NOOL CONFEREES ALMOST AGREED

La Follette's Supporters Firm for 30 Per Cent; Underwood Would Compromise.

CLASSES ARE READJUSTED

Free List Bill, With Corn and Lemone Eliminated, in Fair Way to Settlement-Cotton Bill Unlikely to Succeed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A meeting of the full committee of the two houses in conference on the wool and free list is called for tomorrow. La Follette and Representative Under-wood, who constitute the working subwood, who constitute the working of committee of that organization, were apart tonight only to the extent of 2½ per cent on raw wood, and there was a fair prospect that they would bridge this narrow chasm before tomorrow's meeting.

Morrow's meeting.

Underwood was willing to go to 27½
per cent on ordinary raw wool and Mr.
La Foliette was willing to come down
to 20 per cent. La Foliette agreed
to abandon the classification of raw
wool in his bill, which took many of
the coarser long wools from the secord class in the Payro-Aldreh law the coarser long wools from the sec-ond class in the Payne-Aldrich law and placed them in the first class. The effect of this concession is equivalent to a material reduction on these wools and a lowering of the average rates in the La Pollette bill.

La Pollette's Supporters Stubborn. La Fellette said that if his present supporters would agree, he would com down to 19 per cent on raw wool, but he found that they would not, and re-turned to his original proposition of 20

per cent.
There will be little difficulty about There will be little difficulty about agreeing on the free list bill if Underwood's wish for another Senate vote on the House bill is refused. With a modification eliminating corn from the incoming free list, the Senate amendments will be accepted and the Senate will decline to retain the House addition placing lemons on the free list. Underwood, as chairman from the House ways and means committee, called the Democratic members of that body together for a long conference this afternoon and after a vigorous consideration of the whole situation they indorsed his attitude in confer-

Underwood Plan Will Fail.

Underwood wanted to report a disa-greement on the free list bill, in the hope that the Senate would recede from its amendments, which he thought possible in view of the fact that the original House bill failed in the Sen-

ate by a tie vote.

If this request is presented it will fail, the Senate conferees, including Senator Lo Fullette and the two Democratic members, were among the op-ponents of the House measure. La Follette has made on offset to Underwood's proposition. He desires

Underwood's proposition. He desires to include informally in any agreement that may be made an understanding that there shall be a vote on the House cotton bill in the course of the present session. He has been assured that the Democrats will interpose no dilater the Democrats will not supplied the hospitals felt a shortage of ice and other supplies. The temper of the strikers appeared ugity today, and scenes of violence increased. Throughout the East End clashes were frequent wherever attempts were made to move a wagon. The men would intervene and, brushing aside the inadequate police squads, overturn the wagons and scatter their loads in the gutter. Police charges

the disposition of the wool and free list hills as to make a ballot impracticable before the close of the session. La Foliette's anxiety is due to the fact that he and his fellow "pro-gressives" desire to use the cotton bill as a vehicle for amendments carrying lower dudlies on steel, rubber, sugar, etc. They believe they will get the etc. They believe they will get the

ROAD MUST PAY ESTATE

Damages Awarded When North Three-Cornered Fight Is On for Of-Bank Track Cuts Off Land.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 10 .- (Spe cial.)—In a decision handed down to-day the Supreme Court affirms the

day the Suprement of the Clark County Superior judgment of the Clark County and County Superior judgment of the Clark County and County Superior of the estate of O. M. Seward, deceased, damages in the sum of 1858, against the Spokane, Portland & Scattle Railway.

This amount is to pay for damage to property ansed by the laying of the tracks of the company along the streets of Vancouver, which later aftered to quarters.

The first business session of the control of th which shut off access to the prop-erty owned by Seward. The appel-lant contended the action should have been started by the deceased, but the Supreme Court holds all parties interested were represented and affirms the

FAY KING NOT TO SOAR Young Woman's Parents Forbid Her

Proposed Balloon Trip.

Fay King, whose intention to make

Fay King, whose intention to make a balloon ascension with Tiny Broadwick at the Caks was announced yesterday, is not going to soar. Several important reasons have developed which make such a feat on the part of the young woman impossible. In the first place the advance story spoiled it all. It called the attention of the young artist's parents to the feat contemplated by their daughter, and both father and mother emphatically set their parental feet down and announced that no such action would be permitted. Miss Fay is an only daughter.

Then Miss King happened to be at the Oaks yesterday when Miss Broad-wick experienced a narrow escape and that influenced Miss King to change her mind about ballooning.

ERROR MAY COST FARM Idaho Man Overlooks Failure

Test His Property.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Aug. 10.—(Special.)
—An oversight and the interpretation
of the Idaho statutes by the Supreme
Court of this state may cost John M. Fix, a wealthy capitalist, ploneer mer-chant and land owner of Lewiston, idaho, a farm valued at \$20,000, in Latah County, by reason of a fax cer-

Mr. Fix is a heavy taxpayer, and in 1887, when he pash his taxes for that year, falled to examine his receipts to see that every piece of his large holdings was properly described and listed. As a result one of his most valuable farms was overlooked, and the follow-

ng year, in July, the farm was sold by the county for delinquent taxes, amounting to \$70 and costs, making the total about \$100, to H. N. Gray, of

amounting to said and color, and the total about \$100, to H. N. Gray, of Potiatch, Idaho.

The laws of Idaho provide that after the expiration of is mouths after the sale of property for delinquent taxes by the county, the individual buying it in may apply for and receive a tax deed, after which time he is entitled

deed, after which time he is entitive to possession of the premises.

Fellowing out this provision of the law, Mr. Gray applied for and received from County Assessor Emmitt J. Gemmill a tax deed from Latah County, and sought possession of the premises. This was the first time that Mr. Fix had received notice of the fact that his farm was claimed by another party, notwithstanding he had for many years previous to 1907 and every year since then paid the taxes. He was surprised to find upon examination of his receipts that this farm had been overlooked for that year.

Mr. Gray now demands \$7500 for a quit claim deed to Mr. Fix.

Recently the Supreme Court of Idaho held in the case of S. R. H. McGowan and George G. Pickett vs. D. S. Elder that a tax deed secured in a similar manner conveyed a good title to the purchaser of a tax sale certificate, providing everything was regular and in

viding everything was regular and in conformity with law in the assessment, advertising and sale of such property

for delinquent taxes.

Mr. Fix refused to pay Mr. Gray \$7500 and has instructed his attorneys to take the matter into the courts for

STRIKE CAUSES FAMINE

TROOPS OUT IN LIVERPOOL; READY IN LONDON.

Carmen Prevent Delivery of Food Supplies and Decaying Stores Threaten City's Health.

LONDON, Aug. 10 .- Troops were sent to Liverpool today to aid the police in suppressing strike riots, and others were held in readiness at Aldershot for amediate service in London. Disturbances continued in both cities, but were perhaps the most serious in Liverpool.

perhaps the most serious in Liverpool, where the soldiers were pelted with stones and brickbats. The troops, however, by strategy, succeeded in enabling the police to clear the streets near the railway station and effect the clearance of provision trains and partially relieving the impending famine.

The striking fish porters at Billingsgate won every point for which they contended and returned to work. This was the only ray of light in the situation. Hundreds of railroad carmen quit and their pickets successfully prevented the hauling of goods. Their effort

and their pickets successfully prevented the hauling of goods. Their effort to tis up all London traffic, it is feared, will be successful, and will place the city nearer to actual famine than it ever has been before.

The public health is threatened by the effluvia arising from vast quantities of decaying perishable food products. All the consignment of fresh fruit from the United States on the steamer Minnehaha will be a total loss. There is such a shortage in the supply There is such a shortage in the supply of petrol that the number of motor cars dwindled by half, and motor boats and taxicabs must soon quit business

The only traffic passing without fear of interference was that of vans carof interference was that of vans car-rying hospital stores. These were la-beled with Red Cross signs, with a per-mit from the strike committee explain-ing that they must not be interfered with. Until this system of identifica-tion was adopted, the hospitals felt a shortage of ice and other supplies.

were made every few minutes, but with little effect

ARMY OF PHILIPPINES OPENS SESSION IN DETROIT.

fice of Commander of Spanish War Order.

DETROIT. Aug. 10.—Delegates to the annual reunion of the Army of the Philippines arrived today and were as-

candidate to head the organization next year, if the order of seniority is fol-lowed, but the friends of S. W. Karling. of Kansas City, and of Melville W. Mc-Manus of Detroit, are trying to break this precedent and elect their favorities to the position.

OREGON VETERANS INTERESTED

2d Regiment One of Those Which Played Part in Battle of Manila.

CHICAGO, Ang. 10.—Among the regiments which served in the Philippines during the Spanish War and which participated in the battle of Manila, August 13, 1898, were the Thirteenth Minnesota, First North Dakota, First South Dakota, First North Dakota, Astor Battery, First California, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvanta, First California Heavy Artillery, Utah Light Artillery, First Colorado Infantry and Nevada Cavairy, besides several regiments of regular troops.

A feature of the encampment is ex-

A feature of the encampment is ex-pected to be a reunion of the veterans of the Astor Battery and the Thirteenth Minnesota, which organizations were conspicuous in the battle by reason of the fact that after the Spanish had captured the guns of the artillerymen, the Minnesota regiment made a bayonet charge in which the pieces were re-

GOMPERS ADDS PROTEST

Higher Postal Rates Will Kill Labor Publications, He Says.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—When President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, appeared today before the commission to investigate secondclass mail matter, he speke on behalf of the publications of his organization and kindred bodies.

These periodicals, he explained, were deventional in character and were de-

Material Reductions Made in Charges From Atlantic to Intermountain Points.

FIVE ZONES ARE DEFINED

Carriers Engaged in Transcontinental Traffic Are Requested to Establish Rates Fixed, by November 15, 1911.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- Formal orters in the Pacific Coast freight rate cases, supplementing the decisions ren dered two weeks ago, were issued today by the Interstate Commerce Com-

Material reductions in both class and odlty freight rates are made from Atlantic Coast points of origin to inter-Rocky Mountain cities—Spokane, Reno Phoenix and others similarly situated -although the carriers are permitted on account of water competition to exact rates somewhat less to Pacific Coast terminals than to the intermedi-

The orders issued today define ex-plicitly the rates indicated in the opin-ions as reasonable, and request the carriers engaged in transcontinental traffic to establish the rates fixed by the Commission on November 15, 1911.

Five Zones Provided.

To insure a construction of the long and short haul provision of the law the Commission divides the United States into five zones, as follows:

Zone 1—All territory lying west of a line called line No. 1, which extends in a general southerly direction from a point immediately east of Grand Portage, Minn. southerly along the northwestern shore of Lake Superior to a point immediately east of Superior, Wis.; thence southerly to the intersection of the Arkansas and Oklahoma state line; thence along the Kansas state line; thence along the Kansas City Southern Railway to the Gulf of

Mexico.

Zone 2—All territory lying east of Line No. 1 and west of a line called No. 2, which begins at the Canadian boundary immediately west of Cockburn Island, in Lake Huron; passes westerly through the Straits of Mackinaw, southerly through Lake Michigan to Paducah, Ky., thence southerly to the Gulf of Mexico.

Zone 3—All territory lying east of line No. 2, and north of a line extending from Norfolk, Va., to Paducah, Ky., and west of line No. 3 from Buffalo. N. Y., to Wheeling, W. Va., and thence along the Ohlo River to Huntington, W. Va.

Zone 4-All territory east of line No. 3 and north of the Norfolk-Paducah

Zone 5—All territory lying south of the Norfolk-Paducah line and east of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, known as

southeastern territory. Distinctions Are Made.

The railways are not permitted to exact higher commodity charges from points in zone 1 to intermediate points than to Pacific Coast terminals. From than to Pacific Coast terminals. From points in zone 2 permission is granted to charge commodity rates to points intermediate to Pacific terminals 7 per cent higher than to the terminals; from zone 3, 15 per cent higher and from zone 4, 25 per cent higher. No order is made as to the rates from zone 5. is made as to the rates from zone 5:

The order in the Spokane rate case, which affects the rates not only to Spokane, but also to Walla Walla, Wash, and La Grande, Baker City and Pendleton, Or., follows precisely the principles and rates laid down in the long and short haul order, the differentials of 7, 15 and 25 per cent in favor of Pacific terminals being maintained. In the Salt Lake City case, which involves the rates on both classes and commodities to all Utah points from and to Chicago, the Commission directs that the first-class rates shall not exceed \$2.45, from and to Mississippi River points, \$2.27; from and to Mississippi River points, \$2.27; from and to Mississippi lower. is made as to the rates from me

Rates on hundreds of articles described as commodities not included in classifications are fixed between the same points, specific charges in cents per hundred pounds being named by the Commission. In every instance the rate fixed is lower than the existing rate, the percentage of reduction vary-ing according to the particular com-modity affected. The reduction ranges

modity affected. The reduction ranges from about 4 per cent to as much, in a few instances, as 30 per cent. All the rates prescribed will become affective on November 15, 1911.

It is expected by the Commission that an effort may be made by the carriers to enjoin its orders in these cases. If that effort should be successful, the effect date of the orders would be postponed until the courts shall have passed on the case.

PAROLED FORGER IS HELD

George Thompson, Released by Governor West, Passes Bad Check.

SALEM, Or. Aug. 10.—(Special.)—
Passing a forged check on a Salem
business man for \$15, George Thompson, paroled by Governor West, duplicated his old system of forgery and
was arrested about midnight tonight by
the police. He told Frank Collins, on
whom he passed the check, a story of
an invalid mother which moved Collins
to honor the paper without identification. A. A. Moore was the name signed
to the check, presumably that of the
priest of the local Catholic church.

MEDFORD POLICE ROUSED Raid to Be Made on Jungle in Hope

of Driving Out Thieves.

MEDFORD. Or., Aug. 10.—(Special.)
—To clean out the "Jungle," as the brush along Bear Creek is called, Medford police are planning an organized raid. Continual thefts in Medford have forced the issue with the officers, the latest being the robbery of a department store of \$100 worth of clothing.

The same store was robbed of \$1000 worth of goods not long ago. The robbers entered the place by prying open the windows with pieces of iron.

DAM REBUILDING BEGINS

Booth-Kelly Mill at Springfield to Be Reopened, Is Belief.

SPRINGFIELD, Or. Aug. 10,-(Spa-cial)-Persistent rumors are in circu-

lation in this city that the Booth-Kelly sawmill, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, will be reconstructed within a year. A crew of men began work today rebuilding the parts of the mill dam and floodgates that were de-

mill dam and floodgates that were destroyed by the fire.

A prominent timber owner and mill operator of San Francisco declared today that if the Booth-Kelly Company did not construct this mill within a year some other company would. This mill was operated most efficiently of the four mills of the company in Lane County. Its entire waste product being ntilized by the Oregon Power Company ms fuel. Any surplus was taken by dealers of Springfield and Eugene, who are now obliged to ship wood 20 or 30 miles into the twin cities.

The Oregon Power Company is furnished with, several hundred cords of wood monthly now by rail shipment at a great increase of cost over the 50-foot conveyor system previously used. A mill in this location has 100 years cut back of it.

cut back of it.

The Booth-Kelly Company is carefully holding all of its best men, who would not be needed if the mill was not

FOOD EXPERT NOT CLASSED AMONG "OUR PEOPLE."

SNUB TO WILEY POINTED

Secretary Wilson's Letter Ignores Chief Chemist on Important Department Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10,-Further evidence of the lonesome position oc cupied by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in the Department of Agriculture brought out today in the hearing before the House investigating committee in the examination of Dr. F. L. Dunlap, associate chemist of the de-

Chairman Moss submitted a letter written by Secretary Wilson in March, 1910, to Ira Remsen, chairman of the Remsen referee board, in which Mr. Dunlap and Solicitor McCabe are specifically referred to as "our people" on the Board of Food and Drug Inon the Board of Food and Drug in-spection. This board consists of three members, Dr. Wiley being the third. Secretary Wilson's letter inclosed a letter from Dr. Taylor, another mem-ber of the board, asking if he would be permitted to use certain unreported experiments as testimony in the suit against the benzoate of soda section of the Indiana state pure food law. "I shall leave this matter entirely with you," Secretary Wilson wrote. "If you think it wise (and I am not able

with you, 'Secretary Wilson wrote.' If you think it wise (and I am not able to say that it is not wise) to let Professor Taylor go ahead, we will tell him so. It might, perhaps, he better to have all your report come out at once, but this is an important case with an important bearing on your previous action regarding bensoate of soda. I want to be advised by you and I am altogether likely to take your advice. I shall consult with our people on the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, that is, Dunlap and Mc-Cabe, but I must say that in this case your advice will have more weight with me than that of all the others put together."

Dr. Dunlap testified that in Dr. Wiley's absence he had prepared the memorandum in the Dr. Rusby case, uson which Dr. Wiley was charged with having violated the law in hiring a scientific expert. He admitted that he had taken no occasion to bring the case to Dr. Wiley's attention when Dr. Wiley returned to Washington.

MONETARY COMMISSION CRITI-CISED IN SENATE.

Elimination of ex-Members of Congress, Saving \$82,500 a Year, Proposed as Remedy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- A vigorous attack on the National Monetary Como fwhich ex-Senator Aldrich. of Rhode Island, is chairman, was made in the Seenate today in the course of the discussion of the bill introduced by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, calling on the commission to make its final report to Congress by December next, after which it would be dissolved. Senator Cummins charged the com-

which it would be dissolved.

Senator Cummins charged the commission with unnecessary extravagance and with delaying a report on the result of its investigations, and Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, asserted that, from both a partisan and National standpoint, the original appointment of the commission was a mistake.

Senator Heyburn, a member of the commission, acknowledged that the body had probably had been extravagant. To remedy this, he said, he would offer an amendment discontinuing at once the saiaries of those members of the commission who are now in Congress. This would reduce the expenses of the commission by 182,500 a year, as 11 of the 13 members of the committee are former members of Congress. Active members of Congress who also are on the commission receive no compensation.

Senator Burton expressed the opinion, however, that the commission should be continued, because, he said, it would not be able to make a complete report by the next session, and because of future financial questions upon which it will be able to give valuable advice. He said he would offer an amendment to have a report made January 19 next. Senator Newlands, of Nevada, enumerated several special financial questions upon which he wanted the commission to report, including the advisability of preventing National banks from depositing any portion of their resources required by law in other banks. Senator Burton expressed the opinion.

VICTORY SCORED BY LABOR

Men Building Government Vessels Need Work but 8 Hours Per Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- Organized labor won a signal victory today when Controller Tracewell of the Treasury construed the last naval appropriation act to mean that "every" employe in a shippard where Government vessels are building must be given an eight-hour

day.

Heretofore it had been held by the Attorney-General that former appropriation acts applied the eight-hour restriction only to work actually performed on the vessel itself. Slight changes in the last appropriation act authorizing the construction of four submarines convinced the Controller that the nurnose was to improve the that the purpose was to improve the condition of all employes engaged in shipbuilding.

Eugene Gets Another Lumber Firm SALEM. Or., Aug. 10.—(Special.)—Articles of incorporation were filed by the Wendling Johnson Lumber Company today. The company has a capital stock of \$3,000,000. Its principal place of business will be in Eugene.

Garfield and Pinchot in Full Accord With Policies of Administration.

ARISES SITUATION

Garfield and Pinchot's Policies Those of His Administration. Guggenheim Control Not Then Foreseen.

(Continued From Page L) vent such a monopoly as is now

evidently threatened. "Incidentally, anent the assertion of Mr. Ryan that he has no interest whatever in the Guggenheim syndicate, let me point out the explicit character of the Cunningham affidavit that the of the Cunningham affidavit that the Guggenheims had no interest in their claims; and, in any event, our entire past industrial history gives us warrant for saying that, if the Ryan road is built as planned, it will be but a matter of time and probably a very, very short time before Ryan's road and the Güggenheim interests are merged into one.

into one "The state of affairs brought to light during the administration of Mr. Ballinger showed conclusively and for the first time that we had to guard against monopoly in connection with the development of Alaska, or, to speak more properly, the exploitation of Alaska by a great syndicate for the sole benefit of that syndicate. When the eliminations at Eyak and Valdez the eliminations at Eyak and values arm were made, not a revelation as regards the Guggenheim syndicate, or any other syndicate, had been brought to my attention, or, as far as I knew, or know, to the attention of any man in a responsible position around me, and the public was wholly unaware of the existence of any such state of things as the Ballinger investigation showed to exist.

Monopoly Not First Detected.

"Whether Mr. Garfield or any one else had been told that the Guggenhelms were engaged in a syndicate to act in Alaska, I know not, for I never was informed; but in any event, it was of no possible consequence, because at that time nothing had developed to show that they had become an exploit-ing syndicate tending to establish a ing syndicate tending to establish a monopoly in mining and transportation, both aside from the fact that it had never been suggested, as it has since been proved, that they were expecting to be beneficiaries of what has since been declared to be a fraudulent transaction. The difference between eliminations in one case and in the other seems to me to be sufficiently obvious."

"The eliminations at Eyak and Valdez

"The eliminations at Eyak and Valdez arm have no more bearing upon the elimination of the Controller Bay tract than have the previous eliminations in Rocky Mountain states I eliminated tract after tract of forest reservation to permit of agriculture, of manufacture or the establishment of townsites, and refused to make what on the surface vere similar eliminations when I be-ame convinced that they were really isked for the purpose of monopolizing

Law Is Inadequate.

"In the newspaper dispatches to which I have referred, it is hinted that I acted as I did because I thought the law, then and still in force, sufficiently protected and still in force, sufficiently protected the public interest. Perhaps this is meant to be ironical. It is certain that the law did not sufficiently protect the public interest. It is for that reason that, as President, I repeatedly urged that the laws pertaining to Alaska be amended; I still urge that they be amended.

amended.
"In the Eastern states we have suffered from the fact that the ownership of the coal and the ownership of the railways have been permitted to fall into the same hands. What have such a combination can work was shown when, during the anthracite strike, the people of a large section of the country were threatened with a Winter coal famine which would have caused disasters as great as those of the Civil War. The effort to remedy this state of affairs by Government action, after it had been Government action, after it had been permitted to arise because of Government inaction, was necessarily fraught with hardship and suffering for many innocent holders of securities. It is, to my mind, the duty of the United States Government to prevent a similar condition arising in Alaska.

Government Railroad Favored. "I do not believe in the policy of state-owned railroads as a general thing; but I am quite willing to see the Panama Railroad owned and run by the Government as it actually is: and in the same way, if difficulty occurs in connection with what has been done in Controller with what has been done in Controller Bay, I feel that it would be a good thing for the United States to build and operate the short line of railway (with its terminals) which would connect the bay with the coal fields. Then, with the coal fields given over to private developers on a leasehold system, as simple as possible, and on such terms as to guarantee an ample profit to those engaged in the work of development, the trouble in connection with the Alasks coal fields would vanish. "I have said already that the resource

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of Alaska must be developed. I advocate with all my heart the conditions of development being made such as to give ample return to those willing to undertake the work, and as there is an element of hazard in the work I would prefer to see the Government err, if at all, on the side of ilberality in making these conditions. A bill in principle such as, sires to secure his money back. conditions. A bill in principle such as, or at least on the general lines of, that introduced by Mr. Robinson, of Arkansas,

ought to become law."

Ex-American Nominated. Clerical "Tip" Questioned.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 10.— (Special.)—
Because B. F. Rowland was formerly of the United States, who is strong for

sires to secure his money back.

presiding elder in the Methodist reciprocity. The Home of Fine Tailoring



Portland Tailor Realizes Ambition

"At last I've begun to realize my ambition," said Ray Barkhurst, the Tailor, corner Sixth and Stark streets, this morning. On being pressed for a description of his to-be-realized dream, he went on as follows:

"For years I've been hoping to see the time when I could operate a tailoring establishment where everything from selling to tailoring would be done under one roof-where it would be possible for me to have personal supervision of the garments while they were in the course of construction. Several months ago I secured the lease of this entire building, and lost no time in having it remodeled to suit my ideas. One thing I insisted on was that there was to be all the daylight let into the workrooms that was possible, As a result, my tailoring workshop is a mighty pleasant place to labor inbright and airy. It's the sort of workroom that the Consumers' League will fully indorse. I want to impress upon the minds of Portland men that every suit bought of me is made right here in this building by union labor-every garment will earry the union label. I also made up my mind that in this new store of mine I'd have a cutter that stood ace high in New York clothing circles. He came high, but I consider him worth even a bit more than I pay him,

for I feel that nothing is too good for Portland people. "I could make as much or more money," he went on, "if I would be content to operate my store as some are doing; that is to say, show a sample line of cloths and have the garments made back East in some sweatshop. But my interests are in this city, and I want to do my little share toward building up Portland by employing local people. Will I be compelled to charge higher prices? Not so you could notice. Look at these cloths, made to your measure and guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction, at \$35.00-and this line at \$37.50, and these beauties at \$40.00. Great values, aren't they?'