

"Gevurtz Must Remove"

As will be seen from the clipping, we lost in the "first round"—are "still in the ring." While the courts are adjusting the litigation over possession of the old store, we shall conduct the

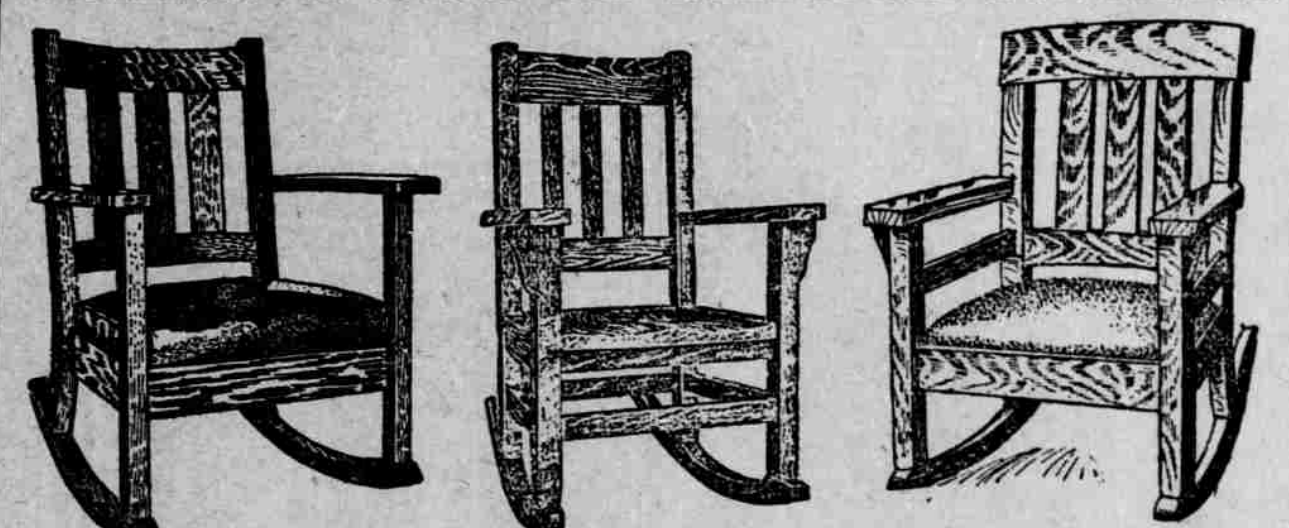
Greatest Removal Sale on Record

This is the homefurnisher's opportunity. Furniture prices are made heedless of cost. Stocks of all kinds must be converted into cash. We offer the lowest prices and easiest possible terms in order to avoid the heavy expenses of removing and storing, and, besides, we wish to open the new store at Fifth and Alder with a new stock throughout.

We Are Ready to Open an Account With Any Honest Man

—who desires to furnish a little home of his own. Do not hesitate to see Gevurtz about it at once. Here's your chance of a lifetime to get out of "furnished rooms."

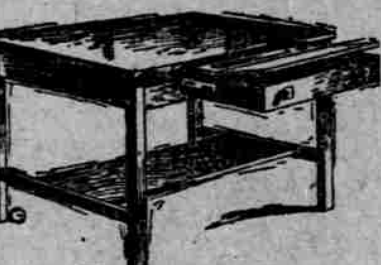
Removal Sale of Mission Rockers



No. 606—Made like cut of solid oak, steel spring upholstering, covered with genuine brown leather, wax finish, reduced to, \$5.15
No. 1176—Solid oak, wax or fumed finish, saddle-shaped wood seat, three-inch panels in back, reduced to, \$4.25
No. 603—Solid oak, wax, polish or early English finish, 3-in. back panels, padded seat, covered imitation Spanish leather, at, \$4.15

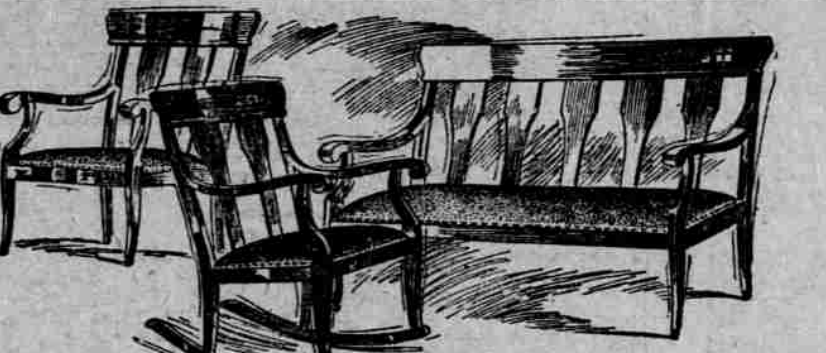
"Unifold" Bed Davenports \$27

You May Need One "Elk Week." They are easily converted from a large, roomy Davenport into a comfortable bed, with the bedding neatly tucked away and ready for instant use. You sleep upon a comfortable spring mattress and not on the leather upholstering. Frames of solid oak in all finishes. Removal Sale price, \$27



"Cadillac" Writing Tables \$11.00

Very Handy for Any Room in the House. We have a large stock of these popular Writing Desks and have made prices regardless of original cost. When the drawer is closed it has every appearance of a library table, in fact it fills the place of a table and writing desk—two in one. In oak and mahogany. We offer one style in waxed or polished oak, 20x30 inches in size, made like cut shown here \$11.00



Mahogany—Fine Quality—\$45.00

These genuine mahogany sets sell regularly at \$72. It is covered with a high grade silk verona of rose color. Steel spring supports, best of upholstery. The low price indicates the great values we are offering during our removal sale.



GEVURTZ

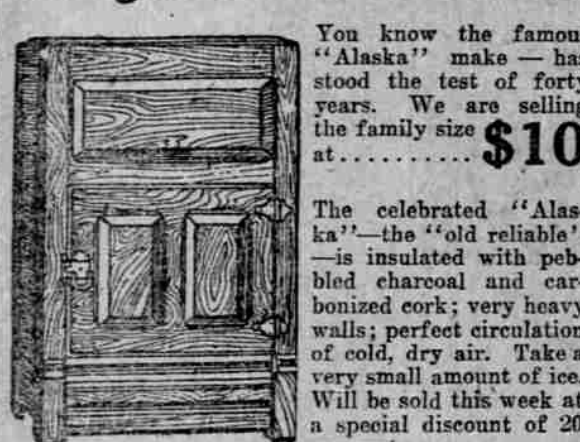
First and Yamhill—Second and Yamhill

GEVURTZ, TOLD TO MOVE

Plaintiff Wins Action to Oust Old Tenants From Building

A verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been returned by a jury in Judge Phelps' special department of the Circuit Court in the case of the Yamhill Sanitary Public Market Company against I. Gevurtz & Sons. The suit by the plaintiff was for possession of the building at 101 Yamhill street, and owned by the Joseph A. Strowbridge estate. The Gevurtz lease on the property expired June 15 last and the market company brought an ejectment suit on the expiration of a 10-year lease executed to Joseph Strowbridge, then president, by the Joseph A. Strowbridge estate on January 21, 1911. I. Gevurtz & Sons contended in defense that they received an oral extension of their lease for as long a time as they should occupy the building, from Dr. George H. Strowbridge, who died May 21 last. Nine jurors heard the verdict. I. Gevurtz & Sons have appealed. The building at Fifth and Alder streets which is being rehabilitated for occupancy, is to be ready for occupancy, is to be ready for at least two or three months.

Refrigerator Prices Reduced



You know the famous "Alaska" make—has stood the test of forty years. We are selling the family size at \$10. The celebrated "Alaska"—the "old reliable"—is insulated with pebbled charcoal and carbonized cork; very heavy walls; perfect circulation of cold, dry air. Take a very small amount of ice. Will be sold this week at a special discount of 20 per cent.

Specials in Carpet Section

Removal Sale of Nottingham Lace Curtains at 79c

These are 50 inches wide and three yards long. Regular \$1.50 quality of Arabian Nottingham lace curtains, limited number of patterns, to go at, per pair, 79c

Washable Fiber Matting Slashed in Price. Just the thing for bedrooms or summer homes. In fine patterns, delicate blues, green and light tans. It is washable and will outwear the ordinary China or Jap. matting. The 50c grade for 25c yard; the 75c grade, per yard, 50c

Mitered Rugs at 75c

These mitered Rugs are about 1 yard square and are made up of remnants of finest Bigelow Axminster and Wilton Velvet Carpet Borders used in carpeting the Multnomah Hotel. Each at only 75c. Fringed Rugs of the same high-grade carpet remnants, each 50c

Couch Covers 95c

Tapestry Couch Covers, 2 1/2 yards long, 48 inches wide, Roman stripes; regular \$1.75 values, at 95c. Fancy all-wool Tapestry Couch Covers, two patterns, brown and green, and red; \$3 values for, 1.75

DAYS OF BARRETT, "BILL" NYE AND "BOB" INGERSOLL IN PORTLAND RECALLED

As Small City in Early 80s, Famous Player Folk Frolicked or Strutted on Boards of Pioneer Theater—Operatic Stars and Lecturers Flocked Here Also—H. W. Dennie Recollects When W. A. Brady Drew \$25 Weekly.

BY H. W. DENNIE.
ALTHOUGH Portland was a small city between 1884 and 1890, as compared with its present size, interest in matters dramatic was certainly as notable "then as now," and many of the most celebrated stars of the dramatic, operatic and concert stages appeared on the local boards during that interval.
Among these might be mentioned Lawrence Barrett, Frederick Warde, Louis James, William Gillette, Denman Thompson and Sol Smith Russell, in the first category; Emma Abbott, Emma Juch, Fay Templeton and other lesser lights in the second, and Gilmore, with his then incomparable band; Liberati, Levy, then the world's cornet soloist, and such lecturers and humorists as "Bob" Ingersoll and "Bill" Nye, all of whom were here in those years.
Barrett opened in the old Newmarket, then Portland's only "combination" house, in the Fall of 1884, playing a ten nights' engagement. His leading man was Louis James, with the latter's beautiful wife, Marie Wainwright, for leading lady. It was reported around the theater that Barrett's agent required no less than 95 per cent of the gross receipts of the house and a guarantee of \$2000 a performance before the great tragedian would appear here, and while the writer cannot absolutely verify this, the jammed houses throughout the engagement were evidence that even at those figures the local management lost no money, for the house was sold out for practically every performance, and, needless to say, at advanced prices, too.
Bill Changed Nightly.
Barrett changed the bill each night, confining himself, of course, almost altogether to Shakespearean roles, but varying from these in one or two instances, the most notable of which was "Francisco de Rimini," and the next evening a tragedy ending. Once, and only once, perhaps to show his versatility, he gave "David Garrick," and the comic scene in which he depicted the part of an intoxicated man was a revelation to those who believed it impossible for this man, usually as haughty off the stage as on, to even think of anything not connected with the severe and tragic.
During the Winter of 1884-5 Joe Gleason played a nine weeks' stand, being practically compelled to stay here, poor houses on many occasions preventing him from getting out. W. A. Brady was then his stage manager on a salary of \$2 "per," and the next year Brady came back with the same star, with whom he stayed several seasons, by the way. That before Brady had thought up the scheme of taking an all-California troupe east, which

later laid the foundation for his subsequent managerial fortunes.
In 1885 the Newmarket played Frederick Warde, then virtually unknown in Shakespearean roles for a week. William Gillette in "The Private Secretary" and "The Professor," Sol Smith Russell in "A Poor Relation" and "Be-witched," McKee Rankin—then in the zenith of his fame as a New York star—in "49," "Stormbeaten" and "The Sea of Ice," Denman Thompson in "Joshua Whitcomb," for "The Old Homestead" wasn't written then, although the other play was its forerunner, and other more or less leading lights, whose names the writer has allowed to escape his memory.
Amateurs Give "The Mikado."
Incidentally several amateur operatic productions were given in the old house that year, the most notable of which was "The Mikado," the original company of which had just been brought over from England and which was singing in New York. Not even the fact that the opera in San Francisco has since been taken into the hands of professionals up to that time and the local amateurs, en passant, "did themselves proud" under the able baton of W. H. Kinross, the city's foremost conductor. "Patience" was another opera sung by the local contingent about the same time, which throughout the Winter the old Operatic Union used to give periodical classical concerts, delighting lovers of the higher type of music.
However, opposition in the shape of opera comique had long since made its appearance. In the Summer of 1884 the Tivoli was built at the corner of First and Madison, popular prices inaugurated a la the style of the San Francisco house of that name, and that summer saw the little theater crowded nightly with patrons who heard everything from "The Chimes" to "Martha" sung by a bunch of well-what is generally termed "mediocre" people, but who pleased the audience—just the same. Louis Dammasch, still of this city, was the handsome tenor, and Ed. "Boo" Rutledge, in one of the saloon-concert halls there, or, as they were then known throughout the United States, "variety theaters," for "vander-ville" had not then made its appearance in the bright lexicon of theatricals.
Casino, Now Empress Bora.
The success of the little house emboldened the building of the Casino in the fall of 1884—now called the Empress—had not then made its appearance in the bright lexicon of theatricals.
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donna, Miss King playing second, and several others of the Tivoli following the fortunes of the new house. In fact the Casino put the Tivoli out for good.
Miss Winston sang through the Winter of 1884-5, being succeeded by Louise Lester, then perhaps the favorite of the Pacific Coast, with Harry Gates as tenor. No less idealized on the coast for his musical powers than the lady, early in the engagement he had a row of some sort with her and thereafter, throughout the season, last several months, he simply sang his roles absolutely refusing to act them in the dramatic sense. January 1, 1885, the Thompson Opera Company opened at the Newmarket in the "Mikado" and "The Beggar Student" for a week's stand, and then moved up to the Casino, where they sang for about five months, changing the bill weekly as was the custom, and cutting into the business of the Newmarket to a large extent.
Between 1886 and 1888 the Newmarket was forever abandoned as a theater, the location having become unsuitable to the theater public, and J. P. Howe, manager of the Casino, secured control of the Casino, changing the name to "The New Park." This house then held sway as the combination theater of the city until February 10, 1889, the date of the opening of the Marquam Grand, now the present Orpheum.
Cordray Makes Debut.
However, there had meanwhile been another break in the regular routine, for in the Spring of 1889 John P. Cordray arrived in town bringing an electric clock, which he exhibited. Being conversant with the class of cheap stock company business denominated as "ten-twenty-three" for years by humorists and stage-folk—and, incidentally, the coin to be made from such successful schemes—Cordray began the construction of such a house at the corner of Third and Yamhill, opening July 1, 1889, in a double tent, one part of which was devoted to plays, and the other to a sort of menagerie called a "museum," a name originally from the old-time celebrated "Eden Museum," of New York.
Cordray did what, up to that time, was the wonder of the theatrical world, for that Fall, having foreseen the success of his idea, he built a cozy wooden house over the tent without losing but one performance, to the best of the writer's recollection, and that was a matinee. He prospered and the next year erected much the same sort of a house in Seattle, where, when the writer left that city in 1891, he was still doing business.
Carmen Opens Marquam Grand.
The Marquam Grand, which was heralded as being a perfectly modern house at that time, opened with Emma Juch in grand opera, the engagement running for a week, commencing with

"Carmen" Monday night, and ending with "Der Freischutz" Saturday evening. Although the company was a fairly good one, Portland had heard Emma Abbott before in the New Park, and comparisons must have been odious—at least to the Juch people—for after the opening night, when the house was filled from top to bottom, the audience dwindled considerably.
About the fifth week Bronson Howard's great success, "The Sunshower," was put on by a splendid company, and did a business justifying its reputation for the five nights of the run. Levy, the cornet virtuoso, also appeared that Spring for a two-night concert, but did not succeed in uncomfortably crowding the place. Perhaps his personal attitude, which musicians of that date conceded to be the most vain of any living musician, had something to do with that.

THE WEDDING RING FINGER

Supposed to Be Connected With Heart by "Vena Amoris."

Uncle Remus Magazine. In the wedding ceremony today, people invariably put the ring on the third finger of the left hand. Why this choice? It has not always been customary. Old pictures of the Virgin Mary, such as Raphael's "Espousal," show the hand on the right. There is a definite reason for the modern convention. Besides being less used and therefore less exposed to dangers, and being the weaker finger and therefore symbolizing the wife's dependence, the third digit of the left hand has been supposed, from the days of the Egyptians until this hour, to be connected directly with the heart by a vein called the "vena amoris." This finger, thought the ancients, resisted disease longest; gout never attacked it until the hand became affected, and then the pain in the finger was the death sign; the alchemists believed it the quickest to give warning of poison, and they habitually stirred their potions with it. It was indeed the finger of life.

FRIENDS GROW IN ENGLAND

Membership in Society Increases More Rapidly Than Population.

LONDON, July 6.—(Special.)—While so many of the churches are deploring a falling-off in membership, the Society of Friends in this country has been increasing for many years past, and now, for the first time in many generations, the increase is at a greater rate than that of the general population. During the last decade the population advanced by 10.9 per cent, while the increase in the membership of the Society of Friends was 13 per cent. There is a considerable excess of women over men in the membership, and the proportion of women shows a tendency to increase. The figures relating to marriages indicate the Friends marry outside more often than otherwise, and that considerably less than half the mixed marriages are solemnized in accordance with the usages of the society.

PANAMA EXPOSITION, 1915, PROMISES TO BECOME GREAT UNIVERSAL FORUM

Seaport Advantages of San Francisco Attracts Nations of All the World—Nevada Croesus Has Rare Plan to Hand Out Senatorial Togs to Friends—Noted French Engineer Assails American Divorce Machines.

HARRY B. SMITH.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—(Special.)—Charles C. Moore, president of the 1915 exposition, has been calling the attention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, in session here, to the fact that the San Francisco Fair will be the only universal exposition in the history of the world that will be held in a large seaport city. Chicago and St. Louis had the only two other universal expositions in the United States.
Europe has had six, namely at Rome, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Milan and Turin. The 1915 fair directors, while retaining the name of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are more and more using in their literature the terms Panama Canal Exposition and Panama Pacific Universal Exposition.
When it is remembered that all the world is to exhibit here in 1915, the term universal is seen to be just the right word. International may mean all or only a few nations—even two for that matter. Panama Canal Exposition Company is also a happy combination when by a glance at the globe it can readily be seen that the shortest route between the Pacific end of the canal and Yokohama passes within 150 feet of the Golden Gate.
Japan Plans Exhibit.
This means that San Francisco must be the principal port for all steamship lines using the canal between Europe and New York and China and Japan. They must and will stop here for supplies and fuel.
Haruki Yamawaki, one of the three Japanese commissioners who are coming in July to select a site for the Japanese building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is a close friend and great admirer of President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University. Yamawaki is represented as being a warm advocate of the Ginn World's Peace Foundation, of which Jordan is the president and for which propaganda for the abolition of war, the latter is devoting much of his time.
The commissioner, according to friends here, is an honorary member of the famous Nippon Club, in New York, of which Dr. Jokichi Takamine, the discoverer of adrenaline, which made bloodless surgery possible, is the president. Yamawaki and his fellow commissioners are expected to announce on their arrival the intention of Japan to try and make the best foreign exhibit at the exposition, both for the purposes of future export trade by its exhibitors and to further cement the friendly relations between Japan and the United States.
Wingfield in Rare Position.
Friends of George Wingfield, the Nevada Croesus, were in town a few

days ago and they brought word in advance that the mining millionaire has definitely decided not to accept Governor Odell's appointment as United States Senator.
Out of Wingfield's refusal to accept, which is not supposed to be known as yet, has come a peculiar situation in Nevada. Wingfield was in favor of turning the job over to Banker George Henderson, but the latter has a chum, who is a well-known citizen of Elko and that chum also coveted the toga.
Henderson did not relish running against his friend. Things looked rather bad until some enterprising friend of Wingfield's dug up the fact that United States Senator Francis G. Newlands, does not intend to seek re-election in either a Republican or Democratic victory, he will be given a fat diplomatic post in Germany, where his two daughters are being educated.
As soon as this became known, Wingfield parceled out the two Nevada togas to the two chums and all is serene. Henderson, it is said, will take Nixon's job and the friend, who is likewise a banker, will wait for Newland's retirement. Don't they have a nice way of doing business in Nevada?
Newspaper Woman Aspires.
The distinction of being the first woman in California to be granted a United States certificate as a wireless operator belongs to Mrs. Halile L. Parmenter-Obert, of Los Angeles. She took the examination before R. Y. Cadmus, United States Wireless Inspector in San Francisco. She was questioned on the technical parts of the apparatus, was required to demonstrate the uses of the motor, to set up her instrument and to send and receive messages both in the American Morse and the Continental codes at the rate of 15 words a minute.
Her certificate entitles her to sail on any ship which is equipped for radio communication and the certificate is good for two years.
Mrs. Obert is connected with the Los Angeles Herald as a telegrapher and has been with that paper for the last eight months. She is 26 years old and has spent eight years of her life working as a telegrapher.
"I have long been ambitious to become a wireless operator," she said, "and now that my ambition is realized, I shall immediately seek employment at sea. Wireless operators are in demand. I have been studying the wireless code for some time and I found that my telegraphic knowledge was a great aid."

American Divorce Is Assailed.
Monsieur M. Henault, of Paris, employed as an engineer in charge of the French capitol and bridges, streets and courts, who has been at the place, says the American woman is too much pampered and has too little to do. On the other hand, according to M. Henault, the American man is all business and gives insufficient attention to the home and the elegancies and refinements of life.
"And the elements of your American life," he continued, "constitute the basic reason for so many divorces in the United States. No country can stand the violent shock of so many domestic tragedies without harmful effect. There is more in life than money-getting and the pursuit of gold here is furious and unending. There should be an artistic leaven in your society to round it out and give pleasing and educational distractions to your commercialism."
LONDON EMPLOYERS UNITE
Capital Seeks to Organize Against Demands of Labor.
LONDON, July 6.—(Special.)—A determined effort is being made by a group of London firms, who are big employers of labor, to revive interest in an organization founded several months ago to protect capital from the demands of labor. The society is known as the London and District Employers' Industrial Federation. When it was started, about six months back, it was hoped that some 10,000 firms would join. But, although the promises were many, the actual number of these firms eventually deciding to co-operate is small. Canvassers are now out trying to induce the big firms to combine in this organization.
Missionaries Must Study Hard.
London Daily News and Leader. The time is long past when the public view of the missionary was of a monument of misdirected zeal and incapacity. The modern missionary is quite a different person. He is usually a highly trained man of intellect and character, who, when he goes abroad, distinguishes himself by his courage and initiative.
Missionaries must be exceedingly adaptable. To go out with cast-iron ideas on any subject, whether of church organization or education or medicine, is only to court failure. Many people have broken their hearts because they have failed to carry out in every detail the systems they found so successful at home.
There should also be adaptability to customs, language and climate. For this reason they ought not to begin the work too late in life. Between 25 and 35 years are the best ages, though some who have gone out later have been very successful. The English, as a nation, are not noted for our adaptability. They expect every one to conform to their ways, but no mistake is more serious when dealing with uncivilized races.