TWO NATIONS IN HOLIDAY TOGETHER

Meeting of Taft and Diaz at the Border Is Signal for a Season of Mutual Good Will and Rejoicing—Big Banquet Tonight.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 16.—President Taft of the United States and President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico met and exchanged expressions of good will today while the bands and cannon of the two great republics joined their echoes across the Rio Grande.

The modern business blocks of El Paso, as well as the adobe fronts of old Juarez, across the river, are festooned with American and Mexican flags entwined, and whenever fair face meets swarthier visage there is a handshake, a laugh of friendship and expression of mutual good will.

On this one day, at least, ancient racial feuds are forgotten; the bitter controversy over the strip of land along the Rio Grande, known as El Chamizal zone, is put aside for the time being, and "gringo" and "greaser" are drinking each others' health in mescal and pulque, whiskey and beer.

All the business houses of the two border towns are closed for the holiday and the celebration, which began early in the morning, when the Mexican president reached Juarez in his magnificent car, will not close until Mr. Taft returns this evening from the banquet given by President Diaz and is escorted to the railroad station for the resumption of his transcontinental journey.

Diaz Received by Taft.

President Diaz, looking more like an emperor than the people's choice of a president, surrounded by a blaze of officers in gold lace, himself wearing a uniform gorgeous with the precious metal and glittering orders, was met at the American approach to the international bridge by Secretary of War Dickinson. Brigadier General Meyer and Governor Campbell of Texas. General Meyer, commanding the department of Texas, had brought with him from Fort Sam Houston batteries A, B and C of the Third field artillery, two squadrons of the Third cavalry, and the entire Ninth infantry. Artillery and cavalry soldiers were drawn up around the spot where General Diaz alighted from his carriage to receive the formal greetings of Secretary Dickinson, acting as the personal representative of President Taft.

After being welcomed to the country by Secretary Dickinson, Diaz was welcomed in the name of the state of Texas by Governor Campbell, and to the city of El Paso by the mayor. The cavalry band played "La Paloma," the soldiers forming themselves into an escort of honor, and while the artillery boomed out 21 guns for the distinguished guest, the Mexican executive was given a smart pace to the house where President Taft was awaiting him, the following order being maintained:

Brigadier General Meyer and staff; one squadron of cavalry; President Diaz' carriage; carriage and personal escort of President Diaz; the governor of Texas and staff; one squadron of cavalry; the field artillery.

Warm Welome to Diaz.

The infantry was drawn up about the house, where the meeting of the presidents took place and when General Diaz arrived came to salute.

Captain Archibald Butt, the military aide of President Taft, emerged from the house as the brilliant entourage arrived at the block and escorted President Diaz from his carriage to the presence of the president of the United States.

Standing directly behind President Taft as the introductions were made, were Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor and Secretary Dickinson.

President Taft grasped President Diaz' hand warmly, told him how glad he was to welcome him in the name of the people of the United States and expressed the hope that the cordial relations that had existed for so many years between the two great republics of the western hemisphere would continue for ages to come.

President Diaz, who speaks English with fluency and accuracy, replied in similar happy vein.

Presidents in Friendly Chat.

After all the members of the Mexican president's staff had been formally presented, and the speeches previously exchanged between the foreign offices of the two powers and indorsed by each had been delivered, the two presidents had a friendly chat over a light luncheon of sandwiches and champagne.

If Presidents Taft and Diaz took up any of the international border troubles in their little talk, the stenographers present did not record the conversation. If the Mexican executive consulted with the American over the threatening rumbling of a revolution that appears among his own people, and which is said to be only waiting for his promised resignation as a signal to burst forth, it was not given to the press. The first interview lasted only a few minutes. President Diaz then made his formal adieus and was escorted back to the international bridge in the same manner in which he had come.

Taft Returns the Call.

Half an hour later, or shortly before noon, President Taft emerged from his temporary residence, crossed the international bridge, and was received in his turn by President Diaz.

As the Mexican chief had left his soldiery on his side of the river when he came visiting in the United States, so President Taft dropped his military escort at the bridge approach and rode over the Rio Grande accompanied only by his military aide, Captain Butt.

The ceremonies in Juarez were practically identical with those in El Paso except that instead of receiving the official respects of General Diaz, Mr. Taft paid his own.

Banquet at Juarez Tonight.

The banquet to be given President Taft by President Diaz in Juarez tonight is to be the most costly and elaborate ever given in the north of Mexico. The priceless Maximilian china set, which is one of the most famous possessions of the Mexican government, will be used, and the most expert chefs in the republic will prepare the viands.

After his early meeting with General Diaz, President Taft will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given in the chamber of commerce by the business men of El Paso.

President Taft's train is due to leave El Paso for the east at 8:30.

TAFT A SHATTERER OF PRECEDENTS, IS FIRST TO LEAVE HOME

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The meeting at El Paso today of William H. Taft, president of the United States, and Porfirio Diaz, president of the Republic of Mexico, is an event unique in the history of the two nations. General Diaz will cross the boundaries of his country and call on Mr. Taft in El Paso. Mr. Taft will then return the call, crossing over the line into Mexico. Significant of the cordial relations of friendship between the two great republics of North America, the meeting is also of great interest in that it shatters more than one precedent which tradition has thrown about the person of the president of the United States.

Shatters Precedents.

It is the first time that the president of the United States has exchanged calls with a ruler of a foreign nation, although such courtesies are everyday affairs in Europe. It is the first time that a president of the United States has set foot upon foreign soil during his term of office. It is also the first time that a president of Mexico has gone beyond the geographical limits of his country.

The meeting, no doubt, will serve to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two republics, and at the same time it will serve to bring into sharp contrast the differences between the two chief magistrates—one, the product of Anglo-Saxon freedom and the other an exemplar of the Latin-American ideal of the combined liberator and dictator.

Roosevelt Never Left America.

The American people inherited an awesome respect for traditional precedent from their British forebears, along with the common law and the King James Bible. The particular tradition which decreed that the president might not leave the country during his term of office originated in the early days of the republic, along with that other unwritten law that a president may serve but two terms. Mr. Roosevelt broke down the first tradition; but he refused to attack the second, which holds good at least until 1912. Mr. Roosevelt shocked the worshippers of precedent when he decided to make the journey from New Orleans to Washington on a warship. To their protests he replied that he was in American waters all the time and that he had not violated the sacred precedent. Later he visited the Panama canal, and the conservers of tradition were again moved to a chorus of lamentations. Again Mr. Roosevelt assured the public that his respect for tradition and precedent was so great that he did not leave American territory, having made the journey under the American flag on an American man of war and having carefully kept on the American territory of the Canal zone during his stay on the isthmus. Mr. Roosevelt at that time met the president of the Republic of Panama, but there was no formal exchange of calls.

Therefore it is left for Mr. Taft to be the first to break the bonds of tradition and boldly fare forth into a foreign land, under the protection of a foreign flag, to return an official visit from the chief executive of another nation. The precedent thus destroyed has been mentioned and approved by many of the presidents. Mr. McKinley twice stood where a single stride would have taken him out of the United States—once on the Mexican and once on the Canadian border. The rule of precedent was strong in those days, and Mr. McKinley obeyed. The Roosevelt regime set the fashion for overturning precedent.

Jefferson Set Precedent.

Strangely enough, the precedents which hedge about the person of the president seem to have descended not from Washington, the dignified aristocrat, but from Jefferson, the aristocrat who laid aside form and sometimes dignity in his efforts to live up to his theories of democracy. It was Mr. Jefferson who declared that the president, as chief magistrate of the nation, should not leave the confines of the states, that he carried with him his official status, and that he was not subject to a summons of a court except that of the senate sitting as a court to try a cause brought from the house of representatives by impeachment proceedings. The president was wanted as a witness in the trial of Aaron Burr for treason, but he decided that the president was not amenable to the summons of a court, as it would enable the enemies of the government to take him away from the capital at any time upon a flimsy excuse.

Taft Widely Traveled Man.

Mr. Taft, a man whose election to the presidency is typical of the peaceful yet forceful machinery of American politics, very fittingly represents the United States upon the occasion of the first interchange of international calls. He is the most widely traveled man who ever occupied the presidential chair. He has met more rulers and eminent men than any other president, with the possible exception of Grant, and General Grant made his grand tour after he had left the White House. In Japan and China, at the Vatican and the palace of the czar, in the capitals of Europe and in Latin-American countries, Mr. Taft has been well drilled in the amenities of international intercourse.

In his person Mr. Taft represents the Anglo-Saxon ideal of freedom—that is, that he is the head of a nation which is a "government of laws, not of men." This is the Anglo-Saxon notion of government, exemplified in England, in the self-governing British colonies of Canada, Australia and South Africa, and in the United States. There have been times in each of these countries when men, and not laws, have been supreme, with and without detriment to the people. But the principle exists and devotion to it is perhaps the chief characteristic of William Howard Taft.

Diaz a Great Statesman.

General Porfirio Diaz is undoubtedly one of the greatest of living statesmen. His rise to a commanding position in Mexico was typical of the stormy and bloody politics of the Latin-American states, but his long rule has been remarkable for the peace which he has given to the people and the prosperity which he has brought to the nation. As a soldier in the patriotic armies which resisted the French attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico, as a leader of a revolutionary army against the government of President Juarez, and as the beneficiary of the revolution which overthrew President Lerdo de Tejada, General Diaz served his time at the Latin-American game of war and revolution. He came to the presidency by proclamation in 1875, and in 1877 was elected by congress as constitutional president to serve until 1880. He failed of reelection and quietly handed over his office to his successor, General Manuel Gonsalez, who served four years. Diaz was then reelected president and took up his duties on December 1, 1884. He has been in power ever since that time.

Diaz has been skillful in government and diplomacy. He has brought about the extinction of brigandage and has restored peace and confidence to the people. He has established the credit of his country on a basis which it never before enjoyed. He has invited foreign capital to come to Mexico to develop the enormous resources of the country. In all Latin America the name of Diaz is honored as one of the great liberators. At the same time he has not hesitated to use force, and every symptom of opposition to his policies has been met with the sternest of repressive measures. Just at this time the condition of the laboring classes in Mexico is the cause for popular indictment of the Mexican government, but on the whole, the world holds with Diaz and admires him.

Diaz is the typical product of a republican form of government where the government is of men, not of laws. Diaz is a despot, benevolent and beneficent, but nevertheless a despot. He brooks no opposition and his will is law throughout Mexico.

Friendly to America.

One of the distinctive policies of the Diaz administration has been cordiality toward America and Americans. General Diaz is personally a most democratic man, who is always approachable. He is especially friendly to American business men. By this policy he has induced a flood of American money to come into Mexico and begin the development of the all but untouched resources of that El Dorado. At this time there is no less than $700,000,000 of American capital invested in Mexico. Railroads, mines, plantations—every form of industry has attracted American money and brains. General Diaz has encouraged this American invasion and has repressed every disposition of Mexican demagogues, or patriots, to oppose the tide of Yankee gold.

Diaz is now an old man—he will be 79 next year—and it is now the ruling passion of his life to so order affairs that when he leaves the presidency, either by resignation or death, things will be in such condition that his successor will come into power peacefully. The possible return to the horrors of the days before Diaz is the nightmare of all true Mexican patriots.

Taft Must Forego Luxuries.

Such meetings as this today between Taft and Diaz are frequent occurrences in Europe, although there are few instances of the instanter exchange of calls on the border lines. European monarchs sometimes meet on yachts, sometimes they visit each other's capitals. King Edward, who is the uncle of all Europe, is a frequent visitor at almost every European court. His visits usually are important diplomatic events. None of the European rulers is hedged about with rules of etiquette such as have heretofore prevented an American president from leaving the country. The European monarchs, however, usually travel abroad incognito, a harmless fiction which relieves both them and their hosts from the burden of court etiquette. Such luxuries are forbidden, in the very nature of things, to an American president. He may travel only as himself, and to avoid uncomfortable ceremony as much as possible, he may employ the services of a Captain Archibald Willingham de Graffenreid Clavering Butt to wire ahead that corned beef and cabbage is the approved presidential menu.

President Diaz travels with more pomp and circumstance, and indulges in military uniforms and many trappings of royalty forbidden to the chief magistrate of the United States. The meeting of these two men today is fraught with interest and significance to all the people of the two republics.

BANQUET TONIGHT AT JUAREZ IS TO BE A MAGNIFICENT AFFAIR

Juarez, Mexico, Oct. 16.—Arrangements for the banquet to be given here tonight by the president of Mexico in honor of the President of the United States have been completed on a scale of magnificence such as seldom has been witnessed on the North American continent. The affair is to take place in a spacious hall decorated with the Mexican and American colors, and with oil paintings of Washington, Morales and Zaragoza.

The menu has been prepared by M. Sylvian Daumont, who was for many years the chef of Alfonso XII of Spain, and is now recognized as the leading caterer of Mexico. Adorning the banquet board will be the historical and celebrated presidential silver and plate comprising a great portion of the silver and china forming the banquet service of Emperor Maximilian. The set comprises several thousand pieces, and compares favorably in richness and splendor with the famed sets of the old world royal families.

Covers will be laid for 150 guests. President Taft will be accompanied to the banquet by Secretaries Dickinson and Nagel, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Senator Bailey, Governor Campbell of Texas, Brigadier General Meyer and staff, and Captain Butt, the military aide to the president.

There will be two toasts only at the banquet—namely, those of the presidents. The dinner will last an hour and 45 minutes, and then President Taft will bid farewell to President Diaz and return to El Paso.

BAILEY'S ANSWER TO STATE BOARD

(Continued from Page One.)

tion to the board that since last spring Oregon's dairy commissioner has attempted no regulation of dairies that have to do with Portland's milk supply, and that he does not now consider himself as one having responsibility, and that other agencies, now figuring prominently in milk reform, have proven their inability to do more than make uncarried out announcements he will resume old time regulation and thus reduce high infant mortality. The letter as a whole reads:

Bailey's Letter.

"Portland, Oct. 15.—To the Honorable State Board of Health, in Convention Assembled—Gentlemen: I herewith return your valued communication of recent date without comment.

"I am surprised and pained to know that the condition of the dairies supplying our city with milk and cream is such as to cause sickness, and to learn of the higher death rate among children this summer, under the inspection of the city authorities, together with the authority now vested in your honorable body (authority which gives you full power to make such rules and regulations governing the sale of diseased animals and the products as in your judgment may seem necessary).

"With the authority and the efficient support of the city inspector, we should look for more healthful conditions and a lower death rate than under my inspection up to last March, when the city milk ordinance was passed.

"A year or more ago I requested your honorable secretary to accompany me on a tour of inspection that he might know the conditions as they existed at that time, and that I might have the benefit of his knowledge, wisdom and advice on this important matter. I recall with pardonable pride the high compliment he paid me at that time on the work I had done in the improvement of dairy conditions.

"These conditions seemed to be satisfactory to your body up to about a month ago. Prior to that time, and, in fact, since that time, I can recall not a single instance of your having notified me by phone or in person or in any other manner than conditions were other than satisfactory, nor does my letter file contain a single communication from you relative to unsatisfactory conditions. Your bulletins, which I receive from time to time, make no mention of the alarming conditions that you have so recently discovered.

Such a Pleasure.

"I have noted with pleasure the declaration from your honorable body that you will take immediate and decisive, or even drastic measures to eradicate all danger. I have noted with a similar degree of pleasure a similar declaration from our worthy city board of health, and with a similar degree of pleasure a similar declaration from our city chamber of commerce, and with no small amount of satisfaction to the rumor that the pure food committee of the Consumers' league of the state of Oregon is beginning to turn its attention to a possible solution of the matter.

"Now, in conclusion, I would suggest—if one in my humble position may be permitted to make a suggestion to you, the trusted custodians of our public health—that your honorable body get busy! A reasonable time will be given for this work. If nothing is done I shall conclude that it is an acknowledgement on your part of your inefficiency and incompetence to do the work (a fact already fairly well established in my mind and in the mind of the public, which has watched from day to day your repeated promise to act, and your failure to take any action), and I will then take it upon myself to resume the work of regulating the dairies and I hope and expect that conditions will improve and that the death rate will be reduced at least to what it was when the work was taken over by the city board of health under the city milk ordinance.

"Furthermore I wish to state that I have on file in my office the records of inspection of several hundred dairies in different parts of the state of Oregon, and that these records are open to any and all who care to examine them.

"Most respectfully submitted,

"J. W. BAILEY,

"Oregon Dairy and Food Commissioner."

Suggestions Not Needed.

"The dairies are dirty"—that was the compliment which Bailey refers to as my tribute to his work," said Dr. Yenney, state health officer, following the reading of Bailey's letter. Dr. Yenney continued:

"My full report of that inspection to the board of health is on file. To Bailey I made the following suggestions for the correction of evil conditions found: 'First, the manure should not be allowed to accumulate along the barns, but should be removed to a distance of 100 feet, as required by law; second, the cooling tanks and wash houses should not be connected with the stables; third, the milkers should be compelled to thoroughly wash their hands, should not contaminate the milk with their hands, and should wear clothes that are clean and not ordinary clothes that are used while working about the barns and with the cattle; fourth, all dairymen should be required to report to the state dairy and food commissioner any illness that occurs in cattle, and especially in case of enlarged glands or where there are lumps or tumors in the udder.

"That tour with the honorable commissioner was made in 1907. When I went to the same dairies in 1909, two years later, no single suggestion had been carried out, no single condition was bettered, but rather everything was worse. That is the improvement which Commissioner Bailey speaks of," Dr. Yenney concluded, a peculiar note as of restrained temper in his voice as he spoke.

Formal Demand on Bailey.

Expression was made before the state health board of the conviction entertained by the Consumers' league and other unofficial organizations active in the pure milk crusade, that Bailey's indifference and negligence should be met with activity; his defiance with authority. Also that a formal demand should be made upon the commissioner for the enlistment of full power, authority and influence of his office, of himself and his deputies, to be exclusively applied to the correction of evils in the milk supply until the necessity imposed by the present crisis was past. Further that the enforcement of the license law in all of its particulars be a keynote and initial service, and that they insist upon being supplied with information and data relating to local dairies as previously exacted.

This service should be demanded of Commissioner Bailey not for the purpose of making him the object of a more or less personal fight, but to work by and through him toward the goal cherished by all, namely, a supply of milk sufficiently pure as not to be poisonous for babies.

General Meeting.

The state board of health was notified that if tangible assurance was needed of the readiness to aid and the moral support extended by these unofficial organization, that a general meeting of committees from all to establish this fact and to outline plans of procedure, which would include them as active cooperators, should be called at once. Further if a manifestation that the people are back of the board should be deemed expedient, a mass meeting of citizens could be as quickly arranged.

To establish definitely what is the law, and to move with becoming dignity and effect, the decision of the board was that further action should be delayed until an adjourned meeting, soon to be held.

THE REIGN OF DAIRY LAW

Every dairy supplying Portland could be closed for failure to observe the license law which requires placarding milk wagons with inspection certificates. State Dairy and Food Commissioner Bailey has not enforced this law.

The duty of a special inspector appointed by the city council yesterday will be to forbid the sale of milk from unlicensed dairies or of milk proved by bacteriological count to be impure.

In order for dairymen to remain in business, the dairy commissioner will be compelled to inspect dairies and certify to their lawfulness, as he is the only officer given this authority by state law.

By appointing the special inspector, the city council indorses the clean milk crusade, recognizes the agencies active in it, furnishes means to compel Bailey to do his hitherto neglected duty or make himself a self-avowed and official lawbreaker.

The state board of health consults the law preliminary to making a formal demand upon Bailey for the enlistment of his office, self and assistants in regulating dairies.

TEN PERSONS INJURED

(Continued from Page One.)

hurled inkstands at each other's heads. Many duels are expected to be fought as a result of the meeting.

In the event of the overthrow of the present cabinet, "Butcher" General Weyler will probably be named as the new premier. He has been an active member of the liberal party.

FRANCE AND SPAIN APPROACH RUPTURE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Paris, Oct. 16.—An open rupture of the diplomatic relations between France and Spain is imminent, as the result of Spain's protest against the action of the authorities in certain cities of France, who ordered that public buildings be draped in crepe to honor the memory of Francisco Ferrer, who was executed in Fortress Montjuich at Barcelona Monday following his conviction on the charge of inciting riots.

NO CONFIRMATION OF ASSASSINATION

(United Press Leased Wire.)

London, Oct. 16.—No confirmation has been received here of the report that King Alfonso has been assassinated at Madrid. As no information has reached the Spanish embassy here to that effect, the report is not credited.

Over 20 pounds of dynamite were used "shivareeing" a Marshfield couple.

MADE VICTIM OF BRUTAL ASSAULT

(Continued from Page One.)

he vaulted over the back fence when they learned of his presence.

Harry Miller and Ashby who have been staying with him, reached home last night at about 11 o'clock. According to the story they tell Mrs. Kimball had sat up late to fix supper for them. She was going to bed at 3 o'clock and they were still dressed. Mrs. Kimball turned out the light in her bedroom, which is on the ground floor of the cottage and stepped over to the window to adjust the screen. As she was attempting to put it in place, she says a man whom she is certain she can identify as her former husband, Harry Squires, caught her by the throat and dragged her bodily through the window. He threw her down in the narrow space between the Kimball house and the one adjoining it immediately on the south, jumped on her and exclaimed, "I've got you now."

Young Miller and Ashby heard the commotion in the bedroom and heard Mrs. Kimball scream as she reached the ground. Miller grabbed a revolver and ran out by way of the front door, while Ashby made for the open bedroom window. They claim to have seen a man running from Mrs. Kimball, jump the fence between their yard and an adjoining one and make for the alley. Miller fired five shots after the running man but apparently missed him.

Neighborhood Aroused.

The neighborhood was aroused by the screams of Mrs. Kimball and by the revolver shots and while Miller and Ashby carried Mrs. Kimball into the house and sent for doctors, H. E. Kelly of 749 Michigan avenue, phoned for the police, reporting a "murder" in the vicinity. Patrolmen Robson and Mendorf hurried over in the police automobile but found no trace of the woman's assailant.

Constable Lou Wagner, who has been working on the case today, arrested Squires at noon, and took him to Mrs. Kimball's residence for identification. Squires spends a good deal of his time about the Country club race grounds at Rose City Park. Squires had a number of horses in the last meet at the Country club, owns an automobile and is reputed to be wealthy. He is about 50 years old, weighs 180 pounds and is about 5 feet 8 inches tall. His residence is given in the directory as 270 Twelfth street, where he formerly conducted a livery.

Squires and the present Mrs. Kimball were married 23 years ago and were divorced in La Grande, Or., 18 years ago. Although Mrs. Kimball claims that she recognized Squires as her assailant of this morning, the police believe there is something behind the story of the assault that has not been made public. They say they are at a loss to explain why Squires—if he is the man—should begin annoying his former wife after almost 20 years of separation from her.

Death Roll of the Northwest

John E. Showers.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Forest Grove, Or., Oct. 16.—Funeral services of John E. Showers, who died at his residence Wednesday morning, were held yesterday at the residence, Rev. Hiram Gould of the Methodist church officiating, with burial in Union cemetery.

Mr. Showers was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1829. He was married there to Miss Caroline Blank. He moved with his family to Iowa, where he lived eight years, coming to Forest Grove 30 years ago. He was a farmer by occupation, and had by frugality and industry acquired a competence, retiring from active labor several years ago. His first wife died a number of years ago, and he afterwards married Miss Emily Odell, who survives him. Mr. Showers was the father of three children, two of them being deceased, and one son, Charles Showers, living at Dawson, Alaska.

Lester D. Gray.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Albany, Or., Oct. 16.—Lester D. Grey died yesterday morning at the home of his father, Martin Grey, 1014 East Second street, of consumption. He leaves a father, mother and one sister, Miss Alice. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon from the residence at 2 o'clock.

BAKER CITIZENS HUNT FOR THIEVES

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Baker City, Or., Oct. 16.—As a result of the many robberies that have taken place here recently the town has been thoroughly patrolled for the last two nights by citizens sworn in as special officers. Some suspicious characters have been seen but no robberies have been reported. No less than a dozen houses have been entered during the past week and various articles of value taken, $30 being the largest and about the only amount of money obtained. In some instances the thieves would enter a home while the people were at the theatre and would light up the house, leaving the lights burning after their departure. The citizens are thoroughly aroused.

AT THE THEATRES

"The Sunny Side of Broadway."

A catchy title and a catchy show is "The Sunny Side of Broadway," which has made such a hit at the Baker all this week, and which will be seen for the last time tonight. Its pretty chorus and show girls and charming song numbers are the talk everywhere.

Don't Fail to See Pantages.

This is a live tip for the bill at Pantages this week is one of the best ever offered locally. The great Hungarian Hussar band, headed by Signor N. Schilzonyi, famed around the world as a composer and impersonator of musicians of old, is the topline feature.

The Portland to Open.

Monday evening marks the opening of the Sam S. and Lee Shubert (incorporated) new playhouse, the Portland, the finest show shop in the city. Out of 50 plays offered by the Messrs. Shubert for the opening attraction, George Fawcett, in "The Great John Ganton," was selected by Russell & Drew.

Help Along a Good Cause.

If you expect to see Donald Bowles in "The Prince Chap," at Baker theatre any night next week, try to make it Monday, and thereby assist the benefit fund for Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, who, on account of the severe illness of the former, are now in much need. Manager Baker has given the receipts of the Monday performance to them.

At the Lyric.

Today will be the last opportunity to witness the production of "The Flagship," which is being presented by the Athon stock company at the Lyric theatre. Today's matinee will be children's matinee, and each child attending the performance will receive a present. "When Her Soul Speaks" will be the next bill.

Patsy Doyle at Orpheum.

Patsy Doyle, the droll monologist, who is appearing at the Orpheum this week, has a most peculiar way of delivering his conversation that is all his own and that as much as anything else causes roars of laughter. He tells no old stories and is out of the ordinary run of entertainers.

Last Time Blanche Bates Tonight.

Tonight at 8:15 o'clock, at the Bungalow theatre, the last performance of America's famous emotional actress, Blanche Bates, supported by an excellent company of players, in the interesting drama, "The Fighting Hope."

"Three Twins" Tomorrow Night.

Beginning tomorrow night and continuing every night next week, the attraction at the Bungalow theatre will be the big musical comedy sensation, "Three Twins." Special price matinees will be given Wednesday and Saturday.

See Miss Fay.

Today and tomorrow are the only opportunities remaining to see Anna Eva Fay at the Grand. This woman is offering a remarkable specialty and has caused a sensation. Thousands of people have asked her written questions during her engagement and have received satisfactory answers.

ALIENISTS EXAMINE DR. G. K. BOYAJIAN

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 16.—Arrangements are being made to begin the second trial next week of Dr. G. K. Boyajian, the Armenian, who shot and killed his nephew, Harotoon Gostanian, last spring. The first trial ended in a disagreement of the jury. A commission of medical experts appointed by the court is now examining the accused man with a view to determining his sanity.

The killing of Gostanian occurred on April 30 last under circumstances of a most sensational character. The tragedy took place in a crowded courtroom, where Gastonian was being tried with his aunt, the physician's wife, on a statutory charge. Dr. Boyajian fired four shots at his nephew, three of which found their mark. The slayer told a remarkable story of his discovery of the alleged relations between his wife and nephew, whom he had brought from his home at Lynn, Mass., and was educating in a local medical college. Gostanian, who lived several hours after he had been shot, maintained to the last that he was innocent of the charges preferred against him.

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When a woman speaks of her silent secret suffering she trusts you. Millions have bestowed this mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Everywhere there are women who bear witness to the wonder-working, curing-power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—which saves the suffering sex from pain, and successfully grapples with woman's weaknesses and stubborn ills.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG IT MAKES SICK WOMEN WELL.

No woman's appeal was ever misdirected or her confidence misplaced when she wrote for advice, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.