GERMANS REVIVE OLD PEACE TRICK

Militarists Make Pretense of Yielding Control to Representatives of People.

WASHINGTON NOT DECEIVED

Officials at National Capital View Discussions of Parliamentary Reforms in Teuton Papers With Cynical Interest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—In the general discussion by the German newspapers of parliamentary reform and cabinet changes, officials here think they see the beginning of another phase of the German peace offensive.

As in 1917, when the prospects of German success were dark and it appeared that some concessions would have to be made to meet the demands of the entente allies and America, it is believed the German government itself is again encouraging the Socialistic and Liberal parties to agitate for such a change in the form of the German government as will make it truly representative of the will of the people.

Officials here are viewing the present discussion with cynical interest, convinced that there is no real intention on the part of the militarists to yield their control to representatives chosen by popular will.

No One Will Be Fooled.

It is believed that the fact will be so apparent that neither the German people themselves nor the entente allies can be deceived into regarding this movement as anything more than a development in a German peace offensive.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—A political crisis that has the appearance of menacing the autocratic power of the army appears near in Germany.

This crisis is near the decisive stage, according to the Leipzig Tageblatt. A majority of the parties are firmly resolved to form a parliamentary government without delay—a government which in entire independence of main headquarters will pursue a policy made necessary by the seriousness of the hour.

The Socialists have declared their readiness to enter the new government under certain conditions.

German newspapers are seriously discussing the participation of the Social Democrats in the government. Germania reproaches the Socialists for failing to utilize the opportunity of gaining influence through the selection of one of their leaders in the government.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21.—A meeting of the Independent Socialists in the first Berlin district was dissolved by the police, according to the Berlin Vorwaerts.

Hugo Haase Muzzled.

Hugo Haase, leader of the Socialist minority, was refused permission to speak and the police arrested Adolf Hoffman, chairman of the meeting.

GENEVA, Sept. 20.—It is learned from Basle that American bombardment of Metz caused an enormous sensation in Germany. Many of the inhabitants have left Metz, but neutrals are prohibited from departing. It is the first time since 1870 that Metz has been under artillery fire.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 20.—Reports that Vice-Admiral Eduard von Capelle, German Minister of the Navy, has been retired, seem to be confirmed by telegrams from Berlin announcing that Vice-Admiral Behncke has been appointed to represent Admiral Von Capelle, who is on leave.

12 FLYERS DIE IN WEEK

War Department Summarizes Aviation Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Twelve deaths from airplane accidents at Army aviation fields during the week ended September 14 are reported in a War Department summary.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 21.—Two soldiers, members of balloon companies at the balloon school at Arcadia, near here, were instantly killed and three others were injured when a quantity of flash powder exploded late yesterday.

The dead are Privates Guy Weyland, of Nebraska, and Bailey Thompson, of New York.

WHEAT PRICE UNCHANGED

Agricultural Appropriation Bill Is Passed by House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Without the provision increasing the Government guaranteed price of wheat from $2.20 a bushel, which once caused its veto by President Wilson, the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying $37,800,000, was passed late today by the House without a record vote.

Ex-Albany Youth Dies.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—Kenton B. Merrill, died Thursday at Mount Morrison, Colo., according to word received in this city. Mr. Merrill resided in Albany for 12 years, leaving here three years ago. He was 25 years of age and is survived by a widow and two children. He was a brother of Dennis W. Merrill, of Albany, and a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Pfeiffer, of this city.

Adjustment Board Proposed.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—A community board to adjust any differences between capital and labor that may develop in this section of the state will probably be named in Albany soon. A meeting will be held here next Tuesday evening for the purpose of recommending three men to the United States Department of Labor to serve on such a board.

Former Oregon Banker Honored.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 21.—Appointment of E. C. Bellows, of Los Angeles, as commissioner of corporations was announced today by Governor William D. Stephens. Mr. Bellows was United States Consul-General to Japan under President McKinley and President Roosevelt. He was for many years engaged in the banking business in Washington and Oregon.

New Yorker Named Counselor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—J. Butler Wright, of New York, has been selected as counselor of the American Embassy at London to succeed Irwin B. Laughlin. The latter has arranged to take a long leave of absence as soon as he turns over the Embassy, of which he is now in charge, to the newly-appointed Ambassador, John W. Davis.

WAR'S PROGRESS IN SIX MONTHS

(By the Associated Press.)

SIX months ago the great German offensive began. For weeks victory seemed about to perch upon the German banners. Today the allied star is in the ascendancy.

Anxiety and encouragement, depression and joy, have succeeded each other since, at dawn on March 21, the greatest battle of history began. It has been a period of almost incessant fighting and of bewildering changes in the situations that developed from day to day and from week to week.

The allies knew they faced Germany's mightiest effort last March, but they stood unafraid. Released by the absolute collapse of Russia, vast numbers of German veterans had been rushed to the western front and been given intensive training for the offensive. Germany made no secret of her intention. It was known that great bodies of men and tremendous stores of munitions had been concentrated at strategic points. It was even known where the Germans would launch their first attack and for weeks the eyes of the allies had been fixed on the long curving line from Le Fere to Arras, the stage where the first act of the great drama would be enacted.

Moving with swiftness, the German forces swept over the British lines in Picardy and rolled west like a tidal wave during the closing days of March, until at last the British reached positions where they could stand at bay and the French had come to form a living wall before the gray-clad host of the German Emperor. Then the offensive stopped.

Hardly had its rush been checked than the line between Lens and Ypres was attack by the Germans and again the British lines swayed backward. This advance of the enemy went on until it reached the high ground southwest of Ypres and then it, too, was stopped by the stubborn fighting of the allied armies. A pause followed for nearly a month and then on May 27 the Germans suddenly broke through the French lines north of the Aisne River and smashed their way southward until they had reached the Marne over a wide front east of Chateau Thierry. No sooner had the momentum of this drive been taken up by the yielding defense of the French troops than a new assault was made by the Germans, who, this time, tried to break the French lines between Montdidier and Noyon and link up the Picardy and Marne sectors.

It was here that the world had the first intimation of the allied armies, which, since late in March, had been under the supreme command of Marshal Foch, had been pursuing a definite policy and had conserved their strength until it might be used with good effect. The German attack east of Montdidier came to a pause after six days of terrible fighting in which the Germans suffered frightful losses and the French, for the first time since the German offensive began, struck back at the invaders. American forces had taken part in the final phases of the battle along the Marne and had been instrumental in stopping the Germans at Chateau Thierry. In this battle came the first notable contribution of America to the military fortunes of the allies. Since March, however, there had been a flood tide of khaki-clad men crossing the Atlantic and during May, June and the first part of July they rapidly moved up to the battle zone.

The sanguinary check of the German offensive east of Montdidier gave the allies hope that the German tide would be safely stemmed, and this feeling was heightened during the succeeding three or four weeks by a series of local actions along the front from Soissons to Chateau Thierry by which the Germans were driven back steadily from points of tactical value. What was not known by the lay world was that, by these very actions, Marshal Foch virtually forced the Germans to attack somewhere in the Marne region, where preparations were made for a new phase of the struggle.

On July 15, the Germans made a new drive, called by them "the offensive of peace," from Chateau Thierry eastward far into the Champagne sector. No sooner had the news of the attack reached the world than the tidings came that the French, Italian and American lines subjected to assault were standing firmly in every vital part of the front and that it was only by the greatest effort that the Germans pounded their way ahead in the region southwest of Rheims and astride the Marne west of Epernay. The allies had solved the German system of offense and were able to hold their ground.

On July 18, Marshal Foch launched an attack which has changed the whole complexion of the situation. From Fontenoy on the Aisne west of Soissons, to Chateau Thierry on the Marne, the German lines were torn to pieces and the Marne salient threatened to collapse. It was only by the most savage fighting that the Germans succeeded in saving their army from disaster, and retreated across the Vesle River.

On August 8, the French and British stormed the German lines in Picardy from the Ancre River to Moreuil, north of Montdidier, and sent the enemy reeling back toward the Somme. The next day the French crushed in the German front south of Montdidier and then linking their lines with those of the British farther north, forced the invaders back. Less than two weeks later the German lines southwest of Arras were attacked and these gave way and the forces holding them joined their comrades farther south in a retreat which has now virtually reached the German lines as they were on March 21, from Arras to the Chemin des Dames.

The Germans then began a withdrawal from the Flanders salient and today they are nearly back to the lines from which they sallied late in April.

Thus far the allied drive might have been considered in the light of defensive operations, but the work has not paused with the mere repulse of the enemy. His positions along the Hindenburg line east of Arras have been wrested from him, while farther south, near St. Quentin, the British, have, in recent days, fought their way into the enemy's lines where he had planned to stand on the defensive.

The First American Field Army has obliterated the St. Mihiel salient and straightened the line east of Verdun and now stands before Metz, into which American shells are falling.

Before the allies there now stands the great lines constructed by the Germans during four years of warfare. These are vast field fortifications which stretch from the North Sea, with few interruptions, to the Swiss frontier. They are constructed with all the science at the command of the German general staff, and present a formidable barrier to further allied attacks.

Six months of warfare of motion has taught the allies that a trench is no stronger than the troops that man it. In this fact lies the hope of the entente nations. New methods of attack, the employment of tanks and a higher morale than ever before in the history of the war will be relied upon to force new retreats.

Germany has lost her chance to force peace upon the allies before American armies enter the fight with all their strength. This was her hope in March. Losses of a serious nature were suffered by the allies during the long battle, but they have been more than doubly offset by the inflowing American legions. Germany's losses, on the other hand, cannot be made good. Hope blasted, crack divisions broken up and seeming victories turned into defeats, have sapped the morale of the German armies which today are on the defensive everywhere.

POWER BILL UPHELD

Criticism by Partisans Held Not Justified.

PUBLIC IS SAFEGUARDED

"Net Investment" Provision Originated by Clyde B. Aitchison and Indorsed by Secretary of Interior Lane.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 21.—Apparently for purely partisan purposes, the effort is being made to convince the people of the country that the water-power bill as passed by the House of Representatives is a measure in the interests of large capitalists and against the interest of the Government and the people in general.

Because Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma, who is chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and who boasted that there was no water power in his district, fought the bill and enlisted the President in his favor, without the President being in possession of all the facts, the Democratic press has taken up the fight against the bill and misrepresented its effect.

Not much partisan advantage can be secured in this manner, however, for the reason that the bill was reported by a committee a majority of whose members were Democrats, and was passed by a House in control of the Democrats. It is true that the greater part of the support of the bill came from Republicans, but it could not have been reported or passed without large Democratic support. The vote was not on party lines, some Republicans opposing the bill.

The chief criticism of the bill is directed against that clause which provides that at the end of the 50-year lease of a water power developed by private capital, the Government may take the project over upon payment of the "net investment"—that is, the investment less any excess profits that may have accrued to the operating company.

That the interests of the public have been safeguarded is shown by the fact that the bill provides for a state or Federal regulation of rates that can be charged by a power-development company, thus preventing exorbitant charges.

The "net investment" provision was originated by Clyde B. Aitchison, of Oregon, whom President Wilson appointed a member of the Interstate Comerce Commission. It was studied and expressly indorsed by Secretary of the Interior Lane, formerly a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Both Aitchison and Lane have for many years given extensive study to problems of valuation of property of public service corporations, a subject to which the President probably has not given a week's study. The provision was also studied and indorsed by Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Secretary of War Baker, the latter known to be a conservationist and predisposed toward extra precautions in guarding the public interests against corporate activities.

The support for the bill came chiefly from those members of Congress who have unused water powers in their districts and who want a law passed in such form as to induce men of capital and enterprise to invest in water-power development, at the same time guarding the people against extortionate charges for service, and providing a means by which the Government may eventually take control of the power projects by repaying the investors the net amount of money they have put into them.

Friends of water-power development realize it is a waste of time to pass a law that will not induce capital to invest. They want a law that will produce water-power plants—not merely a law that will so securely guard the public interests that no one will venture an investment.

ALBANY TO HAVE CANNERY

Linn and Benton Growers Decide to Build Plant Next Year.

ALBANY, OR., Sept 21.—(Special.)—Enthusiastic over the results of the past season's work in handling fruits and berries the directors of the Linn and Benton Growers' Association have decided to erect a cannery here in time to take care of next season's crop. During the past season a barrel cannery was operated, the fruit and berries being received, barrelled and shipped to the Paulhamus canneries at Puyallup, Wash.

W. R. Scott, who has managed the local plant, will report to W. H. Paulhamus, general manager of the company, that the volume of this year's business justifies the erection of the cannery and it is fully expected that the plant will be built during next Spring.

Klamath Youth Is Ensign.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—That his son, Theodore Case, Jr., has just won a commission of Ensign in the United States Navy is the word received by Mr. Case, a well-known rancher in the Mount Laki district. Ensign Case graduated from the Klamath Falls High School two years ago.

Rev. John Ovall Going to Spokane.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—Rev. John Ovall, who for many years has been a pastor of the Scandinavian Church here and in other parts of the Willamette Valley, has been appointed pastor of the Temple Methodist Church, formerly the First Swedish Methodist Church at Spokane, and will deliver his farewell sermon here tomorrow.

BAKU, BIG RUSSIAN OIL CENTER, ABLAZE

Moscow Reports Explosions in City Recently Occupied by Turkish Forces.

TWO ENEMY SHIPS SUNK

Allies Operating Along River Dwina Report Progress—Norway Advices Say U. S. Consul-General Poole Safe.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—An attempt has been made at Kursk to assassinate Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, according to a dispatch sent from Kiev by the correspondent of the Leipzig Abend Zeitung.

The correspondent says a soldier fired twice at Trotzky, but missed his mark.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—The city of Baku, center of the great petroleum district in the Caucasus, is on fire, according to Moscow advices to the Russian Embassy in Berlin.

The same Moscow dispatch announced that explosions were taking place in Baku.

This news follows closely on the reoccupation of the city by the Turks. British and allied forces recently evacuated the place.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Entente naval units and allied troops operating along the River Dwina, in Northern European Russia, have sunk two enemy ships and have captured three guns, the British War Office reported today.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the Bolshevik forces by the entente allies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Norwegian Foreign Office advised the State Department today that American Consul-General Poole at Moscow had not been arrested by the Bolsheviki, as recently reported, and that direct communication had been held with Moscow as late as September 18.

FINNS OUT WITH CHALLENGE

"Brazen Forgeries" Are Documents From Russia, Says Bureau Head.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The authenticity of the documents brought back from Russia by Edgar Sisson, special representative of the committee on public information and given out by the committee as proof of Bolsheviki intrigue with Germany, was challenged here today by S. Nuorteva, head of the Finnish Information Bureau.

He declared that the documents are "brazen forgeries" and were issued by "certain counter-revolutionists" who were interested in discrediting the Trotzky-Lenine regime. The documents, he said, were secured by Mr. Sisson from Raymond Robins, of the American Red Cross, to whom they had been sent by the counter revolutionists and who had established that they were forgeries. Mr. Nuorteva said that at the time—January, 1918—Mr. Robins, with the consent of the American Ambassador, was keeping in touch with the Russian government. According to Mr. Nuorteva, Mr. Robins, aided by William B. Thompson and Mayor T. Thatcher, also of the American Red Cross, conducted an investigation which convinced them that the documents were forgeries. Then, Mr. Nuorteva declared, Mr. Sisson while in Mr. Robins' office, "got hold of the above forementioned "forged documents," and later cabled them to America. Before he had cabled them, however, Mr. Nuroteva said Mr. Sisson agreed with Mr. Robins that they "were quite unreliable."

Further belief that the documents were forgeries, Mr. Nuorteva declared, is found in the fact that none of them was used against Trotzky at his trial in July and August, 1917, "at the time when the Kerensky government was vitally interested in convicting Trotzky and Lenine as German agents."

According to Nuorteva, M. Halpern, who conducted the trial of Trotzky, told Mr. Robins he did not produce the documents, some of which then were in Kerensky hands, because it had been learned that they were forgeries.

After Mr. Sisson had cabled the documents to America, Mr. Nuorteva declared there was a meeting between Sisson, Robins, Thatcher and Arthur Bullard, of the committee on public information, at which Thatcher criticised Sisson for the manner in which he had handled the matter.

When shown Mr. Nuorteva's statement late tonight, Mr. Sisson said:

"He tells nothing of his own knowledge, but speaks as for others. Any statements will be answered, if these others speak for themselves.

"I can say at this time, however, that aside from the appendix documents no American other than myself ever handled or even saw the great mass of material before it came into my possession."

PRUNE DRYER DESTROYED

Net Loss Is $6000 in Addition to 1600 Bushels of Fruit.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—A prune dryer on the farm of S. A. Lasselle, about two miles southeast of Albany, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of $10,000, partially covered by $4000 insurance.

Sixteen hundred bushels of prunes were burned with the dryer.

The fire is believed to have started in the furnace room. It broke out soon after the men started to work at 7 o'clock. The building was so dry there was no chance to save it.

INDUSTRIES ARE TO BOOM

Northwest War Board Proposes to Develop Plants, Says Carey.

Strong effort will be made by the War Industries Board representatives of the Northwest to have developed in this region the industrial plants for which it is peculiarly fitted, stated Judge C. H. Carey, on his return yesterday from a conference in Seattle. Judge Carey is chairman of the resources and conversion section of the War Industries Board for this district.

Herbert Witherspoon, regional adviser, will shortly proceed to Washington to take up the matter of developing war industries in the states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon.

A big problem which monopolized much of the time of the district chairmen in the conference, reported Judge Carey, was that of changing over industrial forces from non-productive to approved productive lines. Non-essential industries, he considers, will feel a constantly increasing loss of labor-ers and some will be obliged to shut down.

Pig Club's Exhibits Expected.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 21.—(Special.)—Probably there will be fully 100 entries in the boys' and girls' pig club exhibits at the State Fair next week, according to G. W. Eyre, who has charge of that interesting feature at the fair. A large number of these entries will be from the United States National Bank Pig Club, of this city, which has founded and has been fostered by Mr. Eyre.

A rich deposit of manganese has been discovered in Honduras, within two miles of a railroad.

AFTER OCT. 1ST THIS STORE WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENINGS AT 7

LABOR-SAVING CONVENIENCES COMBINED FOR THE FIRST TIME, AND THEY'RE IN THIS WONDERFUL

'Sellers-Special'

KITCHEN CABINET, TOO!

In this wonderful cabinet—"convenience" is almost perfect. Every want, every move, every necessity in preparing the heaviest meal has been anticipated.
Conveniences never before combined in a single cabinet are included.
—Automatic Lowering Flour Bin.
—White Porcelain Work Table.
—Full Roll Open Front.
—Automatic Base Shelf Extender.
—Commodious Kitchen Linen Drawer.
—Roller Bearing Extension Work Table.
—White Enamel Interior, Upper Section.
—Dovetailed Joints and Rounded Corners.
—False Top in Base—Dust-Proof.
—Hand-Rubbed Oil Finish—Withstands Steam in Kitchen.

STAR OF ALL STAR FEATURES
—At last! The unwelcome work of lifting flour sacks to the top of a cabinet in order to fill the flour bin is gone!
—Study the illustration to your left, it shows the now Nationally famous Automatic Lowering Flour Bin—positively the most important improvement ever made in a Kitchen Cabinet!
—See how it operates. See how it eliminates climbing and heavy lifting and the danger of falling or straining.
—You can have this Beautiful Cabinet, with all its modern conveniences, in your home now—'cause it's-easy-to-pay-the-Edwards-way—$1.00 WEEK—NO INTEREST.

45-Pound Felted Cotton
Sleepwell Mattresses
$2.50 Cash—$1 Week
$18.75

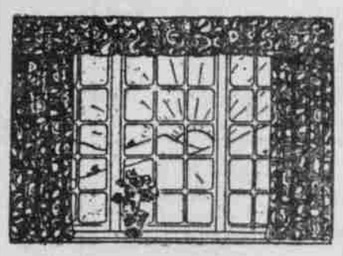
—Your fatigued muscles are entitled to the "vigor-recuperating rest" given most efficiently on a "SLEEPWELL."
—Don't blame Edwards Co. if you oversleep the first morning—because sleeping on a SLEEPWELL is like floating on a cloud.
—Sleepwell Mattresses are built up in layers (like so many small comforters) similar to the illustration. They are guaranteed not to lump. Try one for 60 nights.

SERVICE-WEAVE RUGS

Beautifully
Designed Seamless Brussels
$5 Cash—$1 Week

—YES—colors for any room—blues, greens, browns, tans, reds, all blended with warm and cold colors as needed to perfect harmony. The designs are not loud and undesirable—rather, they are neat and modest. Take note—these rugs are SEAMLESS, no wearing in streaks. They were woven ALL IN ONE PIECE.

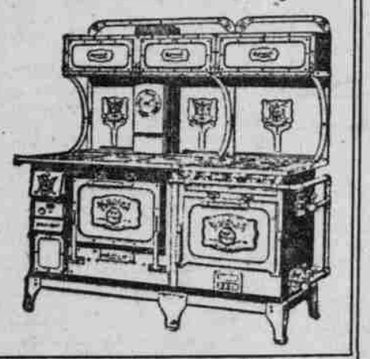
Exchange—
—Those odd pieces need not be thrown into the discard—Edwards' exchange man will make you a very liberal allowance. Call and select the kind of furniture you want—give the old as part pay and balance will be arranged to fit your convenience.



Big Cleanup Sale
DISCONTINUED PATTERNS AND SHORT LENGTH
CRETONNES
65c to 85c Vals., Yd. 49c
$1 to $1.25 Vals., Yd. 79c

—Positively no bolts, "every joint riveted." All sheet metal parts are made of Keystone copper-bearing metal plate. The body and high closet have the Wellsville polished finish, which never requires the use of stove blacking.
—See this wonderful kitchen helper the first time you are downtown. Your old stove will be taken in exchange. Balance arranged to fit your individual requirement.

Monarch MALLEABLE
The "Stay Satisfactory" Range
A Time Saver.
A Labor Saver.
A Fuel Saver.



Solid Oak Dining Suite of Seven Pieces Finished in "Hand-Rubbed" Golden Wax
—You are invited to see this suite the first time you are down town. You'll like it, as the table is of six-foot size and each chair was built to live indefinitely. You are privileged to select any single piece or take the suite for..... $41.70

SELECT ONE SINGLE PIECE OR A HOUSEFULL
—IT'S-EASY-TO-PAY-THE-EDWARDS-WAY—
A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE
EDWARDS CO
FIFTH and OAK STREETS
JUST TWO BLOCKS NORTH OF WASHINGTON.

SHOP BEFORE 11 A. M. EVERY DAY—IF POSSIBLE

IS IT MONEY OR NEGLECT

Dr. B. E. Wright

that prevents you having necessary dental work performed?
If it's money you place small value on health. If it's negligence probably it will take a severe sick spell to wake you up. Money spent for necessary dental work is your best investment.
My prices are reasonable and my work unexcelled.

Painless Extraction of Teeth.
20 Years' Active Practice.

Dr. B. E. Wright
Northwest Corner of Sixth and Washington, Raleigh Bldg.
Phones: Main 2119, A 2119.
Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Consultation Free.
Open Evenings. Sunday 10 to 12 A. M.

Modern Dancing
taught at DeHoney's beautiful academy, Twenty-third and Washington. See our advertisement of new Fall classes, private lessons, etc., on page 5, section 1, today. Phone M. 7656.—Adv.

The Oregon Dairy Council
ANNOUNCES
Dairy Day at the State Fair
Tuesday, September 24
Entertaining and Educational
Dr. E. J. Labbe
SPEAKER
One of the West's leading specialists on Child Nutrition. Just back from France with a gripping story—the effects of war foods on French babies.

Every parent should hear him.

Everyone should learn the value of milk as a food.

INSECT BITES NEED GIVE NO DISCOMFORT

A few applications of Santiseptic Lotion will instantly relieve—stop the itching, irritation, swelling and inflammation of mosquito and other insect bites. Santiseptic is indispensable for skin comfort and for relief from prickly heat, heat rash, chafing, hives, sun and windburn. Unlike any other preparation. Neither sticky nor greasy. Keeps skin cool, soft and clear. It is a remarkable soothing and healing lotion. Men use it after shaving and women for the complexion and for baby's skin.

Santiseptic is easily procured at drug and department stores, a good-sized bottle costing but 50c. If your druggist cannot supply it, send his name and 25c in coin or stamps to the manufacturers, the Penobscott Laboratories, Portland, Or., for large introductory bottle postpaid.—Adv.