ALL PITTOCK HEIRS ARE TREATED ALIKE

No Beneficiaries Except His Own Children.

MR. PRICE SHOWS MOTIVES

Detailed Narrative of Events Preceding Making of Wills—Publisher's Character Described.

The late Henry L. Pittock believed that he had provided amply for his five children when he bequeathed them each $500 a month and 50 per cent of the annual net income of his estate after debts were paid, during the course of the 20-year trust established by his will, explained O. L. Price, executor of the will and one of the trustees of the estate, in the court of Circuit Judge Tazwell yesterday, in answering the charge of Mrs. Caroline P. Leadbetter, contestant, that Mr. Pittock had executed "an unnatural will."

The provision of the will taking care of the children, coupled with the trusteeship which would preserve The Oregonian for at least 20 years and prevent it from falling into hands unfriendly to the policies for which it always had stood, carried out the dominant desires of the publisher, it was said.

Family Not Actively Interested.

Members of the family of Mr. Pittock never had a very active part in the handling of Mr. Pittock's affairs, pointed out Mr. Price in the course of his direct and cross-examination yesterday. Fred W. Leadbetter, son-in-law, had been jointly interested with Mr. Pittock in numerous enterprises, but had practically retired, except for looking after property already acquired, it was declared. Fred Pittock, son, was associated with his father for five or six years in the Northwestern Fidelity company, holding company for the Northwestern National bank building, as auditor.

"But," said Mr. Price, "Mr. Pittock was extremely secretive about his business and that habit applied to members of his family as well as outsiders. So far as I know no one ever knew Mr. Pittock's total income except Mr. Pittock, myself and government officials to whom reports were submitted."

The witness referred to a change in succession of trustees made by Mr. Pittock in his last will, in which, instead of providing that Ed Gantenbein or Fred F. Pittock should serve in case of demise of trustees named, he asked that in case of a vacancy the surviving trustee act alone, and in case of his death, that the Portland Trust company act.

Provision Thought Ample.

"I think there will be less trouble if I do not attempt to mention a member of my family," Mr. Pittock was reported as saying. "Now I have treated each child alike."

In the 1912 will the five children shared alike in the estate, except for The Oregonian trust, after the expiration of a life interest of Mrs. Pittock. In the 1916 will the actual division of the estate is not provided for until the expiration of the 20-year trust.

Mr. Price declared that Mr. Pittock had said, even in drawing up his last will, that "I want my property to go to my children and my children's children."

"When Mr. Pittock provided that $500 a month should go to each of his children, all of whom were grown and married, he believed it would be a sufficient amount until such time as the debts were all paid, when there would be material distributions," said Mr. Price, basing his assertion on conversations with Mr. Pittock during the preparation of the final will, which required nearly a year.

Attorney's Mild Attitude.

Cross-examination of Mr. Price by J. P. Cotton disclosed a new angle to the theory advanced by the contestant as basis for the court action. Seeking to secure admissions of undue influence on Mr. Pittock during the drafting of the last will, the lawyer adopted a persuasive tone, asking Mr. Price why he had not suggested to Mr. Pittock changes in the provisions of the will which would have conformed more to the ideas of the children.

Mr. Price was asked why he did not suggest to Mr. Pittock that his son and family were poorly provided for under the will, that other children were not properly remembered and also that several provisions of the will were illegal.

To these questions Mr. Price replied that he knew Mr. Pittock too well to dare to suggest what provisions should have been made in his will for his immediate family and, second, that he did not advise Mr. Pittock that certain provisions of his will were illegal. He added that he did not believe they were.

Wishes Well Known.

The executor denied that he had ever received, any instructions from Mr. Pittock concerning the conduct of the estate after the death of the publisher. He admitted a knowledge of many of Mr. Pittock's dearest wishes concerning his property, through close business association with him.

"Why did Mr. Pittock desire to place his property in the hands of two trustees instead of allowing his children to manage his estate?" Attorney Cotton demanded of Mr. Price in the cross-examination.

"I don't know, but I assume that he thought it could be handled easier by two trustees and with less annoyance and interference than by five children."

"Did you suggest any of the plan to him?"

"I did not put any of those ideas into his head. I merely put down what he gave me and later wrote it out in testamentary form."

"What instructions did he give you which came back to him in your language as paragraph 'E' of the will?"

"He said, 'I want my property to go to my children and my children's children.'"

Amount Fixed by Publisher.

"How about the $500 a month to the children?"

"He fixed the amount."

"You said in your direct testimony that you were instructed to provide for a later distribution of the assets when the debts of the estate were paid?"

"He did so instruct me."

"Where is your translation of those instructions in the will?"

"There is a provision in the will about the distribution of money after debts are paid." The witness pointed out the paragraph providing that, when outstanding bills had been met, 50 per cent of the cash on hand in the estate should be distributed twice a year equitably among the children. The 50 per cent remaining was to go for taxes, preservation of the estate and reserve.

Instructions Are Followed.

"How many children did Fred F. Pittock have at the time the will was drawn?" asked the lawyer.

"I am not certain. Five or six."

"Did you point out to Mr. Pittock during the drafting of the will that in case of the death of his son the grandchildren would not have more than $100 a month apiece?"

"I did not point it out. I don't think anyone would have spoken to Mr. Pittock about that at the time."

"Did you advise him of the condition that his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Pittock, would have possibly been left in?"

"I did not. He was positive as to his instructions."

"Did you explain to Mr. Pittock that neither you nor Mr. Morden under the terms of the will had any discretion in the payment of money to the children, and could not give them more if they needed it?"

Suggestions Not Made.

"I did not discuss or mention it to him."

"Was the Piper arrangement discussed?"

"Only the first conversation I have related."

"You did not suggest to Mr. Pittock that the agreement concerning the tenure of Mr. Piper was entirely illegal and void and against public policy?"

"I did not."

"Did you advise him that the disposition as to the children and their issue under paragraph 'F' were illegal?"

"I did not. But I do not want it inferred that I think it was."

"Did you explain to him what compensation you would receive under the trust?"

"Nothing was said about that."

"Did you explain that you would receive two payments—one as executor and one as trustee?"

"No."

"Was anything said as to the amount of your compensation?"

"Nothing was said except that as I was named joint executor with Mrs. Pittock, he said: 'I want you to have the fees.' I told him that under the law it would be necessary for the fee to be divided with Mrs. Pittock, and he said he would write a letter to her."

"Did Mr. Pittock instruct you with regard to running The Oregonian?"

"He gave me no instructions. We just had some general talks about the newspaper."

Legality Not Questioned.

Asked concerning the financial condition of Mr. Pittock's children at the time the will was drawn, Mr. Price said that he had no intimate knowledge, but that he believed the husband of Mrs. Susan P. Emory of Millsboro, Pa., was well-to-do, as was the husband of Mrs. Caroline P. Leadbetter of Portland. He declared that Mrs. Kate Hebard and her husband and Mrs. Louise Gantenbein and her husband were living with the Pittocks and that he did not know the resources of the husbands. He said that Fred F. Pittock had a salary of $200 a month on which he may have saved something, but that he did not know his financial condition.

"Do you mean to say that you drew up the will under Mr. Pittock's orders without regard for the question of whether it was legal, right or just?" demanded Attorney Cotton.

"Knowing Mr. Pittock as I did, I followed his instructions. As to the legality, I understand he had sought outside advice in the matter."

No Gifts Received.

Mr. Price said there was no bequest for himself in the will and that he is drawing salary only as trustee and executor and from his positions in the Northwestern National bank, the Northwestern Fidelity company and the Portland Trust company.

Asked with regard to salary increases on The Oregonian since the death of Mr. Pittock, Mr. Price said that in addition to the $100 a month increase granted Mr. Piper, the salary was increased $350 a month to conform to the salary which had been paid Mr. Pittock as manager of The Oregonian, which position Mr. Morden now occupies.

Stock Disposition Not Told.

Though Emery Olmstead, who succeeded Mr. Pittock as president of the Northwestern National bank, had been assured by Mr. Pittock that he need not worry about the future of the bank stock held by the publisher—the intimation being that it would be held in trust—he never learned that Mr. Pittock had executed a will until after his death. This was the admission of Mr. Olmstead yesterday and corroborated testimony given earlier in the day by Mr. Price.

"In 1918, Mr. Olmstead asked me whether or not Mr. Pittock had made his will," said Mr. Price. "The first time I answered that I didn't know. I told Mr. Pittock of the request and asked him what I should have replied. 'That was the best thing you could have said,' Mr. Pittock told me. 'If you said you couldn't tell, or that it was none of his business, you might just as well have told him that I had made a will and I don't want it discussed.'

Will Not Heard of.

"Later Mr. Pittock said, 'Will you please tell Mr. Olmstead that the bank stock is fixed in trust and tell him nothing more?' I told him."

In the examination of Mr. Olmstead by Attorney Carey, the banker was asked if he had sought any assurance that there was a safeguard for the bank stock in case of the sudden demise of Mr. Pittock.

"I discussed the matter with Mr. Pittock on several occasions," replied Mr. Olmstead. "I told him that I thought it ought to be fixed some way so that it would be held intact after his death, pointing out that if he met with a sudden accident control of the bank might be in jeopardy. I suggested that the bank should be protected by a trustee.

"He told me I needn't worry—that it would be fixed. I was never told of his will."

Fine Bank Ordered.

Mr. Olmstead testified at length concerning the organization of the Northwestern National bank and the erection of the bank building. The necessity of the new building was brought to the attention of the bank after about $200,000 had been spent in preparing quarters in the old Marquam building. The sudden collapse of a section of the building, extending through the nine stories on the Sixth-street side, was responsible.

"Mr. Pittock declared, after there had been much discussion, that he was in favor of a new building and that he wanted a building second to none in Portland if I could raise funds on his credit," he said. "I told him it would take about $1,000,000, but he said that did not matter, he wanted the building.

"I made about four trips to New York right after that and succeeded in raising the money, borrowing from $100,000 to $500,000 on Mr. Pittock's credit on each trip. The new building cost $1,100,000."

Affairs Closely Watched.

The witness admitted that his bank was one of the principal financial institutions in the northwest and said that its success was shown in an increase of deposits from $3,000,000 in 1913 to $26,000,000. Asked concerning Mr. Pittock's acumen and financial ability, he replied:

"In the 25 years I have been in the banking business I never saw a bank president give his affairs any closer attention than Mr. Pittock. He had splendid judgment on credits and his advice was frequently sought and accepted. It was a new game to him, but he was very much interested in it. He told me one time that he disliked the business because he had to know too much about his friends and neighbors.

"Though slow to make up his mind and not talkative, he was very firm when he had decided. As far as I could observe he retained his ability up to his last sickness."

Though he came into daily contact with Mr. Pittock and Mr. Price, who then was assistant to the president, Mr. Olmstead said that he had never known of Mr. Price exercising any influence over Mr. Pittock and that he did not think it would have been possible.

Characteristic Is Illustrated.

The reason for his apprehension about the stock of the bank held by Mr. Pittock was explained by Mr. Olmstead as due to the fact that the bank had been forced to borrow money largely on the strength of Mr. Pittock's credit and connection with eastern banks.

Two examples of the firmness of Mr. Pittock were related by George H. Kelly, lumberman, from his personal experiences. One concerned the unsuccessful attempts of himself and others to persuade Mr. Pittock to reduce the rental of $60,000 a year demanded for the Pittock block, Tenth and Washington streets, or at least to modify the lease so that the burden would fall heavier on later years.

Mr. Pittock refused any modification of the lease in spite of vigorous representations. When a San Francisco banker offered to lend Mr. Pittock any amount of money he needed when the publisher pleaded as reason for his refusal that he owed too much money and was depending on the income from the Pittock block to meet other obligations, Mr. Pittock was reported as replying: "If you have that much money to loan you had better loan it to the Pittock block company to advance on the rent."

Influence Theory Discredited.

Mr. Kelly, who was also a director of the Northwestern National bank, told of an argument over salary increases asked by officers of the bank, in which Mr. Pittock opposed the other directors to the last, and after the majority had voted for it stated that he still was unconvinced that it was the proper thing to do.

The witness had lived in Oregon for 53 years and had known Mr. Pittock for 30. From his experience with Mr. Pittock he was quite convinced that no person would have been able to dominate his judgment to any extent or influence the disposition of his property in his will.

Mr. Price testified on direct examination that he received $200 a month from the Pittock & Leadbetter company until the time of Mr. Pittock's death, but that he had been made a director in more than 20 corporations and in 1914 was made assistant to the president of the Northwestern National bank, Northwestern Fidelity company and Portland Trust company, devoting half his time to the three corporations and receiving a salary of $3000 a year for his services.

He was elected vice-president of the Northwestern National bank after the death of Mr. Pittock, president. His total salary had been raised to approximately $8000 a year prior to the death of Mr. Pittock, but is less now, he testified.

Paper Actively Handled.

"There is no question but that Mr. Pittock was head of The Oregonian," testified Mr. Price. "I had nothing to do with The Oregonian, but I observed that Mr. Pittock kept in close touch with affairs there throughout the day, with the exception of an hour spent at the bank daily. He checked over advertising increases or decreases and held editorial conferences with Mr. Scott during his life, and Mr. Piper later.

"Mr. Pittock and Mr. Leadbetter were both men of strong minds and controlled their own affairs. They told me what to do and seldom asked my advice."

"Would you ever volunteer advice?" he was asked.

"Yes, I would, but not often. I usually reported facts to Mr. Pittock and was told what to do. I always consulted him first about anything to be carried out and did not in the least assume to run his affairs. If he was consulted first about an affair he never said anything further about it to you regardless of whether or not it turned out well. If it was not taken up with him first, all he would ever say afterward if all was not well was, 'You did not consult me.'"

Dispositions Not Discussed.

"Did Mr. Morden have any part in the drawing of the will of Mr. Pittock?" asked Attorney Carey.

"I do not think Mr. Morden knew anything about it until after the will had been executed," replied Mr. Price.

"Did you ever talk to Mr. Morden about the disposition of Mr. Pittock's property?"

"Never."

"Did Mr. Morden ever suggest to you that it would be a good idea to have all Mr. Pittock's property placed in trust?"

"Never."

The interest of the publisher in the newspaper he had made and which had made him was emphasized by the witness yesterday.

"The Oregonian is my creation, my child," Mr. Pittock was quoted as saying. "I want it protected. Whatever I am I owe to The Oregonian. If necessary to preserve it, everything I have should go to protect it. There must at all times be kept on hand a good surplus. Opposition may come in. It has in the past and has been beaten, but it may come again. The stock must not be sold because it is apparently losing money. It must be preserved to the last dollar!"

Lodge Relations None.

Any theory that Mr. Price might have been selected as executor of Mr. Pittock's will through intimacy in fraternal affairs in which the publisher took a great interest was dispelled when the executor testified that he had joined the Masonic order since the death of Mr. Pittock and had taken but three degrees. Mr. Pittock was a 33d degree Mason and an ardent believer in fraternal activities.

As a model when he decided on his first and second wills, Mr. Pittock kept on his desk a copy of the will of Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York World, said the witness. During the drafting of the second will Mr. Price asserted he saw a pamphlet copy of the will of Mr. Nelson, publisher of the Kansas City Star, on the desk of Mr. Pittock. Subsequent to the execution of the second will, the will of the late James Gordon Bennett, Jr., was studied by Mr. Pittock, said the executor.

Mr. Price did not recall that Mr. Pittock had ever given him any direct instructions regarding the conduct of his estate after death, though he remembered many conversations in which the publisher had outlined his aspirations for The Oregonian.

Share Given to Others.

Mr. Price told of the anxiety of Mr. Pittock to settle his wife's estate, as though he had reason to fear impending death. He desired all matters connected with the estate concluded by January 1, 1919. Mrs. Pittock died June 12, 1918, leaving personal property to the value of approximately $30,000. Though Mr. Pittock was entitled to a half interest in the estate, he wanted the entire property divided among the children, his half included, said Mr. Price.

Mr. Pittock's interest in fraternal, civic and social affairs was considerable, as was his attention to sports, said the witness. He always attended the opening baseball game of the season, was an enthusiastic rooter at football games, attended the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno, rode horseback and had flown in an airplane in 1917 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

His memory was excellent; he never forgot an appointment; and the only sign of age noted by Mr. Price in his testimony concerning Mr. Pittock was increasing deafness and rheumatic attacks, though the newspaper owner never used a cane. He could read the finest print without glasses up to the time of his death, asserted Mr. Price.

Mr. Pittock never discussed death, said the witness, except as "in case something happens."

The direct examination of Mr. Price, begun about 2:30 Tuesday afternoon, concluded at 11:55 yesterday morning. Cross-examination was opened immediately by J. P. Cotton, a New York attorney of the firm of McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin. The direct examination had been conducted entirely by Charles H. Carey of the firm of Carey & Kerr.

George T. Gerlinger of the Willamette Valley Lumber company, with offices in Portland and Dallas, who had been associated with Mr. Pittock and Mr. Leadbetter in lumber enterprises, testified yesterday morning concerning the business acumen of Mr. Pittock.

"Mr. Pittock formed his own conclusions and I never knew of Mr. Price or Mr. Morden intervening in his affairs," said the witness. "From my knowledge of Mr. Pittock I do not believe anyone had much influence on his business actions, or could have had."

BERRY CARNIVAL OPENS

Elks to Be in Charge of Celebration at Roseburg Today.

ROSEBURG, Or., May 26.—(Special.)—Elks will be in charge of opening day for the Douglas country strawberry carnival tomorrow and elaborate preparations have been made to stage a parade and amusements that will put the carnivl over the top in the beginning.

All business places will close their doors for two hours, from 2 to 4, and everybody will join in the festivities. Members of the Elks' lodge from all outlying parts of the county besides lodges at other places have been urged to be on hmand tomorrow and among other attractions is a chicken dinner.

DANIELS SAYS PROBE UNJUST AND UNFAIR

Cross Examination of Secretary Is Concluded.

FIGURES ARE PROTESTED

Tabulation Hale Seeks Read Into Record Declared to Have Been Misinterpretation.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Cross-examination of Secretary Daniels by the senate naval investigating committee was concluded today at a session marked by heated clashes between the naval secretary and Senator Pittman, democrat, of Nevada, on one hand, and Chairman Hale on the other. Rear-Admiral Sims, whose charges against the navy department brought about the investigation, will take the stand in rebuttal tomorrow. Chairman Hale indicated that the admiral would be the last witness and that his statement would be brief.

In the course of a verbal tilt with Senator Hale today, Secretary Daniels threatened to carry to the full senate naval committee a protest against the chairman's conduct of the inquiry. The secretary charged that a "steamroller" was being used on him and characterized as "unfair and unjust" and a "stigma on the navy" a long compilation of statistics Chairman Hale sought to read into the record.

Misinterpretation Is Charged.

The tabulation, Senator Hale said, was compiled in his office from figures submitted by Mr. Daniels and related to the state of preparedness of the major ships of the navy just prior to the declaration of war by the United States. Mr. Daniels retorted that the chairman had misinterpreted the department's figures and that in the Hale compilation the dreadnought Arizona was listed as having been "unfit to fight" on February 2, 1917.

"The Arizona 'unfit to fight,'" Mr. Daniels went on, "it is laughable. I decline to answer any questions based on such a tabulation and denounce it as unfair, unjust and a stigma on the American navy. I will carry my protest to the full naval affairs committee if necessary."

Chairman Hale said he would otherwise designate the columns marked "fit to fight" and "unfit to fight" and then put the compilation in the record. Secretary Daniels demanded that the senator take the stand as a witness and take the oath before submitting evidence. This the chairman refused to do, and Mr. Daniels then demanded that the person who made the compilation be sworn as a witness. Again he was overruled.

Pittman Makes Protest.

Senator Pittman at this point protested against the tabulation going into the record and left the room after the chairman had announced he would not yield in his stand.

Secretary Daniels thereupon made a point of no quorum. Chairman Hale polled the committee. He and Senator Keyes, republican, New Hampshire, voted and the chairman announced that he was authorized to cast the vote of Senator Ball, republican, Delaware. The tabulation then went into the record without further words.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of technical details of navy's co-operation in the war and a long debate between the chairman and the secretary regarding the contribution of the North Sea mine barrage, an American project, toward ending the submarine campaign. Mr. Daniels characterized the barrage as the navy's greatest contribution toward defeating the U-boat campaign, while Senator Hale sought to show that the project had actually little influence on ending the war.

Rosarian Club Gets Charter.

PENDLETON, Or., May 26.—(Special.)—Formal presentation of the charter to the Pendleton Rosarian club was made this evening by Clinton Williams, governor of the 22d district. The ceremony was witnessed by a delegation of members from the Portland and Walla Walla organizations.

Grain Grades to Be Studied.

THE DALLES, Or., May 26.—(Special.)—A grain-grading school conducted by Professor G. E. Hislop of Oregon Agricultural college will operate in this city three days, June 14, 15 and 16. This demonstration has no connection with that to be given by the bureau of markets in this city June 1. The subjects of wheat growing and marketing will be taken up by Professor Hislop.

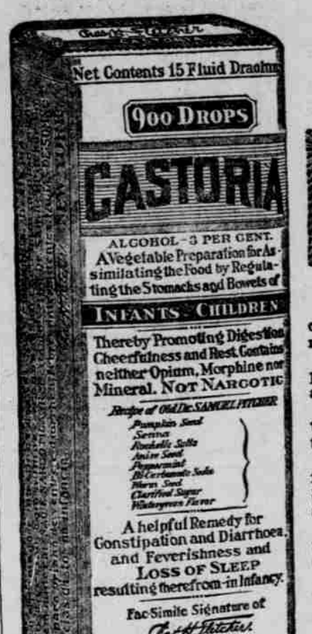
Baby Specialists.

THAT there are Physicians who specialize on Infant ailments you know. All Physicians understand Infant troubles: all Physicians treat them. It is his profession, his duty, to know human ills from the Stork to the Great Beyond.

But in serious cases he calls in the Specialist. Why? He knows as every Mother knows, or ought to know, that Baby is just a baby needing special treatment, special remedies.

Can a Mother be less thoughtful? Can a Mother try to relieve Baby with a remedy that she would use for herself? Ask yourself; and answer honestly!

Always remember that Baby is just a baby. And remembering this you will remember that Fletcher's Castoria is made especially for Infants and Children.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

The False and the True.

Advertising by the use of large space, the expenditure of huge sums of money have placed on the market, have put in *your* home, perhaps, many articles that today have been discarded, as you will readily admit.

Do you recall anything that has more modestly appealed to the public than has Fletcher's Castoria: modest in all its claims, pleading at all times—and truthfully—for our babies?

The big splurg, the misleading claims may win for a time, but the honest truth-telling advertiser is like the old story of the tortoise that beat the hare.

Mothers everywhere, and their daughters, now mothers, speak frankly, glowingly, enthusiastically in praise of Fletcher's Castoria. Speak of it lovingly as a friend that has brought comfort, cheer and smiles to their little one.

There are substitutes and imitations as there are for the diamond, for anything of value. One might almost say that that which is not copied has no value. So you have had the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and a copy of the genuine wrapper kept constantly before you that you may guard against the false and the untrue.

MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Nature's Remedy
NR-TABLETS-NR
Better than Pills For Liver Ills. GET A 25c Box

The Tragedy of Gray Hair
Need Never Come to You!

When you find the first few gray hairs, don't despair! Laugh instead! For Co-Lo will outwit the passing years.

Prof. John H. Austin's Co-Lo Hair Restorer

Restores the color, life and luster to the hair in a mild, healthful manner.

A scientific process perfected by Prof. John H. Austin, 40 years a bacteriologist, hair and scalp specialist.

Co-Lo is a wonderful liquid as clear, odorless and greaseless as water—a pleasing and simple remedy to apply. Co-Lo cannot be detected like ordinary hair dyes; contains no lead or sulphur; has no sediment; will not wash or rub off; will not cause the hair to split or break off; will not injure the hair or scalp.

Co-Lo Hair Restorer can be had for every natural shade of hair—

A6—for Black and all Dark Shades of Brown.
A7—Extra Strong, for Jet Black Hair only.
A8—for all Medium Brown Shades.
A9—for all Very Light Brown, Drab, and Auburn Shades.

Co-Lo Hair Restorer at All Stores of the Owl Drug Co.

Disinfect Regularly Prevent Contagious Disease

Only by regular disinfection can you successfully fight the deadly invisible disease germs that continually assail your health. Carelessness and indifference to the existence of germ life invite contagious diseases.

Attention to sanitation and cleanliness makes impossible the creation and spread of disease germs.

Lysol Disinfectant

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Lysol Disinfectant at the moment of application kills all germ life, or prevents its creation.

At the office: Order Lysol Disinfectant used regularly in cuspidors, toilet-rooms, dark corners, on floors, rugs and all surfaces.

In the home: Have a solution of Lysol Disinfectant sprinkled regularly in sinks, drains, toilets, garbage cans.

A 50c bottle makes five gallons of powerful disinfectant; a 25c bottle makes two gallons.

Remember, there is but one genuine Lysol Disinfectant—made, bottled, signed, and sealed by Lehn & Fink, Inc.

Lysol Toilet Soap — 25c a Cake
Contains the necessary proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant to protect the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream — In Tubes
Contains the necessary proportion of the antiseptic ingredients of Lysol Disinfectant to kill germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound) and to guard the tiny cuts from infection and give an antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

Lehn & Fink Inc New York

It's Easy To Put On Flesh

All you have to do if you are too thin and want to put on several pounds of solid "stay-there" flesh is to take a five-grain tablet of Blood-Iron Phosphate with each meal. This builds up the nervous system, enriches the blood and thus enables the vital organs to assimilate the flesh building, strength-making elements of your food which now largely go to waste. Folks who have tried it state they not only put on flesh but that it almost invariably increases their strength, energy and endurance. You can get enough Blood-Iron tablets for a three weeks' treatment of the Owl Drug Co., or any other druggist for only $1.50 and it's so uniformly successful that your druggist, a man you know, is authorized to refund your money if you don't like it. Better get a package today and begin to get stronger and healthier, as well as better looking.—Adv.

KILL CORNS AND WEAR SMALLER RHOES

Home Method Discovered by Chemist Ends Painful Growths.

Many persons are unable to wear the shoes that actually fit them because they are troubled with corns or callouses.

Extra-size footwear is not necessary, however, after these painful growths have been painted with Cactus Corn Compound. This preparation stops the pain of corns at once and causes them to dry up and soon fall off.

This method of removing corns can be employed at home by anyone and is perfectly safe, while cutting is very dangerous. A small bottle of Cactus Corn Compound, costing only a few cents, will remove dozens of corns. Your druggist has it and will refund your money if it does not please you.—Adv.

Grow Your Hair FREE RECIPE

After being almost totally bald a New York business man grew hair—and now has a prolific growth at age of 66—for which he will send the genuine recipe free on request to any man or woman who wishes to overcome dandruff or gain new hair growth. Or tearing box of the preparation, *Kotalko*, will be mailed with recipe if you send 10 cts., stamps or silver. His address is John H. Brittain, BT-301, Station F, New York, N. Y.

Advises Ordinary Buttermilk for Wrinkles and Enlarged Pores

This Good-Looking Young Woman Uses Old-Time Recipe of Buttermilk Cream in a New Way—A Gentle Massage With Fingers Before Retiring Is All That Is Necessary.

The old-time application of buttermilk and Cream to whiten and preserve the skin and remove harsh little wrinkles and ugly sallowness is grandmother's recipe and women throughout the country are again using it to ensure a beautiful complexion and snow-white hands and arms.

Buttermilk, however, is not always obtainable, but a specialist has at last perfected a method of concentrating buttermilk and combining it with a perfect cream, which you buy in small quantities ready to use at any first-class drug store by simply asking for "Howard's Buttermilk Cream." The Owl Drug company can supply you.

There is no secret about it, nor is there any doubt about the result—it's just common ordinary buttermilk in the form of a wonderful cream, gently massaged with the finger tips around the corners of the eyes and mouth. Howard Bros. Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

VICTIMS RESCUED

Kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles are most dangerous because of their insidious attacks. Heed the first warning they give that they need attention by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for these disorders, will often ward off these diseases and strengthen the body against further attacks. Three sizes, all druggists.

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MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."—Adv.

He Does Heavy Work

"For five years I have been troubled with my kidneys," writes Bert Dawson, 712 E. Walnut st., Canton, Ill. "I do heavy work, and that, with being on my feet all day, is a strain on a man's kidneys. My trouble started with severe, sharp pains over my back. The medicine I took gave some relief, but the trouble came back. I bought a bottle of Foley's Kidney Pills, and before it was gone, my pains had entirely left me, and I have not been troubled since." They relieve backache, rheumatism, sore, swollen and stiff muscles or joints. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Combing Won't Rid Hair of Dandruff

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight, and by morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.—Adv.

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Headaches Neuralgias Colds and La Grippe
Women's Aches and Ills—Rheumatic and Sciatic Pains
Ask your Druggist for A-K Tablets