

NEWS OF EMPEROR MORE FAVORABLE

Japanese Ruler Sleeps Six Hours, Giving Attending Physicians Hope.

FEVER SHOWS ABATEMENT

Precautions Are Taken, However, Against Disturbance in Event of Death—Crown Prince Recovering From His Illness.

TOKIO, July 22.—More favorable news concerning the illness of the Emperor of Japan came from the Palace today. The Secretary of the Imperial household announced at 8 o'clock that the condition of His Majesty was considerably improved and that the attending court physicians were more hopeful. The Emperor fell asleep at midnight and had nearly six hours of undisturbed rest.

At 6 A. M. his temperature was 100½ degrees Fahrenheit, which was a drop of 3½ degrees within a few hours. Earlier reports gave the pulse as 82 and respiration 24 and although the patient showed some weakness, the symptoms were not considered alarming.

National Feeling Deeply Stirred.

Throughout the country, even in the remote villages, Buddhists, Shintos and Christians attended services today, where prayers were said for the Emperor's recovery, several of them especially illustrating the depth of national feeling. A Shinto last night ascended Fuji, the loftiest mountain of Japan, and day after day, thousands of pilgrims have been seen in the depths of a forest, communing with the spirits and begging salvation for the Emperor.

Precedents Are Lacking.

Owing to the absence of precedent under the constitutional regime, further proceedings in the event of the death of the Emperor cannot be outlined, but there is reason to believe that every precaution will be carefully made, although not announced.

Koreans generally throughout the country are showing concern in the illness of the Emperor. The newspapers are running a flood of articles relating numerous incidents in connection with the life of the Emperor, tending to show the great loyalty and veneration the Nation bore him.

Crown Prince Is Recovering.

Information from the sick room of the Crown Prince, Yoshihito, who is convalescing from chickenpox, is that the heir apparent is nearly recovered. It is reported that he is permitted to visit the Emperor's bedside tomorrow. Significant of the general belief that the Emperor cannot recover is the fact that the most unruly soldiers have been confined to barracks and the newspapers have been warned not to publish sensational rumors.

FINES CUT WOMEN'S WAGES

German Tobacco Factories Probed by Social Reformer.

BERLIN, July 20.—(Special.)—In order to discover the conditions of labor for women employees in German tobacco factories, a social reformer, an enthusiastic social reformer, entered several factories as a worker. She found that in many factories, although the women's wages were scheduled at \$2.50 and \$4.25 a week, in reality they obtained only half that sum owing to a rigid system of fines for small offenses practically unescapable by even the best and wisest of workers.

TWO ACCUSED OF MURDER

Son of Siam Merchant Swears to Warrants for Arrests.

REDDING, Cal., July 21.—Joseph Landis, after the inquest over the body of his father, William C. Landis, swore last night to a complaint charging William E. Clement and Dan Thompson with the murder of the Buckeye merchant.

Fighting Race Suicide.

Chicago Tribune. The city of Paris is about to build a large number of dwelling houses to be rented to the poor at a rate far lower than that prevailing. These houses are to be reserved for families having at least three children, and it is proposed to grade the rents according to the number of children—the larger the family the lower the rent. The plan now under consideration contains the following schedule: For families counting not more than three children, three rooms, 283 francs; two rooms, 233 francs. Families counting more than three children—Four rooms, 396 francs; three rooms, 290 francs; two rooms, 173 francs. For this purpose the city is considering a loan of 200,000,000 francs, bearing 3.50 per cent interest, payable in 75 years from 1918.

Richester Woodsman Is Missing.

CENTRALIA, Wash., July 21.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff Tom Foster and M. C. Carter and Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Bishop went to Richester today to investigate the mysterious disappearance of a man named Kelly from Wilson Bros' camp last week. The woods near Richester will be searched in an effort to find the missing man. A letter left in camp written by Kelly to his wife in Aberdeen the night he disappeared contained nothing to indicate that he contemplated suicide, and it is feared that he has met with foul play.

JAPANESE RULER WHO LIES GRAVELY ILL, AND MEMBERS OF ROYAL FAMILY.



ABOVE, EMPEROR MATSUHITO — BELOW, EMPRESS HORUKO — LEFT, PRINCESS SADE—RIGHT, CROWN PRINCE YOSHIHITO.

BIG SEIZURE MADE

Customs Men Wound Smugglers and Capture Opium.

HAUL IS VALUED AT \$5000

Government to Call Upon Officials of Pacific Mail Line and Ships' Officers to Co-operate in Suppressing Trade.

Opium Found in Water.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Customs inspectors captured a \$5000 lot of contraband opium from the Pacific Mail liner Korea late last night, after a rain of bullets from the officers' revolvers had brought the smugglers to the dock, but a bullet struck Langfeld's hand. May leaped overboard and was picked up more dead than alive from the water he had swallowed. Inspectors at the attempt to land the drug would be made last night. They had aboard a schooner tied up on the off-shore side of the liner. As the smugglers dropped from the Korea into their boat and pulled away, Enlow called to them to halt. The men rowed frantically for the shelter of the dock, but a bullet struck Langfeld's hand and he dropped his oar.

Inspectors Found One of the schooner's boats, and after May had been picked up, found the tin of opium in the rowboat and in the water alongside.

In connection with the repeated daring efforts to land opium from Pacific Mail steamers, United States District Attorney McNab said today that the Government would call on the officials and ships' officers of the Pacific Mail Company to aid in stopping the traffic. On this ground he moved yesterday for a continuance of the case of Captain Henry Zeeder, commander of one of the Pacific Mail fleet, who is under investigation through the law which holds steamship captains responsible for contraband articles found aboard their ships.

Schwartz's Aid Denied.

McNab said he desired to continue all Pacific Mail smuggling cases until the return to this city of R. P. Schwert, vice-president and general manager. Beyond the individual prosecutions, said McNab, "little has been accomplished. While this method of arresting and prosecuting every individual engaged in smuggling will be continued, the Government believes that with the aid of the big officials of the companies the operations of smugglers can be stopped. The Government desires to ask Schwartz for his cooperation."

McNab added that the steamship companies so far had manifested "much indifference" toward the Government's efforts to check opium smuggling, and that the Government now intended "going after results."

OREGON LEADS INVADERS

(Continued From First Page.)

is reported as waiting an opportunity to capture them. Several automobile parties came down from Tacoma, Seattle and other Puget Sound cities today to watch the maneuvering of the National Guard and the Regular Army.

BLUES SIGHT WAR BALLOON

Cavalry Under Colonel Young Sees Evidence of Red Enemy.

GATE, Wash., July 21.—Sunday was a day of activity in the camp of the Blue army here. The cavalry sent out yesterday by Colonel Young returned today and reported that a large war balloon was the only evidence of an enemy they had seen. The other troops of the First Cavalry were sent forward to do outpost duty, and Troop B (Tacoma), National Guard of Washington, rode out in the rain as far as Grand Mound, but did not see the Reds.

Early today troops L and M, First Cavalry, three companies of the Twenty-first Infantry and batteries F and E, Second Field Artillery, under command of Major Edward P. McClachlin, were ordered to advance from Centralia. A march of eight miles was made and all camped at Grand Mound.

The first movement tomorrow will be the march toward the Red of all Blue troops now in Camp Young. General Maas has ordered that none of the National Guard be permitted to

march more than 10 miles a day. As the guard is composed of young men from the city, for the most part unused to the hardships of camp life, marching with a pack of about 50 pounds, they would be discouraged if forced to exert themselves beyond their strength before they are hardened like the regulars.

REGULARS BADLY CRIPPLED

National Guards Have Effect Upon Infantry in Montana "War."

HELENA, Mont., July 21.—If ball cartridges had been used today in the maneuvers of the Second Regiment, Montana National Guard, against two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry, umpires say, half the regulars would have been wiped out and the state troops seriously depleted. The militia had been given a train of supply wagons to move to Austin, 12 miles distant. The regulars were ordered to capture the train. The two forces met six miles from Fort Harrison and a fierce battle followed. The militiamen retreated in good order to the fort, saving their train.

The encampment will end tomorrow with a review of the troops by Governor Norris and staff.

12 BALLOONS TO RACE

HUGE GASBAGS TO START ON LONG TRIP SATURDAY.

Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Akron Each Have One to Three Entries.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 21.—It is expected that a dozen or more huge balloons will rise here next Saturday in the National elimination contest to be held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America. The three balloons declared winners in the contest will represent this country in the international balloon race for the Gordon Bennett cup at Stuttgart, Germany, next October.

The entries to date in the elimination contest follow:

Kansas City Aero Club, balloon "Kansas City II," Captain H. E. Honn, well pilot; balloon "Kansas City III," John Watts, pilot.

Million Population Club, St. Louis, balloon No. 2, Paul McCullough, pilot, John Art, aide.

St. Louis Aero Club, balloon No. 1, William Assman, pilot; J. C. Hurlburt, aide.

Cincinnati Aero Club, balloon "Drifter," Captain Holtz, pilot.

Indianapolis Aero Club, balloon No. 1, Cole, pilot; balloon No. 2, crew not selected; balloon No. 3, crew not selected.

Akron, O., balloon "Goodyear," Captain Bumbaugh, pilot.

JAPAN TO MAKE CHOICE

Pomp to Mark Reception of Commissioners at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Pomp and ceremony will mark San Francisco's reception tomorrow of Haruki Yamawaki and Yoshikatsu Katayama, Imperial commissioners from Japan, attending the duty of selecting the site on the Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds where the Japanese building will stand. These will be the first foreign commissioners to arrive in connection with the Exposition and when they disembark tomorrow from the Japanese liner Shinryu Maru they will be escorted to their hotel by a military guard.

The third commissioner will not arrive until July 23. For this reason the ceremonies which will attend the formal selection of the Japanese site will not take place until July 31.

Peddlers' Statute Attacked.

SALEM, Or., July 21.—(Special.)—A suit to test the validity of the peddlers' license law was started in Circuit Court yesterday by H. W. Spaulding, representing an Iowa corporation engaged in selling vehicles. The suit is to enjoin John H. McNary, District Attorney, and his deputies, from prosecuting sellers of this class of vehicles in Oregon for failure to pay the peddlers' license tax.

It is claimed by the corporation that it has a constitutional right to sell vehicles without being compelled to pay for the right, and complains that its agents are being continually harassed and annoyed.

Chehalis Station Promises Well.

CHEHALIS, Wash., July 21.—Work on Chehalis' new station is progressing rapidly now that the foundation has been completed. From present indications the building will be an attractive addition to the town as well as affording Chehalis people better railroad accommodations.

GEMS IN NEW YORK

WORTH \$250,000,000

Diamonds and Pearls Pour Into Gotham at Rate of \$40,000,000 a Year.

QUARTER OF SUPPLY TAKEN

Ropes of Pearls Worth From \$100,000 to \$500,000, Diamond Chains at \$100 to \$350,000 Worn by Society Leaders.

NEW YORK, July 21.—(Special.)—According to an estimate made at the Customs House, New York's collection of precious jewels is far greater than that of any other city in the world, ancient or modern.

The gems are collectively valued at \$250,000,000, and works of art at \$500,000,000. Within 30 days, recently over \$1,500,000 in diamonds and pearls arrived from Europe and they have been pouring in at a rate of \$50,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year for many years. This does not include large numbers of smuggled gems that find their way here.

New York Buys Quarter of Supply.

Since 1871 more than \$750,000,000 worth of diamonds have been dug out of the blue clays of South Africa and more than one-quarter of them have been acquired by New Yorkers.

Here are some of the New York women whose gem collections have been much under public notice:

Mrs. William B. Leeds, \$340,000 necklace of pearls; \$140,000 stomach chain of diamonds and emeralds and \$45,000 tiara.

Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, wife of the chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, \$600,000 pearl necklace, each strand of which cost \$100,000.

Mrs. Frank J. Gould, \$200,000 pearl necklace.

Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of Colonel John Jacob Astor, \$200,000 pearl necklace.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has Black Pearls. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., \$175,000 necklace of black pearls. These pearls average \$4000 each in cost.

Mrs. O. H. Belmont, \$350,000 diamond chain, seven and one-half feet long, once the property of Catherine of Russia.

Mrs. Belmont also has \$10,000 worth of pearls that belonged to Marie Antoinette.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, \$100,000 diamond necklace containing two of the largest solitaires in the country.

Mrs. William A. Clark, wife of the copper mine owner, \$100,000 pearl necklace, \$25,000 in diamonds, emeralds and rubies.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan, \$60,000 in diamonds and \$75,000 in pearls, emeralds and rubies.

Mrs. Gould Has Diamond Rope.

Mrs. George J. Gould, \$450,000 in ropes of diamonds and pearls and ruby and diamond necklace.

Mrs. Robert Goetz, \$50,000 diamond tiara.

Mrs. Frederick K. Vanderbilt, \$300,000 diamond serpent chain with ruby eyes.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, \$300,000 chain of pearls and rubies and a loop composed of 171 diamonds.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, \$250,000 in pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Bradley Martin, \$500,000 in necklaces, tiaras and stomachers.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the elder, \$250,000 in necklaces and other ornaments.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany, \$350,000 in diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, formerly Mrs. Olin, \$200,000 necklace.

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, \$160,000 15-strand diamond and pearl necklace.

UNION OF POWERS URGED

GERMAN-SWEDISH ALLIANCE IS ADVOCATED BY WRITER.

Advocate of Russia Toward Northwest Is Feared—Advantages of Agreement Pointed Out.

BERLIN, July 20.—(Special.)—Prominence is given in the current number of The Grenobler, a well-known review of politics, literature and art, edited by Herr George Cienow, to an unsigned article in which an alliance between Germany and Sweden is advocated. The writer refers to the fact that the most assiduous efforts of the Russian Empire have always been directed towards the open sea, and he states that nothing now remains for Russia but an advance towards the Northwest, for which she is apparently preparing. He remarks that in January, 1912, Sven Hedin published the pamphlet entitled "A Note of Warning," and that in April last Professor Pontus published another entitled "The Swedish and the Northern Foreign Policy." In both, he says, the attempt was made to prove that the practically completed Russification of Finland would be meaningless if the object were not to obtain a Russian base for operations against Sweden. In both pamphlets it was also contended, he adds, that Russia is at present making military preparations which Sweden must regard as a serious menace.

The situation, according to the writer of the article, is clear enough. What is there, he asks, to prevent Russia from falling on Sweden and Norway in the event of a war between England and Germany? Furthermore, he says, such an assault could not be repulsed even if Sweden, Norway and Denmark joined forces to combat it, and the circumstance must be borne in mind that in view of the intimate relationship existing between Norway and Denmark and England, Sweden's pride would prevent her from leaning on the latter power. The traditional friendship with France could not be of much service, owing to the distance separating the two countries, and thus, in his opinion, no other alliance seems possible than that with Germany.

Neither Sweden's military equipment nor a declaration of neutrality would, he contends, avail much if the worst happened. On the other hand, the Grenobler asserts, Sweden, as a member of the Triple Alliance, would be secure against the danger of being faced from the map, for it may be said to defeat their enemies, or at least to compel peace as far as Russia is concerned.

The advantages that Germany would gain in time of war from the inclusion of Sweden in the Triple Alliance are, according to the Grenobler, firstly, her eastern frontier would be relieved, for should a German-Swedish-Russian war break out there would certainly be an unparalleled rising in Finland; secondly, the German Baltic fleet would be relieved, at least to a certain extent, and the North Sea fleet consequently strengthened; if Sweden compelled Denmark, under pressure of a superior military force, to comply with the Baltic Declaration of 1905, that is to close the Sound and the Belt against non-Baltic fleets. That the latter measure could be effected, even in the face of a superior adversary, with the help of mines, of Swedish and Danish torpedo-boats, and of older German battleships is proved, it stated, by the example of the Dardanelles. The third advantage, the review continues, would be that Germany would be freed from the anxiety of being confronted one day with a Russian Scandinavia, that is, with a Baltic coast for the most part Russian, and with the necessity of reckoning in future also in the Northern Atlantic with the fleets of two great powers, instead of one as heretofore.

The writer suggests that the alliance between Germany and Sweden and Hungary might well be taken as a model, for it leaves to each ally the greatest possible freedom, and enables each to depend on the fidelity of the other.

COMPOSITION OF YIDDISH

Not a Language at All, but a Collection of Tongues.

New York Times.

The question of what Yiddish really is has often interested persons of Jewish and non-Jewish faith alike and been answered with considerable uncertainty in most instances. The general tendency has been to class Yiddish not as a language at all, but as a jargon—a classification that has, on the other hand, been disputed by some. In view of the fact that Yiddish boasts a growing literature, and efforts have at times been made to demonstrate that it has more or less regular grammar as well. Those in favor of the latter view point to the fact that English itself is a tongue and not a jargon, and that Yiddish is no more than a jargon, none too rigid, but is nevertheless not classed as a jargon on that account.

According to Professor Julius H. Greenberg, Philadelphia, in a recent interview, Yiddish is essentially a language of the Jews in "exile," a condition in which orthodox Judaism considers all Jews to be. While speaking everywhere the language of the land in which they dwell after their dispersion among the nations, the Jews, according to this view, developed, at the same time a dialect of their own, which best met their peculiar needs. Thus there are today, among others, a Spanish-Yiddish, a Greek-Yiddish, a Persian-Yiddish and a German-Yiddish, the last of which is now spoken by the majority of Jews in the world.

The German-Yiddish, according to Professor Greenberg, had its origin in the Jewish quarters of Germany in the Middle Ages, and assumed its individuality and peculiar nature among the Jews of Poland. The segregation of the Jews in separate quarters, the enforced and voluntary separation from the peoples among whom they lived, gave the Jews the freedom to develop a vernacular of their own, based upon the German spoken at the time; and this vernacular they preserved, and it is this vernacular that is Yiddish. When in contact with other languages Yiddish naturally absorbed foreign words and idioms, so that to-day Yiddish spoken in Germany differs from the Yiddish spoken in England and America in a number of phrases.

Yiddish has a very extensive literature of its own, provincialisms arise, both in pronunciation as well as in the construction of the language, so that the Yiddish spoken by Jews of one district was often understood by Jews of another district only with difficulty. The stock of the language, however, always remained the same, and the German of the pre-Luther period, with a liberal admixture of Hebrew terms and phrases.

In the city there are at least a half dozen different kinds of Yiddish spoken by persons who have come from different sections of Europe. In addition to many expressions from the Hebrew, which best expressed the ideas for which they stood, there have been absorbed into the Yiddish language many English expressions, and the number of which is constantly increasing. One of the chief characteristics of Yiddish throughout the ages has been to absorb as much as possible from whatever environment it found itself in.

The precise proportions of the different linguistic elements that thus make up the complex sum total of Yiddish must thus remain a matter of estimate and speculation. A few years ago a doctoral dissertation dealing with Yiddish grammar was prepared at Columbia University. Therein the investigator came to the conclusion that the three main elements of Yiddish were found in these proportions: German, 82 per cent; Hebrew, 10 per cent; Slavic expressions, 8 per cent.

BIRTHRATE TO BE PROBED

Germany Worried Over Decreasing Number of Babies in Prussia.

BERLIN, July 20.—(Special.)—The world may well be taken by surprise by the announcement that an official investigation has been started to ascertain the cause of the decreasing birthrate in Prussia, the population of which is two-thirds of the whole of Germany. Physicians, clergymen, teachers, lawyers, marriage-registrars, and all other classes likely to be possessed of first-hand knowledge are to be rigidly interrogated, with a view to finding out why the baby crop has suddenly fallen off.

Inquiry will be specially directed to learning whether the decrease is more manifest among the middle, better-to-do classes, or the proletariat. Germans have been accustomed so long to find it over England, France and other effete nations with regard to birth statistics that the Prussian official investigation comes as a rude shock. The excess of births over deaths in Prussia hitherto has amounted, roundly, to 600,000 a year. The rest of the Empire supplies an average excess of 300,000.

Students Informed on State Works.

SALEM, Or., July 21.—(Special.)—Accompanied by President Butler, students of the Monmouth Normal School visited Salem Saturday. Not only did they attend the tuberculosis exhibit and meetings, but they also visited the State Penitentiary and Asylum, where they were shown through, and also the State Capitol, where President Ackerman and Professor Butler explained the various departments and the workings of the State.

PHYSICIANS PREJUDICED

Notwithstanding the fact that a very large percentage of doctor's prescriptions call for proprietary medicines, because they can find nothing better, they are naturally prejudiced against the direct action of the family remedy because it decreases their incomes.

However this may be the general public is benefited by the use of such standard medicines as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as is proven by the thousands of grateful letters on file at the Pinkham Laboratories, at Lynn, Mass., from women all over the United States who have been helped by it, and it is prescribed by those honest physicians who are broad enough to overlook prejudice and recognize true merit.

ASTORIA and NOTRH BEACH

VIA the delightful Columbia River Route on the Steamers

T. J. POTTER HASSALO AND HARVEST QUEEN

FROM ASH STREET DOCK

STEAMER "T. J. POTTER" leaves Portland at 10:30 P. M. (daily except Sunday), arriving Astoria 6:00 A. M. and Megler at 7:30 A. M. Returning leaves Astoria daily except Sunday and Monday at 7:00 A. M. Megler at 8:30 A. M. arriving Portland at 4:30 P. M. On Sunday leaves Astoria 7:00 A. M. Megler 9:00 P. M. arriving Portland at 5:30 A. M. Monday.

STEAMER "HASSALO" leaves Portland daily (except Saturday and Sunday) at 8:00 A. M. Saturday at 1 P. M. arriving Astoria 1:30 P. M. Megler 2:15 P. M. On Saturday arriving Megler 6:30 P. M. Returning leaves Megler daily except Saturday and Sunday at 2:45 P. M. arriving Astoria 10:30 P. M. Sunday leaves Megler 9:00 P. M. arriving Portland 5:30 A. M.

STEAMER "HARVEST QUEEN" leaves Portland daily (except Saturday and Sunday) at 8:30 P. M. Saturday at 10 P. M. for Astoria and way landings. Returning leaves Astoria daily except Sunday at 7:00 A. M. arriving Portland 6:00 P. M.

EXCELLENT RESTAURANT SERVICE (Meals a la carte)

Trains meet all boats at Megler for North Beach points

Astoria Saturday-to-Monday tickets \$1.50

North Beach Season tickets 3.00

Five-day round-trip tickets 15.00

One-day River Trip, Portland to Megler and return 2.00

For particulars apply to City Ticket Office, Third and Washington Streets, Portland.

FRAUD TOLL HUGE

Swindlers Get \$120,000,000 in Year From Public.

CRIME IS DISTINCT CLASS

Report to Postmaster-General Says People Lost \$50,000,000 More Than in Previous Year to Operators of Bogus Schemes.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—One hundred and twenty million dollars was siphoned from the American people during the last fiscal year by swindlers who operated largely through the mails, according to a statement made in a formal report to Postmaster-General Hitchcock. This was an increase of approximately \$50,000,000 in the aggregate over the previous year.

Of those who are alleged to have operated the fraudulent schemes, 1063 were arrested by Postoffice inspectors. During the year ended June 30 last, 432 persons were convicted and sentenced and 511 cases are awaiting final disposition.

The report says that these fraud manipulators, who usually exploit bogus mines, fake remedies and worthless lands, constitute a distinct class of lawbreakers. Among those who have been caught by the inspectors are criminals who have posed as respectable citizens, leaders in their communities and persons in the highest social and business field. Some of them

Glassecock Supports Colonel.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 21.—That he will support Theodore Roosevelt and not President Taft for the Presidency, is the substance of a statement issued tonight by Governor Glassecock. The Governor makes it clear that he is for the regular Republican state ticket.

Lawyers to Meet in Colorado.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 21.—Five hundred lawyers from all parts of the United States and Canada will meet here Tuesday at the 18th annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America. A large delegation also is coming from the Pacific Coast.

Salt and vinegar form an excellent cleaning mixture for copperware.

Dearline Cleans Everything

Fine for Silver