TRAVELER SEES 6000 FRENCH PRISONERS

Chicagoan Tells of Trip of Days Within Lines of Big German Army.

UNIFORM COURTESY NOTED

Thoroughness of Preparations Being Made by Every Warring Nation Impresses, and Morale of People Declared Inspiring.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Dr. Franklin Martin, of Chicago, who left here a week ago for Munich, to get his niece, Miss Stone, also of Chicago, returned today to London. His trip was successful.

Dr. Martin tells a story full of interesting experiences on the Continent. He attempted first to make his way to Munich by way of Paris and Berne, but was not successful. He was unable to proceed beyond Paris.

Stories related to him of the hardships endured by Americans marooned in Germany impelled him to make a second attempt, and in company with John Moran, of New York, Dr. Martin started again through Holland. There he fell in with S. Bergmann, of New York, who had just spent three days in an English prison at Winchester, owing to his inability to prove his American citizenship.

Germans Act Promptly.

"We, as Americans," said Dr. Martin, "had little difficulty in passing through the German lines, but Mr. Bergmann was stopped until finally he exhibited his release from the English prison on which his photograph was pasted.

"At Crefeld we procured an automobile to take us to Cologne. Through the offices of Mr. Bergmann, who on arriving at Cologne, learned that 600 of his automobiles in a factory in Berlin had been commandeered by the government for war purposes, we obtained the necessary permits to proceed. We covered over 1100 miles on Saturday and Sunday.

"During the journey we were actually within the lines of the German army. At one point between Cologne and Crefeld we passed intrenchments being rapidly thrown up by thousands of troops. Intrenchments extended on both sides of our highway and as far as the eye could reach there were masses of troops with field guns and munitions. Moving in the direction of Belgium, between Cologne and Bingen, was a continuous line of troops, provision wagons and ambulances.

6000 French Prisoners Shown.

"At Frankfort 6000 French prisoners were pointed out to us.

"The last stage of our journey was the most difficult of all. As we were traveling on a war highway in the immediate rear of a great battlefield, we were stopped time and again. Our success in getting through was due largely to the resourcefulness of our chauffeur. Among other things which helped us was a little German flag on the radiator of the car. It seems that an order of which we were ignorant had been issued by Emperor William that German flags were not to be used on automobiles except those in service of military officials and members of the royal family.

"At Coblenz we had to make our way through enthusiastic crowds who were watching the passage of trains loaded with Belgian prisoners. We constantly met ambulances filled with wounded soldiers.

Americans Thought Safe.

"Judging from my trip and the experiences of Miss Stone in Munich, Americans are as safe in Germany as in Chicago or New York. We did not parade the American flag, because we realized many persons were seeking the protection of the Stars and Stripes who were not entitled to it.

"It is impossible to make the trip we did without being profoundly impressed with the thoroughness of the preparations Germany is making for every contingency that can arise on land. The morals of the people was inspiring. They expect to win and they have no thought of turning back or of failure.

"In three weeks I have been an eyewitness to mobilization in France, England and Holland. It is difficult to say which preparations I admired the most. They all have been so magnificent, yet so different. In Paris it was 'On to Berlin,' in Germany it is quietly assumed that it is 'London, Paris, St. Petersburg.' In London it is an impressive but ominous silence."

AMERICAN TANKER HALTED

(Continued From First Page.)

the Mazatlan, said that the coal was consigned to Guaymas, Mexico, by F. G. Braue & Co., local exporters.

Bley admitted the coal was bought originally for the German cruiser Leipzig, but declared it subsequently was purchased by Braue & Co.

Bley today added to his verbal demand for clearance papers, which was refused, a formal demand in writing.

"I shall act on this demand as I did the verbal one," said Collector Davis. "I told the representatives of the Mazatlan that I would refuse clearance until they had presented evidence proving the change of ownership of the coal. As yet no such evidence has been presented."

Action Taken Shows Belief.

"Do you believe the coal is now intended for the Leipzig?" was asked.

"The fact that we are holding up the Mazatlan's departure is the best evidence of that," was Davis' reply.

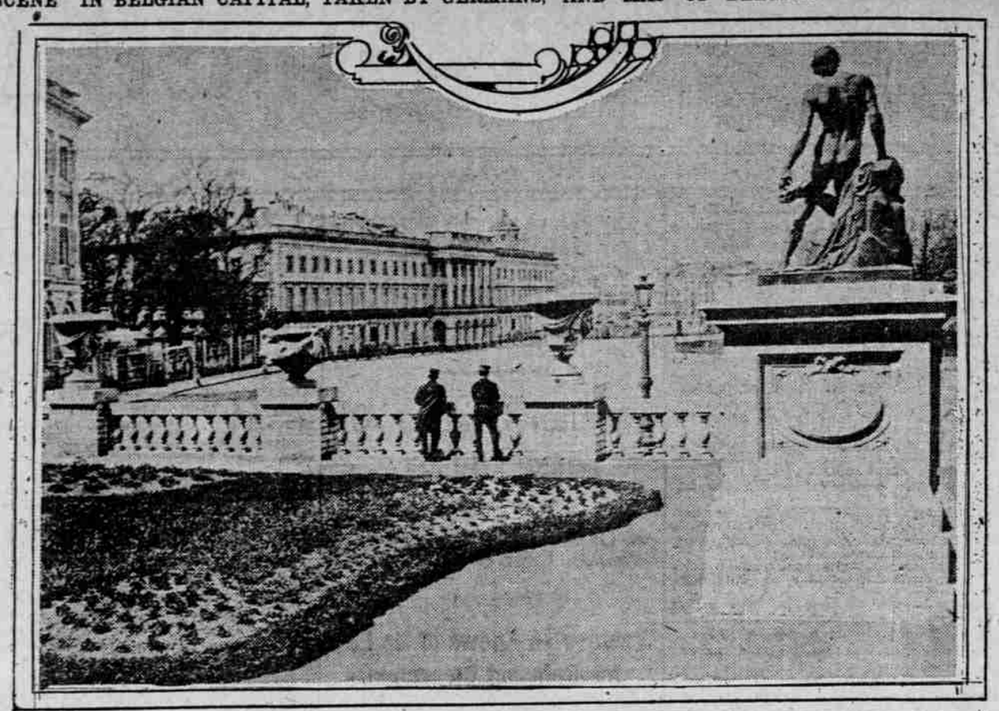
"If the written demand for clearance papers is denied," said Bley, "well, wait until then. But I will say this—the Mazatlan is going to sea, and soon, too."

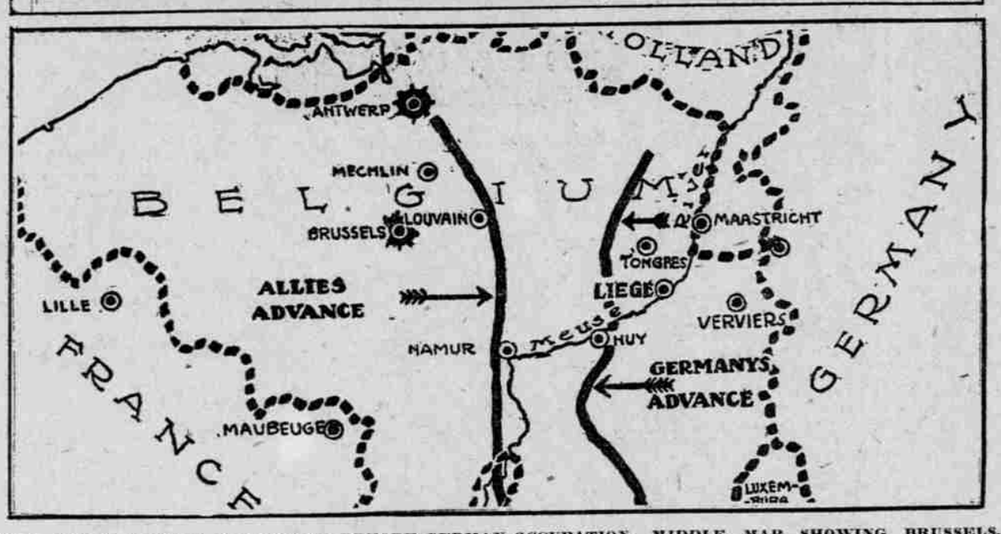
Meanwhile William H. Tidwell, special agent of the Treasury Department, conducted an investigation into the ownership of the coal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Officials here know nothing of the detention of the Mexican steamer Mazatlan at San Francisco, with her cargo of coal supposed to be intended for a German cruiser. It is said, however, that there was no warrant for the detention of a merchant vessel loaded with coal intended for a belligerent, though, of course, such a ship risks seizure on the high seas.

Secretary Daniels said tonight that the administration of the neutrality laws rested with the civil department of the Government, and that he had confined his efforts to an instruction to Rear-Admiral Pond, commanding the Naval forces in Pacific Coast waters, to assist these officials when called on by proper authority without awaiting specific instructions from Washington in each case.

SCENE IN BELGIAN CAPITAL, TAKEN BY GERMANS, AND MAP OF BELGIAN WAR DISTRICT.





TOP—ROYAL PALACE, ABANDONED BEFORE GERMAN OCCUPATION. MIDDLE—MAP SHOWING BRUSSELS, OCCUPIED YESTERDAY, AND ANTWERP, NEXT OBJECTIVE POINT OF GERMANS.

SHIP TIE-UP IS OVER

Vessels on Way and Ready to Load Pacific Coast Grain.

BARLEY BEGINS TO MOVE

British Steamer With 7000-Ton Cargo Is Expected to Sail Today for French Ports—French Bark Ready to Get Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—The tie-up of foreign shipping out of San Francisco, caused by the European war situation, is beginning to relax. Two vessels are already on their way to Europe, laden with California barley, others are preparing to clear and before long the greater part of the 800,000 tons of Pacific Coast barley which has been tied up in warehouses here for two weeks, will be on its way to Europe.

This relaxation in the shipping tie-up is due to the recent decision of the London marine underwriters, including Lloyds, to quote war risk on all vessels except those flying the flags of Germany or Austria.

The two vessels on the way to Europe with barley are the Norwegian steamer Gurnsey, bound for Falmouth, England, and the Danish steamer Transvaal, bound for St. Vincent Island in the South Atlantic.

If present plans are carried out, the British steamer Lord Lansdale, with 7000 tons of the choicest Coast barley, will be on her way tomorrow, bound for French ports.

The British bark Lord Templeton, loaded with 3000 tons of barley, is expected to clear soon for Queenstown. She is practically ready to sail.

The French bark Edmond Rostand is still tied up in the bay, loaded with 3000 tons of barley. The date of her probable clearance has not been fixed.

WHEAT OFF FOR SWITZERLAND

Purchase of Other Supplies to Follow if Cargoes Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—More than 1,000,000 bushels of American wheat are on the way to Switzerland in British bottoms, the shipment of three cargoes having been arranged by Dr. Charles Paul Hubscher, Charge of the Legation here. Arrangements have been made to allow the passage through France and Italy of foodstuffs intended for Switzerland.

If the American wheat bought by Switzerland reaches its destination safely, the Swiss government, it was learned today, probably will purchase all its coal and other supplies in the United States during the hostilities in Europe.

Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who came to New York from Washington at the outbreak of the war, announced a meeting would be held today in the Swiss home here to arrange an appeal to Swiss-born residents of the United States, about 150,000, to contribute to the general Red Cross fund of Switzerland.

In case the warring nations refuse to take advantage of Switzerland's offer, which is doubtful, Dr. Ritter said, the money raised will be used to purchase food in this country for shipment to Europe, where it will be distributed in Switzerland and among the destitute women and children.

GETTING DYES DISCUSSED

Bryan Says Efforts Will Be Made to Obtain German Products.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Representative Herman Metz conferred with Secretary Bryan today over the situation confronting textile mills because of a shortage in dyes, imported almost exclusively from Germany. Woolen manufacturers say they will have to shut down unless a substitute can be found.

Mr. Bryan said efforts would be made to obtain importations from Germany, but did not suggest the course to be followed.

The Silk Dyers' Mutual Protective Association, of Paterson, N. J., also appealed in letters to President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and members of Congress for aid in getting chemicals from Germany. Plants in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut are involved. It was said that the stock of chemicals and dyes in this country would be exhausted within two months.

PRIDE IN LINEAGE HELD

CIRCUS PERFORMER GIVES MATERNAL GRANDMA CREDIT.

Barnum & Bailey's Circus Opens Tuesday with Noted Artists or Descendants in Roles.

One hears a great deal about the aristocracy of the stage, but little of the aristocracy of the "sawdust arena." The reason for this, perhaps, is that the circus is not continuously in the eye of the public, while the stage is omnipresent. With the circus the season is short and quickly does it spread its wings and cover the country. The real aristocracy of the amusement world, however, is found in the circus.

"I saw you ride the other night," said a young woman in a group that met Ella Bradna after a performance of the Barnum & Bailey circus. "I wish I could ride as well as you do; I think you're a really great equestrienne."

"Thank you," replied Miss Bradna. "My maternal grandmother was a really great equestrienne." The flash in her eye denoted the great pride she felt in her lineage. While the aristocracy of the stage isfast becoming a memory, this is due to the changes made by time.

With the Barnum & Bailey circus, which comes to Portland Tuesday and Wednesday, there are a great many performers who go back from two to eight generations; the Davenports, Victoria and Orrin, are well-known circus artists. Orrin's father, John Davenport, was one of the stars of his day, and so was his grandfather, Henry. Lupeta Perea, a Spanish girl, who does an amazinz single trapeze act, traces her circus lineage back four generations. At one time her grandfather owned and managed a small circus in Spain, while she received her training in old Mexico under her father, at one time a performer. John Ducander, perhaps the most accomplished high school horseman in the world, at one time owned a small traveling circus in Russia. Meeting with business reverses, he was for a number of years riding instructor under the patronage of the Czar. Later his services were utilized by Count Ahrnfelt, of Finland. Ducander's people for generations back have been horse-trainers and circus performers, and he is one of the most eminent members of the circus Sorosis.

TRAFFIC DISCS FAILURE

No Attention Paid Safety Device, Says H. W. Holmes.

Discs as a means of regulating traffic at street intersections in the business district are a failure. Following the experiment with the "Safety First" disc at Sixth and Alder streets, H. W. Holmes, chief of the municipal bureau of highways and bridges, cast the disc into the waste basket yesterday.

"It is certain that something is necessary to improve traffic conditions at intersections, but this method is a failure. Drivers failed to heed the disc, which had on it in big letters the words 'Keep to the right.' They almost invariably kept to the left in making turns."

7:30 o'clock Saturday evening and 9 o'clock other evenings is the closing hour for accepting classified ads. for proper classifications for the next day's issue. Classified advertisements accepted after these hours will be run under the heading "Too Late to Classify."—Adv.

SUGAR PRICE DROPS

Market Quotation Goes Down 50 Cents During Day.

$7.55 WHOLESALE FIGURE

Mysterious Speculator, However, Offers Quantity to Outlying Grocers for $7.20—Coffee Is Still Holding Firm.

The uncertainty of prices in war times was shown by the sudden drop of 50 cents a hundred in sugar quotations yesterday. No explanation was given of the decline, which is supposed to be a reaction from the extreme advance at the opening of the week. The wholesale price of sugar in Portland now is $7.55.

Telegrams received by brokers told of a decline of only 25 cents at New York, but at all points on the Pacific Coast the reduction was 50 cents. Raw sugar in the East has declined half a cent a pound, which weakened the market for refined sugar. No predictions are made by jobbers, but they would not be surprised if the market should again advance. At any rate, cheap sugar is not looked for.

Speculators who sought to take advantage of the rising price of sugar and bought up large quantities of it are making vigorous efforts to sell. Their fears that the market will decline are indicated by offers to sell at $7.20 a sack delivered.

Grocers outside of the business district were invited to buy at this figure Wednesday. At that time the quotations were $8.05.

The offers to sell were made by telephone, by an unidentified person.

Several sales are said to have been made, all on a cash basis.

While the sugar market is wobbling the coffee market is holding firm. Said an authority in this line:

"The coffee market in New York, after war was declared, and after a temporary drop, advanced 2½ cents on ordinary grades. On coffees like Mochas, which are short, the advance was 4 cents, and on high grade fancy Javas 3 cents. The reason was the supply in the United States was only enough for six or eight weeks.

"Everyone in the coffee business figures that the eventful outcome will be a decline in prices, but in the meantime houses doing an active business, which necessitates the keeping up of their stocks, are compelled to pay the market price, and such houses have made a slight advance in their prices, the greatest being 1 cent a pound."

MORE AUSTRIANS CALLED

New Mobilization Order Issued for Rest of Fighting Force.

LONDON, Aug. 21. — In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company transmits an official communication from Vienna, saying that a new mobilization order calls all the reservists of the first class, now at work harvesting, as well as the reservists of the second class and the men in the landsturm to the colors for August 24.

The first and second class of the Hungarian landwehr have been ordered to mobilize on the same date, as have also the recruits of 1914, and all the men in the Austrian and Hungarian landsturm up to the age of 42 years.

Rule Keeps Million in Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The rule making it impossible for any person to purchase foreign money orders in amounts of more than $100 has resulted in keeping $1,000,000 in this country since August 1, according to figures just compiled at the postoffice here. Thousands of applications for foreign money orders are being rejected daily, says the statement, because the amounts are too large.

AMERICANS ABROAD MAY NOW GET CASH

Arrangements Made to Pay Funds to Those With Proper Credit in England.

FRANCE AIDING TRAVELERS

Italio-American Ocean Service Expected to Resume Soon—Situation in Switzerland Easier. Americans in Germany Safe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Arrangements were virtually completed today by the National Board of Relief to transfer to Americans in England the total of all funds deposited to their credit at the State and Treasury Departments.

Negotiations by cable led to an announcement tonight that the Bank of England will make payments in gold to Americans with proper credentials, and that these payments will be drawn against deposits made with its branch in Canada. The board will deposit gold to cover the payments to be made in the Ottawa branch.

France to Aid Americans.

To date about $1,500,000 has been deposited in the Government departments here for Americans abroad. How much of this amount is yet unpaid was not known tonight, but the balance will be wiped out quickly through the new arrangement.

The French government has notified the State Department that it will arrange to move all Americans now in Switzerland to French seaports, and the probability that they can get across the channel to England and thence be brought home has lightened one of the board's burdens.

Secretary McAdoo decided today to deposit money with the Assistant United States Treasurer at New York to aid destitute Americans who reach that port from Europe. The secretary said that criticism of the way in which the relief work is being carried on was due to interruptions to the cable service. J. L. Wilmeth, chief clerk of the Treasury, and its representative abroad in the relief work, has cabled that the situation is well in hand. Mr. Wilmeth, preparing to leave for Holland, placed $300,000 at the disposal of the American Ambassador in London, and $100,000 with army paymasters in the relief work.

Reports that reach the board indicate there are about 2000 Americans in Italy, but that the Italio-American transatlantic service will probably be resumed at once. Americans in Germany now are able to get into Holland and thence to England.

Tracing Americans Difficult.

The American Consul at Berne, Switzerland, cabled the State Department today as follows:

"Financial situation easier for cashing travelers' checks and letters of credit. Owing to the continuous change of residence of Americans in Switzerland, many departures for Italy and France and England, and their neglect to notify officers of change of address, difficulty is experienced in finding the person about whom inquiries have been made."

The American Consul at Coburg, Germany, cabled that it is impossible to find many Americans about whom inquiry has been made, as practically all of them have left for North Germany.

The American Consul at Dresden reported that many Americans about whom inquiry has been made have never reached there. He added:

"All Americans in Germany are safe."

AMERICANS OUT OF BRUSSELS

Major Boyer Says Few Unable to Depart Are Protected.

LONDON, Aug. 21, 3:37 P. M.—Major Perry L. Boyer, of the American medical corps, has joined the relief committee here. He left Brussels Wednesday, where he was on relief work. Major Boyer says the resident committee got every possible American out of Brussels Wednesday and was prepared to protect Americans whose business interests forced them to stay there.

A large house protected by American flags and well equipped with beds and abundant foodstuffs had been provided for use as a refuge should the emergency arise.

The food supply in Brussels was adequate when Major Boyer left and the city was well prepared for the destruction of the railway yards and the tracks out of the city, which every one believed would come after the arrival of German troops in the Belgian capital.

Turkish Mission Appeals for Gold.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions received a cable dispatch today from W. W. Peet, treasurer of its Turkish missions at Constantinople, asking that President Wilson be asked to send a cruiser with gold to their relief.

Spanish Steamer to Bring Hundreds.

BARCELONA, Spain, Aug. 21.—The Spanish steamship Infanta Isabel will leave August 23 for the United States with several hundred Americans aboard. Many residents of the United States are still in Madrid awaiting American transports.

TAX PUT ON BRUSSELS

(Continued From First Page.)

while this work of preparation goes doggedly forward. Antwerp itself offers a strange contrast. At almost every window appear English, Belgian and French flags, giving a festive air to the city, which is preparing to resist to the last gasp."

Belgians Ready to Co-Operate.

According to dispatches received at the Belgian legation here the Belgian army retired on Antwerp in good order and is "now ready to co-operate with the allies."

Telegraphic communication between England and Brussels was entirely interrupted today and no dispatches were accepted for any place in the Belgian provinces of Limburg, Liege, Namur, Luxemburg, Brabant or Antwerp, except for the city of Antwerp.

GHENT, Belgium (Via Paris), Aug. 21.—German Hussars and Uhlans arrived this morning (probably Thursday) on the shooting grounds at the gates of Brussels, whither the Burgomaster went to parley with them.

In the afternoon German officers occupying an automobile crossed Grand Place (the market place), going to the City Hall, while detachments of Germans went through various parts of the city.

The telegraph office and railway station were closed for the greater part of the day. Many of the inhabitants of Brussels are leaving for Ghent and Ostend.

Short Stay, at Most, Expected.

The general opinion is that the Germans will only pass through the city or at the most make a short stay there.

The only suggestions of animation in the place are caused by the arrival of peasants who are abandoning the surrounding villages. The German troopers have established themselves on the shooting ground. They are understood to have said they had been cut off from the rest of the army.

ANTWERP, Aug. 21.—An official statement says the situation is unchanged. German cavalry patrols are circulating around Brussels, severing communication between the capital and Antwerp and between these cities and the central part of the country.

LIEGE CLOSED TO CONSUL

Official Leaves to Report; Is Unable to Re-enter Town.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Victor H. Duras, American Vice-Consul at Liege, Belgium, reached London today. He left Liege last Friday to make a report at Brussels to Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium. After concluding his mission at Brussels, the Vice-Consul was unable to re-enter Liege, although he tried to gain access to the city on all sides.

Mr. Duras said today he did not know whether Liege had capitulated. He said all sorts of rumors were in circulation in Holland, but that there was no definite information as to conditions in Liege. Most of the American tourists left Belgium several days ago, but Mr. Duras said many foolishly had rushed into Switzerland, where conditions were unsatisfactory. He found Americans well cared for in Holland, where many were getting accommodations on ships sailing for America.

Mr. Duras is under orders to proceed to the American consulate at St. Petersburg. He will be unable to cross Germany and the Baltic, but will try to get through on the railway route from Bergen, Norway.

PARIS FIGURES GERMAN LOSS

Capture of 81 Pieces of Artillery and Several Flags Alleged.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In a dispatch from Paris the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent sends the following summary of alleged German losses, as printed in the Paris Matin:

"Twenty-four cannon taken by the Belgians from August 3 to 5 at Liege.

"Three cannon taken by the French at Margennes on August 11.

"Six cannon taken by the French at Othain, Department of Muerthe, near Spincourt, on August 12.

"Twelve cannon taken by the French near Schirmeck, Alsace, on August 16.

"Twenty-four cannon taken by the Russians at Stallapohnen, East Prussia, on August 17.

"Twelve cannon taken by the Russians at Gumbinnen, East Prussia, on August 17.

"This makes a total of 81 pieces of field artillery, besides which were captured several pieces of heavy artillery, rapid fire guns, aeroplanes and 19 motor wagons.

"In addition, the Germans lost two flags to the Belgians at Liege, a cavalry standard was taken at Diest and a flag was captured by the French at St. Blaise on August 15."

ROBBERY OF DEAD CHARGE

German Prisoners, Arrested Near Mulhausen, Taken to France.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Eighty-three German prisoners, accused of robbing the dead on the field of battle, arrived today at Clermont Ferrand, capital of the department of Huy-de-Dome, where the police had great difficulty in restraining the populace from attacking them.

When they were arrested in the vicinity of Mulhausen many jewels, several wedding rings and large sums of money were found on the Germans. It is alleged that these valuables were stolen from the bodies of officers and soldiers.

The German prisoners will appear before a court-martial to be held by the Thirteenth Army Corps. They were transported to Clermont Ferrand, handcuffed in fours, on several trucks bearing the imperial eagle. It is charged they wore Red Cross insignia to facilitate the robberies on the battlefield.

CENSORSHIP WILL ABATE

(Continued From First Page.)

gence about the outside world has been lost to Germany for many weeks since the German cables were severed, presumably by British warships.

It was learned tonight that the new plan would affect only the Sayville, L. I., station, which is German-owned. The other powerful station at Tuckerton, N. J., is not now operating because it was discovered that it had no license from this government in accordance with commercial regulations. Whether such a license will now be granted is a matter of conjecture, as it is said at the British Embassy that a granting of a license would be a violation of The Hague convention, which prohibits the erection of wireless stations on neutral territory after the outbreak of hostilities.

All things have a tiny beginning. In 1754 a monk planted his coffee seeds in a monastery garden in Rio de Janeiro, and from this beginning has grown Brazil's enormous wealth in coffee.

LIBAU ATTACK SEEN

Captain of Swedish Steamer Tells of Bombardment.

RUSSIAN CAPITAL IS GAY

Master of Bifrost Arriving From Hango Reports Being Ordered to Leave Vessel to Be Dynamited at Harbor Entrance.

STOKHOLM, via London, Aug. 21.—The captain of a Swedish steamer which has just arrived from Libau tells the following story of the bombardment of the Russian seaport by the German fleet:

"It was on a Sunday evening that the rain of fire began to fall on the city. The townspeople were thrown into a panic. They ran into the streets and other open places because their houses were falling and burning.

"Fifteen women who were seated on a pile of lumber were all killed by the explosion of a single shell. The bombardment continued for two hours. Many buildings and bridges were destroyed."

Advices from St. Petersburg indicate that life in the Russian capital runs on in the ordinary way. The streets, cafes and amusement places are crowded as ever. No additional military precautions have been taken, it is said. The food supply is described as plentiful.

The destruction of the harbor works at Hango, Finland, by German warships is reported by the master of the Swedish steamer Fifrost, which has arrived from Hango.

"We received orders from the port authorities at Hango on August 2 to moor with the Dutch coal steamer Alcor across the entrance to the harbor, where our ship was to be dynamited in order to close the channel," he said.

"Later the authorities permitted us to anchor outside in security, but the Alcor was blown up according to the programme, together with three valuable cranes."

Grand Duke Michael, the younger brother of the Russian Emperor, has left for St. Petersburg. Steamship freight traffic between Finland and Sweden has been resumed.

St. Johns Fishers Fined.

ST. JOHNS, Or., Aug. 21.—(Special.)—Three persons were arrested and brought before Constable Williams yesterday for illegal fishing, as follows: S. Napoleon, taxed court costs; G. Frangesco, $25 and costs; H. Hargumas, $25 and costs. They were caught fishing in the Willamette River.

Manning's 35c Coffee

Manning's Coffee Store
Jones' Market
Fourth and Alder

ARREST THAT SKIN TROUBLE WITH POSLAM

Be sure to attend to any skin disorder as soon as it appears. Do not let any eruption or open sore spot develop. Besides likely to spread it may prove an easy source of infection. Drive it away quickly with the use of Poslam. Poslam is antiseptic, kills germ life and possesses healing power so highly developed that it eradicates Eczema and all surface troubles with speed and ease.

Your druggist sells Poslam. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York.

Poslam Soap soothes tender skin, improves color and quality. 25 cents and 15 cents.—Adv.

The BUSH & LANE PIANO

AN HONEST PIANO AT AN HONEST PRICE.
It possesses individuality in Tone Quality and in Case Designs.
Merit Is the Foundation of Its Success.
For Construction, Simplicity and Durability, the
BUSH & LANE PLAYER-PIANOS ARE MARVELS.
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

PORTLAND BRANCH 433-435 Washington Street
CORNER TWELFTH.

Weak Heart

Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, the heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

which contains no dangerous narcotics or alcohol.

It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anæmic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing.

In liquid or tablet form at most drug stores or send 50 one-cent stamps for trial box to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Read Chapter VII on Circulatory Organs in the "Medical Adviser"—A French cloth-bound book of 1008 pages sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, address as above.