UNCERTAINTY MUST END, SAYS WILSON

President's Trust Message Assures Business Its Status Will Be Defined.

POLICY TO BE FRIENDLY

"Nothing Daunts Like Necessity of Taking Chances," Is Declaration—Advance Advice as to Legality Is Given.

CHIEF FEATURE OF PRESIDENT'S TRUST LEGISLATION PLANS.

1. Effectual prohibition of the interlocking of directorates.
2. A law to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate the financial operations by which railroads are supplied with the money they need for their proper development and improved transportation facilities.
3. Definition of the "many hurtful restraints of trade" by explicit legislation supplementary to the Sherman law.
4. Creation of a commission to aid courts and to act as clearing-house of information in helping business to conform with the law.
5. Penalties to fall on individuals responsible for unlawful business practices.
6. Prohibition of holding companies.
7. Giving to private individuals the right to found suits for redress on facts and judgments proved in Government suits, and providing that statute of limitations should run only from the date of conclusion of the Government's action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President Wilson's much-heralded "trust" message, which he read to Congress today, discussed the right of the business of the country to have definite assurance of its status, and the need of friendly spirit in approaching legislation designed to regulate and control its operations. The President said:

In my report on "the state of the Union" which I had the privilege of reading to you on the second of December I ventured to reserve for discussion at a later date the subject of additional legislation regarding the very difficult and intricate matter of trusts and monopolies. The time now seems opportune to turn to that great question, not only because the currency legislation which absorbed your attention and the attention of the country in December is now disposed of, but also because opinion seems to be clearing about us with singular rapidity in this other great field of action. In the matter of the currency it cleared suddenly and very happily after the much debated act was passed; in respect of the monopolies which have multiplied about us and in regard to the various means by which they have been organized and maintained, it seems to be coming to a clear and all but universal agreement in anticipation of our action, as if by way of preparation, making the way easier to see and easier to set out on with confidence and without confusion of counsel.

Mutual Understanding Reached.

Legislation has its atmosphere like everything else and the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which we now breathe with so much refreshment is a matter of sincere congratulation. It ought to make our task very much less difficult and embarrassing than it would have been had we been obliged to continue to act amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness. Constructive legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience. Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of origination, and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion. It springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest. Even those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to it.

The great business men who organized and financed monopoly and those who administered it in actual every-day transactions have year after year, until now, either denied its existence or justified it as necessary for the effective maintenance and development of the vast industrial processes of the country with modern circumstances of trade and manufacture and finance; but all the while opinion has made headway against them. The average business man is convinced that the ways of liberty are also the ways of peace and the ways of success as well, and at last the masters of business on the great scale have begun to yield their preference and purpose, perhaps judgment also, in honorable surrender.

Antagonism Is Over.

What we are purposing to do, therefore, is happily not to hamper or interfere with business as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense to put it under the ban. The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the law. The Government and business men are ready to meet each other half way in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law. The best-informed men of the business world condemn the methods and processes and consequences of monopoly as we condemn them, and the instinctive judgment of the vast majority of business men everywhere goes with them. We shall now be their spokesman. That is the strength of our position and the sure prophecy of what will ensue when our reasonable work is done.

When a serious contest ends, when men unite in opinion and purpose, those who are to change their ways of business joining with those who ask for the change, it is possible to effect it in the way then which prudent and thoughtful and patriotic men would wish to see it brought about, with as few, as slight, as easy and simple business readjustments as possible in the circumstances, nothing essential disturbed, nothing torn up by the roots, no parts rent asunder which can be left in wholesome combination. Fortunately no measures of sweeping or novel change are necessary. It will be understood that we desire the laws we are now about to pass to be the bulwarks and safeguards of industry against the forces that have disturbed it. What we have to do can be done in a new spirit, in thoughtful moderation, without revolution of any untoward kind.

"Private Monopoly Indefensible."

We are all agreed that "private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable," and our programme is founded on that conviction. It will be a comparative but not a radical or unacceptable programme, and these are its items, the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and for which business waits:

It awaits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectually prohibit and prevent such interlocking of the personnel of the directorate of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies—as in effect result in making those who borrow and those who lend practically one and the same, those who sell and those who buy the same persons trading with one another under different names and in different combinations, and those who affect to compete in fact partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, in which to effect these changes of organizations without inconvenience or confusion.

Such a prohibition will work much more than a mere negative good by correcting the serious evils which have arisen because, for example, the men who have been the directing spirits of the great investment banks have usurped the place which belongs to independent industrial management working in its own behoof. It will bring new men, new energies, a new spirit of initiative, new blood, into the management of our great business enterprises. It will open the field of industrial development to scores of men who have been obliged to serve when their abilities entitled them to direct. It will immensely hearten the young men coming on and will greatly enrich the business activities of the whole country.

Railway Financing Regulated.

In the second place, business men as well as those who direct public affairs now recognize, and recognize with painful clearness, the great harm and injustice which has been done to many, if not all, of the great railroad systems of the country by the way in which they have been financed and their own distinctive interests subordinated to the interests of the men who financed them and of other business enterprises which those men wished to promote. The country is ready, therefore, to accept, and accept with relief, as well as approval, a law which will confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which the railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation. We cannot postpone action in this matter without leaving the railroads exposed to many serious handicaps and hazards; and the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Upon this question those who are chiefly responsible for the actual management and operation of the railroads have spoken very plainly and very earnestly, with a purpose we ought to be quick to accept. It will be one step, and a very important one, toward the necessary separation of the business of production from the business of transportation.

The business of the country awaits also, has long awaited and has suffered because it could not obtain further and more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing anti-trust law. Nothing hampers business like uncertainty. Nothing daunts nor discourages it like the necessity to take chances, to run the risk of falling under the condemnation of the law, before it can make sure just what the law is. Surely we are sufficiently familiar with the actual processes and methods of monopoly and of the many hurtful restraints of trade to make definition possible, at any rate up to the limits of what experience has disclosed. These practices, being now abundantly disclosed, can be explicitly and item by item forbidden by statute in such terms as will practically eliminate uncertainty, the law itself and the penalty being made equally plain.

Definite Evidence Desirable.

And the business men of the country desire something more than that the menace of legal process in the matters be made explicit and intelligible. They desire the advice, the definite guidance and information which can be supplied by an administrative body, an interstate trade commission.

The opinion of the country would instantly approve of such a commission. It would not wish to see it empowered to make terms with monopoly or in any sort to assume control of business as if the Government made itself responsible. It demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity, as a clearing-house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided, and as an instrumentality for doing justice to business where the processes of the courts or the natural forces of correction outside the courts are inadequate to adjust the remedy to the wrong in a way that will meet all the equities and circumstances of the case.

Producing industries, for example, which have passed the point up to which combination may be consistent with the public interest and the freedom of trade cannot always be dissected into their component units as readily as railroad companies or similar organizations can be. Their dissolution by ordinary legal process may oftentimes involve financial consequences likely to overwhelm the security market and bring on its breakdown and confusion. There ought to be an administrative commission capable of directing and shaping such corrective processes, not only in aid of the courts, but also by independent suggestion, if necessary.

Individuals Should Be Punished.

Inasmuch as our object and the spirit of our action in these matters is to meet business half way in its processes of self-correction and disturb its legitimate course as little as possible, we ought to see to it, and the judgment of practical and sagacious men of affairs everywhere would applaud us if we did see to it, that penalties and punishments should fall, not on business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but on the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do things which public policy and sound business practice condemn. Every act of business is done at the command or on the initiative of some ascertainable person or group of persons. These should be held individually responsible, and the punishment should fall on them, not on the business organization of which they made illegal use. It should be one of the main objects of our legislation to divest such persons of their corporate cloak and deal with them as those who do not represent their corporations, but merely by deliberate intention break the law. The business men the country through would, I am sure, applaud us if we were to take effectual steps to see that the officers and directors of great business bodies were prevented from bringing them and the business of the country into disrepute and danger.

Other questions remain which will need very thoughtful and practical treatment.

Enterprises in these modern days of great industrial fortunes are oftentimes interlocked, not by being under the control of the same directors, but by the fact that the greater part of their corporate stock is owned by a single person or group of persons who are in some way intimately related in interest. We are agreed, I take it, that holding companies should be prohibited, but what of the controlling private ownership of individuals or actually co-operative groups of individuals? Shall the private owners of capital stock be suffered to be themselves in effect holding companies? We don't wish, I suppose, to forbid the purchase of stocks by any person who pleases to buy them in such quantities as he can afford, or in any way arbitrarily to limit the sale of stocks to bona fide purchasers. Shall we require the owners of stock, when their voting power in several companies which ought to be independent of one another would constitute actual control, to make election in which of them they will exercise their right to vote? This question I venture for your consideration.

Provision for Redress Needed.

There is another matter in which imperative conditions of justice and fair play suggest thoughtful remedial action. Not only do many of the combinations effected or sought to be effected in the industrial world work an injustice on the public in general; they also directly and seriously injure the individuals who are put out of business in one unfair way or another by the many dislodging and exterminating forces of combination. I hope that we shall agree in giving private individuals who claim to have been injured by these processes the right to found their suits for redress on the facts and judgments proved and entered in suits by the Government, where the Government has on its own initiative sued the combinations complained of and won its suit, and that the statute of limitations shall be suffered to run against such litigants only from the date of the conclusion of the Government's action. It is not fair that the private litigant should be obliged to set up and establish again the facts which the Government has proved. He cannot afford, he has not the power, to make use of such processes of inquiry as the Government has command of. Thus shall individual justice be done while the processes of business are rectified and squared with the general conscience.

I have laid the case before you no doubt as it lies in your own mind, as it lies in the thought of the country. What must every candid man say of the suggestions I have laid before you, of the plain obligations of which I have reminded you? That these are now things for which the country is not prepared? No; but that they are old things now familiar, and must of course be undertaken, if we are to square our laws with the thought and desire of the country. Until these things are done conscientious business men the country over will be unsatisfied. They are in these things our mentors and colleagues. We are now about to write the additional articles of our constitution of peace, the peace that is honor and freedom and prosperity.

WIFE BEGS MAN KILL HER

(Continued From First Page.)

one urged him on. Then he began again and told of his arrest. "If I get out of this, I want to go to the Sailors' Home," he said.

Grants Pass Would Sell Bonds.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—The public utility commission are in session, looking to the advancement of the sale of municipal railroad bonds. Keeler Brothers, of Denver, have informed the city officials that a representative of their house will be here to make suggestions along lines which the Council might proceed in working in conjunction with the City Attorney. It may be that another election will have to be held as well as a test case to the Supreme Court.

LORD STRATHCONA DIES IN 94TH YEAR

Recipe for Long Life: Go On Working and Think Nothing About Growing Old.

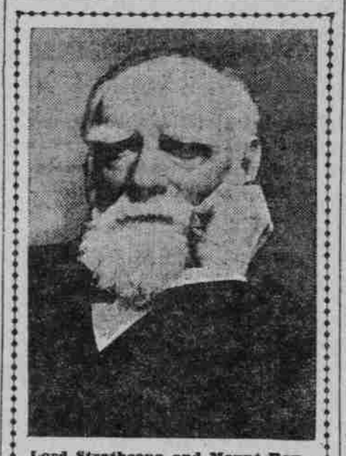
CAREER NOTED FOR ENERGY

Last Resident Governor of Hudson Bay Company Remarkable Character—Death Due to Prostration From Catarrh.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada, died at 1:55 o'clock this morning.

Lord Strathcona died peaceably in sleep. He had been practically unconscious since 4:30 P. M. yesterday.

Lord Strathcona's death was due to prostration, the result of a severe attack of catarrh. He had been ailing, however, ever since the death of his wife on November 12 last, which proved a great shock to him.



Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada, Who Died This Morning in London.

Lord Strathcona's life spanned nearly a century and his active career a full three-quarters.

"The best way to live to an old age," he explained, when found at work at his desk in London on his 93d birthday on August 6 last, "is by not thinking about age at all, but just going on doing your work."

Long Life Given to Work.

From his 18th year, when, as Donald Smith, a sturdy Scot, he sailed for Canada, to his 94th year, which would have been completed next August, he lived up to his maximum of work. For the past six years he had been periodically reported as "about to resign" the post of high Commissioner for Canada, but it was death, and not his resignation, which terminated his work.

His first years in Canada were those of an adventurous youth in what was then a real wilderness.

The Hudson's Bay Company, which controlled practically all of British North America, engaged him as clerk, and by successive stages he grew to be head of the corporation, and he was its last resident governor. During this service, which was mainly in Labrador, he was threatened with snow blindness and had to make a forced march of 500 miles through the snow to Montreal for an operation on his eyes, which is one of many instances of his perseverance.

Confidence of Indians Won.

After 30 years in the Eastern wilds he took what he called a slight "rest" as resident governor in Montreal and then accepted the offer of leading Lord Wolseley's expedition to the Northwest. Lord Wolseley said of him that his tact and confidence so won the Indians of that whole region that his word was law among them.

Later he bent his energies toward opening up the West, and he is credited with having pressed the Canadian Pacific Railway to completion across the continent. He also had political experience as member of the Manitoba Legislature and the Dominion Parliament for many years.

In 1896, 58 years after he had first landed in Canada, Lord Strathcona's fellow-countrymen thought that their "grand old man" deserved a rest and he was sent to London as High Commissioner. A life of work had made labor a second nature to the new Commissioner, who even then, at 76 years of age, set himself the task of making Canada better known in Europe. It was rather uphill work, but Lord Strathcona's untiring energy won and he remained High Commissioner long enough to find his dominion the best known in the empire, drawing from British investors a goodly share of that capital which formerly went to the development of foreign countries.

Lord Strathcona's title now goes to his daughter, Margaret Charlotte, who is the wife of R. J. Bliss Howard.

Lord Strathcona had only one senior in the House of Lords—the Earl of Weemys, who is in his 96th year.

EUGENICS LAW IS UPSET

JUDGE HOLDS WISCONSIN STATUTE VIOLATES CONSTITUTION.

Requirement of Physician's Certificate Declared to Tend to Limit Marriages.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—The Wisconsin eugenic law regulating the issuance of marriage licenses was held unconstitutional today by Circuit Judge Eschweiler.

Among other things, the court says the law which provides for a physician's certificate of health, including the Wasserman test, is violative of the rights secured by the Constitution and that it conflicts with religious liberty because it tends to halt marriages.

The court held that if the state wished to exercise its right for preventing undesirables from marrying it should assume the burden of weeding out the unfit and not cast upon the fit an unfair demand, and thus materially impair an inalienable right.

Alfred Petersen and Miss Hattie Schmidt made application for a marriage license at the office of the Milwaukee County Clerk on January 2, the day on which the Wisconsin eugenic law went into force. Clerk Widel refused the petition because the man did not have a certificate of health from a physician as demanded by the law.

Petersen immediately sought recourse in the courts, and today's decision by Judge Eschweiler will enable him to secure the marriage license without the medical examination.

BRIDGE BONDS SCANNED

Boston Firm Prepares to Pass on Legality of Interstate Issue.

Legal papers connected with Multnomah County's $1,250,000 bond issue for the construction of the Columbia River interstate bridge have been received by Storey, Thorndyke, Palmer & Dodge, of Boston, according to a letter received yesterday by District Attorney Evans, and the Boston firm announces that they will consider them at once and give an opinion on their legality at the earliest possible date.

The Boston firm has passed on many Northwestern bond issues and their opinion is acceptable to all the bond-buying firms of the country. Their approval of the Multnomah bridge bonds will mean that the bonds will be prepared and put on the market immediately and the work on the bridge rushed as much as possible.

DAIRYMEN ASK LOWER RATE

Washington, Oregon and Interstate Commissions Petitioned.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—What is declared to be one of the longest documents ever filed with the Washington Public Service Commission was received yesterday. It is a complaint asking a readjustment of express rates on cream and butter, and nearly six feet of legal cap paper are required for the signatures of the Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington dairymen and business men who are the complainants.

Duplicate copies have been sent for filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Oregon Railroad Commission. The complainants would like express rates on butter cut in half and cream rates increased, so as to encourage local creameries and prevent shipment of cream to distant points.

CADETS TO USE WIRELESS

Washington and Oregon Institutions May Communicate.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Efforts to establish radio-telegraph communications with the Oregon Agricultural College Cadet Corps at Corvallis and the Cadets at Washington State College at Pullman, will be made this week by the military department of the University of Washington, according to plans of Lieutenant McCammon, commandant of the Washington soldiers.

Equipped with modern outfit supplied by the Department of War of the United States, the Washington Cadets can communicate with these places provided that similar equipment is in use at Corvallis and Pullman.

"Locally the system used by the Signal Corps here, a branch of the Washington National Guard, has operated successfully and the University of Washington military men want to broaden their territory.

GAME TREATY IS DESIRED

Canadian Conservation Committee Asked to Aid Americans.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 20.—The Canadian conservation committee, at its annual meeting today, was asked to aid the American Game Protective Association in obtaining an international treaty to give migratory birds in Canada the same protection afforded in the United States by the law passed at the last session of Congress.

The request was presented by William S. Haskell, of New York City, counsel for the association.

"A treaty," said Mr. Haskell, "is much more effective than a statute. It is a guarantee of the law. The United States Government is ready to sign such a treaty as proposed."

ABERDEEN TO GET TEMPLE

Oddfellows to Build $30,000 Home for 300 Members.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Preparations are being made by the local Oddfellows to build a $30,000 temple here. The building will be two stories high and will measure 130x50 feet. The lower story will be devoted to three store-rooms, while the entire second floor will be devoted to lodge-room facilities. A large banquet-room is in the plans.

The local lodge has over 300 members and is said to have property valued at nearly $40,000.

ACTION FOLLOWS ADDRESS

(Continued From First Page.)

the message, particularly the suggestion for the Government regulation of the issues of railroad stocks and bonds. He recalled that he had put the same proposition through the House once in the face of Democratic opposition.

Senator Jones, of Washington, was not sure the President's plan would satisfy the country. "I am not so certain," he said, "the President's plan will be reassuring to business. It depends entirely on how it is worked out. You cannot make a thing not destructive merely by saying that it is not destructive. I look for a long, long session."

Senator Bristow, of Kansas, asserted he would wait to see the bills that spring from the President's suggestions before he made comment.

"If the bills are as reactionary as the currency bill," he said, "I certainly will not support them."

Democratic leaders were enthusiastic over the message. Senator Kern declared it would command the admiration and confidence of the country; Representative Underwood said it left no cause for alarm by the business interests and Speaker Clark said it would be reassuring to the Nation.

Car of Smelt Shipped.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Forecasting a wider field and a more substantial business, the first iced car of smelt left Kelso Saturday for Kansas City, Mo. The fishermen attach much importance to the shipment. If the fish arrive in good condition and a ready sale is found for them, this shipment means the opening of markets heretofore undreamed of and additional prosperity for Kelso. The first car contained 400 boxes, or 20,000 pounds of fish.

Bubonic Plague to Be Studied.

For the purpose of studying the bubonic plague situation on the Pacific Coast a meeting has been called by the State Board of Health of Washington. The meeting will be at Olympia, Wash., on January 26, and members of the State Boards of Health of Washington, Oregon and California and Mayors and health officers of all port cities have been invited to attend.

MONTE CARLO MADE TO YIELD "PROFIT"

American Doctor Astonishes King's Bench With Story of His Successes.

$50,000 IS MADE IN YEAR

Baroness Whom Physician Is Suing for $20,000 Says He Gave Her Necklace on Which She Borrowed $15,000.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Dr. Ernest Villiars Appleby, formerly lecturer at the University of Minnesota, astonished the Court of King's Bench today with stories of his successes at Monte Carlo. He was giving evidence in a suit brought by him to recover $20,000 from Baroness May de Pallandt, an American woman, whose family lives in Chicago.

"I did not gamble at Monte Carlo," explained Dr. Appleby, "but I exchanged money at the tables and made money every year by my investments there. One year I made more than $50,000 profit. I was a sure winner in the way I played."

Judge and counsel tried to get an inkling of Dr. Appleby's system, but the plaintiff told them they wanted to know too much.

Baroness de Pallandt also entered the witness box and told the court that Dr. Appleby had not worked for years. "He only gambles," she added. She said the doctor gave her a necklace on which she had borrowed $15,000 from Miss Schafer, an American, whose address she refused to give.

In her cross-examination the Baroness said her malden name was Maria Dugas. She emphatically denied she had been committed for trial on a charge of larceny at San Francisco or that she was a fugitive from justice.

APPLEBY'S FRIENDS PUZZLED

Long Litigation Over Wife's Will Recalled in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 20.—Dr. Thomas Ernest Villiers Appleby, widower of the late Cornelia Day Wilder-Appleby, of St. Paul, a son of ex-Archdeacon Appleby, of the Episcopal diocese of St. Paul, ex-University of Minnesota professor and a relative of the Duke of Clarendon, who has brought suit in London to recover $20,000 from Baroness May de Pallandt, was widely known here.

The plaintiff's friends in St. Paul today expressed surprise at the court's action and the alleged relations between Dr. Appleby and the Baroness.

Mrs. Cornelia Day Wilder-Appleby died in January, 1903, and according to friends of the family Mr. Appleby apparently was overwhelmed with grief and they cannot account for a report that he became infatuated with the Baroness in that year. From other sources further information was obtained which intimated that he was paying suit to the Baroness at the time he was endeavoring to break the will of Mrs. Wilder-Appleby.

By an ante-nuptial agreement made in Philadelphia Mrs. Wilder-Appleby promised Dr. Appleby an annuity of $10,000 providing he remain single. The residue of her estate was left to charity. Dr. Appleby sought to have the will set aside on the grounds of public policy and litigation lasted from 1903 to 1910. The executors eventually obtained a decree permitting them to commute the annuity and Dr. Appleby received the lump sum of $140,000. He left St. Paul in 1904 and never has returned. He has since been living in London. The estate left by Mrs. Cornelia Day Wilder-Appleby amounted to about $750,000.

Dr. Appleby was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1894 and in 1900 became a member of the faculty as assistant instructor of opthalmology and otology. In 1902 he became chemical instructor in the same department, resigning in 1909.

BIG PLANT IS TOTAL LOSS

WASHINGTON - OREGON CORPORATION SUFFERS AT KALAMA.

Damage Done by Fire Early in Morning Placed at $45,000 but Company Will Rebuild.

KALAMA, Wash., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—The powerhouse of the Washington-Oregon corporation, including three dynamos and all the electrical machinery, was destroyed by fire this morning at 4 o'clock.

The blaze started in the oil tank of the switch and spread rapidly. Electrical Engineer Van Fleet, who was alone at that hour, was powerless to check the fire. The powerhouse was built of wood upon a stone and cement base. The dynamos are still standing upon the concrete floor, but are worthless. The loss is estimated at $45,000.

This plant, situated at the falls of the Kalama River, six miles east of Kalama, furnished light and power for the towns between Centralia and Vancouver.

The company will rebuild on a larger scale.

Franklin Rancher Dies.

PASCO, Wash., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—P. J. Powell, for many years one of Franklin County's leading ranchers, died today at his ranch home near Mesa. He was well known throughout the Inland Empire. The cause of his death was pneumonia.

This Man's Blood

Was purified and perfect health restored by that wonderful blood-purifying and health-giving medicine, HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Mr. W. A. Caldwell, of Litchfield, Conn., writes that he had "boils a plenty and then some"; one large carbuncle that would show 13 places of discharge; salt rheum on both forearms, which were literally a scab from scratching and with a fiery, itching sensation. He says he took a "six-bottle course of Hood's Sarsaparilla," since which he has not had a single boil, nor eruption on his arms. He says: "You may use this if you wish—it is true."

The Kingsbury

A Convincing Piano at a Convincing Price

The Kingsbury Piano is an appeal to your intelligence as well as your purse

How it looks is important! That is why specialists, whose life work is designing, draft the patterns from which are selected the new styles.

How it wears is more important! For this reason the handsome Mahoganies, Burl Walnut and Quartered Oak are given *extra finishing coats* with materials *that cost fifty per cent more* than those almost universally used.

How it sounds is most important! When you test the tone quality of this instrument, do more than strike powerful chords in the bass—test the higher notes. Where most pianos are *thin*, the Kingsbury has resonance and singing quality. You can not fail to notice it.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back is our declaration of confidence in THE KINGSBURY

The Wiley B. Allen Co.

Broadway and Morrison Streets
PORTLAND

Silverware at 1/4 Off!

Elgin and Waltham Watches, 1-4 Off!
All Cut Glass at 1-3 Off!
All Jewelry 1-4 to 1-3 Off!

—And a sweeping reduction on many other lines, resulting from our

Dissolving of Partnership

—Only a few days more of this great opportunity, that comes because of the retiring of Mr. Marx from this firm. Come before it is too late! Why not tomorrow?

Marx & Bloch

Largest Diamond Dealers in Oregon.
283 Morrison, Between Fourth and Fifth

A Druggist's Favorite Kidney Remedy Fixed Him

Fifteen years ago I had an attack of acute kidney trouble. I consulted a physician who gave me medicine which only relieved me for a time. After discontinuing his medicine my trouble returned as severe as before.

Having heard of Swamp-Root I gave it a trial and can honestly state that three dollar bottles cured me, never having any sickness in 15 years. I have sold Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root as a druggist for many years, and can give it the very best of recommendations at all times.

You are at liberty to use this statement any time you wish.

Respectfully,
W. C. SUMMERS,
1219 Central Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
With Grand View Drug Co.

State of Kansas, County of Wyandotte } ss.

On this 11th day of August, 1909, personally appeared before me, W. C. Summers, who subscribed to the within statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

CHARLES WILSON,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Portland Daily Oregonian. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

SAVINGS

Deposited in the
LUMBERMENS NATIONAL BANK
will be allowed
Interest
at the rate of
4%
per annum

Government Supervision

Fifth and Stark Sts.
Capital - - $1,000,000