TREASURE FOUND IS HIS THEME

Dr. Dyott Says Life's Greatest Wealth Is Possible to All.

TAKES HIS TEXT FROM BIBLE

Matthew's Words Explained—Human Life Compared to Field in Which Hidden Wealth Was Found.

Dr. Luther R. Dyott, pastor of the First Congregational church, spoke yesterday morning on "Finding Treasures; or Life's Greatest Wealth Possible to All Persons." The text of his sermon was "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a treasure hidden in the field, which a man found and hid; and in his joy he goeth and selleth all that he hath and buyeth that field."—Matthew xiii:44. He said in part:

"These are the words of the world's supreme teacher, our Lord Jesus Christ. He is speaking of the kingdom of heaven in its relation to practical and personal life on earth. Heaven comes into the life of man that man may enter heaven. Heaven is to be in our life here and now.

"In his teachings Jesus did not seek originality so much as he sought truth. He had some of the same ideas which we find in the teachings of other prophets of the first order, but he gave them their better meaning.

"Moses stood for law, Socrates stood for the soul, Buddha stood for renunciation, Confucius stood for morality, Mohammed stood for God, Jesus stood for all these, with their newer, truer and better meaning, and emphasis. All these found their interpretation and application to practical life in the kingdom—in the kingdom of heaven on earth.

"Tested by our modern ethics, the man spoken of in our text was under obligation to convey the treasure, he discovered in the field to the original owner, or the heirs of that original owner. Tested by the laws of that day, the man had a right to this treasure, when he became the owner of the field. He was within the limitations and the specific applications of the earth.

Story Only a Parable.

"But this is only a parable, and a parable is only a comparison. It does not apply at every point. Its application is at the chief points. Human life is a field of God. Each life holds fields of God. Jesus said, 'the field is the world.' The truer concepts of God and of life on earth in its vital relation to God must obliterate the erroneous notion located in obtund and obtuse intellect, of divine exilement at the points of human volition and free, moral agency. On the other hand the thought of divine immanence is not to runt to seed in pantheistic notions, lacking our consciousness of the personality of God. He is not merely in some other world, though that world be called heaven in contradistinction to earth. Neither does the consciousness of divine immanence rule out the idea of divine personality.

"God is there. God is here. God is everywhere. God is abroad in the field of human life, bent upon a mission of divine recovery. He does not impinge upon our rights as free, moral agents when he comes into the territory we call our own. 'Ye are not your own.' When God comes upon the field of human life he is upon his own claim. He has a right to be here. He discovers and reveals the deepest and best contents of life in the fields of our minds and hearts and souls.

Can't Deny Rights.

"When he discovers treasures in these fields, it is not for us to deny his rights. It is not for us to challenge the estimate he places upon the discovered treasure. It is not for us to rebel when his plow cuts deeper furrows in our minds and hearts and souls. He has his own methods and means of getting at the inner treasures of our being.

"It is ours to share the commune of divine joy when the treasures are discovered. The mind is the standard of the man. But expanse of territory is not the final estimate here. It is in the best content. Now the best content is in the ability of man to think God's thoughts. This is the chief treasure in the field of the mind. God discovers it. The best content of the heart is in the feelings of God in the heart. The best content of the soul is in the life of God in the soul of man. These are the treasures in our fields. God discovers them, he claims the fields, he has bought them, but he shares the treasures with us. They constitute the real worth of life, some of the best things of life, possibly to us all. Furthermore, we like God, may find some treasures in the great fields of life on earth.

"Here and now we may find the treasure of peace. This is the legacy Christ left in the field of life on earth when he said, 'Peace I leave with you.' We may discover joy, as a treasure in the field of life on earth. Real religion brings the real joy of living. Religion, without joy, is a libel upon the word religion. God who gave the flowers their beauty and fragrance, the birds their songs, little children their laughter, the stars their glory, never intended that we should have a long-faced religion. We can discover the treasure of joy in the field of life on earth. So, also, with love. True love is real life. Real life is unselfish service. We can discover this treasure.

Virtues Are Treasures.

"So, also, with all virtues and graces, they are treasures to be found here and now. They are treasures of the kingdom of heaven on earth, possible to us all. We can find them through the cultivation of our inner fields, for the kingdom is within us. Let us use such plows of truth and assiduous application, with all energy, as we have at our command, and work until we discover these best things of life for the best things of life, are these treasures, and these treasures are in the fields belonging to God and us, and these best things of life are possible to us all. It is the finest art of religion to enable us to realize what we may have and may be and may do."

WOULD KEEP GOLDEN RULE

Dr. Brougher Talks on "Jesus as Business Man."

Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher preached at the White Temple yesterday evening the fourth sermon in the series on "What Jesus Did," taking as his topic, "Jesus as a Business Man," with the golden rule as his text. Mr. Brougher said that he had visited several business men during the week, and had talked with them on the topic, and was surprised to find how many believed that their business could be conducted on the principles which Jesus taught.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Brougher said:

"If Jesus were a business man he would engage in a strictly legitimate business. It is utterly impossible to conceive that Jesus would be engaged in any business that would enrich him at the expense of his neighbors. He would not engage in any business that depended for its success on mere chance. There may be an element of risk in all business. But when success depends upon industry, intelligence and ability the risk is not measured by chance. Success or failure depends upon the wise or unwise use of means and not upon luck. Again a business like the liquor traffic which makes its money out of the misery and moral degradation of others would meet only the condemnation of Jesus Christ. He would not be willing to make money out of any enterprise that would work harm to his neighbors.

"In the second place he would engage in business primarily for the glory of God and the good of humanity. He would not make money the great object of life. Money is a mighty power for good. But there is a vast difference between seeking to get rich and the making of money for the purpose of doing good.

"I do not think he would regulate the salary of his employes by the rule of supply and demand. He would give fair wages to all, and he would pay women equal wages with men if they did the same work equally well.

"He would treat his competitors and his employes as he would want to be treated if he were in their places. I believe he would work ultimately for the destruction of the competitive system and proclaim the principle of cooperation, whereby employer and employes and all workers in the world should seek to be helpful one to another.

"Finally, he would acknowledge God as his father, and make him a partner in the business. He would not countenance for one minute the saying 'business is business and religion is religion.' He would wipe out completely the word secular from his vocabulary. He would recognize that he was God's steward, and that his store was just as sacred as his church. His ledger would be just as holy as his Bible, for both would be considered God's books. He would be just as ready to acknowledge God behind the counter as he would at the communion table.

He would recognize the presence of God in the counting house as much as in the church. It is true that a great many business men think they cannot mix religion and business, but Jesus Christ would surely do it. He would live the same life at his place of business throughout the week as he lived at the church on Sunday.

"Christ would surely do his father's will, and God would surely take care of his business. The Christian man today may be sure that God will care for him and his business if he seeks to live the Christ life and do the father's will."

JAPANESE CONSUL SPEAKS

Makes Plea for International Peace at Congregational Church.

A discussion from a Japanese point of view of the discordant note existing in the relations between America and Japan was given by the Japanese consul, Yasutaro Numano, at the First Congregational church last night.

Mr. Numano spoke of the visits to Japan of Commodore Perry in 1853, of General Grant in 1879, and dwelt at considerable length on the recent visit of the United States battleship fleet under command of Admiral Sperry. He referred to the welcome extended the fleet by 20,000 school children of Tokio, and said he believed that was one of the strongest proofs of the friendly feeling existing between the two countries.

Mr. Numano said that the majority of the Japanese people regarded the animosity which has lately grown up in America toward their nation as confined to a small minority of the American people. He said he believed it was due chiefly to a race prejudice, and was convinced that the public should try to represent matters as they really existed, since the best interests of both nations were closely allied to continued harmony.

The consul pointed out that Japan is a large consumer of American goods, and that the Pacific coast is the natural gateway to the orient.

After Mr. Numano's address a Japanese quartet sung "Home, Sweet Home" in Japanese. Dr. Luther R. Dyott, the pastor, followed with a brief sermon on Christ's admonition to "love thy neighbor as thyself."

ERROR APPEARS IN PORT BILL

(By Journal Leased Salem Wire.)

Salem, Or., Feb. 22.—The Bean port bill, providing for the establishment of ports similar to the Port of Portland, has a sort of double shuffle provision relative to the operation of tugboat service by such ports when they are organized. As the bill was introduced it provided that the ports would have the power to "establish, maintain and operate" tugboats. As the bill was enrolled it provided that the ports had the right to "abolish, maintain and operate" such a service. The mistake was made in the engrossing or enrolling committee and was not discovered until after the bill was ready to sign. The mistake is not important but by the strict construction of the bill, without reference to the journals and records of the house, the ports could maintain, operate and abolish but could not create tugboat service, without which the organization would be badly crippled. The mistake will undoubtedly be noted and corrected in the compilation of the session laws.

SQUARE DEAL TO CATHOLICS

Rev. A. P. Doyle Voices Appreciation of Roosevelt's Attitude.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Feb. 20.—Speaking in high terms of the even handed justice with which President Roosevelt has treated the Catholic citizens of this country, Rev. A. P. Doyle, rector of the Apostolic Mission house, Saturday introduced to the president 25 young priests of the class of 1909, from all over the United States.

Rev. Doyle personally thanked him for the "square deal" that had been accorded Catholics during the past seven years.

"Catholicism, as such, has never asked for any special favors," he said. "Catholics have simply and solely desired that they be treated as other good citizens and that no discrimination be made against them on account of their religion.

"During the seven years that you have occupied the presidential chair you have been the living embodiment of this principle, and while we are authorized in no sense to speak for the Catholic body, still it is quite possible to reflect in an informal way the gratitude of the 22,000,000 Catholics of America who live under the flag, for this honest, fearless, square deal which you have meted out to us."

GREAT RECEPTION IS GIVEN BATTLESHIPS AT HAMPTON ROADS

(Continued From Page One.)

the two columns being about 400 yards apart.

Welcome Fleet.

At the foot of the first column, but at a distance of about 350 yards astern of the Rhode Island, the last ship in line, the Maine, flagship of Admiral Arnold's third squadron, which went out to the mid-Atlantic to escort the fleet home, dropped anchor. Behind her was the New Hampshire, while opposite them in the second column were the Mississippi and Idaho. Behind these, one in each colmun, were the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana, and in the rear, with one on either side and one in the center astern, were the scout cruisers, Salem, Chester, and Birmingham. This squadron, which a week ago met the fleet about 500 miles northeast of the Bermudas, led the way to the Virginia capes, when it dropped back and let the Connecticut come in with the main fleet first. In passing the Mayflower, Admiral Arnold was about 1000 yards behind the last ship of the main fleet, far enough away so that the battleships which made the cruise would stand out by themselves.

When the third squadron had passed the Mayflower lifted anchor and followed slowly at a distance. Some time was necessarily consumed, owing to the current in the Roads caused by the tide, in the ships settling into their berths. When this was completed, upon the flash of signals from the Connecticut to the Mayflower, Admiral Sperry personally greeted the president and secretary of the navy and announced that he stood ready to report the end of his cruise. This report was then made in person, Admiral Arnold being accompanied to the Mayflower in launches by the three other rear admirals of the fleet and the ship captains.

Glad to Be Home.

Following the president's reception of the officers, the Mayflower started back to Washington, and the officers and men as many as could be spared at one time, rushed ashore, most of them to Old Point, to greet the members of their families and friends who had come from various parts of the country to welcome them home. The other officers will be given this temporary shore leave in relays of about one fourth of the number on each ship at one time, until all have had the round. After that they will be granted such liberty as they can be spared for until the ships proceed to their home yards for docking and repairs.

As the battleships came in today looking their fittest and apparently none the worse for the wear of the long voyage of 42,227 miles, equal to almost twice the distance around the equator, the naval authorities drew a breath of relief. Not that there had been any apprehension at any time of any serious difficulties, either in the matter of navigation or possible military work to do, but because the handling of 16 of the most modern and formidable sea fighting engines of the world, the supplying them with coal, oil and food at the different ports where stops were made, and providing the ships with the pick of the officers and men of the navy while on foreign view, required careful and almost constant attention, from the time the cruise was first projected, in July, 1907, until the command left Gibraltar a little over two weeks ago.

History Making Cruise.

The successful completion of the cruise without noteworthy accident or untoward incident, from either a naval or political point of view, is regarded by all nations as history making. Never before has any battle command made such a long and practically continuous voyage. Never before has any fleet circumnavigated the globe, whether in one or separate voyages. Never before has any armada of any of the countries of the world visited so many ports at such great distances, in so many countries and under so many flags. And never was any naval command received with such universal manifestations of friendly feeling, as marked the progress of the American fleet at every one of its two score stops on the cruise around the world.

Starting out from Hampton Roads 14 months ago in the pink of condition—or, in their spotless white and buff, more properly speaking—the 16 great dogs of war stood ready at every moment of the 24 hours of every day for prompt and effective action.

"We were ready for a fight or frolic," said Rear Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans when he surrendered the command of his fleet to the rear admiral next in rank, "and God be thanked that we had none of the fighting to do." Although there was no fighting, still it was not a continuous frolic, for there was much work to do constantly in the way of accomplishing the stated primary object of the cruise—to increase the general cruising and team efficiency of the ships as units and as one solid command.

Voyage of Peace.

Truth is, no fight was expected, so there has been no disappointment on this score. The work was expected, so there has been no cry of undue hardship. But there were several very important things accomplished by the fleet on its cruise which were not anticipated. Whether there was a political mission to be fulfilled, either in the Far East, Europe or elsewhere, does not concern the navy—that comes under the head of "foreign relations" or "international diplomacy." But it was a source of great comfort to the navy as a fighting arm of the government to know that the fleet, on a peaceful errand, was able to render more assistance than could have been given by any other country to the stricken people of Sicily in the recent earthquake disaster.

It was also a matter of pride to the government that a portion of the fleet was able to visit China at the time the Boxer indemnity was remitted by the United States. Incidentally, it may be remarked that after discussing the question of a declaration of principles with the United States as to the attitude of this country and Japan toward China and in the Pacific, the agents of the mikado were in a more agreeable frame of mind for affixing their signatures to the document, after the visit of the fleet to Japan.

Importance of Cruise.

Aside from this, all nations had opportunity properly to estimate the military importance of the United States on the seas, with the result that the general international respect for this country went up on the world's market several points. Also, it is of no small moment that the new Turkish government was inspired with a greater and deeper regard for the American navy, and that as a result the sultan sent a number of officers, including a direct heir to the throne on the fleet to the United States, to study the battleships, American seamanship and the naval organization on shore. And not without some importance was the visit of a subcommand of the fleet to Morocco to salute the flag of the new ruler of that country and formally to recognize his government in behalf of the United States.

After having cruised 46,000 miles, with little or no repairs to the ships during all this time, Admiral Sperry was proud to report to the navy department from Gibraltar that the entire command could go, intact, half that distance again without a single vessel necessarily being sent to dock, undess, of course, the unforeseen should happen. Even naval experts, who have carefully studied all of the reports of Admiral Evans, who took the fleet around the Horn to San Francisco, and of Admiral Sperry, who brought it home, are at a loss as to how to measure accurately the real value of the great cruise from a naval or military point of view.

In Fine Condition.

It was an ideal fleet as it started out from Hampton Roads. It is altogether likely that more careful attention was given to putting each vessel into the best possible condition than might have been done prior to the regular southern winter cruise to Cuban waters, but at that the report of Admiral Evans, based on reports of the admirals and captains of his fleet, was most surprising when he said that every ship arrived at Magdalena bay, Mexico, after the first 13,000 miles even in better fighting condition than when it left the Atlantic coast.

This was borne out to the satisfaction of all by the marvelous work of the big guns in the spring target practice, when the best previous records of the American and all other navies were safely eclipsed. Although all of the battleships are docked twice each year, the regular docking on the Pacific coast after that cruise showed a smaller average of necessary work in minor repairs than usual.

The second stage of the cruise—from San Francisco to Australia, Japan, China and Manila—was several thousand miles longer than the first, so it was still more surprising that on the target practice at Manila last fall the big guns of the fleet should increase their former record by fully 50 per cent. The semi-annual docking nearly always takes place following the spring and fall target practice. Frequently, in the north Atlantic and in Cuban waters minor accidents have occurred during the work of the heavy guns. It is not unusual for decks to be weakened, for a gun to be cracked, for a turret to become loosened to some extent, and flarebacks and fatal explosions even occasionally result. In April, 1906, several men were killed by the ignition of powder on the Kearsarge at Guantanamo in July, 1907, several others perished because of a flareback on the Georgia in Cape Cod bay. But at Magdalena bay and Manila bay there was no untoward accident of any nature.

At Rio de Janeiro.

At Rio de Janeiro and Callao, the fleet found yellow fever and other dreaded epidemics, at Manila there was cholera, at Amoy there was cholera, at Singapore and Colombo there were cholera, smallpox and yellow fever, at Messina, pestilence followed in the wake of the earthquake and fire. Yet no epidemic struck the fleet. Although there were a number of deaths, the casualty list, navy officials state, was scarcely in increase over what normally it is in home waters for a like number of men. A few lives were lost by accidents, some on board ship, and some while the victims were on shore liberty.

A remarkable feature of the cruise was the excellent discipline. Although there were a few desertions, the number was far less in proportion than it usually is in home ports. The extent of drinking on the part of men and officers at receptions and while on liberty in strange and peculiarly interesting places was far less than was expected. It cannot be denied that the strain of the long cruise, in fair weather and bad, and with tedious vigils before the bridge was a severe test. Many of the men and several of the officers succumbed to temptation, and paid the penalty. But the number of courtmartials on the whole has been scarcely more than might have been expected had the world voyage not been undertaken.

Few Courtmartials.

On charges involving intoxication, conduct unbecoming a gentleman, etc., there were 14 trials and 12 convictions, from the time the fleet left Hampton Roads to its arrival at Gibraltar. The last and most notable of all these cases was that of Qualtrough, the Georgia's captain. After having been wined and dined all around the world, Captain Qualtrough overstepped the limit at Tangier, while his ship was honoring the new government of Morocco. A special license might have been granted for an occasion like that, and any officer less than a captain or above that of midshipman or ensign might have been excused for drinking once too often to the health of the new sultan.

Midshipmen and ensigns are as carefully watched, and, in fact, more so, than the older officers. They are young, and they must learn to carry their wine well. True, a rear admiral and even a captain might ship a bit too much liquid and none be the wiser, if he should keep within his own cabin. But even the suspicion of intoxication on the part of the captain of a ship on shore, particularly in a foreign port or at a dinner abroad, where the powers of the world are represented, means necessarily the downfall of the offender.

No other officer above the grade of lieutenant-commander fell from grace on the entire cruise; in fact, most of those brought up on charges were in or below the grade or rank of lieutenant. It may be significant, perhaps, that while about three fourths of the officers on the fleet are line officers, more than half the number against whom various charges were made, were staff officers. These represented the medical and pay departments and were not products of the Naval academy.

Men's Good Conduct.

The excellent conduct of the enlisted men has been a marvel at the navy department. While the teaching of the navy always has been for the moral uplift and general world education of the bluejacket, the high standard he maintained on this cruise is regarded as principally due to the fatherly interest in "his boys" of Admiral Evans on the first leg of the trip. Although doubtless hundreds of the new recruits had visions of a continuous frolic in foreign ports, of being entertained, of loading themselves with the various intoxicants and foods of the world, of being hauled about in rickshaws and basking in the smiles of Geisha girls, they were brought to realize the seriousness of the whole business when the fleet circulars from the flagship reached them. Not only were they admonished to be on their best behavior at all times ashore as well as on ship, but they were inspired by these communications and the admiral's public speeches to a proper sense of duty and moral conduct.

The high class of the enlisted personnel has had perhaps as much as anything to do with advertising the formidability of the fleet abroad. Foreign officials who view the fleet are on record as having been won with a greater respect for the United States when they gazed on the splendid engines of war in their ports, and this respect was increased when they realized the high type of young men whose places in battle would be behind the guns. These were the men who, at Magdalena bay and later at Manila bay, shot straighter with the six to twelve inch guns than any other men in the world.

ERROR MAKES NEED FOR SESSION

(Continued From Page One.)

and the house took no further action on the bill. As the matter stands now, therefore, the house has provided for a $21,000 fire protection system, the senate for a $10,000 sprinkling system and the senate has refused to consider the house amendments while the house has neglected to ratify the senate bill.

Refused to Sign.

When the bill was enrolled by the senate's committee, the house amendments were incorporated in the face of the senate's action. It was the presence of the $21,000 item in the bill that called the attention of President Bowerman to the mistake and caused him to refuse to sign it.

Speaker McArthur had started for Portland yesterday evening when the trouble was discovered. He was met at the depot at Portland by a messenger and came back to Salem, where a conference was held between President Bowerman, Speaker McArthur, Governor Chamberlain and Senators Hart and Kay. At that time the Governor took the ground that the mistake had been made by the legislature and that it was the duty of the legislature to rectify it without extra expense to the state. He said he was willing to call the legislature together in special session to correct the errors, provided the members would come without pay or mileage. Senator Kay was given the task of notifying the different members necessary to secure a quorum of the two houses, and he is now busy at that task. From assurances he has already received it is probable that the session will be called.

What will happen when the legislature meets for its hour of corrective legislation is a much mooted question. It adjourned in a gale of impassioned oratory over the normal school question and the normal school men went home sore and disgruntled over the refusal of the senate to provide maintenance for the normals at Weston, Ashland and Monmouth until the end of the present school year in July.

It is entirely on the cards, therefore that these normal men, who are good combiners, might get together and force the friends of the appropriation bill to "come through" or else refuse to correct the appropriation bill. This would be drastic medicine, but the normal combine has given many a bitter pill to legislatures in the past, and it would not be very surprising if they would attempt it now.

President Bowerman, Speaker McArthur, Senator Kay, Senator Hart and other members, however, contend that they will not stand for anything but the correction of the mistakes. Tuesday night, if the legislature meets, the people will see.

BOTH SIDES FIRM IN PRINTERS' STRIKE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 22.—Nothing new has developed in the strike of the Washington Printing & Book Manufacturing company's types and pressmen, who went out in sympathy. The typemen demanded a raise of 50 cents a day, which was refused. The morning Union (newspaper) yesterday issued a small hand-bill but today was unable to come out. The Evening Statesman will not issue today, using its bulletin board instead of the press. Indications point to a long and bitter fight, which may end in an open shop by the Washington Printing & Book Manufacturing company.

CRACKSMEN BLOW ROSEBURG SAFE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Roseburg, Or., Feb. 22.—The safe of the Roseburg Steam laundry was blown shortly after 4 o'clock Sunday morning. Two men, giving the names of C. I. Wilson and Charles of San Francisco, were arrested in the vicinity of the laundry. They are believed to have done the job. Two dollars in cash was taken. This amount was found on them.

GAS STOVE EXPLODES: RESIDENCE DESTROYED

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 22.—Fire this morning destroyed the residence of Mrs. J. J. Henry and all its contents, damage $3000. The fire started through the lighting of the gas stove by E. W. Hill, who was one of the occupants of the house. The stove had been leaking and when Hill applied a match the explosion followed. Hill is badly burned about the face, head and chest and may not recover. He has a wife and baby. O. T. Dean and wife, the other occupants of the house, escaped, but Dean was badly burned on one hand. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The proposal to hold an international aeroplane competition in Russia this year has been abandoned for lack of funds.

CHILD ATE AN ENTIRE BOX OF CUTICURA

Spread on Some Crackers—Not the Slightest Injury Resulted from Little Fellow's Escapade—In Most Positive Way Ingredients of

CUTICURA PROVEN PURE SWEET AND HARMLESS

A New York friend of Cuticura writes the following interesting letter:—

"My three year old son and heir, after being put to bed on a trip across the Atlantic, investigated the stateroom and located a box of graham crackers and a box of Cuticura Ointment.

"When a search was made for the box, it was found empty and the kid admitted that he had eaten the contents of the entire box spread on the crackers. It cured him of a bad cold and I don't know what else."

No more conclusive evidence than the above could be offered that every ingredient of Cuticura Ointment is absolutely pure, sweet and harmless. If it may be safely eaten by a young child, none but the most beneficial results can be expected to attend its application to even the tenderest skin or youngest infant. This feeling is shared by mothers and nurses to such an extent that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have for many years been unhesitatingly used throughout the civilized world for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants and children from the hour of birth. And greater still, if possible, is the confidence reposed in Cuticura Remedies for the treatment of torturing and disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp. The suffering which they have thus alleviated among the young and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless agents in the speedy, permanent, safe and economical treatment of infantile and birth humors, eczemas, rashes, irritations, inflammations and chafings, and other itching, scaly and pimply humors when all other remedies suitable for children fail.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, East London, etc.; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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Our February Clean-Up

The Greatest Profit Sacrificing Shoe Sale Ever Conducted in Portland

Any Shoe House which attempts to beacon fashion, as we do, must fight hard the battle against broken accumulations. The growth of "CRAWFORD" business, along discriminating lines, makes us the more determined to pioneer the fashion road, but also demands some positive channel of season's end clearance. We are now sacrificing more than our profit margin in preparing for new Spring shipments of "CRAWFORD SHOES." It's your opportunity to select smart shoes at short expense.

When we discount regular "CRAWFORD" prices—it's the best chance for economical people to buy reliable shoes. Under ordinary circumstances we show at reasonable prices shoes of as good quality as other stores sell at exorbitant prices—and "CRAWFORDS" have certainly demonstrated leadership in the matter of shoe style. If you realize the genuine quality of "CRAWFORD SHOES"—you will appreciate the strong inducement of present reductions.

Note These Prices:

FOR WOMEN, regular $5.00 Crawford Shoes...NOW $3.45
FOR WOMEN, reg. $3.50 and $4 Crawford Shoes NOW $2.65

FOR MEN, regular $5.00 Crawford Shoes.....NOW $3.85
FOR MEN, regular $4.00 Crawford Shoes.....NOW $3.15
FOR MEN, regular $3.50 Crawford Shoes.....NOW $2.85

At These Prices We Include All Discontinued Lines and Accumulations of Broken Sizes.

The Famous Crawford Shoe Polish—25c size, now 15c

Sale Ends Saturday