REGENTS ASK TIGHT TO RESIGN

School Scandal in University of New Mexico Resulting From Expulsion of Former Forest Grove Boy Is Closed.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Albuquerque, N. M., April 3.—As a result of the meeting of the regents of the University of New Mexico last night, when they finished hearing the evidence of prosecuting witnesses Professors Asplund and Crum, in the Tight case, the college president's resignation was demanded, to take effect at the close of his present term, which expires May 8. The board of regents also decided not to reappoint Professors Asplund and Crum for the next term.

They are suspended for one year in order to let matters become settled at the school. The board will then seek to recall them. The regents make it plain that Professors Asplund and Crum are not let out because of any charge Tight made against them. The vote for Tight's removal was unanimous. The vote for the removal of Asplund and Crum was not unanimous. There were long and heated arguments, and violent scenes between Crum and Tight.

Evidence Enrages Tight.

Crum's heavy and repeated blows in support of his accusations of moral laxity against Tight and the looseness in his administration of the university proved more than Tight could bear. He called Crum a liar. Crum flayed Tight with cutting invective and returned the lie.

The regents passed the following resolutions:

"After having heard the applications of Messrs. Asplund and Crum, members of the faculty, for reappointment, which are at the same time in the nature of appeals from the action of President Tight in asking for their resignations, and after hearing those gentlemen and also the president,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that in demanding the resignations of members of the faculty without previous consultation with this board the president exceeded his authority and his action has been exceedingly embarrassing to the board.

"Resolved, further, That for reasons which have not during such hearing been urged upon the attention of the board and which do not in any way reflect upon the honesty, character or ability of Professors Asplund and Crum, it is the sense of the board that they ought not to be reemployed for the next school year.

Tight's Resignation Demanded.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the best interests of the university require that the connection of President Tight with the institution shall cease, and that the secretary be directed to ask him for his resignation, to take effect at the end of his present term."

The regents present last night were Attorney General F. W. Clancy, president; Rev. Fletcher Cook, Father A. M. Mandalari, ex-Governor E. S. Stover, James H. Wroth and J. E. Clark, superintendent of public instruction, exofficio member.

The expulsion of Roy A. Baldwin a few weeks ago on the charge of insubordination and Baldwin's refusal to quietly abide by the decision of the president was the matter which brought about the climax. Professors Crum and Asplund and others of the faculty were strongly opposed to the president's action, and for this the two professors named were asked to resign.

Petition Presented by Students.

Both refused to resign and the feeling against Tight became intense. The students took up the fight in behalf of Asplund and Crum and the following petition, signed by a large body of students, was presented to the board of regents:

"To the Honorable Board of Regents, Albuquerque, N. M.

"Whereas, Requests for the resignation from the faculty of the University of New Mexico have been placed in the hands of Professors R. F. Asplund and Professor J. H. Crum by President W. G. Tight of the university without sufficient charges, we the undersigned students of the university protest against the removal of Professor Asplund and Professor Crum by the honorable board of regents. We feel individually and collectively that they are highly efficient in their respective fields of instruction, are diligent workers for the best interests of the university, both in the class room and in all affairs connected with the institution, and in fact all of their personal relations.

We believe them to be men of integrity and moral stamina, not only a credit to the educational work of the university, but also a vital necessity to the University of New Mexico.

Professor Crum's Statement.

Professor Crum stated this evening: "Both Professor Asplund and myself are satisfied that this matter has been adjusted as it has. Personally, I feel that the university under the management of a strong man will continue successfully. It was impossible to make progress under existing conditions.

"So far as my feeling toward President Tight is concerned, I feel that victory is nothing to boast over, and I have a deep feeling of pity for him. He is now down and out, and I shall drop the matter unless he forces me to give more testimony against him. He has no one to blame but himself and he has broken his own neck."

Tight said today he would remain here until he got even with his enemies. It is rumored he will find so much opposition that he will be forced to leave town immediately. His first wife, maiden name Arabella Guy, obtained a divorce some three years ago at Newark, Ohio, with $75 monthly alimony. Tight received $2500 per year as president of the college.

Tight's Successor Not Selected.

The feeling is strong that the university must be put in working order at any cost.

"The regents will seek to get a strong man of good, moral character to head the school," said Rev. Cook today.

"No names have been suggested, but the regents declare they will exercise great care in selecting Tight's successor."

The case of Roy A. Baldwin did not come up last night on account of lack of time. Baldwin says he is certain he will be granted an honorable dismissal and that he may also get his degree at the close of the school year. He will not ask to be reinstated, but will go to the University of Chicago next year to study law.

Crum and Asplund Able Men.

Professor Crum signifies his intention of going to Los Angeles, Cal., to become director of the school of oratory, associated with Professor H. M. Soper, formerly president of the Soper School of Oratory, Chicago, from which Crum graduated and later took the degree of master of oratory. Crum has been at New Mexico university for five years. He is a young man, and a very able teacher in oratory and dramatics. He will remain at the school the remainder of the term.

Asplund has been at the university for seven years. He has taught Greek and Latin, and has been editor of the New Mexico Journal of Education. He is a young man and graduated from Illinois college in 1896. He accepted today position of chief clerk in the office of the superintendent of public instruction at Santa Fe, N. M. He will leave at once.

The spraying of dilute alcohol over calcium carbide produces a new gas known as alkoethine, which is said to be a better and cheaper fuel than gasoline.

See ore display window. Rowe & Martin, 323 Washington street.

FINAL HEARING, STANDARD OIL

Suit to Dissolve New Jersey Corporation Up Monday at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—The government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company of New Jersey will come up for final hearing in the United States circuit court here Monday, with Judges Van Devanter, Sanborn, Adams and Cook on the bench. The case was originally set for March 23, but at the request of the defendants was postponed.

All of the testimony has been taken and both written and oral argument will be submitted. The record of testimony to be reviewed is contained in 19 typewritten volumes containing 25,000 pages and about 11,500,000 words. Of this there are 4,500,000 words of oral testimony and about 7,000,000 words and groups of figures in the exhibits.

The suit, which probably will go down in history as the most expensive ever undertaken by the federal government, was filed in this city in December, 1906, and the taking of testimony began the following year. The government presented 190 witnesses and the Standard Oil company 140. The complaint in the case, occupying 287 pages, including the exhibits, names seven individual defendants, besides the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, and 69 alleged subsidiary oil companies.

Individual Defendants.

The individual defendants named are John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne and Charles M. Pratt. The government in its attempt to prove that the Standard is a monopoly operating in restraint of trade produced a mass of pipe line and railroad rate testimony, purporting to show that unfair competition existed. In its defense the Standard's most important line of testimony was that regarding the agreement of 1882, in which it was shown that instead of grouping a number of competing lines under one management the Standard merely gathered its own properties under a more concrete head. The question of whether the companies which were in existence before the enactment of the Sherman anti-trust law in 1890 will be held as violators of the requirements of that law will be one of the most important the four judges of the Eighth circuit will be called upon to decide.

Next to United States Supreme Court.

In the event of a disagreement between the four jurists the case will be certified up to the supreme court. In any event the case will not be tried by the appellate division, as it has been arranged that in the event of a decision either way the case will be appealed direct to the supreme court.

It is estimated that the case thus far has cost about $4,000,000 and that it will cost at least another million, perhaps more, before it is finally decided by the supreme court of the United States. In the event of the government's failing in its attempt to dissolve the company the cost for printing, the cost for stenographers and the referee's bill will fall upon the government. In the meantime both sides are paying the bills.

WOMAN'S LIFE IS ENDED

(Continued From Page One.)

commit suicide. Before coming to Portland she said she had been living in Chicago, where she had married a man whose name she did not give. They were unhappy in their married life and she secured a divorce. When she first came to Portland she lived on the west side, then moved to Williams avenue, for the purpose of getting art students.

For some time past her actions have excited the curiosity of the people in the neighborhood. She would be heard talking to herself. Frequently she would come to the sidewalk, look up and down the street, then go back into the house again. She told Mrs. Eddy that if she should ever be found dead that she wanted the news telegraphed to her brother, Frank Kulb, living in Rochester, N. Y. She also told of a sister, Sadie, living in Chicago, who refused to answer her letters.

Urged to Go East.

The only letter found in the house was from a niece who signed her name as Marie, and urged her aunt to come to Rochester, that she might return to Portland with her. This is believed to explain the fact that the woman has been sitting up all night many times recently sewing on some garments. While she sewed she talked to herself. During the daytime when even her art scholars came to the door, she refused to answer the knock, although she could be plainly seen working in the kitchen.

A pile of Journals lying on the porch of the house gave the first indication that something was wrong. Mrs. Eddy observed that the last one which had been taken into the house was of last Sunday. Then she went around the house to where she could see the body lying in bed. Although Mrs. Nichols had the reputation of being an unusually good housekeeper, the place was found in the utmost disorder. Scraps of meat lay on the kitchen floor. The dishes had not been washed for many days. An adjoining room was filled with odds and ends of all descriptions.

In the sitting room was a table with an half completed art study upon it. She seemed to have been painting on it the last thing before retiring. She had gone to bed after partially disrobing. Deputy Coroner J. J. Dunning, one of the first to arrive on the scene, discovered that the gas pipe over the bed had been wrenched around so violently that it had burst open. This was the source of the leak.

The body was removed to the morgue of Dunning, McEntree & Gilbaugh, and will be kept there pending an inquest.

PROJECTS IN SIGHT FOR OREGON

United States Reclamation Service Makes Three Important Filings on the Streams in Eastern Part State.

(By Journal Leased Salem Wire.)

Salem, Or., April 3.—More irrigation projects are in view for eastern Oregon. The United States reclamation service has made three important filings on eastern Oregon streams within the past few days. The filings were made on the Umatilla, Owyhee and Malheur rivers and are on record in the office of the state engineer.

At this time the filings are not definite enough to admit of any enlargement upon the proposed projects that the United States government expects to make. The filings must be approved and several months will be consumed before anything of a definite nature can result from them.

The topographical surveys that have been made in eastern Oregon are the most valuable means whereby feasible reclamation projects are discovered. At the last session of the legislature an attempt was made to increase the appropriation from $5000 to $20,000 annually for making these surveys. The bill passed the house but failed to pass the senate.

Eastern Oregon Senators Opposed.

The bill failed mainly because the eastern Oregon senators opposed it, those representing the section to be most benefited by the appropriation. Consequently, the irrigation projects must come more slowly. For every dollar the state appropriates for the topographical surveys the United States appropriates another dollar. Had the bill that was piloted through the house by Representative Rusk passed the senate $40,000 a year would have been available.

The state engineer will start for Wyoming this evening to study the workings of the water code of that state, which was the model from which was formed Oregon's new code. Mr. Lewis expects to be absent about 10 days or two weeks.

MUST BUILD THE DESCHUTES RAILWAY

(Continued From Page One.)

agreement between the reclamation service and General Manager O'Brien, of the O. R. & N., it was decided that the trip would be given up.

Supervising Engineer Hopson stated this morning that he and Mr. Henny had completed their work of examining the various features of the project and had thoroughly gone over the question of whether the government reclamation schemes or the proposed railroad would be the most necessary development work for central Oregon.

"It is a delicate matter to make known the results of such findings before they have been acted upon at Washington," stated Mr. Hopson, "and for that reason we cannot announce for a day or two the exact nature of our report. I consider, however, that the needs of central Oregon are very generally understood here and the importance of a railroad is obvious."

While the report has just been completed it is said that the reclamation engineers decided more than a week ago that they would not stand in the way of the Deschutes railroad if Harriman is in earnest in his repeated statements that he wants to build it. This feature of the report will, it is believed, force the railroad to show its hand as to its real desires in the matter of building the Central Oregon line.

While it is not known how long a time has been recommended to be given the road to complete its canyon line, it is understood that it places it in such terms that work must be begun at once to insure the permanent approval of the maps through government land.

While the supervising engineers of the reclamation service have to receive the approval of the head of the department at Washington before the railroad can go ahead with the construction of the Deschutes line, it is understood that the decision whether or not the maps shall be approved rests almost entirely with Mr. Henny and Mr. Hopson. Mr. Hopson is the supervising engineer for this district and Mr. Henny, formerly connected with the Umatilla project, was sent out especially to work with Hopson in looking up the Deschutes matter.

The controversy has been between the railroad on one hand and the government and a private irrigation and power project on the other. The route surveyed by the railroad runs up the Deschutes canyon for many miles, that survey giving the railroad the easiest grades and best means of entering central Oregon. It was claimed by an irrigating and power company which as yet is said to have no plant started, that if the railroad ran up the Deschutes canyon it would be impossible to dam the river and use the water for the irrigation of the lower Deschutes valley.

The government reclamation service also has an embryo irrigation project with the waters of the lower Deschutes as a basis and the reclamation service asked the department of the interior to hold up the approval of the railroad survey maps through government land until a proper investigation could be made of the various projects proposed for the river canyon.

In making their report one of the principal points considered by the reclamation engineers is the question whether an additional irrigation scheme or a railroad would benefit the most people in central Oregon. At present central Oregon has no means of communication with the outside world other than that furnished by a stage line and freighting wagons from Shaniko south.

Another point considered by the engineers in making their report is whether the residents of that section of the country where the water of the Deschutes originates are not entitled to its benefits, rather than that section of land near the mouth of that river. The plea was made that there is a certain inherent justice in insuring to the dwellers along the greater part of the Deschutes the benefits accruing from that river.

The Deschutes railroad as planned will run from the mouth of the Deschutes river, where it connects with the main line of the O. R. & N., to Bend or Madras, in Crook county.

Edward Everett Hale Is 87.

Washington, April 3.—Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate, was 87 years old today. The venerable author of "The Man Without a Country" was kept busy during the day receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends and admirers, among whom are numbered practically all of the men and women prominent in the official or social life of the national capital. Two years ago all the world paid tribute to Dr. Hale on his eighty-fifth birthday. Despite his great age, he is as vigorous as he was a quarter of a century ago, and his mental faculties are unimpaired. He attributes his wonderful health to the serenity with which he takes life, to sleeping nine hours a night and to always keeping his mind occupied.

6000-MILE TRIP OVER RAIL LINES

Washington State Railroad Commission to Make Its First Inspection.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Olympia, Wash., April 3.—To travel over every mile of railroad in the state, to stop off at and inspect every depot and terminal, to take a general supervision of improvements and to pass upon the adequacy of train service and accommodations offered the people of the state of Washington and the traveling public, is the big job which will be undertaken by the state railroad commission beginning April 19. The entire board of three members, with Track Inspector A. W. Perley, and a force of stenographers, will make the trip, the first of its kind ever attempted in the northwest.

Not only will the steam lines be inspected, but the electric roads have been taken under the jurisdiction of the commission, and the first inspection will be thorough. In addition to looking after the transportation facilities the commission will also take a view of the warehouse situation at all points in the grain belts, as in June the entire grain business of the state passes under the control of the three men who have taken such a lively interest in securing public data relative to the transportation business. As a matter of fact, the railroad commission of Washington is a real live body, with duties enough to keep the members busy and with opportunities for "staying on the job" as hard as the most earnest worker might wish for.

Tour Follows Court Decision.

The tour of the state is made following the decision by the supreme court that the commission has power to pass upon the adequacy of train service, the sufficiency of terminals, the accommodations offered the public, and practically all other matters relative to the transportation service in the state. And in addition, the last legislature passed a law giving the commission additional power in a number of things which were not covered in the law creating it. Now it can be said that the railroad commission is a body with all the powers needed, and it is to start on the work of enforcing its decrees and giving the state a sufficient railway service.

The trip will cover over 5000 miles of main line and over 1000 miles of sidetrack. The commission will travel in a special car, so that hearings may be had and citizens met in an official capacity at every point. Hearings of complaints will be heard at every stop where there are complaints on file, and the tour will be one of getting in touch with the general conditions of the railroads as well as with public sentiment along the lines of the various systems.

Two Months Required.

To make the inspection planned will require upward of two months. Thirty-three of the 38 counties of the state will be visited, and property valued at over $200,000,000 will be seen. In five of the counties, Washington, Asotin, Clallam, Okanogan, Jefferson and San Juan no railroad has been built. The Milwaukee is projecting a line into Jefferson and Clallam, on the Olympic peninsula. San Juan is a series of islands in Puget sound and Asotin is located in an isolated spot in the southeastern section of the state. Okanogan is a large county in the northern part of the state west of the Columbia river.

It is strange that two counties, adjoining for over 100 miles, should have the distinction of possessing the largest and the smallest number of miles of railroad. Whitman county, in the very heart of the graingrowing section of the state, has 417 miles of main line road on the assessment rolls, while Garfield, just across Snake river, has but 16 miles of branch line. Whitman has over six miles of sidetracks while Garfield has about 300 feet. And yet, on this branch line is located the station from which the record shipments of grain have been made for several years. Pomeroy holds the banner as a shipping place for grain, over 1,000,000 bushels being hauled by farmers to the branch railroad which reaches that place from Starbuck.

First Rate-Making Effort.

While the Washington railroad commission has been in existence over four years, no effort at rate making has been indulged in. The body has gathered an immense fund of information of the cost of construction and operation of railroads, and has prepared a voluminous report on the facts gathered and compiled, which will soon be ready for the public. The formative period has passed, and it is now the purpose of the commission to hear complaints and regulate service without delay.

A general demand has gone up over the state for a reduction in grain rates to tidewater, and hearings will be held wherever farmers want to be heard in order to determine the case. Complaints of insufficient depot accommodations and of shortage of sidetracks will also be heard and determined.

The members of the commission are J. C. Lawrence, Harry Fairchild and Jesse Jones. All reside here.

INVESTIGATORS ON BACK TRACK

Wisconsin Committee Must Now Investigate Investigation Witnesses.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Madison, Wis., April 3.—Following the alleged confession of State Game Warden Stone before the senatorial investigation committee that he swore falsely when he accused Senator Isaac Stephenson of giving him $200 to buy votes, the committee today in secret session began laying plans for a thorough investigation of all previous testimony before the committee.

Stone, who is said to have admitted voluntarily that his former testimony was false, is believed to have accused three of his deputies of similar offenses.

The investigation committee learned that a fund of $1200 had been subscribed by deputy state game wardens and that the amount had been forwarded to Governor Davidson through Stone.

Name Threw Him, Perhaps.

From the Washington Herald.

It is to be regretted that Talemon Cruger Smith-Cuyler of New York fell off his horse during the inauguration day parade. Perhaps this would not have happened had he been wearing his hyphen amidships at the moment, and not so far starboard.

Coffee Dyspepsia

isn't always suspected, but ten days' change from coffee to

POSTUM

clears all doubts.

"There's a Reason"

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

SEER DROWNS FROM COOS BAY BOAT

Lodge Initiation Culminates in Tragic Death of Dr. George D. Karwin, Newly Admitted Member—Heroic Rescue of Body.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Marshfield, Or., April 3.—Unable to foretell his own fate, Dr. George D. Karwin, palmist and mind reader, whose profession it was to read the future of other people, met sudden death by drowning in Coos bay at midnight last night, after taking the membership oath of the order of Owls and attending the festivities in connection with the initiation. A few moments after the unfortunate man had walked onto the boat to return to North Bend, he fell to his death.

Although a brave rescue was made and every means exerted to resuscitate him, the efforts of the brother lodgemen, with whom Dr. Karwin had a short time before associated himself, were as futile as the man's own power to see the fate which awaited him.

Owls Hold Social Function.

The Marshfield lodge of Owls held an initiation of new members and entertainment. A large party came from North Bend, among them Dr. Karwin, who with the others joined the lodge. About midnight the visitors boarded the gasoline boat Eagle and started for home. Karwin was on the deck. He remarked about the initiation and said: "I am glad I took the oath of the lodge and am glad I am an Owl." The boat suddenly lurched and Karwin lost his balance and was thrown overboard.

Here the lodge pledge of brotherhood was given a severe test, which resulted creditably. Several were ready to jump for the man. Alfred Aasen plunged into the water, reached Karwin and tried to put him in a small boat, but the skiff foundered and Aasen swam to the big boat with Karwin. Guy Murrel also jumped in and swam to assist.

Police Chief Averts Disaster.

When Karwin fell, a further disaster was averted only by the presence of mind of E. J. Kaffery, chief of police of North Bend, who was aboard. The 40 passengers rushed to one side of the boat and would have capsized it had not Chief Kaffery held them back, thus preserving the boat's balance.

Karwin was brought to Marshfield and friends and physicians worked over him for two hours.

Little is known of him here further than that he was a palmist and doctor who had visited many cities and came to North Bend recently to take up his residence. He was a clever speaker and entertainer and in that way became acquainted.

He was 47 years old. His home is said to be in Indiana and he is said to have a wife.

BARNEY OLDFIELD HANDY WITH A CUE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Los Angeles, Cal., April 3.—Ben A. Fay, formerly manager for "Dare Devil" Derkum, the motor cyclist, is suffering from a severe laceration of the scalp which he charges Barney Oldfield, the famous automobilist, inflicted with a billiard cue. Oldfield was playing billiards and got into an argument over a shot.

The autoist says that Fay "butted in" and assaulted him and that to defend himself he struck him with a billiard cue.

According to Fay, Oldfield was fighting two men and he attempted to separate the combatants. Oldfield grew angry, he alleges, and struck him with a cue.

See ore display window. Rowe & Martin, 323 Washington street.

Could Not Sleep.

Nerves and Stomach.

Mr. John Loiseau, a well-known and prominent business man of Atlantic City, N. J., five years ago was a very sick man. His nerves and stomach were in bad shape, could not retain anything nor could he sleep. He tried doctors in vain. He went to European specialists. He kept getting worse and his purse lighter. On his return home he was advised by a neighbor to try Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. He did so. Today he is strong and vigorous, eats and sleeps like he did when a boy, thanks to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

The following is Mr. Loiseau's own way of telling of his illness and recovery. "About five years ago I got some bad trouble with my stomach and nerves and could sleep but very little. I went to see plenty of doctors, but they did me no good. All the time I kept getting thinner, till finally I looked like a skeleton. I had no appetite and if I did force even the lightest food down, my stomach just turned upside down and up she comes again and I shake like a boy who knows he is going to get a 'licking.' Then I went to France and Germany to see what you call specialists, and I like to know why you call them specialists, for they do me not so much good as our own doctors. Maybe it is because they charge special big prices to look at you. Then I come back home again feeling worse than when I went away. The night I arrived home a lot of my friends called to see me and all seemed surprised to see me look so badly. One says, 'John, why don't you try Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey? My brother Jim was sick as you, and he take it and it make him well just the same like new.' The next day I think 'If Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey cure Jim, it won't kill John.' So I buy a bottle and commence taking it. Soon I begin to feel better and feel hungry and don't shake so much. I gained flesh every day and soon was as hearty and healthy as when I was 20 years old. From that day to this I have never been troubled with any of my old ailments. I can eat and sleep as good as ever and hold a gun as steady as I could when a boy in Canada. I shall never be without Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey whether at home or abroad, for I consider that I owe my life to it."

Every testimonial is guaranteed genuine and is published in good faith with full consent.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens and sustains the system; is a promoter of health and longevity; makes the old young and keeps the young strong.

If you wish to keep young, strong and vigorous and have on your cheeks the glow of perfect health, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey regularly, according to directions. It is recognized as a family medicine everywhere.

CAUTION.—When you ask your druggist, grocer or dealer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. It's the only absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey and is sold in sealed bottles only—never in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Price $1.00. Write Consulting Physician, Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y., for a free illustrated medical booklet and free advice.

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The only paper that pleases old and young; $1.75 per year, 5c per copy; **three weeks' trial subscription FREE,** retail value 15c.

The Woman Beautiful
A dignified and practical magazine on beauty culture, each issue containing beautiful plates in color of prominent women; $1 per year, 15c per copy; **three months' trial offer 35c,** retail value 45c.

Pictorial Review
The fashion magazine designed for the average woman in the average home; $1 per year, 15c per copy; **three months' trial offer 35c,** retail value 45c.

Cosmopolitan Magazine
The popular dollar magazine of the day; $1 per year, 15c per copy; **three months' trial offer 35c,** retail value 45c.

Metropolitan Magazine
The necessary magazine; $1.50 per year, 15c per copy; **January, February and March issues, three months' trial offer 35c,** retail value 45c.

The Outing Magazine
Covers the fields of travel, adventure, exploration, hunting, camping, sports and country home; $3 per year, 25c per copy; **three months' trial offer 35c,** retail value 75c.

House and Garden
Everything that the name implies; $2.50 per year, 25c per copy; **three months' trial offer 35c,** retail value 75c.

Forest and Stream
Weekly; the big magazine for sportsmen; a real outdoor magazine; $3 per year, 10c per copy; **three months' trial offer 50c,** retail value $1.30.

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