STANDARD OIL IN FINAL BATTLE

(Continued From Page One.)

so granted to such an oil company the judges will withdraw from the courtroom and decide whether or not the Standard has for two-score years violated the laws of the country.

List of Judges and Attorneys.

The umpires who will decide the case are Judges Walter H. Sanborn, Willis Van Devanter, William C. Hook and Elmer B. Adams.

The government forces today were marshaled by Frank B. Kellogg, official trust buster. He is one of the few men who have been connected with the case all through its circuitous course. Charles B. Morrison of Chicago, was his chief assistant.

Moritz Rosenthal and John S. Miller, who shattered the Landis $29,000,000 bubble fine, appeared for the Standard. There were a half dozen others seated behind the breastwork of law books stacked on the counsel table.

For two months the attorneys have been poring over the evidence and mapping out their arguments.

Nineteen Volumes of Testimony.

There are 19 volumes of evidence. Each judge and each attorney received a complete set. There are 25,000 pages of questions and answers. In addition there are 1500 exhibits.

The arguments will be typewritten and sent to the judges. It is estimated that by rapid work they could read through this mass of material in about two months. No decision in the case is expected for at least six months.

From this decision either side has the right of appeal direct to the supreme court of the United States. There the case has precedence and a final review might be had within a year and a half.

Argument Opened.

Frank B. Kellogg, chief counsel for the government, opened the argument against the $100,000,000 Rockefeller holding concern by paying a tribute to the genius, as organizers, of John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, William H. Vanderbilt, E. H. Weston and other great financiers and railroad kings who have played prominent parts in the development of the great oil trust.

Kellogg read a letter written by Daniel O'Day, general manager of the American Transfer company, under date of February 15, 1879, addressed to A. J. Cassatt, then third vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and a reply by Cassatt to O'Day, showing that the Pennsylvania agreed to pay a rebate of 20 cents on every barrel of oil shipped by the Standard. Later this rebate was raised to 22½ cents, Kellogg declared.

There was nothing spectacular about the opening of the trial. More than 100 lawyers crowded the courtroom but the interest of the general public is small. There were only three persons in the section of seats reserved for the public.

Kellogg related the story of the organization of the trust and explained how it manipulated its deals, going over some of the testimony along these lines. He declared the laws of New Jersey were favorable to the operations of trusts.

The morning session then adjourned.

Abstract of Government's Brief.

In summing up the facts regarding the monopoly which it is alleged the Standard maintains, the government's brief says:

"The question is whether the Standard Oil company of New Jersey as constituted is a legal corporation. If the court holds that the corporation is legal, then there can be no doubt that it is not guilty of monopoly. But if the court makes such a ruling, the company will have carte blanche to pursue its own methods and can eliminate every competitor inside of two years.

"We do not wish to be understood to be discouraging enterprise or taking a position against legitimate competition, but if the Sherman act means anything, it means monopoly is acquired by such methods of competition as practiced by this concern, and unless the law is enforced the small corporation or the individual who wishes to engage in business will have absolutely no opportunity at all."

Confiscation as Last Resort.

The government hints at confiscation of the Standard's products if the court is unable to grant the relief required. The brief declares that the government has hesitated to invoke the drastic remedy of confiscation, but expresses a doubt whether any other remedy suggested by law is adequate to stop the encroachments of such combinations. In this connection the brief says:

"Either the Sherman act had better be repealed or it should be enforced so that the people will respect it."

The brief alleges that the testimony proves that a monopoly is maintained by the Standard in various lines. It refers to the absolute monopoly throughout the Rocky Mountain region and in most of the Pacific coast states. The government makes the following statement:

Standard's Unfair Methods.

"We venture to say that there never was a combination before a court bearing so many earmarks of oppression, suppression of competition and monopoly as this Standard combination."

It is alleged that the testimony shows that the Standard pursued a system of unfair competition whereby independents either were driven out of business or were so restricted that the Standard practically controlled the prices and monopolized the commerce.

The brief points out various alleged unfair methods of competition, including the raising and lowering of prices; paying of rebates to customers; obtaining secret information regarding competitive business; the bribery of railroad officials and the procuring of the countermanding of orders to independents.

Strength of the Standard's Grip.

Regarding the scope of the company, the brief says:

"The Standard has substantially 85 per cent of the business of purchasing crude oils in the fields and fully the same proportion of the business of transporting oil to the refiners and manufacturing it in products of commerce. It has 97½ per cent of the railroad lubricating oil business and 90 per cent of the domestic marketing and export business, and so on."

The government asks that an injunction be granted preventing the continuance of monopoly as well as against any arrangement whereby there can be a limitation upon prices, a division of territory or restriction of output.

"In the exercise of this power of injunction the court will not be turned solely upon that which has been done," says the brief, "but will look to the possibility or probability of further action by the same parties in the light of their past conduct."

John D. Invented the Trust.

The government alleges that the Standard was the first great industrial combination and that it was conceived by John D. Rockefeller and his counsel in order to avoid illegality in combining all the various oil concerns in the Standard company of Ohio. That action was followed, it states, by other combinations of a like form, notably the sugar, whiskey, paint and lead trusts.

The government declares that it is impossible for the Standard to have been innocent of receiving special rates from the Chicago & Alton and other railroads, as the Standard claims.

The brief is composed of three printed volumes of almost 500 pages each. Volume one is the history of the Standard, tracing the formation of the concern from its smallest beginnings down to the present time.

The Standard companies, with John D. Rockefeller and other powerful individuals in the great concern, are named as defendants.

Complete History of Standard.

The brief is the result of over two years of work by the government counsel, under the leadership of Frank B. Kellogg, special deputy attorney general, who undertook the case at the instance of former President Roosevelt.

Realizing the difficulty of summoning witnesses to appear before the court and the great amount of time that would be consumed in such a hearing, the court appointed Judge Franklin Ferris of this city to take the testimony in such cities as should be most convenient.

Judge Ferris held sessions in almost every important city in the east and middle west.

Practically every high official of the Standard was summoned to testify. Officials and agents of independent concerns now existing gave evidence. Former heads of oil concerns which have been forced out of business appeared to tell their stories. High railroad officials were summoned, along with unassuming bookkeepers in their employ. Every phase of the history and operation of the concern in its physical and financial branches were probed.

The Array of Counsel.

On the Standard side are enlisted an array of high priced counsel led by Moritz Rosenthal, the young Chicago lawyer, who receives the record fee of $1000 per day during the preparing and hearing of this case, which already has extended over two years, and has just reached the court of trial.

Judge Milburn, the New York corporation counsel, who sprang into national prominence when President McKinley died in his home at Buffalo, has been the most prominent figure in the Standard ranks in the courtroom, Rosenthal being credited with conceiving and planning the defense. John S. Miller of Chicago, who conducted the Standard defense in the recent $29,000,000 fine case, which was won by Rockefeller, is also one of the prominent figures in this case.

Kellogg's chief assistant is Charles B. Morrison, former United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois. Both Kellogg and Morrison have given their time almost exclusively to the case and both have appeared at the hearings. Several other assistants, both lawyers and statisticians, assigned by the department of justice, have aided in the work.

How the Case Was Made Up.

Special Examiner Franklin Ferriss of St. Louis was appointed examiner in the Standard Oil case in June, 1907, and began hearing evidence September 3, 1907, and continued from time to time until January 22, 1909. Since then the evidence has been transcribed and placed in the hands of the printer.

Hearings were held in New York, Chicago, Albany, Cleveland and St. Louis. In all there were 444 separate hearings.

The hearings that attracted the most attention were held in New York a few months ago. At these John D. Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Henry H. Rogers and other Wall street leaders were present. Curiosity was so great when Rockefeller himself was on the stand that Examiner Ferriss had to have three policemen in the courtroom to help keep order.

Aside from the rather lucid stories told by the men who have been connected with the Standard since its inception, the evidence was almost wholly technical and had to do with rebates, tariffs, absorptions, cost of raw material and kindred subjects. Yet in all the 444 hearings there was not a question asked that was not intended to show either the truth or falsity of the allegations of the government's complaint.

Tracing a Trust's Growth.

This document was filed at the instance of Attorney General William C. Moody, November 15, 1906, and is not the least interesting one pertaining to the case. The complaint itself covers 194 printed pages, and 82 pages of exhibits, mainly contracts between various oil producers, are appended.

Through a maze of "saids" and "aforesaids" can be traced a story of the Standard Oil company as interesting as any yet written. With infinite detail the growth of the company has been given and the connection of prominent men shown. With legal bluntness the company is declared to be a gigantic conspiracy to monopolize the oil business of the world, and its tactics are described as unfair and contrary to the laws.

The complaint divides the development of the alleged monopoly into three periods: First, that from 1870 to 1882, when the individual defendants, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and others, are described as forming the Standard and forcing competitors out of business; second, the period from 1882 to 1899, when the Standard, openly, as a "trust," operated under a trusteeship headed by John D. Rockefeller; third, the period from 1899 to the time of the filing of the complaint, when the company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, its individual leadership lost behind its corporate personality, is alleged to have defied the United States and continually to have violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

Competition was stifled, the government says, by price cutting. This it declares the Standard was able to do because of preferential rates and rebates. The rebates, it is alleged, were obtained through a conspiracy. Bogus companies were formed to crush competition, it is declared. Railroads were forced to use Standard lubricating oil, competitors being forced out of the field. The United States was divided into sections, each subsidiary company being given its section so that prices might be controlled, and there would be no real competition. And each allegation is backed with figures and maps and copies of agreements.

The testimony taken has all borne some relation to some of the specific charges in this complaint. It has been intended to form proof of the specific charges of unfair and illegal methods.

Untangling the Testimony.

The testimony is as tangled as the story of the trust itself. Each witness was asked questions concerning various phases of the dealings, and in the evidence each man told facts which bore on the specific allegations scattered from first to last of the long complaint.

When Kellogg struck a lead he pushed it for all it was worth without any regard for logical sequence. The result is that the work of untangling the evidence and marshaling the facts that support each allegation, has been a gigantic one. This is the work that the attorneys have been doing for the past two months.

If the Government Wins.

Today before the judges they began their arguments trying to show not only the relative value of the testimony, but each side also endeavoring logically to prove from these facts the truth or falsity of the government's entire allegation.

If the government wins a permanent injunction will be issued prohibiting the Standard from carrying on its business with the companies through which it is said to carry out its conspiracy against the United States. A series of injunctions are asked which effectually end the business of the Standard and its subsidiary companies.

The Multiform Standard Oil.

The petition was originally directed against the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne, Charles M. Pratt, Acme Oil company, American Lubricating Oil company, Anglo-American Oil company (limited), Argand Refining company, Atlantic Refining company, Baltimore, United Oil company, Norne Scrymser company, Buckeye Pipe Line company, Buffalo Natural Gas & Fuel company, Bush & Denslow Manufacturing company, Consolidated Colonial Oil company, Commercial Natural Gas company, Connecting Gas company, Continental Oil company, Henry C. Folger Jr., and Calvin N. Payne, a copartnership doing business under the firm name and style of Corsicana Refining company, Crescent Pipe Line company, Cumberland Pipe Line company, Eastern Ohio Oil & Gas company, Eclipse Lubricating Oil company, Eureka Pipe Line company, Florence Oil & Refining company, Franklin Pipe company (limited), Galena Signal Oil company, Indiana Pipe Line company, Lawrence Natural Gas company, Mahoning Gas Fuel company, Manhattan Oil company, National Transit company, New York Transit company, Northern Pipe Line company, Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas company, Ohio Oil company, Oil City Fuel Supply company, Oswego Manufacturing company, Pennsylvania Gas company, Pennsylvania Oil company, People's Natural Gas company, Pittsburg Natural Gas company, Platt & Washburn Refining company, Prairie Oil & Gas company, Republic Oil company, Salamanaca Gas company, Security Oil company, Solar Refining company, Southern Pipe Line company, South Penn Oil company, Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Lines company, Standard Oil company of California, Standard Oil company of Indiana, Standard Oil company of Iowa, Standard Oil company of Kansas, Standard Oil company of Kentucky, Standard Oil company of Nebraska, Standard Oil company of New York, Standard Oil company of Ohio, Standard Oil company of Minnesota, Swan & Finch company, Taylorstown Natural Gas company, Tide Water Oil company, Tidewater Pipe Line company (limited), Union Tank Line company, United Natural Gas company, United Oil company, Vacuum Oil company, Washington Oil company, Waters Pierce Oil company.

Legal Sponsors for the Case.

The prosecution, begun as the climax of Roosevelt's trust busting plans, has been under the direction of three attorney generals. Moody saw the case instituted. Charles J. Bonaparte has directed the action of the attorneys in taking the evidence, George W. Wickersham has put his O. K. on the final argument as outlined by Kellogg and his assistants.

The original complaint was signed by David P. Dwyer, United States district attorney. Milton B. Purdy, since appointed federal judge, was connected with the case. District Attorney Blodgett will be the government's representative during the closing days of the case.

Though her hat may overshadow yours, the rest of your suit comes out in bold relief—and bold is the man who neglects his appearance at this season.

We're prepared to dress you well, our

Lion Special Suit at $20.00

Being the first claimant for your favors.

THE LION CLOTHIERS
166-170 THIRD ST.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

STANDARD MAKES PUBLIC OUTLINE OF ITS DEFENSE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

St. Louis, April 5.—Before the opening of the government suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, this morning the attorneys for the defense issued the following statement:

"The theory of the defense is that the Sherman act does not apply to the Standard Oil company because the law was enacted after the organization of the 69 companies comprising the present corporation. The fact that articles of incorporation were procured later for the same companies does not bring the matter within the power of the law.

"The ownership of several corporations by the same persons constitutes a single ownership and is not within the jurisdiction of the act.

"The case is of utmost importance because it will determine whether the government may break up big corporations at will and resolve them back into the original minor constituent companies or whether large interests shall be privileged to merge for the purpose of greater economy, better production and better distribution.

"The present hearing is before the court of original jurisdiction and its judgment is not final, since either side may appeal to the United States supreme court and the losing side certainly will do so."

ITALY GIVES WELCOME

(Continued From Page One.)

is said. The Duke of Aosta, being the cousin of the king, will represent the monarch in welcoming the former president, under whose administration the United States came so freely and so quickly to the aid of the earthquake sufferers of this country.

Naples, April 5.—All Naples is in gala dress awaiting the docking of the liner Hamburg, which is bearing Colonel Roosevelt and his party to this city. The streets and public buildings have been draped with the American and Italian colors and the various legations and consulates are a riot of color. For the past two days visitors from the interior have been arriving in the city and hotel accommodations are at a premium.

Impatient at the delay in the arrival of the Hamburg, occasioned by the storms and drifting mists that have been prevalent for the past 48 hours, the docks and streets are crowded awaiting the first appearance of the vessel which bears the distinguished American. The several American ships at anchor in the harbor have their flags and bunting ready to signal a welcome upon the arrival of the Hamburg.

No fixed program has been arranged, but the greeting to the late chief executive will be none the less hearty. Mr. Roosevelt will be met aboard the Hamburg by representatives of the city council and upon his landing he will be preceded by a party of women, who will strew roses in his path. The German consul-general will extend the personal greetings of the Kaiser and Ambassador Griscom will represent the hundreds of Americans who have gathered here. Roosevelt will probably lunch with the Duke and Duchess of Aosta and will visit points of interest in the city in their company.

The steamship Admiral, which will bear the ex-president to Mombassa, lies in the harbor decorated with a profusion of flags and bunting. Many gifts and flowers have been sent to the little vessel, and today a great bunch of red carnations, the gift of the German emperor, will be placed in Roosevelt's cabin.

Because of the great number of visitors in the city, some difficulty was experienced by those who had assumed the task of securing suitable apartments for the Roosevelt party. The better hotels are packed to the doors, and only after considerable effort quarters were obtained at the Hotel Londres. Later, more suitable apartments were found at the Excelsior hotel.

Every effort has been made by the Neapolitan police to secure the safety of Roosevelt during his stay in the city and all is in readiness for the landing. Ambassador Griscom has assisted the Italian authorities and will be one of the party that will board the Hamburg to welcome the distinguished traveler.

The steamship Admiral, on which the Roosevelt party goes to Mombasa, British East Africa, will sail from this port tonight at 11 o'clock.

Herr Von Hartmann, the German consul general, this afternoon presented an address from the kaiser to Colonel Roosevelt.

GRANTED LAND

(Continued From Page One.)

ties, or at an illegal rate, because they are supposed to have had satisfactory assurance that the railroad had clear and absolute title to the land before it was sold to them. The government contention is that the original requirement was for the sale of this land grant in quarter sections at a price not to exceed $2.50 per acre and to actual settlers only. The railroad's contention, as made clear in the argument on the demurrer, is that the title to the land is clear and that the obligation to sell in quarter section lots at a price not to exceed $2.50 per acre and to actual settlers only was removed by act of congress in 1869, allowing the grantee to use the land for the purposes of railroad construction in the most convenient way possible.

Most of the purchasers of the 300,000 acres of land involved in the present litigation are timber speculators and the timber which has already been taken off the property was of immense value, while at the same time that which remains is worth many millions of dollars.

Who Defendants Are.

In every suit brought the Oregon & California railroad, Stephen F. Gage and the Southern Pacific railroad are named as defendants. Some of the other defendants are: William M. Ladd, the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, Wade H. Richardson, Keeth Oil & Land company, Ashland Manufacturing company, Elk Creek Lumber company, Hammond Lumber company, Columbus Mining company, Greenback Mining company, Victor Jr. Mining company, Louis Gerlinger, Christian Burkhardt, Charles K. Spaulding Lumber company, East Side Mill & Lumber company, J. L. Washburn, Jacob Rahm, Central Trust company of Illinois, John F. Kelly, West Coast Timber company, Peninsular Lumber company, Butte Falls Sugar Pine company, A. M. Stearn, California & Oregon Land company, William B. Stickels, the Green estate, and Oshkosh Land & Timber company.

The defendants in the action are given 30 days in which to prepare for a hearing, or to file a demurrer to the suit. In the event of a non-appearance the government has the right to ask for a decree in its favor. It is not expected there will be any failure on the part of the defendants to make answer.

It is probable, since Tracy C. Becker, former special government prosecutor in the land grant cases, has withdraw from further connection with the suits, that B. D. Townsend, formerly Mr. Becker's assistant will be in full charge. Mr. Townsend is at the present time preparing to present the government's side of the contention.

DRY DAYS AT ST. JOHNS

(Continued from Page One.)

on any person selling liquors in any county outside of any incorporated town, but authorized the county to issue the license and collect the money.

"At the time of the granting of the 1903 charter the territory of St. Johns was subject to this license, but the people of that district were not protected against it by the charter, and I think the change from the phraseology of the 1903 charter to that of the 1905 charter clearly manifests an intention of protecting the liquor dealers of St. Johns against the gallon law. At that time the local option law had not passed, and it does not seem to me that the phraseology of the charter is broad enough to include subsequent general state laws in the exclusion.

Power Granted Medford.

"This case seems to me to be clearly distinguishable from that of Hall v. Dunn, 97 Pac. 811, in which the court construed the now celebrated Medford charter. The power granted to Medford was to regulate the disposition of liquor 'irrespective of any general law of the state on the subject enacted by the legislature, or by the people at large.'

"It is claimed that the charter of 1903 was amended in 1905, while at the same session the gallon law was amended, and that a comparison of the dates when these two laws were respectively passed, indicates that the legislature did not intend to protect the dealers of St. Johns against the gallon law; but my understanding is that laws speak from the date of their becoming effective and not from the date when they are passed by the law making body. The amended charter went into effect at once under an emergency clause, while the amendment of the gallon law did not go into force until 90 days after the legislature adjourned; so that, if some provision was necessary to protect the dealers against the gallon law, this was just the particular time and place to use it; for the gallon law was in effect long before the legislature of 1905 met, and it has been in effect ever since.

To Avoid Double License.

"There never has been a time when some provision in the city charter was not necessary to protect the liquor dealers of St. Johns against double license, so I do not think the amendment of the gallon law has anything to do with the construction of this charter.

"It is next contended that the enactment of the initiative charter of 1907 by popular vote had the effect of entirely obliterating the 1905 charter, and that the provision found in the present charter takes effect from the date of that enactment, which preceded, by a few months, the vote of local option.

"In my judgment the provision under which this license was issued was not a reenactment but was a continuation of the act of 1905. I reach this conclusion on the authority of Allison vs. Halton, 46 Or., 370. I conclude, therefore, that the provision relied upon by Cochran does not authorize the city to permit the sale of liquors after the county has been voted dry, and that this provision has been continuous since the granting of the 1905 charter."

AT THE THEATRES

"David Harum" at Bungalow.

The favorite of all clean, wholesome comedies, "David Harum," will be presented at the Bungalow by the Baker stock company all this week. It is the dramatization of the well known novel. William Gleason is playing W. H. Crane's role, the eccentric up state banker and horse trader.

Portland Favorites at Orpheum.

"The Lady Across the Hall," one of the gems of the one-act classics, is being presented at the Orpheum this week by James Neill and Miss Edythe Chapman, who are well known to the Portland theatre going public, and who have a large and enthusiastic following.

"The Holy City" at the Lyric.

Yesterday afternoon the Lyric Stock company started a week's engagement of "The Holy City" and the two performances yesterday drew packed houses. This is one of the best offerings of this strong company.

"Girl Question" at Heilig Tonight.

The musical comedy success, "The Girl Question," will be the attraction at The Heilig theatre tonight, tomorrow and Wednesday nights. A special price matinee will be given Wednesday. Seats are selling at theatre. Music and fun; you'll enjoy it.

New Grand Bill.

From Dan, the talking pony, to the motion pictures, every act on the new bill at the Grand this week promises well. The feature will be Carlyle's Pantomime company, with the talking pony as the star. This is a trained animal act different from any other.

THREE RESIGN CITY POSITIONS AT UNION

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Union, Or., April 5.—At the regular meeting of the city council Saturday night councilmen Walter Cook and E. L. McIntosh tendered their resignations. These are the first of the council to resign since being petitioned by voters and taxpayers two weeks ago. It is said it was their intention to resign before the petition was circulated. The council have not yet elected successors. It is not known whether other resignations will follow. The city is without a recorder, James England resigning Saturday night.

Dry Fir Cordwood.

Sawed or four-foot length. Main 65; A-1665. Oregon Fuel company.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has helped countless thousands of thin, weak, delicate children—made them strong, plump and robust.

It creates an appetite, aids digestion, fills the veins with rich red blood. After illness or loss of weight from any cause it brings strength and flesh quicker than anything else.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Send this ad., four cents for postage, mentioning this paper, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

The Tenderfoot Farmer

It was one of these experimental farmers, who put green spectacles on his cow and fed her shavings. His theory was that it didn't matter what the cow ate so long as she was fed. The questions of digestion and nourishment had not entered into his calculations.

It's only a "tenderfoot" farmer that would try such an experiment with a cow. But many a farmer feeds *himself* regardless of digestion and nutrition. He might almost as well eat shavings for all the good he gets out of his food. The result is that the stomach grows "weak" the action of the organs of digestion and nutrition are impaired and the man suffers the miseries of dyspepsia and the agonies of nervousness.

To strengthen the stomach, restore the activity of the organs of digestion and nutrition and brace up the nerves, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is an unfailing remedy, and has the confidence of physicians as well as the praise of thousands healed by its use.

In the strictest sense "Golden Medical Discovery" is a temperance medicine. It contains neither intoxicants nor narcotics, and is as free from alcohol as from opium, cocaine and other dangerous drugs. All ingredients printed on its outside wrapper.

Don't let a dealer delude you for his own profit. There is no medicine for stomach, liver and blood "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery."

MISERY FROM AN UPSET STOMACH AND INDIGESTION WILL BE ENDED

Almost Instant Relief Is Waiting for Journal Readers Who Suffer From Stomach Trouble.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch Gas and Eructate sour, undigested food or have a feeling of Dizziness, Heartburn, Fullness, Nausea, Bad taste in mouth and Stomach headache—this is Indigestion.

A full case of Pape's Diapepsin costs only 50 cents and will thoroughly cure the worst case of Dyspepsia, and leave sufficient about the house in case some one else in the family may suffer from Stomach trouble or Indigestion.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula plainly printed on these 50-cent cases, then you will understand why Dyspeptic trouble of all kinds must go, and why they usually relieve a sour stomach or Indigestion in five minutes. Get a case now and eat one Triangule after your next meal. They are harmless and taste like candy, though each contains power sufficient to digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat; besides, it makes you go to the table with a hearty, healthy appetite; but, what will please you most is that you will feel that your Stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for Biliousness or Constipation.

This city will have many Dispepsin cranks, as some people will call them, but you will be cranky about this splendid stomach prescription, too, if you ever have Indigestion or Gastritis or any other Stomach misery, and eat just one Triangule of Dispepsin.

JOURNAL SAVINGS COUPON

THIS IS ONE CREDIT

For (Write or Stamp Name).....

Street Address.....

Town and State.....

Fill out with pen, pencil or rubber stamp and send by mail, express or messenger to Journal Savings Editor, The Journal, Portland, Oregon.

5000 CUT-UP PICTURE PUZZLES
$750.00 CASH IN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

For the Boys and Girls of Portland and the Oregon Country---A Great Chance for Them

To encourage the spirit of saving among the young people of Portland and the Oregon country, The Journal will print a Journal Savings Coupon on page 4 of The Daily and Sunday and Semi-Weekly Journal from March 10 to May 31, inclusive. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in cash awards will be distributed to enable the most industrious boys and girls to start a savings bank account with some bank that is a subscriber to The Journal or is advertising in The Journal.

Journal Savings Offer

To the Boys and Girls of the Oregon Country

To the boy and girl in Portland or in the Oregon country who collects and secures the greater number of Journal subscription Savings Coupons, during the period from March 10 to May 31, inclusive, The Journal will give to each $75.00 ..... **$150.00**

To the next two highest boys and two highest girls The Journal will give $25.00 each **$100.00**

To the next four highest boys and four highest girls The Journal will give $12.50 each **$100.00**

To the next five highest boys and five highest girls The Journal will give $10.00 each, or a total for the ten of **$100.00**

To the next ten highest boys and ten highest girls The Journal will give $5.00 each, or a total for the twenty of **$100.00**

To the next twenty highest boys and twenty highest girls The Journal will give $2.50 each, or a total for the forty of **$100.00**

To the next fifty highest boys and fifty highest girls $1.00 each, or a total for the 100 of **$100.00**

TO ALL OTHER CONTESTANTS, boys or girls, sending in more than 1000 coupons, will be given, as a special award, **ONE CUT-UP PICTURE PUZZLE**, which will enable its receiver to pass many a dull moment of time which may "hang heavily."

In addition to the awards The Journal will allow contestants remitting for more than two subscriptions a commission of 15 per cent on all payments for paid in advance subscriptions.

How Journal Subscription Coupons May Be Secured

Single coupons will appear in every issue of The Journal (from March 10 to May 31, inclusive), and these can be cut out of The Journal and mailed or delivered to The Journal office, counting as one vote each. Those who buy a copy of The Journal upon the streets will thus obtain a coupon with each copy, and those who take the paper by mail or carrier will have the same privilege. These coupons can be clipped and sent in to any contestant's credit. Coupons will be given for **SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE JOURNAL, PAID FOR IN ADVANCE**, as follows: One coupon for each cent of advance payment of 50 cents and under; two coupons for every cent of advance payment over 50 cents and up to $1.50; three coupons for every cent of advance payment over $1.50 to $3; four coupons for every cent of advance payments over $3 to $5; and five coupons for every cent of advance payment over $5. Thus a person taking The Daily Journal for a month and paying 50 cents in advance would be entitled to 50 coupons; one paying 65 cents for the daily and Sunday for a month in advance, would receive 130 coupons, two for every cent paid; and larger sums of payment for subscription to the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Journal will secure the proportionate number of coupons as detailed above.

To those soliciting contract subscriptions, delivered by carrier, for which no advance payment is required, coupons will be given as follows. For contract subscriptions of three months' term, 150 coupons; four months, 250 coupons; six months, 500 coupons, 12 months, 1500 coupons. If the contract subscriber takes and pays for the paper for the full term contracted for, the respective contestant will be paid a cash commission of 10 per cent on the amount collected by The Journal from his or her contract subscriptions.

Journal Subscription Rates

Daily, Six Issues Per Week.		Daily and Sunday, 7 Issues Per Week.	
1 month, by mail	$ .50	1 month, by mail or carrier	$ .65
1 month, by carrier	.45	3 months, by mail or carrier	1.80
3 months, by mail	1.00	3 months, by mail	1.90
3 months, by carrier	.90	3 months, by carrier	1.95
3 months, by mail	1.40	6 months, by mail or carrier	3.75
3 months, by carrier	1.35	12 months, by mail or carrier	7.50
6 months, by mail	2.75	SUNDAY.	
6 months, by carrier	2.60	3 months, by mail or carrier	$ .65
12 months, by mail or carrier	5.00	6 months, by mail or carrier	1.25
		12 months, by mail or carrier	2.50
SEMI-WEEKLY.			
6 months, by mail	$ .75	12 months, by mail	$1.50

AS A SPECIAL AWARD to the ambitious and hustling boys and girls of Portland and the Oregon country, **THE JOURNAL** will distribute each week

500 Cut-Up Picture Puzzles

To the boys and girls having the most coupons to their credit for that week. The cut-up puzzles will consist of 50 to 75 pieces, printed in colors on wood, sent in a box, ready to be put together, to the address of the leaders.

500 **PUZZLE PICTURES** to the boys and girls sending in the most coupon credits during the week—

500 March 22 to 29, inclusive.	500 April 26 to May 3, inclusive.
500 Mar. 29 to Apr. 5 inclusive	500 May 3 to 10, inclusive.
500 April 5 to 12, inclusive.	500 May 10 to 17, inclusive.
500 April 12 to 19, inclusive.	500 May 17 to 24, inclusive.
500 April 19 to 26, inclusive.	500 May 24 to 31, inclusive.

The coupons, that are to be counted in the weekly awards, must be in The Journal office before 9 p. m. on the Saturday of each week.

5000 CUT-UP PICTURE PUZZLES
$750.00 IN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

For the Boys and Girls of Portland and the Oregon Country.

CANVASS YOUR NEIGHBORS AND GET YOUR FRIENDS TO COLLECT JOURNAL COUPONS FOR YOU, AND GET OTHERS TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL, by paying short or long time subscription in advance, thus giving you a bunch of coupons. Send in your coupons promptly and thus secure your share of the puzzle pictures to be distributed each week under this offer. Address THE JOURNAL, Portland, Oregon.