BURROWS JOINS ISSUE WITH BORAH

Michigan Senator Denies Evidence of Bribery in Lorimer Case Found.

WITNESSES NOT BELIEVED

Both Senators Analyze Evidnece and Reach Opposite Conclusions on Same Facts - Burrows Denounces White, Informer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-After almost washington, Jan. 18.—After almost a week of cessation, the Senate today remimed consideration of the case of Senator Lorimer. There were two speeches, one by Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, in support of the Illiam's Senator, and the other by Borah, of Maho, in opposition.

Burrows strongly commended the course of Lorimer in demanding an in-

Burrows strongly commended the urse of Lorimer in demanding an in-

restigation.
Borah declared that corruption has characterized the proceedings over since Lorimer had decided to become a candi-date for the Senate. Both addresses were sharply analytical

noth andresses were scarply analytical and both went at length into the testi-mony. Frequently they quoted the same statements of witnesses, but their deduc-tions were widely at variance. The speeches resembled each other in the fact specches resembled each other in the fact that both denounced the conduct of Representative White, whose statement in a Chicago newspaper led to the investigation, but, while Senator Borah contended for the probable truthfulness of his revelations as indicated by at porting circumstances, the Michigan Senator found nothing to sustain him or give credence to his exposition.

Debate Will Now Go Ahead.

The Burrows speech is the first that has been made in Lorimer's behalf. Many opposing Senators have been waiting for this presentation of the affirmative side of the case and it is believed the consideration will now proceed expeditionary. There are still many arguments to be heard before a vote can be reached.

There is absolutely no proof, direct of indirect, from which a legitimate interence could be drawn, that a single mem-

her of the General Assembly was cor-ruptly influenced to vote for Lorimer." said Burrows.

said Burrows.

After summarizing the testimony of mitnesses White, Link, Beckmeyer and Holislaw, Burrows declared that "it is obtious there is nothing in the statement of any one of them, or in the statement of all of them taken together, which would justify a conclusion that their testimony as to bribery is true or could be relied upon in a matter of even minor import. The labors of the committee." said Burrows, "were greatly lightened and the scope of the investigation materially cur-

he prosecution that it was not expected a connect Senator Lorimer with any acts White Severely Denounced.

tailed by the admission of counsel for

Dismissing the matter of the integrity of Lorimer, Burrows related the details of the inquiry into "the integrity of the election." The testimony of Charles A. White, a member of the Illinois Legislature, who wrote the first article in the Chicago Tribune on April 30, 1910, charg-ing bribery in the election of Lorimer, came in for severe denunciation by Bur-rows. He said: "Whatever impression the testimony of

White may make upon the Senate, t committee the conviction was irresistible that if he told the truth to the committee, he was devoid of all sense of honor or shame and was ready to make mer-chandles of his position, violate his of-fice, betray the people who trusted and elected him and barter his vote for anything to anybody who would bring to him personal gain."

BORAH'S REPORT IS NOVEL

(Continued From Flist Page.) ust be prepared to consider the proposition of a change with reference to the equal representation in the Senate. is said that the older states and the more nonulous states will not long subnit to equal representation if the old nethed of electing Senators is disposed of through amendment. The equal representation of the states cannot be taken away without the consent of all the states. There is scarcely any danger of such a change. At least, if there Is any such danger, it could neither be mented nor retarded by a change in the mode of electing Senators.

Relations Will Change.

"It is also said that the change in the method of electing Senators will operate to change the nature of the organization Government and of the relations which the states bear to the Federal Union and of the relations which the Senators bear to the states and to the people thereof. The Senators of a state would be just as theroughly representative of the state if elected by the people as they are when elected by the Legislature. In what possible way could the mode of choosing Senators change his re-lations to the state or people thereof? It might change his relations to certain interests and certain forces within the state, but if we are to suppose that a state consists of all the people and of all the interests, will be not still be its contative in every sense when his

"This amendment does not propose in any way to interfere with the funda-mental law save and except the method or mode of choosing the Senators. It will still be the duty of the Senator to see that the states respectively are not decided any of the rights to which they depled any of the rights to which they are justly entitled under our system of government. The change will consist in heinging him more thoroughly in touch with all the interests and all that makes up a great state, and that is certainly desired.

Argument Has Force.

'There is much force in the argument that the framework of our Government should be changed only after long described his subsequent disposal of the witness said, he placed the package in his studio, where it remained until the night following the explosition and consideration, are fathers exhibited no greater wisdom than when they provided against sudden changes of the framework of the Government. But in propositing this amendment, we are proposing a proposition which has been up for discussion for at least three-quartiers of a century. The subject has been before Congress session after session, it has met the approval of the first branch of Congress many times. It has received sectious discussion here upon different on cassoon by some of the ablest men who have occupied seats in the Senate. At least II states have declared in favor of the amendment or the principle. Is it not well to preserve in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, the pub-

lic opinion so long in ferming and so persistently maintained?

"It is believed that one of the great advantages to be gained by a change of the mode of electing Senators is that of leaving the state Legislatures free and unembarrassed to attend to the legislation which the interests of the state require. It is frequently true that a Senatorial election not only push-s aside all matters of local interest, in so far as the election of members to the Legislature ters of local interest, in so far as the election of members to the Legislature is concerned, but that it also occupies not only weeks, but sometimes months, or the entire session of the Legislature, to the great detriment of the state's public business. Not only is legislation which ought to be had not had, public interests which ought to be cared for are not cared for, but charges of bribery arise and scandal attaches to the entire law-making department of the state.

Equal Representation Aim.

The popular election of Senators would secure regular and equal representation in the Senate. During the last 20 years some 15 or 16 contests in different states have been carried on with such bitterness that the body charged with the duty of electing Senators proves powerless to perform its office. In several instances special sessions of the Legislature for the sole purpose of filling vacancies have ocsessions of the Legislature for the sole purpose of filling vacancies have oc-curred. A number of states have ac-ceded to vacancies, and thus have been deprived of their equal suffrage in the Senate. There would seem to be no reason why such a system should still be maintained in the face of the fact that long years of experience have shown that judgment and wisdom and cleanliness prevail on the part of the people in selecting by popular election their Governors and other important officials.

'at should not be overlooked either that the election of Senators by popular vote would not only leave the nomination and election of the members of the Legislature upon the simple issue of their fitness for that particular work, but it would place every candidate for the high place of Senator before the people, where his views and his relationship to the public interests of the state could be known and understood of all. There is nothing more important in the matter of selecting public officers than of having the candidate take into his confidence those whom he is to represent prior to the time that the certificate of election is issued. 'it should not be overlooked either

Public Should Be Heeded.

"Finally, we believe that some deference ought to be paid to public opinion. Public or popular opinion has taken hold of the subject and the demand for this change has been continued and persisient, distinct, pronounced, and imperative; in fact, it is almost unanimous among the great mass of the people. To yield to this demand is not to yield to passion or impulse, to inconsiderate judgment thastily formed, but it is yielding to that species of public opinion characterized by deliberation and judgment which is the basis of our institutions and the groundwork upon which we build under our form of gevernment. It cannot be said, if our theory of government is correct, that the judgment of the people thus formed and built up through the long process of years is to go unheeded. The idea which once prevailed that the people act in haste and with passion and without judgment is no lenger tenable in this age, in which the best literature of the land reaches almost every American home every morning, and in which the common citizen takes an interest almost commensurate with the leading public men of "Finally, we believe that some deferizen takes an interest almost commen-surate with the leading public men of

surate with the leading public men of 100 years ago.

"May we not safely say, therefore, that something is due to public opinion in this country of ours, and under our form of government? Will anyone doubt that in providing for the election of Senators by the Legislatures the fathers largely acquiesced in the prevailing opinions and customs of that day, as reflected in the records of history of those days? Are we not safe in accepting the universal opinion of this day as reflected in this universal demand for a change?"

INSURANCE COMPANY MUST PAY FOR BREAKING CONTRACT.

Jury Awards \$35,000 for Commission He Would Have Earned if Contract Not Canceled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 .- (Special.) George S. Kimball, a life insurance agent, was awarded damages in the sum of \$35,000 by a jury in the United States Circuit Court today against the Continental Life Insurance & Investment Company of Utah for breach of contract. Kimball had already collected from the company \$69,000 commissions on policies written by him under the contract, and the \$35,000 awarded today was as damages for commissions that would have earned had the contract

remained in force.

The evidence was that the company The evidence was that the company entered into a contract with Kimball in February, 1904, by the terms of which Kimball was to write \$10,000,000 of life insurance policies within five years. During the first II months of the life of the contract Kimball had 12 assist-ants in the field and wrote policies to the amount of \$5,068,500, collecting from company commissions in the sum

of: \$69,000 Then the president and secretary of the company notified Kimball in writ-ing that they had cancelled the con-tract. Kimball thereafter filed a suit tract. Elimball thereafter filed a suit in the United States Circuit Court asking for \$30,000 damages for the breach of contract, that sum being the commissions that he expected to earn during the remainder of the life of the contract, had it remained in force.

The case will be taken on appeal to will be taken on appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Ap-

BURKE TELLS OF DYNAMITE

Doctor Says Explosive Was in Studio After Wrecking of Tent.

ANTA HOSA, Cal., Jan. 18.—Taking the stand in fils own behalf today, Dr. Willard P. Burke, charged with having Williard P. Burke, charged with having dynamited the tent-house in which Lu Etta Smith was sleeping with her child, told how he had procured a package of dynamite at his Maneka Peak mine on December 20, 1909, and described his subsequent disposal of the explosive.

SATISFIES NO ONE

Senator Carter's Committee Document Reflects Enmity for Newell.

HARDLY ANYTHING PRAISED

Tardy Finding of Group Which Inspected Projects at Government's Expense Recall Farce as Plan to Boost Carter.

BY HARRY J. BROWN. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 15 .- As a result of a tour, made at Government expense and extending over nearly three months in the Summer and Fall of 1909, the Senate committee on irrigation finally has drafted a report which is of practically

This tour of inspection was more or less of a farce from the first. Only two or three Senators on the committee visited all the projects; seldom were there more than five members together at any one time; and in consequence the full committee has at no time been in a position to sit intellignetly on the various questions presented, for, although a very large volume of testimony taken by the committee has been printed for the exclusive use of the committee, hardly a member has gone through this hardly a member has gone through this mass of evidence. Senator Carter, of Montana, chair-

mass of evidence.

Senator Carter, of Montana, chairman of the committee, was responsible for the trip. It was he who proposed it and secured the pecessary authority of the Senate. And Carter wanted his Senatorial friends to travel with him through Montana, making speeches and meeting the people, for he knew full well that, if the Senators were called upon to speak while in Montana, they could not do otherwise than speak favorably of the honorable chairman of the committee, and the honorable chairman at that time as now, being a candidate for re-election, needed all the indorsements he could get. In this surmise Carter was not wrong, for members of the committee who went with him through Montana were profuse with their Senatorial bouquets, and the listening throngs were given to underlistening throngs were given to under-stand that Carter was one of the "best

Committee Members Scatter.

Similar speeches were made in other states, but not so frequently, for after the committee had finished its "inspec-tion" of the Montana projects, its mem-bers began to scatter. However, a bers began to scatter. However, a good deal of "taffy" was handed out to good deal of "taffy" was handed out to the people who gathered to hear learned talks on irrigation, and the fragment of the committee proceeded on the favorite Senate plan of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." Carter, chairman of the irrigation committee, has long "had it in" for Di-rector Newell, of the Reclamation Serv-ice, and he has today. So when it came to writing the committee report (and Carter has been at work on this task for over a year), the chairman of the comdoubt that in providing for the election of Senators by the Legislatures the fathers largely acquiesced in the prevailing opinions and customs of that day, as reflected in the records of history of those days? Are we not safe in accepting the universal opinion of this day as reflected in this universal demand for a change?"

KIMBALL GETS DAMAGES

KIMBALL GETS DAMAGES

INSURANCE COMPANY MUST PAY

extent of work that has been under-taken and accomplished; it gives no idea of the vast desert that has been idea of the vast desert that has been and is being reclaimed; no idea of the vast sums of money expended, the homes built, the settlement resulting etc. The report is absolutely valueless. The most it does is to criticise what are regarded by Carter as errors of administration, every one of which has ministration, every one of which has been corrected by Secretary Ballinger

Report Not Satisfactory.

The Carter report will not satisfy anybody; it will not enlighten the pub-lic; it does not open the way to any fulic; it does not open the way to any future reforms; it does not even furnish
ground, which some had expected, for
demanding the removal of Director
Newell (so much desired by Carter),
for it falls specifically to fix the blame
for past errors. In point of fact, the
report simmers down to a rather severe
criticism of ex-Secretaries Hitchcock
and Garfield, and to a complaint that not
enough money has been spent in Montana. And for this kind of a report and Garfield, and to a complaint that the condensity maney has been spent in Montana. And for this kind of a report thousands of dol'ars have been taken from the contingent fund of the Senate. The report is inclined to be critical of the Reclamation Service for its striking independence, and points out that during the administration of Secretaries Hitchcock and Garfield the recommendations of the service were merely approved by the head of the Interior Department in a perfunctory manner, the Secretary having no information as to what the Reclamation Service was doing other than that furnished him by the service itself. The two immediate predecessors of Mr. Ballinger are criticised for their laxness in this respect, and for their personal lack or knowledge or understanding of reclamation work.

lack or knowledge or understanding of reclamation work.

The committee report criticises the adoption of a number of projects that reclaimed land wholly or largely in private ownership. "The most cursory examination of the reclamation act." says the report. "will leave no doubt, even in the mind of a layman, that it was the plain intent of Congress to provide for the reclamation of public lands in order to prepare the same for settlement. It is hard to devise any theory of construction by which the law could be tortured into a commission to the Secretary of the Interior to use the reclamation fund to reclaim use the reclamation fund to reclaim large bodies of land wholly in private ownership; indeed, the constitutional power to embark in such an enterprise is very questionable.

Private Lands Bettered.

ment of the agricultural possibilities of the country. Under such a plan the Government would be charged with the simple task of maintaining the reservoir, and full return for the construction and maintenance of the same should be secured by selling the stored water in bulk to irrigation districts, leaving to the people the task of distributing and using it for beneficial purposes." The committee strongly urges the passage of the pending Warren bill, authorizing the sale of surplus water from Government reservoirs.

The committee reports three projects constructed by the Reclamation Service as doubtful, the Garden City project in Kansas, on which there is not an acre of public land; the Hondo project in New Mexico, which embraces only 240 acres of public land, and the Klamath project in Oregon and California. The committee also criticises the purchase of existing rights on the Orland project, California, and the Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Maintenance Cost Too Great.

Maintenance Cost Too Great.

Another feature of the report conveys Another feature of the report conveys the impression that too much money is being expended by the Reclamation Service on maintenance of projects. The report indicates that too many employes are kept on a project after the work of construction is finished. "One work of construction is finished." practical man familiar with irrigation, assisted by one office man and two assisted by one office man and two ditch riders, should be entirely competent to look after the needs of a project embracing not to exceed 100,000 acres of land," says the report. The committee thinks that the land-owners will be sufficiently interested in keeping up and protecting their canals to lend

be sufficiently interested in keeping up and protecting their canals to lend whatever assistance such a corps of Government men may need. The Reclamation Service is criticised at some length because its engineers, during the early days, gave offhand es-timates of the probable cost of projects, timates of the probable cost of projects, and those estimates proved to be too low. There have been many complaints from settlers who are now required to pay a higher price for water than they were led to believe would be imposed when the work started. While it is admitted that no one but the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to an mitted that no one but the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to announce the actual charge that will be made for water, the committee thinks the engineers should either give accurate estimates or none at all. They cite an instance where the estimate of an engineer was \$30 per acre, and the present estimate is \$42.50 per acre. The committee admits that the land-owners committee admits that the land-owners are bound to pay the price fixed by the Secretary, and cannot take refuge be-

Secretary, and cannot take refuge behind any rough estimate of an engineer of the Reclamation Service.

Admitting that demonstration farms on Government projects are very desirable, the committee fails to find any authority of law for expending any part of the reclamation fund on such farms. They should be maintained entirely at the expense of the Department of Agriculture, it is held.

As to the size of farm units, the committee says: "All things considered, the department is to be complimented upon the success thus far at-

mented upon the success thus far at-tained in establishing the farm units, but in special cases it may be found necessary to increase or diminish acre-age heretofore prescribed." This is the nearest approach to commendation of the Reclamation Service that is con-tained in the whole report.

SENATE GETS DOZEN BILLS Provision for Working Convicts on

Roads Offered by Carson. STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 18. -(Special.)-Twelve bills were intro-duced in the Senate this afternoon.

They are:

S. B. 70, by Howerman—Providing that bankers and banking companies cannot invest money in certain corporation stocks.

S. B. 71, by Selling—Providing for the office of public examiner to examine the conduct of public offices and officers.

S. B. 72, by Carson—Providing that inmates of Jails and penitentiaries shall work on public roads.

S. R. 73, by Malarkey—Increasing powers of reliread commission to extend to public utilities. of railread community.

of railread community.

S. B. 74, by Hawley—Providing for an Oregon State Medical Examining Board, and amending the veterinary act.

S. B. 75, by Miller—Placing the State Printer on a flat salary.

S. B. 76, by Barrett, of Umatilla—Authorising county courts to issue bonds for thorising county courts to issue bonds for thorizing county course from the game road building.
S. B. 77, by Chase—Amending the game S. B. 77, by Chase—Amending the game in relation to ducks, for Coos, Curry laws in relation to ducks, its laws in relation to ducks, its and Lake Counties.

S. B. 78. by Judiciary Committee—Substitute for S. B. 23. amending law in relation to election ballots.

S. B. 79. by Albee, by request—Creating Chihuahua, which has been tied up several Naval Militia.

Oregon Naval Militia. Prohibiting shootstruction of bridges by rebels, is still struction of bridges have S. B. So, by Meer and swan in certain pre-scribed counties.
S. B. Sl. by revision of laws committee substitute for S. B. 34, naming terms of court in Second Judicial District.

PARDON WITH SUPREME COURT

Bill Abolishing Death Penalty Will Carry Restrictions.

STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 13. STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 18.

— (Special.) — Chairman Malarkey, of the Senate judiciary committee, says that a substitute bill, if passed, probably will be reported for Patton's bill to abolish capital punishment. The substitute bill will abolish capital punishment, but will carry an added clause providing for a restriction of the pardening nower. Under the proposed plan doning power. Under the proposed plan the question of pardons will be placed largely with the Supreme Court, although the Governor will still sign the

Whenever new evidence is found, attorneys for the one desiring the par-don will present it to the Supreme Court and that tribunal will pass upon it and hand down an opinion.

The Governor will be unable to sign the pardon unless it is sanctioned by an opinion of the court.

Fund Bills Barred February 7. STATE CAPITOL, Salem, Or., Jan. 18. -(Special.)-In a resolution in the House today, Mahoney of Morrow, pro-poses that no bill carrying an approposes that no bill carrying an appro-priation shall be introduced in the Legislature subsequent to February 7.

Monument dealers from Oregon, Idaho and Washington will assemble in Port-land Thursday and Friday, January 26 and 27, to consider trade topics. It is the annual meeting of the Northwest-

NERVES Scott's Emulsion

the same as babies. Babies can't take care of themselves, nor can nerves.

Babies cry for attention-so do nerves. Probably both are halfstarved for proper nourishment.

Give them SCOTT'S EMULSION.

Clearance Sale

TEN'S Suits, Trousers, Overcoats, Shirts and Furnishings of every sort, reduced heavily in price.

YOUNG MEN'S Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Etc., cut in price way below the regular quotations.

BOYS' Knickerbocker Suits, Shirts, Waists, Etc., all reduced heavily in price from the Regular Figures.

ADIES' Suits, Coats, Sweater ADIES Suits, Coasy price re-Suits, Etc., all at heavy price re-ductions. This season's goods.

I do not add "VALUES" because the word has come to be meaningless, or worse. The Regular Goods are all Reduced from the Regular Prices.

BEN SELLING

LEADING CLOTHIER Morrison and Fourth

ern Retail Monument Dealers' Associa- Politico of the district, is now confined | the Federal officers and in many states tion. E. M. Thayer, president, of Seattle, will preside and there will be a report by H. J. Blaesing, the delegate to the National convention at Rochester, N. Y. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Belvedere. There will be a banquet Friday evening, January 27.

NAVARRO AGAIN CUT OFF Mexican Rebels Burn Bridges and Take Town of Sahuaripa.

Politico of the district, is now confined in the state prison at Hermosillo for having surrendered without resistance, and troops have been sent from Hermosillo to attempt to retake the town. Part of the force of Colonel Talamantes, late of the Mexican regular army, who is now leading the rebels in Sonora, captured the town.

Panchers on the Texas side report Ranchers on the Texas side report that the revolutionists come to the

Texas side at will and are robbing and stealing from Texans. Charles Dean was robbed of practically everything on his place.

Prisoner's Sentence Is Protection. KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Jan. 18 .gulty to the charge of forgery in connection with the swindling of the American Bank and Trust Company out marooned today. Several bridges have been burned, and General Navarro again is isolated from Chihuahua.

Sahuaripa, Sonora, has been captured serve two years and be under parole by the rebels. Alfredo Encinas, Jefe Sonora, has been captured by the other 18. York is wanted both by the rebels.

for alleged crimes, but this sentence, while giving him his liberty after two years will protect him from them.

One Candidate in Iowa Withdraws. DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 18 .- The

ithdrawal of G. A. Feely from the Senatorial race in Iowa today will serve to distribute the votes of seven members among the eight remaining candidates who are enmeshed in the deadlock of the Dolliver Senatorial succession which began yesterday and which promises to last indefinitely. were only incidental changes in the (Special.) - Thaddens York pleaded vote today as compared with yesterday.

For Ln Grippe Coughs and Stuffy Colds

Portland's Greatest Sanitarium EXHIBITION FREE RADIUM

Only one likely ever to be seen in Portland, actually worth \$10,000, will be given at this Sanitarium, third floor, Rothchild Bldg. on Saturday evening, Jan. 21, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. This is for adults only-for those interested in this great modern remedy-and not for children or mere curiosity seekers

> We Have \$10,000 Worth of Electrical Appliances We Have \$10,000 Worth of Radium with which to CURE THE MOST DIFFICULT DISEASES

THE ONLY INSTITUTION ON THE PACIFIC COAST EM-PLOYING THE WONDERFUL RADIUM IN ITS PRACTICE

We have been four years in Portland, uring diseases and equipping this Santorium. We have been four years colecting together every modern theracute instrument to be found in America and Europe, and PROVEN OF HIGHEST ALIUE in the cure of human aliments to have been four years in this city ONVINCING people there is something exter than drues and knives for the ure of diseases and knives for the ure of diseases and knives for the ure of diseases and today we begin to itvettise our advantages to the thought now, in the beginning, let us anounce the fact that this is not a quack you quack shop. Its patrons are the configuration of the proposed of the configuration of the cure of human aliments the configuration of the cure of human aliments the configuration of the cure of the cure of human aliments and transfer of the configuration of the configuration of the cure of human aliments the count of the configuration of the cure of human aliments the count of the cure of human aliments the count of the configuration of the cure of human aliments the cure of human aliments the count of the cure of human aliments and transfer of the configuration of the cure of human aliments the cure of human aliments and transfer of we have been four years in Portland, curing diseases and equipping this Sanatorium. We have been four years collecting together every modern therapeutic instrument to be found in America and Europe, and PROVEN OF HIGHEST VALUE in the cure of human aliments. We have been four years in this city CONVINCING people there is something better than drugs and knives for the cure of diseases and today we begin to advertise our advantages to the thousands of Oregonian readers who could not possibly know of us in any other way. But now, in the beginning, let us announce the fact that this is not a quackery or quack shop. Its patrons are the server of or quack shop. Its patrons are the server of the city of Portland. By this is messni the RESPECTABLE element of the city. Some are rich and others are poor—made so, many of them, by agonising and praise us to their friends. We do say it candidly that, unless the patient is so wasted away that death is already foreclosing its mortgage, WE KNOW OF

American School of Naturopathy, New American School of Electropathy,
New York School of Electropathy,
Waverly, N. Y.
The Chicago E.
Pitzor's School of Suggestive Therapeuties, St. Louis, Mo.
National College of Electro Therapeuties, Lima, Ohlo.

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We'll have something more to say that Watch for our ad in next Monday's Oregonian. will interest you.