

# DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE

Robert E. Worrell retires from the firm of Gevurtz & Worrell. Matthew Gevurtz has assumed the business and will continue the same as in the past, giving the public full value for its money, and in order to adjust the affairs of the partners will inaugurate the greatest of January sales on Ladies' Suits, Wraps, etc. Note the great bargains for the shoppers this coming week.

## Suits of Every Kind, Style and Color, This Week, 1-4 Off Our Already Low Prices

Silk Petticoat sale for Monday and Tuesday—All Silk Petticoats, values up to \$9.00,

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Opera Coats Long Coats  
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Successor to Gevurtz & Worrell

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## EVENTS THAT MADE HISTORY IN 1907

- January.**
- 1—John D. Rockefeller presented the University of Chicago with \$3,000,000.
  - 2—James McCrea elected president of Pennsylvania Railroad company.
  - 3—National assembly of Persia held its first official meeting.
  - 4—Interstate commerce commission began its investigation of the Harriman roads.
  - 5—General Pavlov, Russian military procurator, assassinated by a terrorist.
  - 6—Election of President Figueroa of republic of Salvador announced.
  - 7—Shah of Persia crowned at Tehran.
  - 8—Nicaragua and Honduras agreed to submit their differences to arbitration.
  - 9—Harry K. Thaw arraigned in court for trial on charge of killing Stanford White.
  - 10—Federal sent message to congress urging ship subsidy legislation.
  - 11—Spanish Liberal government resigned.
  - 12—Interstate commerce commission in report to congress, severely denounced the business methods of the Standard Oil company.
- February.**
- 1—Elections in British Columbia resulted in gains for the government.
  - 2—Senate committee on military affairs began its investigation of the Brownsville affair.
  - 3—John D. Rockefeller gave \$22,000,000 to be administered by the General Education board.
  - 4—Shah of Persia recognized constitutional government.
  - 5—British parliament opened by King Edward.
  - 6—House adopted conference report on the immigration bill containing a provision for the settlement of the Japanese school question.
  - 7—The German reichstag opened by the Kaiser.
  - 8—Senate confirmed the title of Reed School of Utah to his seat.
  - 9—Honduras formally declared war on Nicaragua.
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  - 12—House passed the Esch bill regulating the hours of railroad labor.
  - 13—The German reichstag opened by the Kaiser.
  - 14—Federal government announced its intention to press the prosecution of the officials of the tobacco trust.
  - 15—Dr. Claudio Wilman elected president of Uruguay.
- March.**
- 1—House passed the ship subsidy bill.
- April.**
- 1—Lewis W. Hill succeeded James J. Hill as president of Great Northern railroad.
  - 2—United States and Mexico decided on joint action to insure peace in Central America.
  - 3—United States and England concluded convention providing for a Canadian boundary commission.
  - 4—Senator Foraker opened his Ohio campaign in a speech at Canton.
  - 5—Sir Eidon Gorst succeeded Lord Cromer as British agent in Egypt.
  - 6—War between Honduras and Nicaragua reported.
  - 7—Standard Oil company of Indiana found guilty of receiving rebates from the Chicago & Alton railroad.
  - 8—A national arbitration and peace congress opened in New York city.
  - 9—British colonial conference began its sessions in London.
  - 10—Bill constituting a British court of criminal appeals passed its first reading in the house of commons.
  - 11—King Edward of England and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy met at Gaeta, Italy.
  - 12—Fire destroyed the city of Iloilo, Island of Panay, P. I.
  - 13—The portie explicitly accepted the five demands of the European powers.
  - 14—Treaty of peace between Salvador and Nicaragua signed at Amapala.
  - 15—The Jamestown Tercentenary expedition opened.
  - 16—The session of the Canadian parliament ended.
- May.**
- 1—King Edward of England and President Fallieres of France exchanged visits at Paris.
  - 2—The dominion congress ratified the new treaty with the United States.
  - 3—Turkish government conceded all the American demands.
  - 4—Strike of street railway employes in San Francisco.
  - 5—New bill of home rule in Ireland introduced in house of commons.
  - 6—Trial of William D. Haywood for complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg began at Boise, Idaho.
  - 7—Male heir to the throne of Spain born at Madrid.
  - 8—Wheat passed the dollar mark on the Chicago board of trade.
  - 9—German reichstag passed the German-American commercial agreement.
  - 10—Commissioner of corporations issued a report charging Standard Oil company with abuse of transportation facilities.
  - 11—British national convention rejected the Birrell home rule bill.
  - 12—New York legislature passed the public utilities bill.
  - 13—France made public her demands on Morocco.
  - 14—Lord Methuen made British commander-in-chief in South Africa.
  - 15—President Roosevelt attended funeral of Mrs. McKinley at Canton.
  - 16—President Roosevelt spoke at Indianapolis at unveiling of Lawton monument.
- June.**
- 1—Waters-Pierce oil company found guilty of violating the anti-trust laws of Texas, and fined \$1,622,000.
  - 2—Jefferson Davis memorial unveiled at Richmond, Virginia.
  - 3—Pennsylvania Republicans endorsed the candidacy of Senator Knox for the presidency.
  - 4—France-Japanese convention signed.
  - 5—Government brought suit to dissolve the alleged combination of anthracite coal railroads.
  - 6—Mayor Schmitt of San Francisco convicted of extortion.
  - 7—Norwegian parliament voted to grant female suffrage.
  - 8—The second peace conference at The Hague opened.
  - 9—British foreign office proposed to the United States the extension of the Newfoundland modus vivendi.
  - 10—The Russian zemstvo congress opened in Moscow.
  - 11—British premier introduced a motion in the house of commons to curtail the power of the house of lords.
  - 12—Walter F. Fear appointed governor of Hawaii.
  - 13—Contracts awarded for two American 20,000-ton battleships.
- July.**
- 1—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland received the delegates to The Hague conference.
  - 2—Russian government ordered relaxation of measures against the Jews.
  - 3—John D. Rockefeller appeared as a witness in the Standard Oil hearing in Chicago.
  - 4—Legal fight begun by the United States government against the tobacco trust.
  - 5—Announcement made that Senator La Follette of Wisconsin would be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.
  - 6—Interstate commerce commission's report on its investigation of the Harriman lines made public.
  - 7—Dr. Edward L. Taylor chosen mayor of San Francisco.
  - 8—The Korean ministry resigned.
  - 9—The emperor of Korea abdicated.
  - 10—The Hague conference approved the proposal to adapt the Red Cross convention to naval warfare.
  - 11—The new port of Zebrugge opened by King Leopold of Belgium.
  - 12—Cabinet crisis in Newfoundland.
  - 13—Japan and Korea agreed on Japanese control over Korean affairs.
  - 14—Venezuela refused to arbitrate the American claims.
  - 15—William D. Haywood acquitted of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.
  - 16—First elections held for the Philippine assembly.
- August.**
- 1—Alabama revoked the license of the Southern railway to do business in the state.
  - 2—Judge Landis fined the Standard Oil company \$28,240,000 for accepting freight rebates.
  - 3—Governor Smith of Georgia signed the state prohibition bill.
  - 4—The Southern railway conceded the demands of Alabama regarding passenger-tickets.
  - 5—A strike of telegraph operators spread through many American cities.
  - 6—Wisconsin Central Railway company fined \$17,000 for rebating.
  - 7—The Eighth International Zionist congress opened at The Hague.
  - 8—The International Socialist congress opened at Stuttgart.
  - 9—The Transvaal parliament voted to buy the Cullinan diamond and present it to King Edward.
  - 10—President Roosevelt spoke at the cornerstone laying for the Pilgrim monument at Provincetown, Massachusetts.
  - 11—Announcement made that 16 American battleships would sail from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.
  - 12—Secretary Taft, speaking in Oklahoma, attacked the proposed state constitution.
  - 13—House of Lords passed the deceased wife's sister-marriage bill.
  - 14—Prince Wilhelm of Sweden visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.
  - 15—Mirza Ali Asghar, premier of Persia, killed.
- September.**
- 1—Fifteenth National Irrigation congress opened in Sacramento, California.
  - 2—McKinley monument at Buffalo dedicated.
  - 3—A modus vivendi signed to cover the Newfoundland fisheries for the season.
  - 4—Anti-Japanese riots in Vancouver, British Columbia.
  - 5—Annual national encampment of Grand Army of the Republic opened at Saratoga.
  - 6—Franco-Spanish army routed the Moroccan traders.
  - 7—The Cunard liner Lusitania completed her maiden voyage from Queens- town to Sandy Hook in five days and 54 minutes.
- October.**
- 1—President Roosevelt started on trip down the Mississippi river.
  - 2—Emperor of Japan received Secretary Taft in private audience at Tokio.
  - 3—Deep waterways convention held at Memphis.
  - 4—Nodolphe Lemieux appointed Canada's envoy to Japan, to take up the immigration problem.
  - 5—Secretary Taft welcomed in Hongkong.
  - 6—Secretary Taft opened Filipino assembly at Manila.
  - 7—Nine balloons started in second international aeronautic contest at St. Louis.
  - 8—President Roosevelt made a speech at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
  - 9—Kalkreuther trust company of New York suspended.
  - 10—Secretary Cortelyou took steps to reorganize the post office.
  - 11—Call money at 100 per cent on New York exchange.
  - 12—Several banks in New York and Brooklyn suspended.
  - 13—New York clearing house authorized issue of loan certificates.
  - 14—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria arrived in London.
- November.**
- 1—Russia, Germany, Great Britain and France signed a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norway.
  - 2—Nearly 77,000 British railway employees voted in favor of a strike.
  - 3—President Roosevelt issued a statement that he would accept the Democratic presidential nomination next year.
  - 4—Crown princess of Germany gave birth to a son.
  - 5—William J. Bryan published a statement that he would accept the Democratic presidential nomination next year.
  - 6—Oklahoma admitted to the Union as the forty-sixth state.
  - 7—Mrs. Roosevelt announced an issue of Panama bonds and interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness for financial relief.
  - 8—German legislature voted in favor of state prohibition.
  - 9—Howard Maxwell, deposed president of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, committed suicide.
  - 10—Jamestown tercentenary exposition closed.
- December.**
- 1—Sixtieth congress opened.
  - 2—Mrs. Annie M. Bradley former Senator Arthur Brown of Utah.
  - 3—National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City suspended.
  - 4—President Roosevelt issued a statement reiterating his decision not to accept a third term nomination.
  - 5—Fleet of 18 American battleships left Hampton Roads for the Pacific.
  - 6—Secretary Cortelyou issued a statement denying he was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.
  - 7—Personal encounter between Representatives Williams of Mississippi and De Armond of Missouri on the floor of the house of representatives.
- Onna Falls.**  
(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 28.—With a cargo valued at nearly \$1,000,000 the British steamer Onna sailed from this port shortly after midnight. The Onna is bound for Liverpool, but calls at Japanese and Chinese ports. The cargo consisted mainly of flour, cotton, fish and machinery destined to oriental ports.
- Ho Fired the Stick.**  
"I have fired the walking-stick I've carried over 40 years, on account of a sore that resisted every kind of treatment, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; that has healed the sore and made me a happy man," writes John Garrett, of North Mills, North Carolina. Guarantees for piles, burns, etc., by Skidmore Drug Co., Inc.

## EXPLORERS TO STUDY SAVAGES

Field Museum Back of Series of Expeditions to Cover the Whole World.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Chicago, Dec. 28.—A series of expeditions, constituting one of the most comprehensive explorations of unknown lands ever attempted by any institution, was announced today by the field museum of natural history. The results of the investigations, which will require years for the accomplishment, are expected to place Chicago in the lead of ethnological research.

It was the trail for the various expeditions that will make the detailed investigations, George A. Dorsey, curator of the museum's department of anthropology, will circle the globe, visiting only practically unknown peoples, and mapping out the lines of inquiry to be pursued in each region.

Of equal importance is the announcement that the museum has set out to give to the world of science the first comprehensive exposition of the characteristics and customs of the peoples of Thailand, the forbidden land. For this work Dr. Berthold Tafer, a distinguished Chinese scholar, recently of the faculty of Columbia university, has been selected to investigate the native tribes of Australia. He will cross to New Zealand for the purpose, in the language of the museum's official announcement, of visiting the wonderful Maori, a Polynesian people famous all over the world for their great houses with their remarkable carvings, some of which resemble in size and appearance the great carved totem poles of British Columbia and Alaska.

The museum also completely carved house of the Maori, the only one in America and one of few which have ever left the islands. This house is to rest in length and in many ways is the most interesting ethnological specimen in the museum.

From New Zealand Dr. Dorsey expects to proceed to the great French islands, New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, belonging to the Melanesian group. He then returns to Sydney and goes to Hongkong, stopping on the way to visit several additional islands in the Melanesian group. Thus he will visit two or three regions in New Guinea and several islands of the Bismarck archipelago.

The announcement also contains a report of the extensive explorations being carried on under the auspices of the museum by three separate expeditions in the Philippine islands, the funds having been provided by Robert F. Cummings.

Professor Cole, who is in the province of Abra, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte, has shipped to the museum a large collection of ethnological specimens representing every phase of life of the head hunters of Luzon.

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