

CORONER'S JURY FINDS LOVELAND'S WIFE NOT TO BLAME FOR DEATH

Woman Tells of Effort to
Pacify Husband and of Fa-
tal Scuffle Over Pistol.

The coroner's jury last evening exonerated Mrs. William A. Loveland from blame in connection with the death of her husband Wednesday evening at their home, 551 Third street, where he was shot by a pistol in the hands of the woman. The verdict stated the shooting was accidental, that the couple was suffering over possession of the pistol which was discharged and that the wife was not to blame.

Immediately upon the return of this verdict, Mrs. Loveland was free to go with her friends. The jury consisted of James A. Beckett, E. A. Kingdon, T. C. Bowen, M. E. Murphy, W. E. Beckett and G. W. Cowen. Mrs. Loveland was represented by Attorney W. A. Burke.

The testimony of witnesses was replete with accounts of trouble between the woman and her husband. The latter had repeatedly accused her of flirting with other men and it appeared from the testimony that this accusation was without foundation.

Detectives Hill and Ackerman told of going to the home when the shooting was reported to the police and of Mrs. Loveland's denial of the quarrel and struggle for the pistol.

Neighbor Gives Testimony.
Ray Barkhurst related the story the woman told him directly after the tragedy, which is the one the woman has maintained. Mrs. Barkhurst also repeated the story, as she, too, was told the story by Mrs. Loveland. The Barkhursts live near the Loveland home. Lucile Grathlean, an artist, living adjoining the Loveland home, told the jury of the Loveland domestic troubles which had extended over the last 14 months. She said Mrs. Loveland was "expressing a fear of her life, as the husband had made threats against her."

Ten days before the tragedy, testified Mrs. Grathlean, the son of Mrs. Loveland called her to the Loveland home, saying that his mother was dying. When the artist arrived, she related, Mrs. Loveland was sitting in a rocking chair, gasping and appeared unconscious. Near the window sat the husband, looking out but offering no help. Witness related the woman told her husband had knocked her down. Upon another occasion, witness said, she visited Mrs. Loveland who was ill in bed. At this time, Mrs. Loveland told of being kicked by her husband.

Mrs. Loveland Testifies.
Mrs. Loveland when called to the witness stand told of shopping with her husband Tuesday evening, getting the Thanksgiving dinner. As they walked down town, the woman said her husband accused her of flirting with men whom they passed on the street. When they returned home he was cross and angry. He was away from home a large part of that night. The next morning Mrs. Loveland asked him where he had been, to which he replied he was out of her business and a quarrel followed.

About 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, witness said, Loveland put on his hat and coat. She asked him where he was going and urged him to stay at home that evening.

"Let us celebrate it together," were her words. At this remark he became angry and grabbed her by the hair. Loveland asked her for the gun and started toward the bedroom. The woman knew the husband was in the bedroom and she followed him. Both reached the bed at the same time. He grabbed the pistol and waved it in the air.

Husband Tells Wife to Shoot.
"I would rather you kill me outright than beat me to death," was the money of the witness. "I've been a good woman to you, and don't see why you should treat me this way."

At this remark, Loveland hesitated, then handed the weapon to her and told her to shoot him. The woman refused, and attempted to argue about the disposal of the gun. Loveland put the weapon in her hand and told her to shoot him. She still attempted to put it out of sight, again he attempted to force it in her hand. It was in this scuffle that he was discharged, the bullet entering above the man's eye. At this point in the testimony, Mrs. Loveland lost control of herself and wept continuously.

One of the jurors said he had heard enough and the coroner brought the hearing to a close. The six men retired for a few minutes, then returned the verdict that set the woman free as far as the coroner's office is concerned.

**WITNESSES TESTIFY
CONCERN ADVERTISED
LAND IT DIDN'T OWN**

(Continued From Page One.)

ordered Reames to make an investigation of the matter.

Fulton Makes Statement.

Court had just opened when Fulton, with a copy of Friday night's Journal in his hand, arose and asked that the action be taken. He said that the welfare of the country depends upon the integrity of its courts, and that it was the privilege of every man to receive a fair trial in these courts.

In the trial of his cases, Fulton said, he had noticed a disposition on the

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part of one of the papers of the city to embroil him in every way possible. He had been the object of a series of attacks on the part of that paper, he said.

Judge Bean was visibly surprised when Fulton presented to him the paper with the article in question. After reading it closely, the court ordered the United States attorney to make an investigation of the matter and if necessary to file the person who had authorized it into court to show why they were not in contempt.

A newspaper, said Judge Bean, has no more right to make such a statement than an individual. He compared the publication of the article to the statement of any individual to a member of the jury, which he said would be an offense against the dignity of the court.

No Outside Aid Asked.
United States Attorney Reames then asked for the right to make a statement and said that in respect to Fulton's offer to file the affidavit himself, the attorney in contempt, the United States attorney had no right to file the affidavit, but he was authorized to take care of the matters of the office and asked no outside assistance to carry on the work.

It remained for A. R. Coombs Jr., county clerk and recorder of Baker county, C. E. Jones, Enterprise, recorder and clerk of Walla Walla county, to give the most damaging evidence of the day against the defendants, Conway and Richet.

Previously evidence had been introduced by the government showing that the Oregon Inland Development company had been advertising lands it claimed to own in Walla Walla, Baker and Union counties.

After testifying that he had made a careful examination of the records for the Oregon Inland Development company, he had been organized, or since 1909, Blyeu was asked by Reames if the development company owned, or had ever owned any lands in Walla Walla county.

"My records show that the Oregon Inland Development company does not own any lands there," was the answer.

Big Posters Shown.

The witness was shown one of the big advertising posters on which are pictures of agricultural scenes, most of which are labeled as "scenes on or near the lands of the defendant's company."

"I have seen some of these scenes on our end near Promis, Walla Walla county," said the witness, "and a picture of a 'cornfield near our land in Walla Walla county' were shown and Blyeu denied the existence of the scenes or the fact that the company had any lands in the county on which to take pictures."

Blyeu admitted on cross-examination by Fulton, however, that some corn was grown in Walla Walla county.

The advertising matter formerly introduced showed that the company made representations that its holdings consisted of nearly 40,000 acres.

R. W. Allen, superintendent of the joint government-state agricultural station at Hermiston, took the stand just before noon, and told land expert for the government.

Tracts Are Investigated.

In investigating lands around Elgin owned by the company, he said that he found some tracts to consist of 100 per cent timber, other parts consisting of timber, some land, and a picture of a "cornfield near our land in Walla Walla county," and a picture of a "cornfield near our land in Walla Walla county," were shown and Blyeu denied the existence of the scenes or the fact that the company had any lands in the county on which to take pictures.

Allen's testimony will take up the greater part of the Monday morning session. Assistant United States Attorney Johnson, who conducted the examination, said:

G. T. Lindsay, Independence, Mo.; J. G. Balderston, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Best, Mead, Wash.; Carter Ledford, Vancouver, Wash.; and John Cary, Sapulpa, Okla., testified as purchasers of contracts to the eastern Oregon lands.

B. Coombs Jr., clerk and recorder of Baker county, also denied the existence of any lands in Baker county owned by the Oregon Inland Development company. He said he had examined the records of the county very carefully and did not find that the company had ever owned any lands there.

It developed during the morning that the only lands in Baker county owned by the company, with the exception of those near Klamath Falls, were in Union county. E. H. Proctor, recorder of conveyances at La Grande, testified to the Oregon Inland Development company owning lands there aggregating altogether about 235,411 acres.

Most of the deeds to this land were secured after November 1, 1910, when the evidence shows the company switched from the sale of the Veason sections to the ones just described.

"Dear Speck," a friend of Conway's at Los Angeles, was given "inside" information on the situation with the company, according to one of the letters introduced yesterday by Fulton and identified by Miss O'Gara, the stenographer.

This letter stated that Conway was giving Speck "inside facts," not to be "peddled." Agents in the east had been told that the number of contracts already sold was close to 120,000, wrote Conway, but Speck was confident that the truth was that only 450 contracts had been sold.

Contracts were numbered from 500, said Miss O'Gara, and they were working at the rate of one letter a day, written on the numbers just above 1000.

William McMurray, passenger agent for the O. W. R. & N., furnished the company with a list of names of the people who visited the 1910 land show in Chicago, one of the letters to an agent stated.

"We cannot expect the railroad company to endorse our proposition, but we would like to get an endorsement by that company of our district," Conway wrote to one of the agents.

**PIONEER BUSINESS MAN
DIES AT AGE OF 74**

F. L. Posson, for many years one of the leaders of the Prohibition party in this state, died last night at his residence, 558 East Couch street, at the age of 74. Mr. Posson came to Oregon in 1892 from Bedford, Ill. He was several times a candidate for office on the Prohibition ticket, and had long been identified with the temperance movement. A veteran of the Civil war, he was prominent in G. A. R. circles.

He was a sign painter by profession, but during the early nineties was in the seed business.

Mr. Posson is survived by four children—Guy Posson of Los Angeles, Miss Lorena Posson and Mrs. Olive Holt of this city, and J. R. and W. F. Posson of Spokane.

Funeral services will be held from the family residence at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev. Delmer H. Trimble officiating. Interment will be made in Riverview cemetery.

End of Fiscal Year.
Tomorrow is the end of the fiscal year for the city of Portland and clerks and department heads are hard at work today making up annual reports and clearing away business for a brand new start Monday.

It is anticipated that the annual reports of various departments will be completed by the fifteenth of December.

PEVY SWINDLER TO DEVOTE YEAR'S TIME TO BREAKING ROCKS

W. Raymond, Who "Hired"
Men for Water Office, En-
ters Plea of Guilty.

One year on the rockpile was the sentence given Wheaton Raymond yesterday afternoon in the municipal court, where he was charged with hiring men to swindling men by hiring them as special agents and as employees of the water department. Raymond was paroled from the rockpile six months ago upon conviction for a similar offense.

Several weeks ago, Raymond began hiring teamsters, laborers and others to work for the city, always asking each man for a small loan or charging them a fee for the job. When the men appeared for work, the swindle became known. A search for the man began, but he was not arrested until Monday afternoon.

Not satisfied with hiring men to work for the city, Raymond posed as general field agent for Governor West and hired men as special agents. Samba Kinsman, a crippled man, gave him \$9 for such a job. S. D. Manz, a legless newsboy, gave him \$3.75 for a similar job.

**"PASS CURRENCY
BILL AT ONCE," IS
THE SLOKAN HERE**

(Continued From Page One.)

ter, for every business interest in the United States is affected. Wilson, lumber manufacturers—There is no question but that business is being affected by the pending legislation before congress.

E. L. Thompson, Hartman & Thompson bank—There is no doubt but that the country needs immediate relief. Time ought, however, to be taken to do the thing right. Some definite policy should be adopted rather than any old thing to push it through and get the question off our hands. I favor making haste slowly; let us do it right. There is merit on both sides, and both will have to concede points eventually. The sound financial experts say working to get a bill that will be for the good of the country. A sound currency basis is needed more than anything else in this country. The situation on the Pacific coast is not particularly unsettled. We are merely coming down to a sane level. We are learning how not to live extravagantly.

Robert H. Strong, manager of the Corbett Hotel, I think it is a case of going slow and getting a good bill. Congress should not try to cut off the dog's tail in two places.

Ellis F. Lawrence, architect—I know that building operations are being held up because of lack of settlement of the currency question.

Franklin T. Griffith, president Portland Railway, Light & Power company—I think it would be desirable to hasten action and pass the bill. There is so much uncertainty and suspense now that it is hurting the country.

W. D. Wheelwright, lumber exporter—The currency bill should be passed promptly. I think it is wrong to add it back by long debates between the two sides and I believe the Republic will come to their senses. I do believe in a complete bill, however, so that no details may be left open. Congress should go right ahead with it, yet I feel congress has done remarkably well in having passed the tariff bill and staying in session in the session with the currency proposition.

E. J. Jaeger, president of the Retail Merchants' association—It would give the public more confidence in currency affairs if the bill were passed. As it is, we know nothing of what the ultimate bill will be. If we could have the gist of it or some inkling of its probable contents business would be much more at ease.

R. L. Gilsen, president of the Taxpayers' league—Congress should take the bill and settle the currency question for all time.

Former United States Senator F. W. Mulkey—While I don't approve of some features of the currency bill as now constituted, I think it would settle business conditions immensely. If, however, in the main, it is legislation in the right direction.

J. C. Answorth, president United States National bank—Every word of the bill is sound, yet I think the New York bankers should be heard. If passed this winter it will be satisfactory. I am of the opinion legislation permitting increase of freight rates by the railroads is far more important as to its effect on business.

Former United States Senator John M. Gearin—I think it ought to be pushed right through.

Owen E. Overbeck of Overbeck & Cooke, brokers and bankers—I think the bill should be passed; it is 90 per cent good as it stands.

Harry Mitchell, Mitchell, Lewis & Slaver company—We certainly need something to inject elasticity into the currency of this country. I don't believe there is any crisis facing us at present but I do believe we should have something in case business conditions should tighten up.

R. L. Durham, president Merchants National Bank—I would like to see it passed without hanging fire so long. It would do away with the uncertainty now existing and I don't believe there is anything so radically wrong that it could not be remedied.

Edward Cookingham, vice president Ladd & Tilton Bank—I am strongly in favor of the passage of the currency bill but hope it will be in such form that it will be of permanent benefit to the country. As it stands at present it has many excellent features but it needs changing and strengthening in many respects.

Norman Lang—I think there is an urgent necessity for the passage of the currency bill as it passed the house.

W. D. Fenton, attorney—I am of the opinion that whatever currency legislation there is to be, should be enacted as soon as possible.

Bert E. Haney, attorney—I certainly think the bill should be passed immediately.

Thomas Mann, president Manufacturers' association—I think it should be passed as soon as possible.

Gay Lombard—Congress should act immediately. Of course we must have legislation along rational lines but there must be no more needless delay. We shall see no return of prosperity until a currency bill is passed.

Rich Folks to Run Store.
Oakland, Cal., Nov. 29.—To combat high food prices, a cooperative grocery syndicate has been formed by wealthy residents of exclusive Piedmont. Several millionaires are stockholders. The store will be called a "villa," and will open in about two months.

HOOD RIVER ORCHARD LAND COMPANY NOT TO SELL STOCK IN STATE

Corporation Inspector Vincent
Finds Much Alleged Wrong
With Properties of Concern.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Nov. 29.—Denouncing the alleged misrepresentations of the Hood River Orchard Land company, which has about 2300 acres of land at Ortley, Wasco county, of which 700 acres are set out to trees, Corporation Inspector S. B. Vincent made an unfavorable report on the company's operations to Corporation Commissioner Watson today. Commissioner Watson then refused to grant the company a permit to sell stock in the state.

"My investigation of the property was a great disappointment to me after a few days for the job. When the men appeared for work, the swindle became known. A search for the man began, but he was not arrested until Monday afternoon."

"Inquiry among some of the people who have contracted for commercial apple orchard tracts with this company revealed a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and already several suits have been filed by purchasers of the subdivision tracts against the company for alleged breach of contract and misrepresentation, it being alleged that portions of the land is what is known as 'scabby' land; that the soil, in some places, is extremely poor for orchard purposes; that in some places the top soil is but eight inches in depth, and that trees have been planted in soil of this depth, and that the land generally is rocky and unfit for cultivation."

"In addition to the above alleged causes for complaint, it is asserted that much of the company's land is heavily mortgaged, and that failure of the company to meet an interest date might result in foreclosure, to the possible detriment of some of the contracting purchasers."

"I do not believe any company doing business in this state has the right, morally or equitably, as the Hood River Orchard Land company has done in its operations, to represent some of its orchard tracts to be land of great value and possibilities. Such practices will, if permitted to continue, react to the detriment of those persons who are endeavoring legitimately to build up the orchard industry in this state."

**ARMY BEATS NAVY
BY SCORE OF 22-9
IN ANNUAL EVENT**

(Continued From Page One.)

Army supporters brought along a mule as a mascot and the midshipmen a goat. The two teams have engaged in 17 games. The navy has won nine games and the army seven. One resulted in a tie.

41,000 See the Game.
A raw and prevailed throughout the game. Forty-one thousand persons were present, including Secretary Daniels and Secretary Garrison. At 1:30 o'clock the cadet and midshipmen battalions marched to the field and executed several maneuvers. The navy boys were dressed in dark blue overcoats and wore yellow ribbons on their breasts.

The navy won the toss and defended the west goal. Hoge kicked off. The ball was returned and was kicked to the Navy's 37 yard line. The Navy finally got the ball, and Pritchard plunged through the Army line for 10 yards. Harrison then carried the ball to the Army's 30 yard line. Pitting went through for three yards but Harrison was unable to register a gain. Brown then placed kicked a goal for the Navy, from the 30 yard line.

Falling carried the kick off to the Navy's 36 yard line. He fumbled the ball, however, and it was recovered by the Army. Then the Navy was penalized twice for being offside. The Army executed a long forward pass. Benedict tossed it over the goal but Markoe missed the ball, and it was called back, the Navy getting the ball on its own 25 yard line. A punting duel followed, the period ending with the ball on the Navy's 20 yard line.

Goodwin Placekicks Goal.
Hobbs replaced Benedict in the Army's lineup. After the kickoff in the second period Pitting plunged through the Army line for three yards. Brown, however, was thrown for a loss and the Navy punted. The Army blocked the Hobbs punted. Merril falling on the ball on the Navy's ten yard line. Goodwin replaced Hobbs and immediately placekicked a goal from the 15 yard line.

The Navy kicked off but Pritchard

fumbled the ball and it went to the Navy on the Army's 25 yard line.

Merril Gets Touchdown.
Nicholls then plunged through the Army line for five yards and Brown placed kicked a goal from the Army's 27 yard line.

After the kick-off the Navy failed at a forward pass and the ball went to the Army on its own 37 yard line. The Army then smothered the Navy's kick and recovered the ball on the Navy's 47 yard line. Hobbs resumed play at full back. The Army gained eight yards by a forward pass. Blodgett replaced Perry. At the 30 yard line, Pritchard shot a forward pass to Merril, who scored a touchdown. Hobbs missed a goal.

Brown kicked off, Hoge returning the ball for 15 yards.

The second period ended with the score: Army 9, Navy 6.

At the end of the second period President Wilson, who throughout the first two periods sat in the Army stand, went to the Navy stands. He was escorted through the field by secret service men. He was met in the center of the field by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Brown Placekicks Goal.
Benedict resumed play in the third period. Hoge kicked off. Pitting returning the ball to the Army's 35 yard line. A punting duel followed, the Army finally getting the ball on its own 35 yard line. Markoe plunged through for five yards. Then Benedict punted. Nicholls returned the ball to the Army's 45 yard line. Ingram circled right end for eight yards and Nicholls plunged through for six yards. Brown then placekicked a goal from the Army's 40 yard line.

Hoge kicked off and an exchange of punts followed. Navy finally got the ball on its own 44 yard line. Nicholls punted to Pritchard on the Army's 45 yard line. Joutett was unable to register a gain. More punting followed. Nicholls kicked to Gilchrist, who returned it to the Navy's 47 yard line. Merril circled the Navy end for 40 yards and Joutett carried it across for a touchdown. McEwan kicked a goal just before the period ended.

The third period ended with the score: Army, 16, Navy, 9.

Merrill Scores Again.
The Army kicked off and Nicholls was downed on his own 49 yard line. Two line plunges failed and Nicholls punted. Hobbs leaped high in the air, grabbed the ball and ran 30 yards to the Navy's 30 yard line. Then Joutett broke through and carried the ball to the Navy's five yard line. The Army was penalized five yards for being offside. Pritchard executed a forward pass to Merril, who scored a touchdown. No attempt was made by the Army to kick a goal.

Mitchell relieved Nicholls. Hoge kicked off to Mitchell, who returned the pigskin to the 45 yard line. A drizzling rain started. Mitchell failed after two attempts to gain and then failed with a forward pass. The Army received the ball on its own 37 yard line. Hobbs and Brown exchanged punts, the Navy finally securing the ball. Mitchell tried a forward pass, but it was intercepted by the Army. Hobbs punted to Mitchell and the Army again intercepted a forward pass. Just before the end of the game, Quarterback Pritchard registered a gain of 15 yards.

Final score: Army, 22; Navy, 9.

**BANKS NEEDN'T FEAR
NEW CURRENCY LAW**

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)

Washington, Nov. 29.—A statement urging the banks of the country to rely upon the good intentions of the treasury department in extending aid wherever it is needed was issued last night by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

He said the department stood ready to aid the banks in complying with the new currency law when it is passed, and warned against restriction of credits through fear of the consequences of the law.

Secretary McAdoo said he did not presume to advise the banks but wanted them to know that the attitude of the treasury department was to be a helpful one.

**ORCHESTRA REHEARSAL
ON FRIDAY MORNING**

The next free rehearsal by the Portland Symphony orchestra will be given at the Hellig theatre instead of the Gipsy Smith auditorium. It will be held Friday morning and tickets of admission will be given to high school students and upper grade pupils, as the house accommodates only 2000.

Jail for Shark Tolman.
New York, Nov. 29.—The appellate court yesterday upheld a lower tribunal which sentenced D. E. Tolman, loan shark king, to six months' imprisonment for usury.

COLOMBIA'S CLAIMS BACKED BY SENATOR

Chamberlain Says He Will
Ask Congress to Make
Reparation for "Grab."

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)
Washington, Nov. 29.—Senator Chamberlain speaking at a luncheon to Latin-American diplomats yesterday said he believed the United States should make some adequate reparation to Colombia for its loss of territory when ex-President Roosevelt took the Panama canal zone away from it. Senator Chamberlain also spoke in favor of barring Orientals from the United States.

Both Senators Chamberlain and Lane were invited to the luncheon which was given by John Barrett, director of the Pan-American union but Senator Lane forgot to go.

Senator Chamberlain said today there was no resentment over his reference to the Japan and Colombia claims, and that he was congratulated by the Latin-American ministers present. He will make a statement to the senate at the first opportunity regarding the priority of the United States settling with Colombia for the Panama territory.

However, Senator Chamberlain's reference to "the countries to the west of us" in his talk on "America for Americans" caused the minister from Brazil, where Japanese are welcomed, to withdraw from Barrett's luncheon.

Funeral of A. H. Stone Monday.
Arrangements have been made to hold the funeral of Albert H. Stone, drowned last Thursday in the Willamette river, Monday afternoon from the First Evangelical church, East Sixth and Clay streets. Stone was drowned when the motor boat Wolff IV capsized near the Portland Flouring Mills Thursday.

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Under Auspices of
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MOST POPULAR
CABARET
IN THE
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THE RATHSKELLER
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Reserve Your Christmas Dinner
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PERMANENT GUESTS SOLICITED—SPECIAL RATES—ONE
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day forenoon, and his body was recovered yesterday afternoon by City Grappler Hugh Brady, John E. Wolf, owner of the boat, and Orth Mathiot, the pilot, were saved.

AMUSEMENTS

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