LAWMAKERS TO QUIT CAPITAL THIS WEEK

Some Will Go Home, Others to Conventions.

BONUS BILL SIDETRACKED

Reports Current Say Senator Borah Wants Political Party He Can Call His Own.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, May 31.—Congress is getting ready to pull up stakes Friday or Saturday and leave for home or for the two national conventions. All of the senators and members of the house from Idaho, Oregon and Washington are planning to depart for the west soon after adjournment, except possibly Representative Sinnott of Oregon, who may remain here for a few weeks.

All of the house members from the three states will be candidates for re-election, although only the three Oregon members have been renominated. As there is so little pre-convention opposition, however, it is calculated that most of the present membership from Idaho and Washington have good prospects of being on the ballot in the November election.

Plumb Plan League Factor.

Of the six senators from the three states Nugent, democrat, of Idaho; Chamberlain, democrat, of Oregon, and Jones of Washington come up for re-election. All of the house members from the three states have been served with notice in the last few days through the newspapers that the Plumb Plan league proposes to oppose their re-election. Of the three senators coming up, only Nugent of Idaho is free of the Plumb Plan league opposition. He voted against the Esch-Cummings railroad bill, his colleague, Senator Borah, casting the only other vote from the northwest states against the measure so much disapproved by the Plumb planners. Borah does not come up this year.

As has been stated before, the heaviest attacks will be directed against Representatives McArthur of Oregon and Webster of Washington.

Bonus Bill Sidetracked.

The soldiers' bonus bill passed by the house Saturday appears to have been laid to rest today in the archives of the senate. Senate leaders would not discuss the legislation, but it was apparent that there is no intention of considering it before the adjournment or recess, whichever it is, that is expected to come Friday or Saturday.

Democrats who are opposed to the bill asserted that in the event the measure were to be passed by the senate President Wilson would veto it on the recommendation of Secretary Houston of the treasury department, who has revealed that he is willing to go any length to prevent either any new taxes being levied or the issuance of any new varieties of bonds.

Wilson Relapse Rumored.

Washington has a well-defined rumor today that President Wilson had suffered a severe recurrence of his previous physical troubles, but this rumor, even if true, will be due in the regular course to be denied for several weeks before being finally confirmed. The rumor, however, carried with it so much detail as to cause genuine alarm, and if true is likely to prove difficult of concealment.

In a political way the liveliest of discussion bears on reports of the very earnest intention of Senator Borah of Idaho to have a political party that he can call his own. The Idaho senator, according to the most authentic reports, has been brooding much of late over the political situation and has been telling some of his friends that he sees the need of another party, declaring that its formation is inevitable just as soon as the two major parties get through with their conventions at Chicago and San Francisco, respectively.

Borah May Stake All.

Senator Borah's attitude is taken to mean that he has abandoned the idea of seeing Hiram Johnson nominated or of stepping into the nomination himself as a dark horse. There is that Senator Borah will take a platform at Chicago, availing himself of a privilege gained through being one of the delegates from Idaho and make a speech filled with stirring qualities after the fashion of the celebrated oration delivered by William Jennings Bryan at Chicago in 1896. He will stake his all on this speech. Should it fail to do for him what the Bryan speech did for Mr. Bryan on that occasion 24 years ago, then comes the new party.

And, as an orator, the Idaho senator can do wonders. Mr. Borah has been keenly disappointed in the outcome of the senate investigation of presidential campaign expenditures. In the first place, it has not borne out the reports he had made as to the source of contributions in the Leonard Wood campaign, and in the second place he never dreamed that $200,000 or more had been expended in the interest of his candidate, Hiram Johnson. Had he known this, it is seriously doubted that there ever would have been an investigation, notwithstanding all of the entertaining features afforded by the blindfolded chase after the elusive McAdoo boom, said to be the real big money thing of them all.

SEVEN CONTESTS SETTLED

(Continued From First Page.)

posing delegations were acting under title from a former chairman who had registered as a democrat. He also contended that the court decision did not wipe the party out of existence, but applied merely to the primary nominations for vacancies.

The regularly reported faction further claimed a hold-over title from the state committee chosen in 1916.

Wood chieftains began assembling at headquarters today with the arrival of Major-General Wood, accompanied by Senator Moses, his eastern manager, from Washington.

Almost coincident with the arrival of General Wood, the Johnson headquarters announced that Senator Johnson would arrive Thursday at noon and that a parade had been arranged to follow his reception at the railroad station.

Mr. Hoover Does Not Appear.

Senator Harding is expected here late this week, but the Hoover headquarters announced it was problematical as to whether Mr. Hoover would come to Chicago during the convention. Governor Lowden already is here.

Shortly after the arrival of General Wood it was announced at Wood headquarters that the meeting between the Wood leaders scheduled for tonight had been postponed until tomorrow. At that time General Wood, William Cooper Proctor, his campaign manager; Senator Moses, his eastern manager and Frank H. Hitchcock will decide on the man to lead the general's fight in the convention.

General Wood stated that he was in excellent health and that the situation in the east looked exceptionally bright.

Some limitation of immigration but not sufficiently strict to interfere with "advantages capital naturally sees in a large foreign labor supply" was recommended today for inclusion in the party's platform by the subcommittee on immigration of the republican advisory committee.

The committee declared that both the interests of capital and the demands of labor for relief from the competition of cheap foreign labor should be considered in the policy adopted.

Cardinal Gibbons to Say Prayer.

Limitations of new arrivals in this country to a given percentage of the naturalized citizens of their race now in the country was suggested. Stricter requirements as to mentality and past records of the immigrant also were suggested.

The following programme of chaplains for the republican convention was announced today:

Tuesday, June 8, first session, Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, Louisville, Ky.; second session, Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Chicago.

Wednesday, June 9, first session, Rev. John Timothy Stone, Chicago; second session, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago.

Thursday, June 10, first session, his eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, Md.; second session, Dr. Ernest Fremont Tittle, Evanston, Ill.

Friday, June 11, first session, Rev. Johnston Myers, Chicago; second session, Rev. Gardner McWhorter, Libertyville, Ill.

Chairman Hays after today's committee meeting announced a solution of the problem of seating the 56 extra delegates chosen from ten states. It was found 40 additional chairs can be placed in the space arranged for delegates on the floor of the Coliseum and the other 16 will be accommodated by occupying spaces of absent delegates.

Chairman Hays said:

"In almost every case the election of these extra delegates in the various states ironed out bad factional differences and have made for harmony within the party. I do not want to recommend establishing troublesome precedents, but I am suggesting a way to seat these delegates and preserve the good accomplished in the states by their election."

At headquarters of the Hoover republican clubs it was announced Herbert Hoover would be placed in nomination by "a distinguished republican" and that the seconding speech would be made by a republican of equal prominence.

DELEGATION IS DECIDED

(Continued From First Page.)

The vote was: Brooke 10,950, Cooper 7573, Donnell 7005, Curl 5210.

Subject to a few slight corrections, the final vote for the two delegates from the third congressional district (Multnomah county), and which elected Hamilton Johnstone and Dow V. Walker was: Johnstone 18,867, Walker 17,123, Dunne 13,757, Kellaher 13,009, Miller 10,461, Northrup 10,244.

Mr. Kozer expects to complete the official canvass on the republican candidates for president, vice-president and presidential electors today. Probably ten days will be required to complete the canvass on the other candidates, including delegates to the democratic convention at San Francisco.

Final figures show that Senator Julien A. Hurley, in a three-handed contest, was defeated for renomination from the 22d senatorial district, comprising Grant, Harney and Malheur counties, by Charles W. Ellis of Harney county by the narrow margin of 30 votes. The total vote for the three candidates was: Charles M. Crandall 493, Ellis 1188, Hurley 1158.

Jay Upton of Crook county defeated Wilson S. Wiley of Klamath county by a majority of 570 for the republican nomination as state senator from the 17th district, comprising Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath and Lake counties. The official vote in this contest was: Upton 2203, Wiley 1633.

NON-PARTISAN BASE PROVED SOCIALISTIC

Records Show One-Man Rule of North Dakota.

STATE CONTROL ABSOLUTE

Independent Voters Hope for Defeat of "Townleyism" on Basis of History and Taxation.

BY JAY THOMAS.

FARGO, N. D., May 31.—(Special.)—The history of the organization and operation of the Non-Partisan league from its very inception up to the present time proves conclusively that the league is founded upon the principles of state socialism and that the state government of North Dakota is today under a one-man socialistic rule.

The inner circle of the Non-Partisan league, from A. C. Townley down to Walter Thomas Mills, are all men who have had past public connections with the socialist party.

Townley gained control of the state government of North Dakota through the organization of farmers to engage in co-operative buying and co-operative distribution of grain and financed his operations entirely from funds collected from the farmers.

Executive Control Obtained.

The first step in politics was to obtain control of the chief executive of the state, which was accomplished by the election of Lynn J. Frazier four years ago. Frazier was nominated and elected on the republican ticket, but there were enough hold-over state senators at that time to prevent the Non-Partisan league from gaining complete control of the state legislature. This, however, was finally accomplished in the next election, when Frazier was re-elected and the Non-Partisan league took over all branches of state government—executive, legislative and judicial.

The constitution of the state of North Dakota was amended, changing the form of state government to conform to the declaration of the socialist national party, and today North Dakota has an industrial commission, financed with $36,000,000 of public funds, which is authorized to establish and operate for the state any and every class of business and industry. There is no limitation on the power of this commission. By legislative enactment the state already has established the bank of North Dakota at Bismarck and bonds to the extent of $17,000,000 have been authorized for projects of state ownership.

Bank Not Under Check.

Under the act creating the Bank of North Dakota it is provided that all state, county, municipal, school district and township funds must be deposited with this institution, and the aggregate of these deposit at the present time is approximately $26,000,000.

Operating under the mill and elevator act, the state industrial commission of North Dakota purchased an idle flour mill located in the town of Drake, for which the state paid the sum of $20,000. A blanket mortgage was then placed on this mill for $5,000,000 in order that the industrial commission might be able to draw on the Bank of North Dakota for additional funds to carry out other flour mill and elevator projects.

The state bank is not required to make reports to any department of state government, is not subject to the check of any state officer and there is no restriction upon the officers of the bank in the method of loaning state funds.

When Attorney-General Langer and the state bank examiner stepped in and took charge of the Scandinavian-American bank at Fargo they found that loans had been made to the Non-Partisan league and some of its subsidiaries to the extent of about half a million dollars. The attorney-general at once instructed the state auditor to make an investigation of the financial condition of the Bank of North Dakota to ascertain if any state funds had been loaned to the Townley organization.

Investigation Is Quashed.

The state auditor visited the bank in the late afternoon and arranged to place checkers at work on the books of the institution the next day, but when the accountants attempted to start work the following morning they were greeted with an injunction from the supreme court of the state putting a stop to the investigation, and from that day to this no report has been issued showing any of the operations of the North Dakota state bank. The effect of this supreme court injunction was to deny to the people of North Dakota the right to receive any information regarding the methods employed in handling public money.

Following this action the supreme court issued an order instructing the bank examiner and the attorney-general to return to the officers of the Scandinavian bank all books, letters and documents belonging to the bank, which were being held as evidence.

Photographic copies were taken of certain letters relating to alleged illegal transactions on the part of officers of the bank and the originals were returned in compliance with the orders of the court. The president of the Scandinavian-American bank was tried and convicted on the charge of issuing false statements, but the verdict of the jury was recently set aside by one of the district judges appointed by Governor Frazier on the grounds that the letters introduced in evidence were obtained by the prosecutor by illegal methods.

In order to give a proper understanding of the organization and operation on the Non-Partisan league in North Dakota, it is necessary to refer back a number of years in the political history of the state.

In 1912 the socialist party in North Dakota cast approximately 6000 votes and the national organization undertook a propaganda campaign among the North Dakota farmers. Thousands of copies of the socialist national organ, The Appeal to Reason, published at Girard, Kan., were circulated throughout the farming districts of the state. The farmers were engaged in a controversy with the elevator and mill people over the grading of grain. The socialists took up this question and were able to widen the breach between the farmers and the mill operators.

Townley Registered Socialist.

It was about this time that A. C. Townley was engaged in his flax venture near Beach, N. D. This project is best summed up briefly in the public records of judgments against Townley and his brother, aggregating a grand total of $406,092.54. Following his flax failure Townley entered actively into politics. His membership registration blank in the socialist party was issued at Beach, N. D., April 11, 1916, on which date he made affidavit under oath that he was then 33 years of age and a socialist. And it was this same year that he started the Non-Partisan league with the membership of the socialist party in North Dakota as its nucleus.

The bait offered to the farmer to secure his membership in the league was the pledge to establish a state-owned terminal elevator. All of the other socialist projects were held in abeyance until after the Non-Partisan league had secured complete control of the state government.

Townley and his organizers talked and preached state-owned grain elevators and flour mills until they had the farmers of North Dakota thinking only in terms of state ownership of those utilities.

Candidates Give Pledges.

Every candidate for the legislature who received the Non-Partisan league indorsement was first required to give a written pledge agreeing to support the legislative programme of the Non-Partisan league "committee." This pledge was required and given without any knowledge on the part of the person signing it as to the nature of the measures he would be required to vote for when the legislature convened.

The Non-Partisan league "committee," composed of A. C. Townley, Walter Thomas Mills, a socialist speaker and former associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, and William Lempke, an attorney of Fargo, appeared at Bismarck with a number of bills and called the Non-Partisan league members of the legislature into secret caucus. At this caucus it developed that the Townley programme consisted of single tax, the state bank act, the elevator and flour mill act, the state home owners' and builders' bill, the absent voters' law, the state investigating committee act, the state sheriff act and a number of other socialistic measures, a great many of which had never been heard of before by the members of the caucus. The majority of the bills were presented by Mills, who, by the way, is the same Walter Thomas Mills now organizing the Non-Partisan league in the state of Washington.

"Committee" Bills Approved.

As an illustration of the Townley control it may be said that the secret caucus approved every legislative scheme submitted by the "committee" and forced these bills through the legislature.

In building up his political machine in North Dakota Townley has collected approximately $4,000,000 from the farmers of that state and has also found time to extend his operations into the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana and Washington. He is now campaigning Minnesota by airplane for the Non-Partisan league ticket.

A further idea of the socialist tendencies of the Non-Partisan league may be gained by examining the source from which the league organizers are obtained. In the Appeal to Reason of May 3, 1919, the very time when the Non-Partisan league was preparing to invade the state of Washington, there appeared the following advertisement:

"Wanted—Reliable men who understand economics, to do organization work among farmers. Address Non-Partisan League Employment Bureau, St. Paul, Minn."

St. Paul is the national headquarters of the league.

It is on the basis of this record, combined with the tremendous tax increase, that the independent voters of North Dakota expect to defeat "Townleyism" at the polls June 30.

Eureka, Cal., Without Gasoline.

EUREKA, Cal., May 31.—All gasoline service stations in Eureka hung out "no gasoline" signs this morning, and few automobiles appeared on the highways as a result. The pleasure car limit was five gallons previous to the exhaustion of the supply.

FRANCE VISIONS RED PERIL IN NEAR EAST

Union of Bolshevism and Pan-Islamism Feared.

MENACE TO EUROPE SEEN

Late Developments Held to Indicate Struggle With Forces of Western Civilization.

BY LINCOLN EYRE.

PARIS, May 31.—(Special Cable.)—The leaders of French opinion are alarmed at developments in the middle and near east, where the forces of Pan-Islamism and pan-bolshevism appear to be joining hands for a struggle against western civilization.

A promise that the red troops will soon evacuate Enzeli, the Persian town on the Caspian sea, is contained in a wireless message of Chicherin to the Persian foreign minister which was intercepted here. Despite the promise, officials of the French foreign office regard the bolshevik landing on the Persian coast as marking a further step in the realization of the pan-bolshevik design to establish supremacy in Moslem countries and thereby strike a blow at western powers that have interests there.

Bolshevism Is Feared.

Pertinax, in the Echo de Paris, voices the general uneasiness felt in France. He writes:

"What we see now is nothing but the continuation of a series of events in central Asia, which appear distined to give the Moscow rulers a really powerful means of attacking our British friends who are established in India and elsewhere. This landing on the Persian coast follows on the heels of the establishment of soviet rule in Trans-Caucasia and more recently in the Azerbaijan republic."

The Echo de Paris sees the real stimulus to the bolshevik advance on the Persian coast in the widespread discontent engendered among Persians by the recent agreement between the Persian ministers and the British government for the execution of the protectorate treaty of last summer.

British Policy Blamed.

"The cabinet ministers in London can today measure the mistake they committed when they left Russia to her own fate and let her slide back to the Asiatic stage of her history and of her mentality," says Pertinax. "They washed their hands of the problem at what they believed was a small cost. They bought peace by their attitude of weakness. They forced the Russian border states into the arms of Moscow. They built up in the Caucasus a fragile barrier of chaotic republics. Let us hope the error of the Turkish peace treaty will not once more lend an impetus to this offensive against Europe."

Reports indicate the Persian capital is in a panic. All the banks have been closed. The Persian cabinet ministers, it is said, are holding themselves ready to move to the south at the first sign that the British troops cannot stop the red advance.

Evacuation Is Contingent.

Chicherin's note to the Teheran government is regarded in French foreign office circles as an attempt to appease, for the time being, the popular hostility which the reds' landing may have occasioned. Almost in the same breath with his assurance of the early evacuation of Enzeli, Chicherin yaguely suggests that the evacuation is dependent upon the attitude of the Persian people toward soviet Russia. He suggests that if the Persian people wish to enter into friendly relations with soviet Russia the Moscow government is ready to dispatch diplomatic and consular agents to Teheran.

SYRIAN TOWN CAPTURED

1200 Turks Killed and Many Prisoners Taken by French.

PARIS, May 31.—A French column has occupied the town of Aintab, Syria, it was announced in a Havas dispatch from Beirut dated Friday.

The French took many prisoners, the message said. It is reported 1200 Turks were killed.

Soviet Industries' Deficit Huge.

LONDON, May 31.—The official organ of the Russian bolshevik government reports an estimated deficit for 1920 on the operations of nationalized industries of 23,756,700,000 rubles, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Germans to Release Russians.

GENEVA, May 31.—Repatriation of Russian prisoners of war in Germany has been arranged by the Moscow and Berlin governments, says a dispatch.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian, Main 7070, Automatic 560-95.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

COUNTY.	STATE AT LARGE: Daniel Boyd of Wallowa County	R. R. Butler of Wasco County	Geo. J. Cameron of Multnomah County	Charles H. Carey of Multnomah County	W. E. Compton of Marion County	William L. Harrison of Multnomah County	Oliver M. Hickey of Multnomah County	John K. Kollock of Multnomah County	Sandfield Macdonald of Multnomah County	Edward A. MacLean of Clackamas County	N. C. Maris of Multnomah County	Wallace McCamant of Multnomah County	Conrad P. Olson of Multnomah County	John L. Rand of Baker County	James S. Stewart of Benton County	FIRST DISTRICT. E. J. Adams of Lane County	Joel C. Booth of Linn County	John C. Kendall of Coos County	Walter L. Toose Jr. of Yamhill County	Frank T. Wrightman of Marion County	SECOND DISTRICT. W. H. Brooks of Malheur County	D. J. Cooper of Wasco County	F. S. Curl of Umatilla County	M. Z. Donnell of Wasco County
Baker	539	354	225	328	174	341	200	163	422	284	333	368	244	1,221	310							1,111	706	277	462
Benton	645	667	541	1,207	479	665	490	357	442	691	650	999	665	692	1,256	939	1,296	862	1,229	778					
Clackamas	1,612	1,397	1,497	1,551	723	1,487	1,002	824	1,942	1,972	1,141	1,658	1,419	1,681	1,198	2,224	1,841	1,333	3,101	1,964					
Clatsop	906	769	835	863	389	847	517	412	1,188	640	683	818	763	733	624	1,180	998	743	1,271	1,109					
Columbia	411	336	341	435	117	391	290	248	524	421	320	380	363	404	335	505	491	389	651	509					
Coos	618	500	441	707	246	622	423	426	687	585	635	653	480	687	542	806	669	1,220	752	632					
Crook	166	247	121	158	55	117	59	70	78	97	76	116	68	136	106							296	207	61	209
Curry	161	97	116	93	48	96	80	50	165	76	100	81	84	136	132	210	76	152	154	151					
Deschutes	428	456	310	374	164	280	154	196	245	220	189	230	224	289	225							739	464	183	413
Douglas	1,003	838	903	892	436	829	582	432	815	705	841	801	644	1,133	949	1,140	1,088	980	1,508	1,019					
Gilliam	148	316	112	130	53	91	46	33	69	90	60	97	63	220	260							233	178	141	247
Grant	338	261	249	272	134	246	140	92	391	216	209	181	107	676	285							716	429	313	264
Harney	218	217	117	138	58	146	74	67	214	122	169	194	110	335	142							279	279	131	152
Hood River	197	418	163	438	86	232	196	147	153	308	201	397	213	297	202							568	488	169	581
Jackson	881	740	547	1,125	327	711	484	357	609	902	739	832	641	821	670	938	1,069	1,073	1,221	824					
Jefferson	181	209	134	105	63	111	69	71	127	73	65	85	38	143	117							309	238	57	180
Josephine	321	399	222	354	136	295	225	224	397	305	283	300	259	291	260	494	379	378	526	360					
Klamath	480	272	194	274	129	368	230	204	509	245	322	373	260	471	286							805	576	179	426
Lake	198	119	72	70	38	147	115	93	284	82	98	191	62	156	87							386	308	47	159
Lane	1,632	1,737	1,202	1,990	990	1,671	956	799	1,332	1,820	1,154	1,855	1,347	1,842	1,747	2,894	2,256	1,547	2,962	1,547					
Lincoln	261	264	250	371	131	271	176	122	238	307	211	316	236	366	382	323	460	350	517	314					
Linn	905	1,006	580	927	601	761	580	393	778	769	580	1,008	656	897	1,180	990	1,860	738	1,276	1,006					
Malheur	288	291	154	290	134	254	169	149	199	199	238	263	142	467	186							752	377	177	255
Marion	1,973	2,133	1,450	2,147	2,285	1,327	1,061	664	1,956	1,944	1,119	2,741	2,264	2,043	2,093	2,438	2,139	1,405	3,453	4,129					
Morrow	175	273	122	198	93	152	89	65	144	145	215	154	123	251	148							355	250	250	255
Multnomah	9,234	8,320	12,867	15,512	3,464	12,749	9,372	8,486	12,796	7,872	8,759	18,074	16,036	11,079	6,032										
Polk	492	331	382	682	404	492	325	242	413	537	466	631	429	650	605	628	751	505	1,137	674					
Sherman	132	348	88	155	65	82	57	42	104	106	82	171	106	194	228							220	301	113	345
Tillamook	381	398	404	439	199	392	223	222	416	334	331	442	284	376	343	474	465	425	662	478					
Umatilla	982	773	484	799	305	589	369	290	526	487	500	715	600	1,106	581							1,314	786	1,975	799
Union	770	325	205	323	153	404	249	177	386	260	329	342	225	762	212							898	520	643	456
Wallowa	355	225	172	282	113	229	167	149	257	223	246	285	159	560	171							709	413	315	270
Wasco	523	1,228	447	530	214	351	277	307	532	409	302	551	201	638	582							911	924	399	1,332
Washington	1,100	883	899	1,045	426	799	637	490	1,053	878	924	1,167	1,007	1,117	845	1,269	1,145	920	1,978	1,193					
Wheeler	100	228	53	82	29	65	40	31	85	83	82	109	57	139	224							170	129	65	109
Yamhill	779	842	658	1,059	502	682	357	393	606	850	1,027	1,006	666	923	752	880	1,096	739	1,994	921					
Totals	30,028	28,527	27,366	36,262	13,961	29,300	20,540	17,402	31,038	25,114	23,692	38,464	31,340	33,949	24,108	18,332	18,079	13,769	24,393	17,608	10,950	7,573	5,310	7,005	

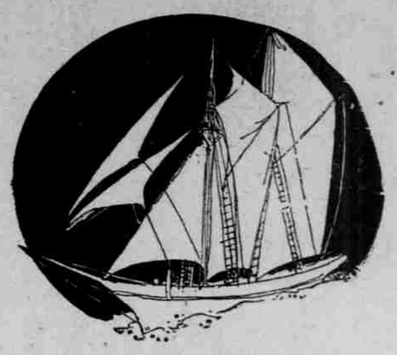
RESISTANCE TO DISEASE

Debility is a loss of vitality, not affecting any one part of the body particularly but the system generally. It is dangerous because it reduces the body's resistance to disease.

When debility follows acute diseases, convalescence is slow and the strength does not return as it should. An attack of the grip often results in debility that persists for months. Everybody recognizes that the remedy for debility is to build up the blood because the blood goes to every part of the body and an improvement in its condition is quickly felt throughout the system. The problem in every case is to find something that will enrich the blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills suit most people's need because they are non-alcoholic and they really build up the blood and strengthen the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are useful for growing children and for men and women whose nervous energy has been overdrawn. Try them whenever your blood is thin.

A useful booklet, "Building Up the Blood," will be sent free by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or you can order them direct by mail, postpaid, at 60 cents a box.—Adv.



COMING!

The June White Sale

THE White Sale Ship loaded heavily with a cargo of beautiful White Things is headed for the port of the Quality Store of Portland.

Treasures from far and near have been gathered for the annual June occasion of this store at prices that will be a delightful surprise.

Our customers have always shown their appreciation of the distinctive quality of MEIER & FRANK'S White Sales and in the approaching sale savings on good merchandise will be greater than ever before.

"It Always Pays to Shop at Meier & Frank's"

Opening date of this BIG June event will be announced shortly.

Offered in it will be underclothes, corsets, house dresses, white blouses, white hats, white gloves, white shoes, white stockings, white dress goods, laces, embroideries, sheeting, table cloths, handkerchiefs and everything in white.

Watch MEIER & FRANK news for further information.

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THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND

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