recent session did not affect the emoluments of Mr. Dunaway during his present term, but provided that after January, 1911, the State Printer should receive as full compensation for his services the annual salary of \$4000 per year. The bill provided for a state printing board, to consist of the Governor, State Printer and State Treasurer, who should have control of all the public printing and binding; the purchase of all paper and supplies necessary and required in the printing; should purchase a complete printing plant and install the same for use by January, 1911, but in so doing was to give the preference to Mr. Dunaway and purchase his plant, provided satis-

WELLS MISSEEN LOOK ON WOMAN

East Side Bank Robber De- serted Wife and Babe for Denizen of Underworld.

RECOGNIZED BY EMPLOYEES

Man Returned by Sheriff's Deputy Said to Be Thief Who Scooped \$15,400 in Gold and Cur- rency Into Sacks.

Instead of a skilled bank-robber and experienced criminal, the daring leader of the trio that raided the East Side Bank on December 7, was merely the fast-going head of a family, whose fondness for a fallen woman and attendant shortage of funds drove him to plan the desperate act. The culprit is Claud V. Wells, a local bartender, who was brought to Portland yesterday morning in irons by Sheriff Archie Leonard, who arrested him in a Tacoma lodging-house Wednesday night.

With not a penny left of the \$15,400 said to have been his share of the \$16,400 plunder, Wells has been tending bar at Tacoma since he was arrested. At a time, before getting that place, he was dependent on charity, his meals and room being paid for by the Bartenders' Union at Tacoma and get information regarding his in the past.

Wells is known to be the man who lost \$2,400 of his loot by sending it to Ogden as third-class mail, addressed to "John Price." The money was delivered to the wrong "John Price," and Wells would have been arrested, when he called on the postoffice, the authorities say, except for the nervousness of a clerk, which sufficed as a warning to the fellow. He ran out of the postoffice, where he was arrested and reached the depot just as an Oregon Short Line train was pulling out for Salt Lake City. He left the train at Weeds, and again evading the authorities, worked his way back to the Coast, going to Seattle and later to Tacoma. He spent money right and left until it was gone and then, after being dependent on charity for a time, went to work at Tacoma.

Went on Wild Debauch.

Although the robbery occurred late Monday afternoon, it has been learned by the Sheriff that Wells remained in the city until Friday, carousing and spending the bank's money wildly in company with the notorious woman in the case, whose name is withheld by the officer for the time being. He changed several large bills, but the entire police department was not able to get any trace of him. They were on the trail of an entirely different man.

Wells was asleep when the Portland officer went in on him in company with a Pinkerton man, but he was roused through to Portland, taking the midnight train out of Tacoma and reaching Portland early yesterday morning. The accused man declined to make any admissions concerning his part in the hold-up.

The prisoner has lived in Portland for several years, working as a bartender. He was a member of the Bartenders' Union, and as such served on several committees of the Federated Trades Council. For more than a year he is said to have been employed by the woman in the case, during which time he neglected his family. When he levanted from Portland after the robbery he left his wife a trail of debt to meet, but no money, the officers say.

Never Lost From Sight.

The fellow's arrest brings to an end a chase that has been kept up ever since the robbery, but does not end the case, for his two associates, who are being sought by Sheriff Stevens and the Pinkertons have kept Wells in sight continually and have allowed him to remain at large only in order to perfect the chain of evidence against him, and it is this chain of evidence that the officers are now endeavoring to identify the other two men in the crime. The accomplices are known to be experienced Eastern criminals.

Wells has been identified by employees of the East Side Bank at the place where he scooped up the bags of gold and rolls of currency. Although the identification is not complete, Sheriff Stevens is confident that the evidence against the fellow cannot be broken and that neither complete identification nor a confession are needed to land him in the penitentiary.

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factory terms could be agreed upon (notwithstanding Mr. Dunaway says my bill was intended to turn him out of office and confiscate his plant).

The body men met over him by the provisions of my bill included himself, so I can see no justice in his statement that he was to have no control over the printing office. My bill further provided that the State Printer should have full control over the printing plant, employ all of the mechanics and laborers with the right to discharge the same at his pleasure.

Mr. Dunaway is not honest in his statements as to the provisions of the bill. He met with the joint committee when the measure was under consideration and the bill was changed in some respects to meet his ideas, and after the bill was amended to meet the views of a majority of the committee it was submitted to Mr. Dunaway and approved by him, though he contended that he would much prefer to leave the office on the fee system with the rates reduced. He told me personally that the bill as passed by the House treated him fairly.

Now, as to the substitute for the House bill as it came back from the Senate, Senator Bailey introduced in the Senate, Senate bill No. 223, on February 3. This bill purported to amend the various sections of the code fixing the rates for state printing, and it is this bill that was substituted by the Senate, title and all, for the flat salary bill passed by the House. The substitute was never read but once in the Senate, and the House bill was never read there except by title, and I venture to say that not five members of the Senate know today what the provisions of either bill are. It came up on the last day when everything was



Claud Wells, Arrested for Bank Robbery.

In rush order, and the only consideration given to the bill was by Senator Bailey and Senator Beach, both of whom I am informed have an eye on the state printing office. This substitute bill does not contain any provision for a salary, but in a reduction of the cost of printing to the state. The bill was drawn by Dunaway himself and he knows that no reduction whatever in state printing cost is possible, and that that is where the large profit to the State Printer is. A small saving might possibly be made to equalize the cost of printing, but it will not materially reduce the graft to the State Printer that has been simply legalized robbery since 1872.

In 1907, the Legislature passed a makeshift of a bill to place the State Printer on a salary, which was vetoed by the Governor for the reasons set forth in his message as follows: "The demand for the State Printer for a number of years that the State Printer be placed upon a salary and that his duties in connection with the office be prescribed by law. Instead of Mr. Dunaway's demand, which is about which there can be no mistake, the Legislature has undertaken to shirk the duty and has enacted a law providing for the election of a State Printer at the general election to be held in June, 1910, and placing his salary from and after that date at \$4000 per annum. The bill in its present form is crude and was evidently written in haste and was intended doubtless as a makeshift to avoid the responsibility of enacting a law to place the printer on a salary, and to do under the provision of an amendment to the constitution of the State, which is a matter of general election by a majority vote of the people. But if the law in other respects is ample why should this Legislature anticipate work which will be done by the people to convene in 1909? That body may have less hesitation than the present one about carrying out reforms which will place the printer on a salary, and to apply the knife where this has halted and hesitated. Either the people of the state or the next Legislature may consider it a disgrace to have the State Printer upon a salary and certainly nothing can be lost by vetoing a bill which practically does nothing except to fix the salary of an officer to be elected in 1910."

The amendment to the constitution mentioned carried by a majority of near 6000.

If Mr. Dunaway, who is such a benefactor of the people as to voluntarily draw his own law to reduce his own emoluments kindly tell the people and the taxpayers of the state how he has the sixty-thousand dollars paid to him for the state printing for the years 1907-8; if he will tell the people why, and how he got the \$200,000 that he has in the past two years there was a deficiency of over \$30,000 in addition to the \$60,000 appropriated in 1907; if he will explain why his services to the state are so much more valuable than any other state officer, so much so that he should have a salary equal to that of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer combined, and then some, perhaps the people of Oregon will accept his argument in favor of restoring the graft system in regard to the state printing.

L. E. BEAN.

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invigorates and builds up the devitalized, undermined system, whether it be from disease, worry or overwork. It strengthens the mind, the nerves and the muscles; it builds up the whole body as nothing else will do. Be sure to get SCOTT'S EMULSION. The numerous cheap imitations and substitutes will not do you half as much good. Send this ad. four cents for postage, mentioning this paper, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely PURE The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Royal does not contain phosphatic acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid), unhealthy substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

GOOD THINGS IN PORTLAND MARKETS

BY LILIAN TINGLE.

Asparagus, is steadily coming down in price, and is to be had at 25 cents, too. Egg plant, however, is not. It comes new from Florida this week at 50 cents a pound. Bermuda onions and new potatoes are also recent arrivals.

Otherwise the variety and prices of vegetables are about the same as last week. Dandelion greens are to be had at 20 cents a pound. There is a good supply of nice blanched chery, Spring onions are taking a prominent position. Nice artichokes come at two for 25 cents. Tomatoes cost 25 cents a pound. There is an excellent heart-celery at 25 cents a bundle, and less excellent green beans and peas at 30 and 25 cents a pound, respectively. Among the "usual roots" celery is inviting, and so is oyster plant.

In the fish market smelt has been selling all week at about 5 cents a pound. Lobsters are excellent at about 10 cents today. Chinook salmon has been much in demand at 20 cents a pound and steelhead salmon at 15 cents. Salmon cheeks are offered at about 7 cents a pound. Lobsters are decidedly scarce at 25 cents a pound, but crabs are much more plentiful than they have been lately. Delicacies are trout and selling at 20 to 30 cents a pound. Sturgeon costs 20 cents. California smelt is in again at 15 cents a pound, and catfish, sole, shrimps and halibut are all the same price. Red snapper and black cod cost 1 1/2 cents and flounder, perch and herring 10 cents.

Poultry prices are rather higher, particularly as regards chickens, which cost 20 to 25 cents a pound. Broilers cost 25 cents a pound, turkey and duck 30 cents. Geese range from 20 to 30 cents.

The first "Spring lamb" is to be seen already, but it is decidedly "skarece," and high at present. There is little to be said just now, except to mention the comparative cheapness of oranges and lemons, which may perhaps suggest to the forerunners housewife a provision of marmalade or "orange chips," candied peel, lemon syrup (bottled for Summer drinks), lemon marmalade, pickles and "Russian relish." Bananas are threatening to go higher in price; pineapples cost 40 and 50 cents each and grapes 20 cents a pound. There is rhubarb for Spring pies at 15 cents a pound and apples all the way from \$1.45 to \$5 a box.

CLUB TO ASSIST IN WORK

Women Are Urged to Support Conservation Movement.

At the business meeting of the Woman's Club, yesterday afternoon, an earnest appeal was made by Mrs. Cleveland Rockwell, vice-president for Oregon of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, for the assistance of clubwomen and others throughout the state in the work of rousing and increasing interest in the conservation of streams and forests. It was also announced that conservation reports and other literature had been received from Washington, D. C., and that the forestry department of the club would aid in their distribution. The club voted its support to Dr. Wylie in the cause of pure food. A resolution signed by all members of the club will shortly be forwarded to Washington, D. C.

It was resolved that letters of sympathy be sent to the following:

Booth's Crescent Brand CALIFORNIA BROILED MACKEREL

(SARDINIA CAERULEUS)

A royal repast—the fish of finest flavor

Packed in Spice, Mustard or Tomato Sauce, as you prefer

For Sale Everywhere. MONTEREY PACKING CO. Monterey, Cal.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

invigorates and builds up the devitalized, undermined system, whether it be from disease, worry or overwork. It strengthens the mind, the nerves and the muscles; it builds up the whole body as nothing else will do. Be sure to get SCOTT'S EMULSION. The numerous cheap imitations and substitutes will not do you half as much good. Send this ad. four cents for postage, mentioning this paper, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

thy in their benevolence be addressed to Mrs. Rothchild and Mrs. Abernethy. The program for the afternoon was in the hands of Mrs. Lucy Edwards Bruce, leader of the newly-organized department of dramatic expression. The opening feature was an effectively played comedietta, "A Fair Encounter," by Mrs. M. Baruh and Mrs. Roscoe R. Giltner. By way of interlude, Miss Della M. Brady gave a charming reading of the touching "Mother" chapter from "In the Morning Glow," by Roy Rolfe Gilson. Following this came an amusing sketch entitled "A Nice Quiet Chat," played by Mrs. Herbert G. Reed, N. G. Matin and Miss Hazel Hoopengartner.

Three Phone Companies Apply.

HOQUIAM, Wash., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—A joint committee from the leading clubs of the city has arranged to investigate the plans and promises of three telephone companies desiring franchises. The franchise of the Pacific company expired several weeks ago, and the company has been operating since without franchises or license. The Home Company promises an automatic system costing \$120,000 in event that it is granted franchises in Hoquiam

and Aberdeen. Another company, composed of local capitalists, is also seeking franchise concessions.

Optimism Conference Closes.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25.—The International Optimism Conference held its final meeting today.

Chickens 20c Lb.

GEESSE, LB. 16c
TURKEYS, LB. 25c
SMELT, LB. 5c
Chinook Salmon, Lb. 15c
Fresh Halibut, 2 lbs. 25c
Skamokawa Butter 75c Roll
Ranch Eggs, dozen. 25c
Honey, Comb 15c

COLUMBIA FISH CO.

Third and Ankeny Streets.
Main 5, A 5555.

Despair and Despondency

No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangements of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. The tortures so bravely endured completely upset the nerves if long continued. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the feminine organism.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

It always inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Honest medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing to urge upon you as "just as good." It is non-secret, non-alcoholic and has a record of forty years of cures. Ask Your Neighbors. They probably know of some of its many cures.

If you want a book that tells all about women's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing only, and he will send you a free copy of his great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Strong and Sturdy Race

Scotland reared a strong and sturdy race on oatmeal porridge. The brawny Scot was an out-door man with a digestion like an ox. But you don't have to wear kilts and live out of doors to digest H-O.

It's different from the raw oatmeal that is sold as "rolled oats."

It is steam-cooked three hours under high pressure by a patent process. It retains all the nutriment in the oats without hulls or dirt—the cleanest and best oatmeal on the market, and the only kind that's steam-cooked. Ten minutes' boiling prepares it for the table. Ask your grocer for H-O.

H-O

"When do I get more." —Oliver.

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