HERE'S A SAMPLE HARD-LUCK TALE

True Story of Young Man Who Sought Employment at Y. M. C. A. Bureau.

SAW INSIDE OF MANY JAILS

Always Willing to Work, but Jobs Hard to Find, and No Word of Encouragement Until He Reached This City.

Many are the stories of how men came to lose their jobs, which are told to J. V. Guthrie, of the employment department of the Y. M. C. A., but a record of searching for the work not often found came to his attention when a fine-appearing young fellow of 26 stepped up to the counter and told of his experiences since leaving Iowa.

The young man, who will be named Mr. Adams, was a stenographer, formerly employed by a large firm at Sioux City, Ia. He was thrown out of employment last year. Within a few days of his discharge his roommate robbed him and left the city. As a result Adams' trunk was taken by the landlord to pay for the room rent and board bill of the two.

After looking about in town for some time he was told by his friends that men were wanted in the harvest field, so he found employment on a ranch, earning about $30. But his sister wanted to get married, and like a good brother he sent her nearly all of his earnings, expecting that he could hold his place on the farm. When the work grew scarce he found himself without money and out of a job.

Makes Way to Coast.

Adams next beat his way into Montana, and worked on the railroad from October 1 to November 15, not, however, in a position where he could put to use his stenographic talent. He found he could meet his expenses very well until the railroad camps shut down, when he was again forced to take to the road, beating his way to Lind, Wash. Here he worked in a restaurant for a short time, going later to Clelan, Wash., and thence to Seattle.

It was early on a Saturday morning when he found himself in the city on the Sound, and the time for the midday meal which was wanting had not rolled around before Adams found himself in the custody of a uniformed officer carrying a "billy" club, who escorted him to the police station. He remained in the tank from Saturday night until Monday morning, his clothing by that time being well filled with vermin. In the Municipal Court a number of other prisoners in similar plight, he said in telling his story, were sent to work upon the road for 30 days because they were out of work. But Adams was released on condition that he would leave town within four days.

Not knowing where else to go, and continually being told to "move on," Adams went to Tacoma and thence to Centralia. There he secured a bed overnight from the Chief of Police, and was told to leave town. At Chehalis he found the jail so crowded that there was no more room, according to his story, so he slept in the hay in a livery-stable overnight. Then he jumped a train for Kalama, and endeavored to get assistance or work through the Kalama police, but was refused. He says he slept under a boiler in a railroad pump-house that night, because it was so cold, and in the morning jumped a freight coming to Portland.

Gets Assistance Here.

But his troubles were not ended, for he was spotted by a young policeman of Gritzmacher's staff and taken to jail, where he pleaded hunger and weariness and was given a ticket to get a meal and a bed by the Chief. Then the Y. M. C. A. secured employment for him in a restaurant, and assistance was also furnished by the City Board of Charities.

Employment Secretary Guthrie received a communication several days ago from a woman in the East who was afraid her boy, who was in Portland, would commit suicide if he could not find work, and begging the Y. M. C. A. to look him up and lend him assistance.

The Y. M. C. A. is a clearing-house for the unemployed and those who are looking for the right kind of help, particularly clerical workers. Between 30 and 40 men apply every day, according to Mr. Guthrie, and in the majority of cases are located in positions.

ASIATICS AS LABORERS

Necessary for Farms and Fruit Industry, Says Mr. Lownsdale.

LA FAYETTE, Or., Jan. 25.—(To the Editor.)—The many friends of Senator John M. Gearin, throughout the farming communities of the State, regret exceedingly to note that he has identified himself with the movement to exclude Asiatic laborers from this country.

Senator Gearin is the son of a farmer and should appreciate the needs of all industrial operations carried on in farming communities. We who have known Senator Gearin since boyhood cannot believe that he has deliberately abandoned the industrial classes of the rural districts and has become convinced that their needs are of minor importance and must be overridden in the interest of labor unions. Nor do we for a moment class our old friend with those acrobatic politicians who pose before the "laboring classes" for the courting of votes. Such motives are not to be attributed to John M. Gearin. I prefer to think that he has given his influence to the movement in his usual good-natured fashion, without mature consideration of the status of rural industries. Surely he has not stopped to reflect upon the fact that there has never been a demand for the exclusion of Asiatic laborers, except from certain labor unions in the cities. The farming communities, the growers of fruit and all tillers of the soil have at all times felt the need of these laborers, but until recent years have indolently allowed blatant agitators in the cities to whip politicians into line and force restrictive legislation.

I would like to bring to Senator Gearin's attention a few suggestions upon this labor problem. The first question is: Shall the labor unions of the cities dictate the industrial policy of the country to the injury, to the paralysis and perhaps to the ruin of farming communities? That they have been allowed to do so thus far is the crime of the politician and the shame of thoughtless, indolent farmers who should, long ago, have asserted their right to consideration.

During the last three years, all the farming districts along the Pacific Coast have suffered grievously for the lack of available labor. Vast areas have been developed recently by a marvelous extension of all farming operations. These developments are constantly demanding increased numbers of laborers—laborers upon whom depend not only the extension of these industries, but their very existence. In the fruit business alone there is a cry for hundreds of thousands of laborers. Millions of trees have recently been planted West of the Rocky Mountains, and are annually being planted by the million. Where can we get the labor to care for them? Can Senator Gearin or the labor unions of the cities supply us, if called upon to do so? Will the members of these unions go into our fields or our orchards and do our work at any wage? It has never been a question of cheap labor with us. But we demand a condition by which we can get our work done—and at any reasonable cost. We have not been able during the past three years to get it done at any price. Our experience shows that white men will not do this class of work, except in times of stress like the present. During the past 17 years the average wage paid to white men employed in my orchard has been a trifle over $14. The white man works until he gets enough to pay his fare to another stopping place and we see him no more. Under no circumstances of good treatment and for no wage will he continue at this class of work. No labor unionist of the cities is ever seen in an orchard or on an ordinary farm unless some unusual financial stringency like the present robs him of all chance of employment elsewhere.

Senator Gearin can well imagine the answers we would receive, were we to ask the labor unions he champions to send us laborers. A single example of the crying need of a satisfactory answer to our demand that labor unions and their advocates like Senator Gearin give us the laborers we need, can be found in the fact that I left approximately 20,000 boxes of apples in my orchard two years ago, because I could not get help to care for them. Prunegrowers lost immense quantities of fruit for the same reason. Wheatgrowers and all tillers of the soil in Washington, Oregon and California suffered in like manner. With the increased demand for laborers that the unprecedented development of these states will create in the near future, we see before us a desolate picture of industrial paralysis, of stricken homes whence haggard eyes peer out into the vast of ruin.

We demand conditions by which we can secure a sufficient number of laborers upon whom we can rely to perform the necessary operations that white labor will not undertake—laborers that will enable us to save our perishable crops that are worth millions of dollars in the markets of the world. This class of labor which attends to the roughest work in the primary routines of the fruit industry, for instance, will only prepare the way for white labor to perform the more grateful processes at a much higher wage, and will compete in no sense with such skilled labor. All these operations are totally distinct, and neither class can interfere or compete with the other—for neither will do the other's work.

But if it comes to a choice between the labor unions, the agitators in the cities and the great rural industries of this Pacific Coast, there can be but one answer as to which should receive first consideration. The greatest good to the greatest number. Where would the labor unions and their advocates; where would the business men of Portland and of all the Coast cities; where would the great newspapers like The Oregonian be, if rural industries be paralyzed? If their output be restricted to the producing capacity of an individual owner? If the farmers, if the fruitgrowers and their coworkers who have millions of dollars, who have their whole fortunes invested in these legitimate undertakings, be pressed over the brink and into ruin? Labor unions and lawyers might swap jackknives a while with merchants and newspaper men, but not for long, gentlemen, not for long.

There has been no trustworthy evidence that the presence of Asiatics, before the Chinese exclusion law was enacted, ever injured the industrial status of the labor in the cities. On the other hand, it is common knowledge that the Chinese were of great benefit to the farmers of the Pacific Coast States. On this Coast we derive no benefit from the immigration from Europe. The best of that influx is absorbed along the Eastern seaboard or in the Middle or Western States. Such as come to us will no more till our fields than the white laborer already here, and is as undesirable as the matter of citizenship as ar ethe Asiatics. Senator Gearin lays great stress on the fact that we cannot assimilate the Asiatics into our social and political systems. In the name of all that is holy, does he want to assimilate the Greeks and the other scums of Southeastern Europe that come to us in ever-increasing hordes, utterly indifferent to our work, to our plans of life and to our institutions? God forbid.

As I have pointed out, the opposition to the admission of Chinese and Japanese laborers is to be found only in the cities of this Coast. It is prompted for the most part by agitators who are themselves aliens and is supported by people who do not understand the dire need of the rural districts. I am not an admirer of the Japanese people. I have contended at all times that Americans were foolish to pat Japs on the back during the recent war. We will have to teach them a lesson some day. Nor are we in favor of an unrestricted immigration of these people. But I feel that the time has come when we must demand that all exclusion laws be so modified that Chinese and Japanese laborers may be admitted in sufficient numbers to enable us to do our work. Let there be proper restrictions as to number and necessary sanitary qualifications, but we want our work done. The presence of these people is absolutely necessary to the perpetuity of the farming industries of all states west of the Rocky Mountains.

This statement applies with overwhelming force to the fruit industry of the Pacific Coast and should not be idly considered, for it is not idly made. The present depression by which we are enabled to secure all the help we want will pass—to be succeeded by what?

M. O. LOWNSDALE.

NON-TRAINING ATHLETICS

Christian Science Denies Teaching "Holding of Thoughts."

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—(To the Editor.)—It is believed that the news article headed, "Athlete a Winner Without Training," published in last Sunday's Oregonian, might cause some misapprehension as to the teaching and practice of Christian Science, and I wish to make correction of some of the statements made.

Harry F. Porter, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, is reported to have found it unnecessary to train for athletic events and to have "concentrated his mind on winning the high jump," stating that he considered this the "best method of making a showing."

The Christian Scientist, in the present stage of his understanding and development, would naturally be under the same necessity of a proper preparation for an athletic event, as he would for the study and practice of music in the competition for a musical scholarship, or the exercise of mental activity in the pursuit of education.

The careful student of Christian Science learns through the application of its rules in practical everyday life, whether it be in athletics or business, that he reaches the highest attainments only as he is guided alone by divine mind, God. Reliance in the power of God enables him to do all things better, but because Christian Science is the power of universal and impartial Good, applied, it cannot be directed to the fulfillment of any selfish ends or personal ambition.

It has often been explained that Christian Science does not teach nor advocate "concentration" or the "holding of thoughts," and nowhere in its authorized literature can reference to any such methods or practice be found. It does, however, turn man to the recognition, contemplation and adoption of that "mind which was also in Christ Jesus"—the mind which is God, the mind which cannot be humanly concentrated. In proportion as man understands and demonstrates the dominion of this Christ mind, are the limitations of his finite capacity removed, but only to accomplish unselfish ends.

DAVID B. OGDEN,
Committee on Publication for Oregon.

"SCENERY" IN THE SENATE

Platt and Depew Say Nothing and Do Nothing.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 23.—A recent magazine article on the United States Senate described the occupants of the front seats as "scenery." The word was well chosen as to most of those so designated, but it did not include all the "scenery" there is in the Senate. The State of New York is represented by nothing more than "scenery." Its two Senators, Tom Platt and Chauncey Depew, are as inactive as any men in the entire Congress, and quite as useless.

They do nothing; they say nothing; they have no influence on legislation. In the appointment of important state officials they are not even consulted. Each has a limited amount of "scrub" patronage in Washington, and these few positions they guard zealously, but beyond filling these few offices Depew and Platt are as dead as the settings on any theatrical stage.

The Burmese government proposes to sell the lease of the government rubber plantation at Mergui for a period of 20 years, with the right of renewal for another 20 years. The area contains about 340,000 rubber trees.

RECORD TIME BY BESSIE DOLLAR

British Steamship Arrives in Port One Day and Takes Cargo the Next.

TAKES GENERAL SHIPMENT

Large Quantity of Piling for the Japanese Government in Addition to 50,000 Barrels of Flour and Some Wheat.

Work of loading the British steamship Bessie Dollar, under charter to Mitsui & Co., to carry a cargo to Japanese ports, is being rushed in record time. The steamer arrived up at an early hour Friday morning. The contract for lining was let and at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the lumber was being placed on board.

STEAMER INTELLIGENCE.

Due to Arrive.

Name.	From.	Date.
Rose City	San Francisco.	Ind'f't
Arabia	Hongkong	In port
Alliance	Coos Bay	In port
F. S. Loop	San Francisco.	In port
Breakwater	Coos Bay	Jan. 26
Costa Rica	San Francisco.	Jan. 27
Roanoke	Los Angeles	Jan. 28
Northland	San Francisco.	Jan. 29
JohanPoulsen	San Francisco.	Jan. 31
Alesia	Hongkong	Feb. 1
Senator	San Francisco.	Feb. 2
Nicomedia	Hongkong	Feb. 4
Geo. W. Elder	San Pedro	Feb. 4
R. D. Inman	San Francisco.	Feb. 8
Numantia	Hongkong	Mar. 2

Scheduled to Depart.

Name.	For.	Date.
Arabia	Hongkong	Ind'f't
Rose City	San Francisco.	Ind'f't
Alliance	Coos Bay	Jan. 27
F. S. Loop	San Francisco.	Jan. 28
Breakwater	Coos Bay	Jan. 29
Costa Rica	San Francisco.	Jan. 30
Roanoke	Los Angeles	Jan. 30
Northland	San Francisco.	Feb. 1
JohanPoulsen	San Francisco.	Feb. 4
Senator	San Francisco.	Feb. 5
Geo. W. Elder	San Pedro	Feb. 6
R. D. Inman	San Francisco.	Feb. 9
Alesia	Hongkong	Feb. 12
Nicomedia	Hongkong	Feb. 20
Numantia	Hongkong	Mar. 12

Entered Saturday.

Hanalei, Am. steamship (McFarland), with general cargo, from San Francisco.

By 5:30 o'clock in the evening No. 2 hatch was in readiness to receive cargo and at 7 o'clock Saturday morning grain was being loaded into the steamer.

The Bessie Dollar is under charter to carry a general cargo from Portland. It will consist of wheat, flour, lumber and piling. There is a considerable quantity of the latter, and it will require several days to load. The grain will be loaded by Tuesday night, and it will be well toward the latter part of the week before the steamer will be ready to sail.

The Bessie Dollar is a vessel of 2788 net tons register, and is a big carrier. She was built in England and flies the British flag. The grain part of her cargo is being supplied by the Portland Flouring Mills.

EARLY SEASON FOR STEAMERS

Telegraph Will Go Into Commission About March 1.

The steamer Telegraph will be placed in commission about March 1 and will operate on a daily schedule between Portland and Astoria. This will be the earliest that the Telegraph has gone into commission, but the open Winter and the demands of the traveling public have convinced Captain Scott that the opening of the Spring is the proper time to start the Telegraph.

The Summer excursion season will not be on until some time in May, as the weather seldom settles sufficiently to make a day on the river agreeable before that time. As is usual, the Bailey Gatzert will go in commission for Sunday runs as soon as the weather will permit. The Charles R. Spencer will run to The Dalles, and it is probable that the Telephone will operate between Portland and the Cascades.

HOCHE CHARTERED FOR GRAIN

French Bark Taken at 27 Shillings, 6 Pence, for Loading.

The French bark Hoche, Captain Ramet, which arrived at Honolulu January 16 with general cargo from Hamburg, has been chartered for outward loading of wheat from Portland at 27s 6d. The vessel is for early March loading, and will proceed to the United Kingdom or the Continent.

Chartering has been fairly lively during the past two weeks, but the majority of the fixtures were for distant loading. The Hoche is practically close in, and by the time she is ready for cargo there will be a demand for close tonnage.

Arabia Has Heavy Cargo.

The steamship Arabia, of the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company, will complete her outward cargo and be ready to sail by tomorrow night. The Arabia will carry upward of 50,000 barrels of flour, 300 tons of wheat and a number of piles, consigned to the Japanese government at Kobe. The piles are fine specimens of Oregon timber, and will be carried as a deckload. In addition, the Arabia has a quantity of sawed timber.

Mail Launch Fox Rescued.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Jan. 25.—The steamboat Rustler, which was sent out to find the mail-carrying launch Fox, missing for over a week, returned this morning with the disabled craft in tow. She was wrecked on Five Finger Island.

Marine Notes.

The steamship Germanicus is due to sail tomorrow evening.

The steamship Asuncion will leave down from Portsmouth this morning.

The steamship Breakwater, from Coos Bay, is due to arrive this evening.

The new steamer F. S. Loop is loading lumber at the Inman-Poulsen mills for San Francisco.

The new lifeboat for the British ship Walden Abbey has been completed and delivered to the vessel.

The steamship Costa Rica sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Portland with general cargo and passengers.

Arrivals and Departures.

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—Sailed—Steamship Tallac, for San Francisco. Arrived—French bark Pierre Loti, from Antwerp.

Astoria, Jan. 25.—Condition of bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, east; weather, cloudy. Arrived down at 11:40 last night and sailed at 5:30 A. M.—Steamer Senator, for San Francisco. Arrived at 7:30 A. M.—Steamer Cascade, from San Francisco. Arrived at 1 P. M.—British steamer Baron Cawdor, from Honolulu. Arrived down at 2:30 P. M.—Schooner King Cyrus. Left up at 4:40 P. M.—British steamer Baron Cawdor and steamer Cascade. Sailed at 5 P. M.—French bark Europe, for the United Kingdom.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Sailed at 10 A. M.—Steamer Costa Rica, for Portland. Sailed at 2 P. M.—Steamer Roanoke, for Portland.

Hongkong, Jan. 25.—Arrived—Steamer Numantia, from Portland.

Plymouth, Jan. 25.—Arrived—British steamer Tymeric, from Portland.

Tides at Astoria Sunday.

High.	Low.
6:00 A. M. ....8.0 feet	12:36 A. M. ....1.6 feet
6:45 P. M. ....5.9 feet	

WOULD ENGLAND GIVE AID?

Interest in Japanese Treaty in Case of War.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—(Special.)—If Sir Edward Grey is not too oppressed with responsibility to make it possible for him to address a public meeting, it would obviously be a very good thing for him to make a statement as to whether, in the event of hostilities between the United States and Japan, England would feel bound under the Lansdowne-Balfour treaty to take sides with Japan. In the original treaty the alliance was strictly limited to the maintenance of the integrity of China and Manchuria and the defense of Great Britain's Indian possessions. The revised treaty has a more extended scope, and many jurists of repute interpret it as imposing on Great Britain the obligation to support Japan against the United States.

It is plain that in the United States the disposition and intentions of Great Britain in such a contingency as that mentioned are being very directly questioned. The tone and action of the English press and financial institutions during the recent Wall-street scare had already left a disagreeable impression in America, so that this Japanese problem is being discussed from rather a disillusioned point of view.

The Times the other day opened a discussion on the two-power standard for the navy on the hypothesis that the United States and some other power might be found opposed to Great Britain. Now is the moment for Sir Edward Grey to give some proof of that firmness and foresight with which he has been so long credited.

TOO MANY LAWS PASSED

Ambassador Bryce Addresse Bar Association on Legislation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—British Ambassador James Bryce addressed the State Bar Association at a meeting in Carnegie Hall last night. The Ambassador dwelt upon the form and substance of the ever increasing volume of legislation.

In no country, said Mr. Bryce, is the output of legislation so large as in the United States, where, besides Congress, 46 State Legislatures are busily at work turning out laws on all imaginable service, with a faith in the powers of law to bless mankind which few historians or philosophers and few experienced lawyers will be found to share. The demand for a profusion of legislation is inevitable.

Mr. Bryce said that in order to secure the pushing forward of measures needed in the public interest there should be in every Legislature arrangements by which some definite persons or body of persons become responsible for the conduct of legislation. To secure sufficient time for the consideration of measures of general and permanent applicability, such matters as those relating to the details of administration or in the nature of executive orders should be left to be dealt with by the administrative department of government under delegated power, possibly with a right to disapprove reserves to the Legislature. Similarly the more detailed rules of legal procedure ought to be left to the judicial department or some body commissioned by it, instead of being regulated by statute. Bills of a local or personal nature ought to be separated from bills of general applicability and dealt with in a different and quasi judicial way.

In order to enable both the Legislature and the people to learn what the statute law in force actually is, and thereby to facilitate good legislation the statute law ought to be periodically revised and so far as possible consolidated as to be brought into compact, consistent and intelligible shape.

SNOW STORM IS COSTLY

Estimated Present One Costs New York Some $300,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—That it will cost $150,000 to clean the streets of New York of the snow which fell in the storm of Thursday night and yesterday, is the estimate of the snow removal bureau. In addition to this direct outlay by the municipality, it is figured that injuries to horses and vehicles, delays in transportation of goods and the increased cost of coal, which jumped 50 cents a ton yesterday on acount of the increased cost of handling, the loss to citizens through the storm will be at least as much more.

Throughout yesterday 500 teams and 3500 men were kept busy cleaning the streets of snow, while all night in the lower part of the city, 1100 men and 50 teams were occupied with the work. Today the snow removal bureau had at least 500 shovelers and drivers employed. With all this force, however, Snow Inspector Worth expresses himself as fearful that, barring the speedy advent of a thaw, or warm rain, New Yorkers will have to encounter considerable amounts of snow on the city streets for five or six days to come.

Reduces Brown-Bartnett Bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Walter J. Bartnett and J. Dalzell Brown, today succeeded in having the amount of their bail reduced from $35,000 to $20,000 bonds or $15,000 cash. Judge Dunne granted the reduction with the consent of the prosecution. Both Bartnett and Brown are thought to have sufficient bonds pledged to secure their release under the new figure.

I. W. Harper Whiskey

"On Every Tongue"

Famous For Its Quality

Best For All Uses

Sold by leading dealers

Old, Mellow and Fragrant

MEN When You Need a Specialist Consult One of Wide Experience.

MY SPECIALTIES ARE

The Reliable Specialist.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY AND ALL WEAKNESSES OF MEN

If you have violated the laws of health and are conscious of a constant drain that is undermining your system, come to me before you become a nervous and physical wreck. If you are weak, gloomy, despondent, have bad dreams, depressed, lack ambition and energy, unable to concentrate your thoughts, lack vim, vigor and vitality, come to me at once. My treatment will stop all drains and overcome all weaknesses, and positively restore you to strength and health. I have cured hundreds of weak men, and I will give you a written guarantee to cure you.

Blood Poison, Ulcers, Sores, Swollen Glands

Cured to stay cured. My treatment is scientific and rational and will eliminate every vestige of poison from your system. If you have sores, pimples, deep ulcerations, sores in the mouth and throat, call at once. I will guarantee a permanent cure, and back it up.

VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE AND ALL CHRONIC NERVOUS AND URINARY DISEASES cured to stay cured in the shortest possible time. I can afford to treat you cheaper than any of the so-called specialists—because I am a Specialist whom you always find in his office, who treats you personally, and who conducts his own office.

OBSTRUCTION

For the cure of obstructions in the urinary canal, I have discovered and developed a system that gives all the benefits of surgery without the pain that surgery involves; a painless system of curing obstruction which acts directly upon the affected parts; dissolves the abnormal tissue, stops all irritation and allays all inflammation of the Bladder and Prostate.

VARICOCELE

Varicocele is a diseased condition of the scrotal veins. It may be caused by blows, kicks, falls, heavy lifting, mumps, early indiscretion, or may be a symptom only of some special weakness.

Though causing you no trouble at the present time, your Varicocele will, if permitted to go without proper treatment, impair and destroy the elements of vitality.

I daily demonstrate that Varicocele can be positively and speedily cured without cutting, burning or any other form of operation.

URINARY AND PROSTATIC DISEASES

Cystitis, Irritation at **Neck** of **Bladder, Enlargement** and **Inflammation** of the **Prostate Gland** and **all diseases** of the **Bladder** and **Kidneys** quickly yield to my **modern methods of treatment.** I especially invite old chronic cases that have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere.

Consult Us (Free) Before Placing Your Case Elsewhere

Call for FREE CONSULTATION and EXAMINATION or write for full information before taking treatment, as you will find our charges lower and treatment quicker and better than elsewhere.

Many patients have told me, after I cured them, that they hesitated at first to come on account of having been deceived by unreliable, dishonest or unskilled specialists, and they had almost become so skeptical as to think there was no cure for them. I want an opportunity to treat just such men.

At all times we are anxious to see those who have "given up hope." **Rarely, if ever, is a case beyond help.** No matter whether it is **Urethral Obstruction, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, Skin Diseases, Lost Vitality, Nervous Debility, Blood Poison, Blotches, Sores, Kidney and Bladder or Contracted Diseases** or any of the diseases and weaknesses of men.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evenings, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

Oregon Medical Institute

192½ Morrison Street, Between 4th and 5th, Portland, Oregon.

WEAK MEN

Don't Fail to Read Every Word of the Following:

DR. TAYLOR, The Leading Specialist.

EVEN IF OTHERS HAVE FAILED TO CURE YOU

Do you feel that your manly strength is slipping away? Are you weak, nervous, fretful and gloomy, have pains and aches in different parts of the body, your sleep disturbed, weak back, headache, despondency, melancholia, palpitation of the heart, unable to concentrate your thoughts, poor memory, easily fatigued, specks before the eyes, aversion to society, lack of ambition, will power depleted, dizzy spells, vital losses, poor circulation, feel cold, lifeless and worn out, primarily induced in many cases through abuses, excesses, overwork, etc.? If so, then I warn you. Do not delay longer.

The methods I devised twenty years ago for treating men's diseases proved a radical step in medical science. Those methods have enabled me to cure diseases that were formerly regarded as incurable. In working out my methods, I held the theory that "WEAKNESS," for instance, was not a constitutional or functional ailment, but a prostatic affection, and therefore, merely local. I reasoned that its constitutional effects were simply the results of a tremendous waste of energy due to inflammation of the prostate gland; that this being true, a local treatment could alone effect a cure. Thereupon I devised the treatment I employ today with such marked success. Indeed, I have never known this treatment to fail to effect a complete and permanent cure in a comparatively short time.

My Fee for a Cure Is Only $10 In Any Uncomplicated Case Pay Me When Cured

No Man Need Be Weak

My treatment for other diseases peculiar to men is also along original lines and is equally successful. Hence I reiterate that no man need be WEAK or AILING. My Special Treatment is an open door to manly vigor and all the pleasures that belong to perfect health. Any man may avail himself of my services. It has been and is my life's work to aid afflicted men, alleviate their sufferings and restore them to health and vigor. I have therefore placed the charge for my services within the easy reach of any man, no matter what his circumstances. To PROVE my confidence in the results of my treatment, and as an act of good faith, I WILL WAIT FOR MY FEE UNTIL YOU ARE CURED. No man could be fairer than that. I take all the risk. You take none whatever. You have everything to gain and absolutely nothing to lose.

Delay Is Dangerous

Men whose vitality is exhausted, those who have some private disease or weakness lurking in their system, and who are prematurely old, while still young in years—broken down wrecks of what they ought to be, and who want to be strong and to feel as vigorous as they did before they wasted their strength, to enjoy life again, to win back the vim, vigor and vitality lost, should consult with me before it is too late.

My Direct-Method Treatment Offers a Positive Cure for Every Ailing Man

I Cure "Weakness"

"Weakness" is not a nervous disorder, demanding a tonic system of treatment, but is merely a symptom of chronic inflammation or congestion in the prostate gland. This condition exists as a result of early dissipation or some improperly treated contracted disorder, and requires carefully directed local measures only. By my own original methods the prostate gland is quickly restored to its normal state, which results in full and complete return of strength and vigor. My cures are permanent because the condition responsible for the functional disorder is entirely removed, and I am convinced that by no treatment other than my own carefully directed local measures is a radical cure of this ailment possible.

Contracted Disorders

The serious results that may follow neglect of contracted diseases could be scarcely exaggerated. Safety demands an absolutely thorough cure in the least possible time. I have treated more cases of contracted disorders than any other physician upon the Pacific Coast. My cures are thorough and are accomplished in less time than other forms of treatment require in producing even doubtful results. I employ remedies of my own devising, and my treatment is equally effective in both recent and chronic cases.

I also permanently cure SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, STRICTURE, NERVO-DEBILITATION AND ALL REFLEX AILMENTS.

Consultation and Diagnosis Free

I do not charge for advice, examination or diagnosis. If you call for a private talk with me you will not be urged to begin treatment. If impossible to call, write.

If you cannot call, write for Diagnosis Chart. My offices are open all day from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. and Sundays from 10 to 1 only.

The DR. TAYLOR Co.

234½ Morrison Street, Corner Second, Portland Or.