GIRL WISHED TO BECOME A SISTER

Little "Slavey" of Oak Grove Sanatorium Tells Story of Her Innocent Ambition—Children Are Taken From the Institution.

Three little children, Mary and Margaret Hays and James Stafness, found living in close proximity to tubercular patients at "St. Theresa Sanatorium," near Oak Grove, were removed from the institution yesterday by W. T. Gardner, superintendent of the Boys' and Girls' Aid society. From "Sisters" Theresa and Gertrude, in charge of the sanatorium, the promise was exacted that the immature girl, Alice Clara May, who has been assisting in the nursing, should be returned to her home at once.

"I told the 'sisters' they must return the girl to her parents or I would have a warrant issued for them, and by legal proceedings force them to give the child up," said Mr. Gardner after his return from Oak Grove. "I found the little girl, who is more commonly known as Clara May, had passed her thirteenth birthday October 24, 1908. She said to me, 'After I have been here three months longer I will become a sister and take the veil.'

Wanted to Take Veil.

"This was the impression that had been left on her by the 'sisters,' I ascertained. I said to her, 'No, you won't become a sister, for, in the first place, they do not allow little girls like you to take the veil so young, and the church does not recognize them as sisters anyway.' I found that Sister Theresa had not sent James Stafness to school, although they said they intended to do so. They said they were not sending the May girl to school, but that she was being taught in the institution. I asked what were the study hours and received the answer, 'From 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon till 4 o'clock.'

"I was also told that the little girl studied at night, and I asked her how often. She answered, 'Oh, just sometimes. From my conversation with her I consider her a very bright girl, and think it shameful that she should ever have been sent into such surroundings."

"What was your opinion of the place after having seen it?" Mr. Gardner was asked.

"I thought it a very bad place for children to be, and that is the reason I took them away at once," the superintendent answered emphatically.

Mother Lives Here.

Clara May's mother lives in North Portland. She gave up the girl with the understanding that she was to be cared for and educated. It was not her understanding that the child was to have any part in the care of tubercular patients. The women in charge of the institution denied that she had any part in the care of the consumptives, and this they said without knowledge of the fact that the girl had been found in sole charge of the entire sanatorium when the "sisters" were in Portland.

"A woman who wanted to build up a big institution and thought any means justifiable in compassing her ambition; a woman who would work night and day caring for an incurable patient, and would resort to deceit and fraud in exploiting her project—I don't understand such a nature." This was an opinion of "Sister" Theresa, given yesterday evening by Dr. E. A. Pierce, superintendent of the Open Air Sanatorium, an institution which has received great commendation because of the splendid work for consumptives accomplished there.

Dr. Pierce then made the following formal statement for the purpose of showing that he had no official connection with the "St. Theresa Sanatorium," as had been stated by the "sisters," to Dr. Norris, health officer for Clackamas county, at the time of his formal inspection on Friday, and as has been used in their advertising cards, which have been scattered over a large part of the west.

Dr. Pierce's Statement.

"I have, in the past two years sent several cases to St. Theresa's sanatorium; cases that we could not make comfortable, on account of their advanced condition, at the Open Air Sanatorium. They (the sisters) have always been faithful in so far as it was possible for them to care for the patients sent them. Such patients they gave good care as long as they were under their charge or until they died.

"It was necessary for me to send certain patients to St. Theresa Sanatorium on account of our lack of quarters and from the fact that there was no other place to send these incurable cases. St. Vincent hospital annex has limited quarters for incurable tuberculosis cases. These quarters are oft times filled, and when this is the case we have been compelled to find elsewhere the best quarters possible.

"I have had no connection with the St. Theresa Sanatorium, other than in sending a few individual cases there. I have never authorized the 'sisters' to consider me as their consulting physician. I am not nor have I ever been consulting physician for the institution, and for them to print my name as medical director, as has been done, is entirely inaccurate."

His Name on Card.

When Dr. Pierce spoke of the "sisters" having used his name as medical director he had references to a card, the printed matter upon which read substantially as follows:

"Dr. E. A. Pierce, Specialist from New York City.

"St. Theresa Sanatorium.

"Benedictine Sisters.

"Home for Incurables."

"Sister Theresa brought this card to my office," said Dr. Pierce. "She laughed nervously and said 'I suppose you will have me arrested for using your name in this way, especially as I have scattered the cards all around Puget Sound.'

"I immediately wrote letters to a number of places on Puget Sound declaring the falsity of any claim that I was connected with the institution and asking to have the correction made.

"In the first place I had a good deal of sympathy for the sisters. They advertised that they would take cases of consumption that were incurable and that others turned away. They did this. When I could find no other place for the case of incurable diseases. I sent them there. My intention to relieve humanity and to wipe the devil his due has got me into this scrape.

"On several different occasions when I was at the sanatorium I told them (the sisters) that they had no business keeping those children there together with the consumptives, but having no authoralitative connection with them I did no more than voice my complaints with them.

State Blameable Too.

"I do not uphold them in what they have been doing. When the state of Oregon has provided accommodations for incurable consumptives against whom every door is now closed, such fraduluent projects as they carried on will be impossible.

"I want it made clear that I had no connection with the institution and that they have used my name without my authority and against my will. I would never have sent them cases had I found any other place for only a little while after I met 'Sister' Theresa I discovered that she was using deceit in her dealings with me and with others."

Judge Thomas O'Day, attorney for Sister Theresa, contends that the work of the Oak Grove Sanatorium is regular and that the two women are being persecuted.

Persecution, Says Lawyer.

"The sisters came to me for aid and I have been assisting them," said the judge yesterday. "I do not know what caused their not being recognized by the archbishop but they are Benedictine sisters and they are doing a good, charitable work. Some meddlers are interfering with the— they are doing more harm than those who are opposing them. I do not want to sue any one, but I want to say that I am here to give my time and my efforts to secure justice for them. I believe that they are good women and are engaged in a good work."

LARGER OFFICES FOR CANADIAN

Great Transcontinental Prepares to Handle Big Traffic Here.

Coincident with the announcement that the Canadian Pacific railway will begin operating trains into Portland over the O. R. & N. tracks on May 2, comes the news that the Canadian Pacific railway will abandon its present offices at 142 Third street and will have as commodious a home as any railroad system in Portland. The office employes will also be increased to either eight or ten men in the very near future.

While representatives of the road in Portland say they are not at liberty to say where the new offices will be located it is said that the Canadian Pacific will not defy tradition and leave Railroad Row. For a good many years the east side of Third street, betwen Stark and Morrison, has been devoted to the ticket offices of the various railroads, and the Canadian Pacific will not leave the district.

Formal announcement of the new service was made yesterday afternoon by General Passenger Agent McMurray of the O. R. & N. company. There will be one through train a day each way between Portland and St. Paul, to be called the Soo-Spokane-Portland limited and it will make the run of 1910 miles in 61 hours—9 hours better than any train makes at present between the two cities. Eastbound the train will leave Portland at 7 p. m. and arrive in St. Paul at 1:30 p. m. the third day. The westbound train will leave St. Paul at 10 p. m. and reach Portland at 9 a. m.

There will be eight trains used in the service, being divided between the O. R. & N. company and the C. P. R. in proportion to the amount of mileage furnished by each road. The route will be over the O. R. & N. from Portland to Spokane, giving the traveler the Columbia river trip, from Spokane to the main line of the C. P. R. on the Spokane International, running through the rich Palouse country, on the C. P. R. through the Crows' Nest country and the wonderful farms of Alberta and Manitoba and from Moose Jaw to St. Paul over the Soo line.

The equipment of the trains will be especially handsome and will include both Pullman and Canadian Pacific cars—there being two O. R. & N trains and six Canadian Pacific in the service. Each train will have a combination baggage, mail and express car, first class coaches, standard sleepers, a dining car and an observation car. The coaches and tourist sleepers will be equipped with smoking compartments, the diner will seat 30 people and the standard sleepers will contain 12 sections, a drawing room and smoking room. A feature of the sleepers will be the unusually roomy dressing rooms for both men and women.

The observation cars will contain extra large observation platforms, buffet, library with books, magazines and newspapers, four staterooms and a drawing room. The Canadian Pacific cars will be finished in dark red on the outside and will be made by the Canadian Pacific company. The O. R. & N. cars will be Pullmans, finished in the regulation Pullman brown.

SPOKANE PHONES ARE BOUGHT ALSO

Sam Hill Syndicate Joins Three Cities With Lines of Automatic Wires.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Spokane, Wash., March 20.—Spokane is included in the big sale and consolidation of independent telephone interests in the northwest, according to information received here today. When the transfer of these interests to a syndicate headed by Samuel Hill of Seattle was anounced in Portland a few days ago, Spokane was not included in the list of cities affected by the deal.

Confirmation of the report as to Spokane comes from the statement by local stockholders of the automatic plant in this city that every dollar of indebtedness of the company has been paid. When asked whether the Portland-Seattle syndicate will take over the Home Telephone company of Spokane, W. W. Hindman, the vice president of the company, said:

"I do not care to discuss the matter further than to say that all the outstanding indebtedness of the local company was paid yesterday."

PAYNE BILL SHOWS NEW FEATURES

Analyzation of Its Complicated Provisions Reveals Marked Similarity to the Dingley Measure—Like a Chinese Puzzle.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, March 20.—Certain vague provisions of the Payne tariff bill, to which at first little attention was paid, now loom up, as near as anybody can understand them, as forces that will work for high protection.

A good many folks have about reached the conviction that the bill, instead of being a revision downward, is the Dingley law in disguise.

When the Payne bill was born attention centered of course on the rates of duty. Many of these were cut from 25 to 75 per cent, and so the bill made a favorable impression. Since then, study given to some complicated provisions in the sections near the end of the bill has produced a change of mind in those who thought they understood the qualifications imposed by these sections. A number of members who have dipped into the supplementary sections are groping in a fog and have no opinion except that they do not like the looks of things.

Champ Clark, the stalwart leader of the Democrats in the house, sums up the bill in the observation that "the blamed thing is as crooked as a Chinese puzzle."

Manufacturers and producers are swarming into Washington to learn where they stand and to demand that the puzzling provisions be made clear.

Maximum and Minimum Feature.

The most disturbing feature of the bill to those who favor a revision downward is the section establishing maximum and minimum rates. The maximum rates are generally equal to 20 per cent more than the figures mentioned in the opening sections of the bill. It is provided that the maximum rates shall take effect automatically when "any country, province, dependency or colony" charges a lower rate on articles imported from any other "country, province, dependency or colony" than it charges on products from the United States or any territory belonging thereto.

Any preferential rate given by a mother country to a province or colony must be extended to the United States or the maximum rate will go into effect. It is probable, however, that the bill will be amended so that the tariff arrangements of a country with its colonies will not be considered in fixing the American rates.

Puzzling Preferential Rates.

As the bill now stands, any preferential duty given by France, for instance, to one of its colonies, must be extended to the United States, or France pays the maximum. In the absence of accurate definitions on that subject, the application of the Payne duties is a matter of doubt. Time will be required to learn what duties apply to any particular country and when that has been done there will be no certainty as to how long the rates will be in force.

The fixing of rates will really be in the hands of foreign countries and not the United States. The American tariff will bob up and down accordingly as the action of other countries calls for the enforcement of the maximum or minimum. If any two countries enter into a trade agreement it will at once produce changes in the rates on goods brought into this country.

Basing on Wholesale Price.

The plan to base the import value of goods under certain cvircumstances on their wholesale price in this country is also a puzzle. The Dingley rates on pottery, for instance, are left unchanged. If they should be valued, however, according to the United States wholesale price, the effect would be to increase the duty between 10 and 60 per cent.

A protest steadily growing in force is heard on the new drawback provision. Under the Dingley law a man or corporation who imported iron material and then exported it was given back 99 per cent of the duty paid. This was beneficial chiefly to the Standard Oil company, and the meat trust and tin used as covers for the products.

It was necessary to prove that the identical material imported was exported again. Under the Payne bill it is necessary only to prove the exportation of as much of the same kind, whether of domestic or foreign production, as was imported in order to get the drawback.

Why a tax was levied on tea and none on beers continues to be one of the mysteries of the bill. Tea will produce no revenue for a year. A beer tax would pour needed money into the treasury without delay.

"When is scrap iron?" is a question put up to the ways and means committee by a group of congressmen representing the iron and steel districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania. The tariff on pig iron is $2.50 and on scrap iron only 50 cents a ton. These congressmen contend that if pig iron is imported in any other form than pigs it will be scrap iron and will pay only 50 cents duty. Chairman Payne has invited them to draw a section that will hold pig iron up to the $2.50 tariff under all circumstances.

The reduction in scrap iron from the Dingley rate of $4 to 50 cents a ton would doubtless bring to these shores most all the scrap iron in Europe.

Senators Studying the Bill.

Senators are studying the bill with care and with few exceptions are very shy in expressing their opinion of the measure.

The Republican members of the finance committee—that is to say, the four members who hold over from the last congress—yesterday had one or two informal meetings. They have not, however, attempted to take up the consideration of the schedules. They have been simply exchanging views as to the method of procedure to be followed after vacancies on the committee have been filled and selecting expert assistance to help them in the preparation of tabulated statements as to the effect of the bill as it has been presented in the house and the results that might be expected from any of the numerous amendments to be offered by senators.

Five new Republican members of the committee will be announced on Monday when the committee presents its report to the Republican caucus. They are Senators Ladge, Cullom, Flint, McCumber and Smoot. They will hold their first meeting Tuesday, when Chairman Aldrich will go over the house bill with them and will probably appoint subcommittees to consider the various sections. There is no doubt many changes will be made by the senate committee, but even they themselves are not yet determined what changes they will ask for.

Aldrich Will Work Up Close.

Many producers and manufacturers who did not attend the hearings given by the house ways and means committee to look after their own interests and who suddenly discovered when the bill was introduced that their products were among those upon which the tariff had been changed, are deluging the senate committee with demands to be heard. The senate leaders, however, have determined that there shall be no special hearings and all of those invited people will have to put their arguments into writing.

Every effort will be made by Senator Aldrich to hasten the consideration of the bill in his committee. As each schedule is acted upon by the house he hopes to secure action upon it in his committee. In the meantime, it is expected that the first section of the bill to be taken up by the senate committee will be the administrative sections of those relating to the maximum and minimum. It is not unlikely that these may be readjusted.

The older senators have already demonstrated that they are still "standpatters" on the tariff and they are raising all kinds of protests against the reduction made by the house bill in their favorite schedules. If there is to be tariff revisions of the kind demanded by President Taft, it looks as if it would have to come through a combination of the younger western Republican senators with the Democrats.

The proposed Inheritance tax will be strongly opposed in the senate.

The proposition of free hides has already lined up all of the western senators in opposition.

The cut in lumber is strongly antagonized by the far western men and is supported by those of the middle west.

It goes so all through the schedules. It will be a fight of sections against sections, so far as the senate is concerned.

WINTER WEATHER IN SOUTHERN OREGON

Ashland, Or., March 20.—A severe winter storm which began last evening with heavy snowfall has prevailed with short intermission since. Tonight a blizzard is sweeping the Siskiyous and the temperature is down to 27 above.

New United Electric Railway

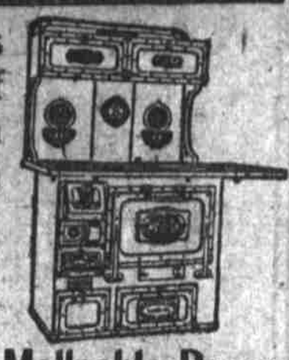
To Harberton. See adv. Page 2, Sec. 2. "Watch the movement down the river."

"Watch the Movement

Down the river." See Harberton adv. Page 2, Sec. 2.

GAS STOVES

We are prepared to supply Portland Gas Consumers with all necessary means of Cooking with Gas. We have lines from three factories, comprising everything from a $1.25 Gas Plate to a $54 Cabinet Range. No other store shows such a complete assortment, and few such reasonable prices



Our $12.50 Gas Cooker

Only a few in stock at present but plenty on the way; this Cooker has three burners on top, 16-inch oven, broiler and in oven top; very extra value at.....$12.50

No. 922—Gas Stove, top 17x25, two large new process burners, oven 18 inches wide, improved oven burner and heavy stamped steel body, broiler below oven.....$16.25

No. 923—Same style, 3-burner top.....$18.50

No. 929—Full-size Gas Stove, top 20x25, 3 large, giant burners, oven and broiler, 18½ inches wide, adjustable needle valves, stamped steel body, 34 inches high.....$22.00

Monarch Malleable Range

More Monarch Malleable Ranges are sold each year in this territory than all other malleable makes combined.

There Must Be a Reason for It, As the Monarch Is Not the Lowest In Price

If you are in doubt take advantage of our free trial offer. Ask the salesman about it. We take all the risk of giving you satisfaction.

A Special $16.95

For a $25 solid polished quartered oak Dresser, with a bevel French mirror and swell front drawers.

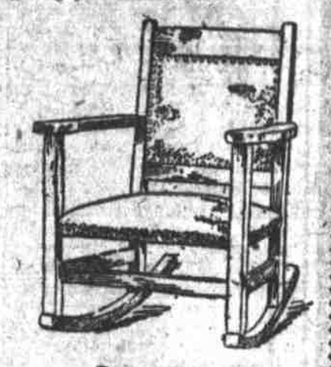
WHO DOES SELL THE CHEAPEST?

Whenever you see any article advertised any place, remember we saw it first. We will sell for less than the lowest. Our buying facilities are the largest, we pay spot cash for our goods and we have no great mortgages to pay interest on.

9x12 AXMINSTER RUGS FOR $15.95

Some people are buying mottled rugs, called Axminster, at $16.50, thinking they are getting bargains. Why not trade at Edwards' and get better quality and lower prices?

9x12 AXMINSTER RUGS FOR $15.95



Mission Rockers

Finished in golden or weathered oak; a close-out to make room for our new line; discount 25 per cent.

This Go-Cart $2.75

Reclining back and adjustable foot, rubber tire wheels, 10-inch diameter.

Folding Tables

Five different styles to select from.

Card Tables....$1.25
Card Tables....$2.50
Card Tables....$3.75
Card Tables....$5.00

Your Credit Is Good

This Table $2.25

Exactly as illustrated, 24-inch square top, made of golden polished oak, dependable construction; real value $3.50, special price.....$2.25

Your Credit Is Good

This Go-Cart $7.20

Exactly as illustrated, made in one of the most reliable factories in the United States; rubber tires, hood and every part first-class. We have many styles of collapsiblt Carts to select from.

185-191 FIRST ST. EDWARDS-CO HOUSE FURNISHERS

A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE

SALE OF LEVY MUSIC CO. STOCK

Will Continue Until All Is Sold.

As stated in the daily papers, we have purchased the stock of Musical Small Goods, Sheet Music, etc., of the Levy Music Co., formerly located on Fifth street, between Washington and Alder, and have placed the entire stock on sale at from 20 cents to 50 cents on the dollar—account lack of room.

This stock includes violins, mandolins, banjos, guitars, accordions, band instruments, music stands, music rolls, sheet music, instruction books, etc.

Greatly Reduced Prices on All

GUITARS

Levy's regular $10 Guitar.....$5.00
Levy's regular $15 Guitar.....$7.50
Levy's regular $25 Guitar.....$10.00
Levy's regular $35 Guitar.....$15.00

BANJOS

Levy's regular $20 Banjo.....$10.00
Levy's regular $45 Banjo.....$20.00
Levy's regular $65 Banjo.....$35.00
Levy's regular $75 Banjo.....$42.50

MANDOLINS

Levy's regular $10 Mandolin.....$5.00
Levy's regular $25 Mandolin.....$12.50
Levy's regular $40 Mandolin.....$18.00
Levy's regular $50 Mandolin.....$22.50

MUSIC ROLLS

Levy's regular 50c Music Roll.....25¢
Levy's regular $1 Music Roll.....50¢
Levy's regular $3 Music Roll.....$1.50
Levy's regular $4 Music Roll.....$2.00

VIOLINS

A regular $5 Violin, during this sale.....$2.50
A regular $10 Violin, during this sale.....$5.50
A regular $25 Violin, during this sale.....$12.50
A regular $50 Violin, during this sale.....$22.50

SHEET MUSIC, TOO—Both popular and classical, 2¢ to 15¢ a copy. Mandolin, guitar and other music folios; regular 50c, 75c and $1 values, now one-half price.

Many Accordions of different makes, styles and prices, included in the sale at from $1 to $3 each.

SOME TALKING MACHINES ALSO—Some latest style Talking Machines will go at greatly reduced prices. We have no room for them in addition to our regular lines, and they must go quickly.

A number of 60c Disc Records—brand new—retailing regularly the world over at that price, are included in this sale at 30¢ each. Right reserved to withdraw this offer at any time.

111 Fourth Street — GRAVES MUSIC CO — North of Washington

DOCTOR SAID

Much Sickness Caused by Coffee Drinking.

It is wise to use care in the selection of your table beverage.

The experience of several Ills. families proves this and one of them is a very interesting story.

"We were induced to quit coffee about eight years ago because of its injurious effects. The doctor advised us to stop it entirely and we began to use Postum.

"While we drank coffee we had headache, sleeplessness, stomach troubles, palpitation of the heart, etc. We have found no injurious effects from Postum, and are clear of all the old coffee troubles. It has a fine color, a delicious flavour, and we feel free to drink all we wish of it.

"My brother's family has used Postum for eight years, and has been benefited as we have. A Swedish family, neighbors, used to drink coffee for years but finding it harmful, have quit and now use Postum.

"A number of other families we know here who were habitual coffee drinkers, with the usual results, have now taken up Postum. The doctors here say much sickness is caused by drinking coffee.

"Some of them did not like Postum at first, but when we showed them how to make it dark and rich, according to directions on pkg., they liked it better than coffee, and it agrees with them."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.