COUNCIL TO FIGHT TELEPHONE RATES

Cost of Business Phones Is Declared Higher Than in Other Coast Cities.

POSSIBLE MERGER TALKED

City Will Launch Battle in Public Service Commission and Seek Speedy Decision in Pending Toll Case.

With the claim that Portland is paying a higher rate for business telephones than any other city on the Pacific Coast, the City Council is preparing to wage a determined fight before the Public Service Commission for a decrease in these rates.

Some steps may also be taken by the city to aid in effecting the proposed merger of the two telephone companies of the city, on the grounds that there is no effective competition, and the two companies operating as separate units are acting as an unnecessary burden to all telephone subscribers in the city.

Speedy Hearing Urged.

An early hearing on the new long-distance telephone toll system, which went into effect on January 1, is desired by the city, and a resolution directed to the Public Service Commission was adopted by the council at an adjourned meeting yesterday, urging a hearing immediately. The council contends that Portland telephone subscribers are forced to pay between $2000 and $3000 monthly in excess tolls on calls from Portland to points outside of the city because the hearing has been delayed from time to time.

No immediate action is expected in the matter of attempting to secure a decrease in the rates for business telephone connections. The council is unanimous in the opinion that action on this subject should be deferred until the Supreme Court has passed upon the appeal of the 6-cent carfare suit. The decision in this case, the council believes, will be an important factor in establishing the city's jurisdiction and power in connection with the control of public utilities.

The council was told yesterday by E. M. Cousin, traffic expert in the employ of the city, that the telephone charge of business connections in Portland is $8, whereas the same service connections in other Coast cities costs between $5 and $6 monthly.

Petition for Decrease Likely.

Data pertaining to the rates have been collected by the city and following the decision of the Supreme Court in the 6-cent case, it is likely that the council will begin its fight for lower business connection rates by petitioning the Public Service Commission for an immediate decrease.

Members of the City Council say the telephone company representatives have informed them that Portland was forced to pay a high business rate because it was a growing city and the greater number of instruments installed caused higher cost for service. The Commissioners hold that this policy is not consistent when San Francisco and Los Angeles, with far more population than Portland, are paying a lower business rate.

Mr. Cousin reported that the residential telephone rates were approximately on a par with the rates charged for the same service in other Coast cities.

The council has not yet determined how it can aid in the consolidation of the two telephone companies, but has referred this matter to City Attorney LaRoche for an investigation and report.

GIRL IN HER HOME SHOT

Wedding Set for Afternoon Is Now Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 15.—(Special.)—With her wedding set for this afternoon, Miss Rose Bender, aged 18, of Oakland, was shot and seriously wounded in her home today by a man who entered the house through a rear window at 8:30 A. M. and fired at her as he was fleeing through the front door. The girl's mother, Mrs. Mary Bender, followed the marauder and fired three shots at him from her revolver as he ran.

Mrs. Bender told the police, they say, that her daughter's assailant may have been a rejected suitor, taking revenge on her wedding day; but this the girl emphatically denies and says she is positive she was shot by a burglar.

The girl was rushed to the receiving hospital, where she was visited shortly afterward by her fiance, Theodore Waidley, an 18-year-old shipbuilder, employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company at the Alameda plant. It was decided to postpone the wedding awaiting Miss Bender's recovery. Her wound, though serious, will not prove fatal, physicians say.

HOUSING PROBLEM TOPIC

Rotary Club Will Hear Lloyd J. Wentworth at Tuesday Meeting.

Solution of the housing problems that confront Portland is promised by the Rotary Club at its weekly meeting at the Hotel Benson Tuesday.

Herbert Gordon, who has been giving a great deal of attention to the question, has been invited to present what he regards as the solution. Lloyd J. Wentworth is to head the programme by presenting the desires of the Government for proper housing conditions for a constantly growing army of workers.

Carl Jones, a member of the club, will tell what the owner should expect in return for his investment, and H. E. Plummer, City Building Inspector, will speak on the subject "What Portland Needs."

FREIGHT RATES PROTESTED

City Council Says Cheap Coal for Oregon Is Threatened.

Protest against the increase of the freight rates on coal shipments was made in a resolution passed by the City Council yesterday. The resolution was addressed to the Federal railroad authorities, who recently decided upon a general 25 per cent increase in freight rates.

The resolution calls attention to the fact that cheap coal suitable for domestic use exists in nearby points in this state and in Washington, and that freight charges heretofore on this commodity have been approximately $1 a ton. The new rates as announced will cause an aggregate advance of 45 cents a ton.

A FEW OF THE PORTLAND WOMEN WHO HAVE ENROLLED FOR BERRY PICKING IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY AND DELEGATION OF LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS WHO HAVE GONE TO HOOD RIVER DISTRICT.

Above—Mrs. Delva D. Weller, Director; Mrs. Zoe Baldwin, Enrolling Officer; Mrs. Helen Dover, Miss Nellie Cochran, Mrs. H. Cheney, Mrs. T. Dunderdale, Mrs. G. W. Sutton, Mrs. W. J. Ritz, Mrs. W. H. Benley, Mrs. B. Bonnette, Mrs. Jane McGreer, Mrs. Marian Murphy, Mrs. M. E. Lynch, Miss Ruth DeFontaine, Mrs. E. H. Bridger, Mrs. E. H. Mosse, Mrs. John Grant, Mrs. H. E. Schauer. Below—Party of Lincoln High School Girls, Who Will Forget School and Books While Picking Berries, Ready to Leave the Union Depot Thursday.

CANNERS FEAR LOSS

Portland Asked to Assist in Saving Berry Crop.

BUSINESS MEN TAKE HAND

One-Day Employment Bureau Will Be Opened in Liberty Temple to Provide Fifty Workers for Hood District.

The danger to the berry crop of Oregon does not only lurk in the fact that labor is scarce in the fields, but also in the scarcity of labor in the canneries, which may mean that after the crop is picked it may go to waste because it cannot be canned fast enough.

Strawberry canners of Hood River have issued an appeal for help to can this year's strawberry crop in the Hood River Valley, in response to which call a committee of business men, working in conjunction with the Portland Chamber of Commerce, met yesterday and determined to organize a one-day employment bureau in Liberty Temple to fill the demand of the cannery people for 50 workers, who must be secured at once.

Mrs. T. J. Kinnard, of Hood River, explained the urgency of the appeal to the committee, which was composed of Julius L. Meier, Guy W. Talbot, W. J. Hofmann, T. J. Mullin and Sydney B. Vincent. Mrs. Kinnard said that unless sufficient help was secured at once for the cannery, the strawberry crop was in great danger of being lost. The cannery owners have equipped a number of small houses for the occupancy of their employes and furnish mattresses, lights, fuel and water.

The berry crop of Hood River Valley is one of the most valuable of the horticultural products of the state. In the past it has not been difficult to obtain the help necessary to harvest and can the crop, but this year, owing to unusual conditions produced by the exigencies of the war, the berrygrowers of Hood River have been compelled to appeal to the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations for help.

The farm labor situation has become so serious that a special bureau has been established in this city by the Federal Government for the employment of farm laborers. J. W. Brewer, the Federal agent, with offices in the Oregon building, is compiling a list of men and women who will work in the fields, and is supplying farmers and fruitgrowers with labor as fast as it can be obtained. One party of 40 Portland school teachers, especially chaperoned, is going into the loganberry districts next week, and it is expected that members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve will also aid in harvesting the loganberry crop, which will be ready for picking on June 24.

A great many women have responded to the call for help in the berry fields and many of them are planning to take their entire families with them to do this patriotic work and at the same time enjoy healthful recreation and a profitable Summer vacation.

NEW FREIGHT RATE ALARMS

Oregon Dealers Send Protest to Senator McNary at Washington.

While the Food Administration is urging the use of potatoes in order to save wheat, the Railroad Administrator is raising the freight rates on this commodity to such an extent as to curtail seriously the sale of potatoes at points distant from the place of production, according to the Oregon Potato Dealers' Association.

A telegram urging the Administration to reconsider the proposed 25 per cent increase in freight rates for potatoes and onions was yesterday dispatched to Senator Charles L. McNary at Washington.

The present rate on potatoes from Portland to Chicago is 75 cents a hundredweight while wheat selling at three times as much as potatoes and onions goes for 50 cents a hundredweight.

CLEVER ROSE CITY PARK CHILDREN GIVE A DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME.

Left to Right—Cinderella's Stepsisters, Alice Julia Collins and Silina Jewitt; a Servant, Milton Albin; Fairy Godmother, Carol Schoene; Cinderella, Rose Roberts; the Prince, Harold Frauendorf; the Bishop, Walter Wheelock.

The children in the fourth grade, Rose City Park School, gave an entertainment Friday in the assembly hall. Their teachers, Mrs. Katherine Meagher and Miss Rowena Arthur, wrote especially for the children two playlets—"Cinderella" and "The Modern Old Woman in the Shoe."

At the close of the programme Mrs. San-Juel Crawford, of the University of Portland, sang for the children. She was accompanied by Miss Ethel Vera Edick.

CLINIC OPENS SOON

Cripples of All Kinds to Be Treated Free.

EXPERT SERVICE ASSURED

Training of Reconstruction Aides at Reed College Calls for Patients With All Sorts of Functional Ailments.

Cripples of all descriptions, convalescents from operations and patients with various functional ailments, are wanted in numbers at the Reed College free clinic, which opens June 24 in the old Lewis home, Nineteenth and Gilsan streets. They will receive the latest scientific restorative and remedial treatment known to War Department surgeons.

Several hundred women and girls from the country west of the Mississippi River have enrolled in the second Reconstruction Aide course at Reed College, and these aides will be trained by competent physicians and military nurses, to handle the cases of wounded men expected home from the war. It is to give these aides practical training that the free clinic has been established under direction of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army.

Among the cases that will be handled at the clinic, free, will be those due to infantile paralysis, curvature of the spine, deformitory from incorrect posture in men and women, stumps of arms and legs needing treatment before application of artificial limbs, blindness that may be relieved by proper massage, and new and old accidents of minor and major significance.

Aim Is Thorough Training.

Until the clinic opens applications for treatment should be made to Reed College, but when the clinic opens applications may be made by calling Broadway 566.

Dr. W. T. Foster, president of Reed, yesterday explained that there will be no limit to cases that can be handled. The aim is to give the aides all the practical training possible, and to do this, innumerable cases will be wanted. The work will be done under War Department's specifications, and the purpose is to prepare the reconstruction aides to handle wounded soldiers as soon as they return. President Foster has been informed by the War Department that 150,000 wounded soldiers may be expected back in the United States within two years.

The operations and treatments by the surgeons will be only the first half of the task. To prepare the disabled men to resume their places in society and make a living they will have to be taught new functioning powers, how to use artificial limbs and a new psychology of life. Cases handled at the clinic, of course, will be subject to competent surgical and medical recommendations. A blind charge of the State has recently been sent to Portland, to be treated by one of the aides. It is thought that proper massage may at least partially restore the sight function. This case is being handled at Reed by one of the aides who finished the first course, which ended June 1.

Specialist Service Assured.

One of the head aides at the Government hospitals for returned soldiers at Washington has been promised to Reed College this Summer, and in addition Miss Ragnhild Johansson, Stockholm graduate and for five years in Boston and New York hospitals, has been released for service at Reed.

Women already enrolled for the second course come from 18 states, and all housing accommodations at the College have been engaged for the Summer. More than 170 applications out of 400 have been accepted, and it is likely that this number will be increased steadily, as housing accommodations can be obtained.

BANK COURSE ENDED

American Banking Institute to Award Certificates.

22 PASS IN EXAMINATIONS

Portland Chapter Conducts Course in Banking Practice to Prepare Men for Executive Posts in Banks.

Portland Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, comprising a membership of about 300 young men from the staffs of the several local banks, has just closed its season of study. The object of the American Institute of Banking is to train young bankmen in the most efficient and up-to-date methods of banking and to qualify them for executive posts in their chosen profession. To this end, a two years' course of study in commercial law and negotiable instruments is provided, under the supervision of competent instructors.

The following men, having just completed this course and passed the final examinations, will be awarded certificates by the American Bankers' Association:

J. King Bryon, J. F. Healy, Arne C. Zahl, Park B. Myers, A. T. Matthews, M. L. Eastham, Andrew Morris, Matt Harris, Edward B. Sterling, Ivan Pollard, F. E. Epton, A. H. Herndabler, A. B. Williams, L. A. Perry, Christian Petersen, John F. Douglass, Henry White, Marshall A. Case, Alvin W. Kramer, Charles Leigh, C. E. Rupp, all of Portland, and A. A. Rogers, Eugene, Or.

The American Bankers' Association stands sponsor for its junior prototype, extending all the financial and moral support necessary in the conduct of its educational work, even to the extent of permitting a limited representation of the organization at its own annual deliberations, both state and National.

At the Oregon State Bankers' Convention, which was held at Bend June 7-8, J. King Bryon, of the Ladd & Tilton Bank, represented the local chapter.

At the recent annual meeting of the chapter the following officers were elected:

President, A. T. Matthew; vice-president, A. L. Fraley; secretary, J. King Bryon; treasurer, T. F. Dunn; directors, Marshall Case, Gray Kyle, Christian Petersen, Paul I. Johnson and F. E. Epton.

The following were elected delegates to the National convention of the American Institute of Banking, which will be held at Denver, Colo., September 17-18:

A. L. Fraley, A. T. Matthew and Frank S. Meagher.

The chapter will begin its next season's study course in its rooms in the Oregon building the first Tuesday of October.

HONORS ARE DECLINED

SENATOR POINDEXTER AVERSE TO BEING VICE-PRESIDENT.

Washington Solon Thanks Adherents for Urging Him to Run on Ticket With Roosevelt in 1920.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 15.—Senator Poindexter, of Washington, who recently was boomed for Vice-President on a 1920 ticket with Roosevelt at Republican gatherings at Tacoma and Kent, Wash., today followed the lead of his proposed running mate and declined the proposal. Announcing his declination, the Senator said:

"I appreciate very much the suggestion of my name for the Vice-Presidency. While appreciating very much the honor, I would not under any circumstances be a candidate for that office and would not accept the office if tendered. I feel that the high position which I already occupy is one of more influence and opportunity than the office of Vice-President. I have been accustomed to an active life for many years and would not care at this stage to retire to the Vice-Presidency."

MESSAGE CHEERS FRANCE

Paris Temps Says Wilson's Words Spell Defeat for Huns.

PARIS, June 15.—"Such words are not mere words," says the Temps, commenting editorially on the telegram from President Wilson to President Poincare in answer to the latter's message of felicitation on the first anniversary of the landing of American troops in France. The newspaper continues:

"They are symbols of powerful realities, of intelligence in action and heroic sacrifice. France hears them with joy, the enemy will hear them with anxiety. He is only beginning to know the soldiers of the United States. He will learn the weight of the will of 100,000,000 citizens, united behind a chief they have elected and resolute, like him, to obtain peace by victory."

Wheat Crop Benefited.

HEPPNER, Or., June 15.—(Special.)—Cool weather following the light shower of a few days ago is proving a godsend to the wheat crop in this county. Some fields were slightly damaged by the extremely hot weather. Barring hot winds the indications are good for fair crops.

TRUE PATRIOTISM TAUGHT IN FRANCE

Valuable Lessons Learned by America's Soldier Sons in Realm of War.

NATIONAL PRIDE REVIVES

Insidious Propaganda of Pacifism, Beginning in Elementary Schools, Had Undermined Love of Country and Love of Flag.

BY RHETA CHILDE DORR.
Published by Arrangement With the New York Evening Mail.

One thing our soldier sons are learning in France is more valuable than the French language or history or any mere knowledge acquisition. Our men are learning the true meaning of nationalism, love of country and the flag.

Of late years we have had in the United States such a deluge of talk about "internationalism" that our young men had almost reached the point of being ashamed to feel patriotism. An insidious propaganda of pacifism, beginning in elementary schools all over the country, had undermined the old American pride in the flag. The children went through the motions of saluting the flag, true, but in too many schoolrooms the poisonous suggestion was given them that it was much nobler to love all flags and all countries equally with their own.

A young Jewish soldier from the East Side of New York told me that, when he learned that he had been drafted, he actually contemplated suicide. It seemed to him a crime for him to become a soldier. His parents had fled from Russia to escape death at the hands of soldiers, but that was not why he was opposed to all war. It was because in his school, and afterward in the city college, he had imbibed what is miscalled internationalism.

Own Country Comes First.

"I went to training camp because I was afraid to resist," said this young man. "I stayed and I worked hard because I liked it, liked my officers, and because, being assigned to the aviation service as a ground man, I knew I would not be obliged to kill Germans. I still believed that it was my duty to be international at heart."

And then he told me how the conviction came to him that men cannot love all countries unless they love their own first and best. "You see that work gang over there," he said. "Those fellows are Russians. They are part of the Russian division that was sent to fight in France two or three years ago. You remember what a fine impression they made then. Well, after the revolution in Russia, or rather after the Bolsheviki soldiers began running away from the fight, murdering their officers and clamoring for a separate peace, there was the question what to do with the Russian regiments in France.

"It was impossible to trust the Russians. Some of them, at least, I don't know how many, were bitten with the German propaganda. They did what they could to demoralize the French soldiers. Nobody knew but that they might betray the allies in the middle of a battle. The upshot of the whole thing was that they sent the Russian troops back from the front, and now they work in labor gangs. They don't want to go back to their own country. Things are too bad there.

One Man Without a Country.

"Among our fliers was a young lieutenant who was born a Russian. Not a Jew, a Russian. He was finishing his training in this camp. It was partly the monotony and the lack of work that made him melancholy. You know we haven't enough practice planes and the flying men are idle half the time. But mainly it was the sight of those Russian laborers that got on his nerves. He used sometimes to talk to them, and they were pathetically glad to have him, because nobody else spoke their language and they were lonesome.

"He said to me once: 'When those poor devils landed in France the houses were decked with flags to greet them. The streets were full of cheering crowds and children threw flowers in their path. Now nobody trusts them to fight. They are outcasts. They have no country and no country wants to adopt them.' I tried to tell him that he was wrong, that the allies wanted to help Russia to get back, but it was no good.

"By and by this man took it into his head that he was distrusted because he had been born a Russian. It wasn't true. But he thought it was. He said so. One day he went up in an altitude test with an observer. He was acting as pilot, but the machine had a double control and the man with him was a cool and capable flier. Otherwise the thing might have been even worse than it was. For when they were 6000 feet up and still climbing, the Russian suddenly unbuckled the belt that secured him in his seat and before the observer could even guess what he was about to do, he stepped over the side of the machine into space.

Propagandists Are Blamed.

"That settled me. I said to myself that I would rather be dead than be a man without a country. That's what that poor fellow figured that he was and all other Russians. But I'm not a Russian, nor an internationalist, nor anything else but a 100 per cent American and if they want me to kill boches, I'm ready to begin any minute."

A man without a country. Is there any sentence in the language, any combination of words more dreadful? Yet what the German propagandists, which is the real name of many of the pacifists and "internationalists," have been trying to do to American youth is to take their country away from them. They nearly succeeded and the proof of that was the three years of indifference we loitered through before we woke up to the fact that this war was ours, as well as England's, France's and Belgium's.

We failed to realize that our country was in immediate peril, because we had almost forgotten that we had a country. Are we all awake to the fact yet? No, because, if we were, there would not be left anywhere from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific one single disloyal citizen, one single copperhead or so-called internationalist. No community would tolerate them. There would be no corner where they could hide.

Socialists Begin to See Light.

The Socialist party leaders are beginning to see a great light on the subject of loyalty to the Government and are advocating a new policy toward the war. Their last party platform read like one of Trotzky's messages to the Petrograd Soviet, but now even the late Socialist candidate for mayor of New York, who appealed for the pacifist vote, and got it, is beginning to talk about revising the platform.

Unless it is revised, the Socialists are going to lose their adherents at present serving in France. The Jewish boys who, a little over a year ago, were orating from soap boxes against the draft and against what they called "this profiteers' war," are among the hottest young patriots and keenest fighters in the American Army.

I saw some of those boys at Camp Upton last Autumn. I saw one who was sitting in a corner blubbering like a small child because he was being sent to Spartanburg. He was being transferred because he was continually begging to be allowed to go home. His captain told me that the only thing to do with him was to send him so far away from New York that week-end visits home would be impossible.

I saw other Jewish boys who were unwilling soldiers then, but every one I saw in France was enthusiastic about his work and as little of an internationalist as the young man in the aviation camp. The Jewish soldier has made good. I was told so by many officers and I saw it for myself.

Merely Loathe Germans.

Our soldiers have not been taught to hate the Germans and I don't think they do hate them. It is certain that the French people with whom our men associate do not. But they scorn and loathe the Hindenburg method of making war and this attitude our men share. They regard the Germans with horror rather than hatred and so must all Americans who even faintly realize what is going on every day and hour in the invaded districts of Belgium and France.

Our soldiers, many of them, have seen this terrible thing and it has made their blood run hot in their arteries, it has set their jaws hard and caused their eyes to blaze. What theories they have ever had about internationalism have been dissipated by the facts with which they are faced.

In a Y. M. C. A. cantonment I came upon a young corporal who had found a seat behind the piano, and he was sitting there weeping his heart out over a letter from home, a letter telling him how his brother had died when the Germans torpedoed the Tuscania. I sat down beside this soldier. He seemed to need somebody, and I was the only woman near. In a few minutes he was himself again, outwardly at least, and he read me the letter.

It was from his sister, because, she said, mother was taking it very hard and could not write yet. When the ship went down brother managed to get on a raft which was very much overcrowded. There were so many men on the raft that the brother's chum, who was in bad shape with a broken leg, was pushed off into the water.

Brother was a good swimmer and he managed to rescue his chum and to get him back on the raft. But while he was in the water two more men, half drowned and desperate, had climbed aboard, the the raft was now several inches under seas. So this heroic young American soldier, unwilling to jeopardize his comrades' lives, gave up his own.

"Tell my mother and the family that I am sorry I didn't have a chance to fight for America," he said," and sank into the black and icy ocean.

"Well, I can fight," said the soldier who read me that letter. "And every time I am allowed to go over the top I shall remember how they killed my kid brother in the dark."

American men are accustomed from their childhood to see women treated with respect and children with tenderness. They see with horror-stricken eyes the women and children refugees from the war-invaded districts flying before a foe that knows no pity, that treats combatants and noncombatant with equal cruelty and wrath.

Refugees a Pitiable Sight.

I have told of a Sunday I spent in a railroad station in the first days of the great Spring offensive, and of the southward bound trains bearing the wounded and the homeless. With me on that platform were several American soldiers, two or three members of the military police. They were there primarily to look after our soldiers passing up and down the line, but they worked hard to help the stricken refugees, hundreds of whom were fed and ministered to that day by the French Red Cross.

They were mostly women and children and old men, and their plight was pitiful. This was the second time that they had fled before the German hordes. Last November, after the "victorious retreat," they had crept back to their ruined and desolated villages and farms and with the aid of their government and the American societies for French reconstruction had begun life again.

In their shells of houses and in their shattered little farms they gladly took up the work of gaining a little bread. Then, without any warning, the awful flood of war swept over them again.

They fled, half clad, never pausing to collect their poor belongings. Without the blessed help of the Red Cross they would have died of starvation on the road. Everything they ever had was gone. They stumbled off the trains, dazed, with white, blank faces and staring, empty eyes.

I saw those American soldiers carrying old women and little children into the Red Cross canteen, feeding them, ministering to them, all the time muttering curses on the fiends who had brought them to this bitter pass.

"Oh, we have work to do over here," one of these men said to me. "God help the Kaiser when we get fairly into this war." And then he exclaimed: "Are there really any pacifists left in America? If there are I wish they could see what we have seen today."

I wish so, too. I wish I could show the theorists, the "internationalists," what I saw of those French refugees, the poor, despoiled working people and farmers who fled, as the hordes of old fled before Attila, another scourge of God, but one not less tigerish or void of soul. Something of what I saw I shall attempt to describe.

Step Lively! Corns Quit With "Gets-It"

The Great Corn-Loosener of the Age. Never Fails. Painless.

Watch my step? What's the use! I go along "right side up without care," even with corns, because I use "Gets-It," the painless, off-like-a-banana-peel corn remover. I tried other ways galore, until I was blue in the face and

Corns Simply Can't Stop Us, We Use "Gets-It!"

red in the toes. No more for me. Use "Gets-It." It never fails. Touch any corn or callus with two drops of "Gets-It," and "Gets-It" does the rest. It's a relief to be able to stop cutting corns, making them bleed, wrapping them up like packages and using sticky tape and salves. It removes any corn clear and clean, leaving the toe as smooth as your palm. You can wear those new shoes without pain, dance and be frisky on your feet. It's great to use "Gets-It."

"Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at any drug store. M'f'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Portland at all stores of the Owl Drug Co.—Adv.