LEAK IN TANK BARS PAULHAN'S RECORD

Frenchman, Trying to Lift Michelin Cup, Makes 75 Miles in 1:58:27.

CURTISS BEATS OWN SPEED

Goes Ten Laps Around Course in 23 Minutes 44 Seconds-Hamilton Saved From Accident When Mechanician Calls Him Back.

"LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 .- Against a dazzling expanse of blue sky in this, the seventh day of the aviation meet, three aviators in buzzing planes ciriled around and around, trying for

Paulhan kept it up for nearly two hours—I hour 50 minutes 27 2-5 sec-ends, to be exact—covering in that time 75 5-10 miles. Had he kept up the speed for two hours more he would have seaten Henry Farman's Michelin cup time for 144 miles, a feat which the Frenchman promises to do tomorrow. Paulhan descended on account of a leak in his fuel tank.

Hamilton Saved From Mishap.

Hamilton came down after his 11th isp of the mile and a half course. He was called from the air by one of his mechanicians, who discovered that a part of the machine was out of place. Had Hamilton continued his flight, an accident of some kind undoubtedly would have happened.
In their air marathon the biplanes passed under and over each other many

times without mishap. Paulhan kept the high course—200 feet—while Ham-ilton rode lower.

Curtiss went out to beat his own record for ten laps around the course. He succeeded in doing this. His time was 23 minutes and 44 3-5 seconds. His fastest lap was made in 2,15. Paulhan tried to beat Curtiss in this tenlap race but his time was registered RS 25:50 1-Jt

Curtiss First to Rise.

It was a day of clearest atmosphere and great crowds came out as usual. Curtiss was the first to get into the air. After a short flight to test the wind, which had sunk to a slight degree, he took Lieutenant Paul W. Beck, United States Signal Corps, as passenger and made a short low flight. Then he took up Frank Johnson, of San Francisco. At 2 Soleck Curies Francisco. At 2 o'clock Curtiss his daily one-lap speed trial, San Francisco. timing 2:18 4-5. Paulhan came up over the judges ten minutes later and mo-tioned that he was on an endurance that. From that time on during the greater part of the afternoon his wifter planes and singing engine formed such a sight that the crowd falled to look

from sheer monotony.

Hamilton joined him half an hour later, remaining close to the ground. Hamilton's first lap was made in 3:19 3-5, a speed he maintained approximately during the entire 11 laps.

Paulhan Plays Leap Frog.

After Hamilton's fourth lap Paulhan caught up with him and then pointed the nose of his plane to the sky and leaped over the yellow machine as the greyhound leans a fence. Worm-like dirigibles were lugged out

and soon were twisting round the safe part in the middle of the course. Lincoln Beachey made one lap in 5:34 after the air had been cleared of the racers. The Gill-Dosch machine, the Baltimore entry, which has met with a series of trifling accidents that have kept it off the course, were brought out. It made two feeble attempts to start, but could not rise. Later in the afternoon a start was made. The machine hopped along for a few yards, rose to a five-foot height and then settled down with a bump that broke the wheel

Mason and Curtiss came out and flew at dusk. Willard made a qualifying lap. Clifford B. Harmon, of New York, an enthusiastic amateur, made short flights alone in his new Curtiss ma-

Balloon Challenge Received.

Cortlandt F. Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, received a cable-gram during the afternoon, announcing that both Germany and France had sent challenges for a balloon flight for duration and altitude during 1916. France also appropried France also announced that an attempt would be made to lift the Gordon Bennett cup, offered for speed, won by Curtiss at Rheims. Curtiss covered 12.42 miles in 15 minutes 50 3-5 seconds.

Each country will enter three balloons. There are 11 countries in the federation to be heard from. Mr. Bishop will leave for New York at the end of this meet and the time and place for the contests will be announced

TACOMA AFTER AVIATION MEET

Ellis Garretson Working to Organ-

ize Aero Club. TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 17 .- (Special.) -Ellis Lewis Garretson, a lawyer of this city, who is also imperial poten-tate of Affii Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and an enthusiastic aviator

has launched a project to form a Ta-coma Aero Club and bring several of the famous aviators to this city. Mr. Garretson is negotiating for the purchase of a Curtiss flying machine, which he expects to have here about which he expects to have here about April 15. He is a friend of Dick Ferris, manager of the Los Angeles meet, and

of Roy Knabenshue, and says he has asked them to help work up interest in a Taroma meeting.
"I am making a particular effort to get Glen Curtiss to come here," said Mr. Garretson today. "If he does not, I am sure some of the other famous aviators will take advented. aviators will take advantage of the great plain south of Tacoma used for military maneuvers, which is an ideal place for an aviation meet."

Denver May See Airships.

DENVER, Jan. 17.—The Times say: Cortlandt F. Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, will be in Denve-Wednesday to make a thorough study of the conditions here for international but loon races. He telegraphed Gordon L. Wands, secretary of the Colorado Arr. Club, to that effect this afternoon. Dr F. L. Bartlett, president of the Denve Chamber of Commerce, and other mer are attempting to make arrangements to an international aero meet in this city

Pueblo Indorses Pinchot. PUBBLO, Colo., Jan. 17.—The Pueble Susiness Men's Association today name a committee to draw up resolutions to the effect that business men of this city. indorse the policy and work of Giffere

Pinchot. A copy of the resolutions will be forwarded to him.

MR. JONES AND HIS SPLEEN His Story of His Own Greatness With

Incidental Abuse of This Paper.

ROSEBURG, Or., Jan. 15.—(To the Editor.)—Inasmuch as The Oregonian has used a great deal of space during the past month willfring and shuring me, I trast that, in a spirit of fairness, you will allow me apace in your valuable paper for a few remarks. In The oregonian today you say: "Mr. B. F. Jones has resigned the office of Representative in the Legislature to accept thats of Register at Rescharge was part of the trade for the election of Senators Bourne and Chamberlain. In spite of reform, one gang succeeds another."

wher," If Mr. Scott is pleased to use the word game," I suppose I succeeded the Faiton ang as my predecessor, Mr. Eddy was appointed Register by the grace of Senator Fulton; and I want to say here that I have slwars found Mr. Eddy to be a gentleman, and, so the as I have been able to learn, he has left a good record as Register of the Land Office.

I have never made a political promise to any individual, but i did make several promises to the people, and have, to the sest of my ability, kept these promises, even to voting for a Democrat for the inited states Senate. And had the able editor of The Oregonian been the choice of the people for that position, I would have



David Lloyd - George, Most Ag-Election Compaign.

supported him upon the same principle of majority rule and keeping of a pledge made to the people.

Referring to the above item taken from The Oregonian, I wish to say that it is false, and Mr. Scott knew it to be false when he published it. White I am not the owner of any newspaper, and ordinarily do not wish te get into a newspaper controversy, yet when the editor of a paper deliberately makes false statements about me and keeps rubbing it in, I would not be fit to be an American citizen did, I let it go by without notice.

and keeps rubbing it in, I would not be fit to be an American citizen did, I let it go by without notice.

I was elected to the Legislature in 1902 from Lincoln and Polk counties before the primary law was enacted; nominated in a Ropublican convention at Portland, Or., and afterward elected by over 600 majority. In 1906 I was nominated to the same office under the primary law, and elected by a still larger majority, and that after I had published in all the Republican newspapers of my district that, If elected, I would vote for the people's choice for United States Senator. Therefore, I could not have deceived any voter, and they knew when they voted for me that I would support the people's choice. Again in 1908 I was nominated for the same position in the same district, and again amnunced in the papers of Lincoln and Polk counties that, If elected, I would vote for the people's choice for United States Senator, and I was again elected by a still larger majority. I never at any time Rad a conversation with Governor Chamberlain concerning the election of a United States Senator, neither did be ever approach me on the subject. But there is no doubt but that both be and Senafor Bourne relied upon my support, in view of my public declaration that I would support the choice of the people.

The people of Oregon know my record in the Legislature, and I am perfectly willing to be judged by them, and am not concerned shout what The Oregonian says about me, only that I will not quietly lie.

to be judged by them, and am not con-cerned about what The Oregonian says about me, only that I will not quietly lie down, "like a belabored hound beneath his master's lash," and allow The Oregonian or anyone else to deliberately and continu-cusly make faise statements about me, Mr. Scott may rave and swear and abuse anyone else to deliberately and continuously make false statements about me.

Mr. Scott may rave and swear and abuse the supporters of the direct primary law to his heart's content, but all his ranting and raving and villfying of members of the Orogon Legislature who were elected by the people will not mislead any one, as the public is well aware that Mr. Scott has been a candidate for the office of United States Scuator for more than a quarter of a century, and is naturally sore and disappointed, but just why he should inv his defeat to Statement One and supporters of the direct primary law is a mystery to the average citizen, for everybody knows that Mr. Scott's last chance for that honorable position was wrecked in the seasion of 1905, when he sent the now famous telegram to Scaator Brownell.

As to the election of Governor Chambertain to the United States Sonate, The Oregonian and his so-called gang of leading Republicans were the sole cause of his slection, and they do not now hesitate to say that they advised thousands of Republicans to vote for Chamberfain and defeat Cake, and advised Republicans to knife to the heart any man who believes in the people and the direct primary law, and advised them to vote for Democrats rather than any Republican who seeks nomination at the heart any man who believes in the state of oregonian is not the whole show now, as in the days gone by, when it was the only Republican paper in the state of any very general circulation. Yet in those days, in its policy to rule or ruin, it often managed to defeat the Republican ticket in the only Republican paper in the state of any very general circulation, were though he does down a great newspapers can rule the people. There are in every county of the great State of Oregon newspapers that have now living in a greater Oregon, and that no one disappointed politician, even though he does own a great newspaper can rule the people. There are in every county of the great State of Oregon many of them are doing so.

The Oregonian has done m

own.

We have the direct primary law by the grace of the Republican party, and no one advocated the enactment of that law any harder or with more ability than the editor of The Oregonian. If Mr. Scott was right when he advocated the enactment of this law, he is wrong now, when he is opposing it. He cannot now deceive the people of Oregon, who all know who advocated the direct primary law. It is only recent history.

direct primary inw. It is only recent history.

The editor of The Oregonian says that the direct primary law is responsible for the election of Democrate; that it was responsible for the election of Governor Chamberlian to the United States Senate. We would ask the editor if Mr. Chamberlain was not twice elected Governor of Oregon as a Democrat before the direct primary law was in existence, and did we not have several Democratic Governors and Democratic officers in the past? Did not The Oregonian indorse and help elect some of these Democratic officers, and has not the ditor of The Oregonian villed, demeaned and belittled nearly every leader of the Remoblican party in Oregon in the past 20 years when they did not agree with his poirs of rile or ruin? For instance, such men Mayor Simon and ex-Senator Fulton, thom at one time he called a "free silvernegade," and many others too numerous mention.

The editor of The Oregonian has neve The editor of The Oregonian has never ad any use for a man in politics unless he could use him. In 1902, when Jonathan Bourne, Jr., was trying to elect the editor of The Oregonian to the United States Sente, he was a good fellow, and if Mr. Scott knew his bad qualities at that time he iever mentioned them; and he was even ulling, if elected to the United States Senter, be to allow Mr. Bourne to mme all the applicants to Federal positions in Oregon, Things have changed about the place; they are not as they used to be."

B. F. JONES.

Avowed Purpose of Deposed Official Was Grab Every Acre.

REPORT BEARS OUT VIEWS

Agitation by Oregon, Idaho and Washington Representatives in Congress in School Land Proposition Has Good Results.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 14.—(Special.)—It was the avowed purpose of Gifford Pinchot, late Forester, to hold onto every acre of unsurveyed state school land in the various forest reserves to the crack of doom, unless Congress should specifically di-

rect to the contrary.

A statement to this effect was contained in Mr. Pinchot's last annual report, wherein he discussed somewhat briefly, the question of state co-operation with the Porest Service. The agitation recently started in Con-

gress by Representative Hawley, of Oregon; Representative Hamer, of Idaho; Representative Humphrey, of Washington, and others, to give the states their school lands in reserves, or their equivalents. lent, probably will result in just such legislation as Mr. Pinchot had in mind when he wrote his report. However, his views are of interest, though he himself has passed into pri-vate life. In his report he said:

However, his views are of interest, though he himself has passed into private life. In his report he said:

An obstacle in the way of working out plans for co-operation with some of the states is created by a legal question which has come up as to the ownership of certain lands. The equiling acts of North Dakota. South Dakota. Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah, in connection with the grant of land for the common schools, reserved for school purposes sections 16 and 36, whether "surveyed or unsurveyed."

By several decisions of the Secretary of the Interior (the latest of which was rendered September 30, 1900), if has been heid that, where school sections are included within a National forest before approval of survey, the title thereto will not vest in the state until the reservation is extinguished, the state, meanwhile, having the right to select an equal area elsewhere as indexnity. The first part of the Secretary's ruling upon the law is disputed by some of the seven states above-mentioned, and a final determination of the matter can, of quirse, be had only through the courts. In the meantime, the forest service is specifically bound by this decision to regard the title to the land as still in the Government, and to administed the land accordingly.

Presumably Congress will grant some measure of relief if the contention of the school sections, of a right to some more should take the form of an actual grant of all the school acctions, of a right to some more school sections, of a right to some more school sections of an actual grant of all the school acctions, of a right to some more school sections for a solid body of present National forest lands, will of course be for Congress to decide.

Where National forests surround small bodies of land, title to which is vested in one of the states, as for example in the case of school sections 16 and 36, a state within to do so to advantage because they are scattered. In leasing such land, protection of the productive power of the range and the forest is

Mineral Lands Discussed.

Elsewhere in his report Mr. Pinchot and mineral lands in forest reserves by individuals, a subject that is also promi-nent in the public mind just now. Of this he said:

and mineral lands in forest reserves by individuals, a subject that is also prominent in the public mind just now. Of this he said:

For the sake of the forests themselves as well as in furtherance of the principle of the best use of all kinds of land, the settlement of such areas within National forests as can, with advantage to the pholic be given over to agriculture is encouraged. Settlers on or near a forest help, under a proper administrative policy, both its protection and development. Decision as to whether or not it is to public alvantage that particular tracts should be opened to settlement presents, however, a complex problem. In deciding whether the land is chiefly valuable for agriculture the friture needs of the community for timber and the expectation value of immature timber on the band must be considered, as well as the value of the agricultural crops which the land will produce if cleared.

The National forests are primarily a provision for the future. In meny parts of the East the desire for new land in earlier days led to much clearing of tracts which have since reverted to forest, and usually inferior forests, because the land was not in reality adapted to permanent agriculture. The mistake must not be repeated in the West, where the consequences would be far more serious, because in dry climating the forest is much more easily destroyed.

Even in the case of land which will permanently grow good crops, but which is covered with timber certain to be in great time in the case of land which will permanently grow good crops, but which is covered with timber certain to he in great certain faller. It must also be recognized that heavily timbered land every one was occupied and over 30 per cent of their total area was under cultivation and a large majority of the claims had been sold to lumber companies. In many cases final decision as to whether particular areas will find their best permanent use as agricultural or as forest land must be left to the future, because it is impossible to predict now

LIBERALS ARE WINNERS

(Continued from First Page.) Walter Hume Long and Sir William Bull, hold their seats by increased ma-

Many Results Close

The polling was remarkably close, nowever, in many constituencies. H. H. Duke, noted barrister, for example, won Exeter from the Liberals by the narrow majority of 36, while in the Feekham division of Cambewell, Henry Cubitt Gooch, who secured a majority of more than 2000 in the recent bye-election, retains his seat by a majority The general review of today's bat-

is solid for the Government; the Midlands section, and especially the voice of Birmingham, favors tariff reform. The victory of the Unionists at Wal

sall points to an extension of the in luence of Joseph Chamberlain. The metropolis, which was expected to make a clean turnover, is displayng a remarkably slight variation in representation, although the Liberals are not returning the majorities of

With the exception of three constitsencies, results of all today's polling were announced tonight. Great crowds gathered in all the main streets of ondon, articularly ficet street and the Strand, where the results were shown in front of newspaper offices. One of the newspapers, a Liberal organ, adopt-ed the novel device of throwing a searchlight on Gladstone's statue in the Strand when the returns showed that the Liberals were assured of vic-

John Burns Victorious.

John Burns, of Battersea, comes back to Parliament with flying colors. Although in the great landslide of 1906 he won by 1600 votes, his normal majority is about 200, and in today's hardfought battle he beat A. Shirley Benn. 1985. 8540, Benn 7985.

Defeat has been predicted peren-mially for "Flonest John" in the last decade and Mr. Burns' friends were frightened this year. Since the most picturesque fighter in Westminster was sent : the House of Commons by the enthusiastic support of the working-men and Socialists of his home district and since he held positions of increased responsibility he has out-grown gradually his old radical ideas. The John Burns of today is a vastly different politician from the old John Burns who exhorted the workingmen in Trafalgar Square to rise against the police. He has become one of the most conservative of Liberals and is said to

be at heart a good citizen,
John Burns has so far outlived his
famous dictum that no man could honestly earn more than \$2000 yearly that he holds a \$10,000 position and is like-ly to be promoted to a \$25,000 post, although his style of living remains as nodest as ever.

"Honest John" Called Traitor.

"The Czar of Battersea," as some of the workingmen call him, has not hest-tated to refuse to listen to the demands of his old-time friends when he considered them unreasonable. He has op-posed the unemployed and has spoken plainly about workingmen's tendency toward improvidence and drink. While he has gained the respect of all parties in Parliament and is considered one of the ablest legislators, "traitor" and "renegade" are some of the mildest terms applied to him in the labor camp Shirley Benn made a strong tariff re form campaign and received much out side help, but "Honest John," in his fa miliar jacket and bowler-for he stil corns the ministerial hat and frock coat has been seen everywhere renewing acquaintance with old followers.

Ten thousand Durham miners marched into Gateshead to oppose J. Johnson, the labor candidate, for re-election. Johnson has been against them in the eight-hour act. On the way they attacked Marsley colliery, wrecked the offices and threw the books and furniture in the streets. Sir H. Kimber, the Unionist candidate for Wandsworth, the result in which will be announced tomorrow, had a disagree-able experience, being halted with mud and vegetables as he drove through the district.

A more serious affray occurred in Northwest Meath, Ireland, where a hos-tile crowd attacked the speakers, severe-ly injuring J. P. Philipps, Nationalist candidate for South Longford.

Liberals Are Jubilant.

Hundreds of automobiles, bedecked with the Unionist colors, purple and yellow, filled Battersea streets today, taking voters to the polls. Long lines of them were drawn up outside factories waiting for workmen. Benn's placards in windows outnumbered Burns' cards ten to one. The Socialist posters reminded the workingmen that John Burns had said that each of them spent shilling a we on drink. One of them accused him of taking soup which some outcast should have had when he visited the bread lin on the embankment. Another exhorted the voters to turn the "canting hypocrite out." Still another represented him in court suit labelled "The Gilded Popin-

Bands of children pareded with Burns' emblems on their banners, which said that, under protection, the father would have to rob the cat of its meat for his

Ovation Precedes Defeat.

Woolwich was another scene of excite ment. At this place the labor leader, Will Crooks, had a dramatic reception on his return from Australia on the eve of election. Crooks went about the streets followed by a great crowd. He was cheered everywhere and frequently stopped and made an impromptu speech from the steps of some house. One of his addresses was delivered, in front of the headquarters of his antagonist, Major W. A. Adams, Unionist, who looked on

from a window.

Numbers of Woolwich voters employed at the works of Vickers Sons & Maxim at Erith, a few miles out, were brought to town in automobiles to vote. Crooks was beaten by 200 votes, when in previous elections he defeated Major Adams by 2111.

The result was no surprise, for the government had turned out many labor-ers by reducing the work at Woolwich arsenal and they were sworn to get re-

Miners Riot at Colliers.

morning papers on the Unionist side concern themselves more with the personal victories at the polls than the general results, which are admitted to be scarcely up to expecta-

The Daily Graphic sees looming the danger of Socialism in the heavy poll-ings of the working class constitute encies which, it says, ought to serve as a lurid warning to the middle

Liberal papers, on the other hand, are jubilant and predict that the gov-ernment majority, while it will be smaller than in 1906, will be larger than Gladstone's in 1885.

The naval question had a great effect In the dockyard ports. Portsmouth gave the Unionists two gains, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and B. G. Falle being elected by huge votes.

Those chosen today include John Redmond, the leader of the Iris bNationalists, for Waterford City, and severe other. for Waterford City, and seven other Na-tionalists and J. J. Lonsdale, Unionists, for Mid-Armagh. These nine candidates

While the Irish Nationalists can be de-pended upon for a fight against the Lords pended upon the a light against the Lorus and for general purposes are counted as supporters of the Liberals, their attitude on the budget will depend entirely on the guarantees they received from the government regarding home rule. Ireland as a whole undopotedly is in favor of tariff reform as is evidenced by the fact that the Nationalists manufacturing of the large. the Nationalists membership of the lass Parliament refused to vote for the

Executor Burries to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—John G. Paxton, executor of the estate of Thomas L. Swope, Attorney John H. Atwood and Thomas Swope, nephew of the capitalist, abrived here today to confer with Professor Walter S. Haines and Dr. Ludwig

Brazilian Ambassador at Washington Passes Away.

TAFT CALLS AT EMBASSY

Diplomat Was Held in High Esteem at Washington, and Warship Will-Likely Convey Body to Southern Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Senor Joaquin washington, Jan. 17.—Senor Joaquin Nabuco, Brazilian Ambassador to Wash-ington, died today at the Brazilian Em-bassy here. He was 60 years old. The immediate cause of death is said to have been the rupture of an artery in the brain.

For several months the Ambassador has been in falling health, and ten days ago his allment was diagnosed as arteriosclerosis. He professed to feel much bet-ter this morning, but was soon over-taken by a sinking spell. While a priest was administering the last rites of the Catholic Church, the Ambassador passed

Within an hour after the Ambassador's death President Taft called at the Em-bassy in person to convey his condol-

Warship May Convey Body. Mr. Nabuco left a widow, two daughters

ind three sons.

It is expected the funeral will be held. at St. Mathew's Catholic Church in this city when high mass of requiem will be celebrated in the presence of President Taft, the Cabinet and the entire diplo-matic body. If precedents are followed, the body will be conveyed to Brazil in an American warship as an evidence of the esteem in which the Ambassador was

eld by this Government Ambassador Nahuco was a son of the late Senator Nahuco, chief of the Liberal party in Brazil during the reign of Dom Pedro H. Both his grandfather and his great-grandfather were Senators, so that he represented in the Brazilian parliament when he appared in the fourth of the property of the court of the property when he appared in the fourth of the party of the court of the property when he appared in the fourth of the party of th ment, when he entered it, the fourth gen-eration of his name, the only such in-stance under the empire.

Wrote on International Law.

For years he devoted himself in partia-ment to the abolition of slavery. Mr. Nabuco attached himself to the imperial dynasty in 1888, and risked all. On November 15, 1889, when the republic was proclaimed, he kept apart from the general movement that led both the monarchial parties to accept the new regime. He was the author of several books dealing with constitutional subjects and history, and in 1895 expressed a wish to reconcile himself with the republic. His proffer was immediately accepted. He served as Brazilian Minister to England. was president of the third international conference in Rio Janeiro in 1998, and was a member of The Hagpe Court of Arbitration. He came to Washington as Am bassador from Brazil May 24, 1995.

MOATWA INDIAN'S RISE IN LIFE , REMARKABLE.

Captured and Bartered as Boy. Henry Jackson Becomes Klamath "Cattle King."

KLAMATH FALLS, Jan. 12.-(Special) Henry Jackson, otherwise known as colup Loleta, Indian "cattle king" of the woods and make them run for their very Klamath Reservation, has arrived from San Francisco and other Southern points, eccompanied by two of his young daughtera. Mr. Jackson is one of the most distinguished Indians of his day and grouses interest wherever he is known, on account of his striking personal appearance and his exceptional history. His people, the Pitcairn or Moatwas, who inhabited the Pit River Valley, in North-eastern California, were a peace-loving tribe and suffered much at the hands of the aggressive Klamaths and Modocs, who made valids into the Pit River country raids into the Pit River country before the coming of the waits people and carried away the comely young women and children. These they kept in their own country or traded to the North-

ern tribes.

And so came Henry Jackson into the hands of the Klamaths 50 years ago, when he was 10 years old. After being bartered around for a time, he became the property of a sub-chief named Lelu, who be the tributh years old and who is still living, though very old and feeble, the last living chief who signed the great peace treaty with the Klamatha, Modoos and Snakes near Fort Klamath,

Made free as a result of the treaty, the Pt River slaves were adopted into the treaty tribes. Henry Jackson, then known as "Skedaddle," became a chore boy around Fort Klamath; then an agency farm laborer, a scout with the Oregon Volunteers in the Modoc war and an enlisted man under state authority. After the war he married a Klamath girl of a leading family, selected a good stock ranch and, through industry and thrift, built up a fine band of cattle and im-proved his ranch in modern style, with a good residence, ample barns and miles of good-fences.

COW CHASE IS THRILLING Quiet Village of Queens Stirred Over

Animal's Antics.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 14.-A chase for a wild cow, more thrilling than many a lion hunt in the jungles of Africa, has for the last three weeks been causing no end of excitement in the quiet village of Queens. The cow was caught on Friday

Madam Cow, a month ago, was one of the meekest of creatures grazing on the farm of George Rocckel, at Queens. But something went wrong with her about November 1. It is thought that she was either bitten by a stray dog or annoyed. either bitten by a stray dog or annoyed by some wicked youth.

As a result she one day jumped over the farm fence, and plunged into the

woods adjoining Belmont Park. There, from the mild animal of bygone days, she soon developed into a wild and flere beast. Every once in a while she would descend upon a group of children who were walking along the road near the



Agents for Best Trade Butterick Patterns

Lipnan-Wolfe's G

Special Feature Sale Today MEN'S AND WOMEN'S **UMBRELLAS**

-Unprecedented saving opportunity. The greatest gathering of Umbrella bargains go on sale this morning. Every style handle, every dependable material used in umbrella covering will be found at the greatest reductions of the year. Today at Special Feature Sale Prices.

\$2.50 Union Silk

-Women and Men's Union

Silk, black and colored, tape

edge, best frames, Directoire

Men's Umbrellas \$3.95

-Silk Umbrellas in all col-

ors, best imported frames in

a variety of one hundred dif-

ferent styles of imported

handles, in attachable and

and other choice handles.

\$5 Women's and

detachable handles.

\$1.25 Women's and Men's Umbrellas at 98c Umbrellas, Each \$1.95

-Women and Men's English Gloria, fast black, paragon frames, horn and imported wood handles.

\$3.50 Women's and Men's Umbrellas at \$285

-Black and colored silk, best imported frames, mounted with most up-todate handles.

\$6 Silk Umbrellas Clearance Price \$4.90

-All of our \$6.00 Umbrellas reduced. Black and colored silks; best frames; silver. gold and pearl combination handles; Directoire trimmed

\$7 Imp. Silk Umbrellas, Clear'nce \$5.85 -Black and Colored Imported Silk Umbrellas, spe-



lives. On Friday, after all other methods.

failed, a group of the town's most valuant huntsinen decided to shoot the animal. They went to the woods armed to kill. n. on Strangely enough, their shots seemed to have no effect. At last they tried strated to income of inco rope, and toward the rope they chased the cow. It had the desired effect and on reaching the rope unexpectedly, the cow fell headlong on the other side. The huntamen thereupon rushed upon her and sent many shots into her body, soon end-

All \$12 Umbrellas \$9.95

and Pearl.

Saves 25 OUNCES FOR Money 25 Worry

cod-fish are caught yearly on

the coast of Norway, from

All \$15 Umbrellas \$12.65

the livers of which we get Cod Liver Oil. Only the best of this oil is used by SCOTT & BOWNE in the production of their

celebrated Scott's Emulsion The skillful combination of

equalled in the world for building up the body. Druggists

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

this Oil with Hypophosphites

makes a food-medicine un-

At 25 Assorbylus was the most farnous poet of Gresce; Coloridge had finished the marvelous metrical form. The Ancient Mariner; Don John, of Austria, had won Lepanto and James Montgomery had written his best compositions.

To Our Visitors

FROM ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA AND THE INLAND EMPIRE

We Bid a Hearty Welcome

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