OLSON AND MOSER RESENT CRITICISM OF WOMEN'S MEETING

Umbrage Taken at Charges of "Inner Circle" of Parent-Teacher Organization.

NON-SUPPORT LAW ISSUE

Deny Any Attempt to Pass Amendments Which Would Tend to Nullify the Oregon Law.

Senator Gus Moser and Representative Conrad P. Olson have taken umbrage at the article printed in Wednesday's Journal concerning their connection with the passage of the 1915 amendment to the nonsupport statute, which amendment virtually nullifies the force and effect of the law. In explanation of their attitude regarding the amendment Mr. Olson and Senator Moser make the statements following, in which Mr. Olson tells of his connection with the legislation, while Senator Moser "passes the buck" to Senator George M. McBride, chairman of the revision of laws committee of the senate. Mr. Olson says:

"In Wednesday's Journal considerable prominence was given to a notice in connection with the nonsupport law amendment of the last legislature, and action supposed to be taken thereon by parent-teachers' inner circle.

Bill Is Considered.

"In the session of 1913 I introduced the nonsupport law, and the purpose of it and the wording on the face of it, is to make it a felony for a man to fail to support his wife and children.

"There is not a word in the bill in regard to ex-wives, or in regard to alimony conditions, neither in the title nor in the body of the bill, and the entire argument that was used in passing the bill through the 1913 session largely through my personal efforts, was to apply to wedlock conditions.

"It was not the intention to have this bill cover, or supercede, or in some cases absolutely nullify the decisions of our circuit judges in divorce cases, but the bill was not sufficiently safeguarded, and after its passage it was taken advantage of to apply to conditions after divorce, and the complaint was made in the last session from several sections of the state in regard to the methods of enforcement used under the cover of this law.

Amendment Is Introduced.

"Senator Hollis of Washington county introduced the amendment which only changes this law to the effect that when the custody of children shall be given to the ex-wife, this law shall not apply. In those cases the decree of the court providing for support, or in lieu thereof, making some adjustment of the property to the wife, which takes care of that matter, furnishes the protection.

"If a man fails to carry out the decree of the court he can be cited for contempt and thrown into jail.

"This article states that the bill was passed upon by the judiciary committee of the senate, headed by Senator Moser, and put through the senate by him, after a hard 'fight.' The records show that the bill never was in Senator Moser's committee at any time; that it was reported out from the revision of laws committee, headed by George McBride of Multnomah county, and that in the so-called fight in the senate, the bill received two negative votes, Dimick of Clackamas and Cusick of Linn. Every member of the delegation from Multnomah county in the senate voted for the bill.

Progress of Bill Stated.

"It is stated, also, in the article, that the bill was reported out of the house judiciary committee on the last day of the session without a formal meeting of the judiciary committee.

"The records show that the bill was reported out of the judiciary committee the day before the last day of the session. This judiciary committee of the house consisted of myself as chairman, William G. Hare of Washington county, T. B. Handley of Tillamook, Vernon Forbes of Bend, Christian Schuebel of Clackamas and Plowden Stott of Multnomah.

"My records show that this bill was considered at a regular meeting of the judiciary committee held on the nineteenth day of February, without any minority report thereon, and that the motion for adoption of the report of the committee in the house to place the matter upon third reading was made on the nineteenth day of February by Mr. Hare of Washington county. The bill came up for passage on the twentieth of February, the last day of the session, and in the house it received but 12 negative votes. Nine of the 13 representatives from Multnomah voted for this bill. Of the remaining four, one was absent.

"I think if the people of this county realized that if the old bill with its enforcement were known to exist throughout the United States on our statute books, we would out-Reno Reno in its palmiest days, and the taxpayers of Multnomah county and the state of Oregon could cheerfully dig for thousands and thousands of dollars to pay the expenses of deputy sheriffs and constables going around the United States bringing divorced husbands to this state to rest in our jails and penitentiaries at the expense of the taxpayers.

No Apologies to Make.

"I wish to add that at no time has anyone interviewed me about this bill, nor has any request come from the Parent-Teacher association, or any of its committees, for information, that would be cheerfully furnished. I have no apologies to make for my vote upon this bill. I took no activity in it other than to record my vote, and the non-support law in its present still effective form is my bill, passed through the 1913 legislature largely through my efforts."

Moser Makes Statement.

Senator Moser, in his statement, covers practically the same ground covered by Mr. Olson. The principal points made by Senator Moser are that the amendment was not introduced during "the early days of February," but upon February 10; that he and Mr. Olson were not specifically criticised by the Parent-Teacher association; that the bill was sent to Senator McBride's committee rather than his own; that it was not read in the house the first and second time on the last day of the session, but on the next to the last day, and that for these reasons there can be no special occasion for the good women of the Parent-Teacher association to hop upon him.

The fact remains that the legislature of 1913 made it a felony for a father to allow his children to suffer through his non-support. The legislature of 1915, by the Hollis amendment, nullified the law, so far as the control of divorced husbands is concerned. The fact remains that Senator Moser, who is a lawyer and undoubtedly knew the effect of the amendment, supported the bill. The fact also remains that the amendment was considered by the Portland council of the Parent-Teacher association and that the membership of that organization consider the amendment to be most vicious in its effect, and those who supported it derelict in their duty.

Could Escape Law.

It is also a fact that all a divorced man, whose children have been given into the custody of the mother, need do to escape the penalty of the non-support statute as amended, is to go across the river to Vancouver and defy the courts of Oregon to enforce the terms of their divorce decrees.

At least two members of the house judiciary committee, of which Mr. Olson was chairman, say that no meetings of the committee were held during the last two days of the session of 1915, at which the Hollis amendment was considered, and that the first they knew of the measure was when it was pointed out to them in the 1915 session laws. Mr. Olson, who in his statement claims parentage of the non-support act of 1913, and who says he has no apologies to offer for his support of the Hollis amendment, when he reported that amendment favorably and thus secured its passage by the house, emasculated his own child. The amendment took from around the dependent children of divorced men the protection of the law and left the courts powerless to force worthless fathers to support their dependent offspring.

Mr. Moser says:

What Amendment Provides.

"In Wednesday's issue of The Journal you published an article concerning Senate Bill No. 243 of the 1915 session of the Oregon legislature, which is an amendment of the act of 1913 which makes it a felony for a person to fail or neglect to support his wife or children. The amendment provides that when a decree of divorce between husband and wife has been, or shall be granted, by any competent court, and the custody of the child, or children, the issue of such marriage, has been given by the court to either party to the suit, that the provisions of the act shall not apply to the other party to such suit. The reasons for this amendment, as given by the author, and by the chairman of the committee of the senate which had the bill under consideration, were that when a circuit court has had jurisdiction of the parties and granted a decree of divorce, it has the power to provide in such decree that the father of the children shall contribute monthly sums for the support of the children, and if such father fails to do so, and is in fact able to make the payments, he may be committed to jail by such circuit court for contempt, until the amount is paid. It was based upon this explanation that the senate almost to a unit voted for this bill.

Bill Did Not Slumber.

"Senator Moser, the writer and Representative Olson were not specially criticised by the Parent-Teacher association of Multnomah county, any more than any other member of the legislature voting for the bill.

"The bill was not introduced by Senator Hollis in the first days of February, and did not slumber in the judiciary committee, of which I was chairman, until the last day of the session.

"The bill was never in the judiciary committee, and was never reported on favorably by me as chairman thereof.

"It did not go through a first and second reading in the house on the last day of the session, but was read the first and second time at the morning session of Friday, February 19, and about 48 hours before the legislature adjourned, and was reported favorably by the unanimous vote of the judiciary committee on the afternoon of the same day, and was therefore on the house calendar for consideration during all of the day on Saturday and Saturday night, the concluding day of the session.

"Since the publication of this article one of the active members of the Parent-Teacher association, and one of the committee who has had this matter under investigation, voluntarily called me on the phone and informed me that no particular member of the legislature was designated in the report of that committee, or in the action of the association, and that the report merely contained the names of those who voted for and against the bill; that neither the name of Representative Olson nor myself was mentioned or discussed in particular, any more than the name of anyone else, and that they were not advised as to what committee, or chairman of committees, had in fact had the bill under consideration.

Read Second Time.

"The bill was not introduced by Senator Hollis in the early days of February, and allowed to slumber in the judiciary committee, of which I was chairman, until the last day of the session, but it was introduced on the 10th day of February and read the first time; it was read the second time on February 11, and referred to the committee on revision of laws, of which Senator George M. McBride was chairman; two days later, on February 13, said committee, through its chairman, made a favorable report, and the bill went on the calendar; on February 16 it was re-referred to the committee on revision of laws on motion of Senator Dimick, because there was a defect, in that section 1 of the act failed to read as an amendment, and on February 17 the revision of laws committee, through its chairman, Senator McBride, again reported the bill favorably with the correction referred to; on February 18 the bill came up for final passage in the regular order, and received the votes of 28 senators, including Miss Clarke, the lady senator from Douglas county; and only two senators, Cusick and Dimick, voted against it.

"The senate and house journals further show that the bill was received by the house on February 18; that it was read the first and second times on the morning of February 19 and referred to the committee on judiciary, that on the afternoon of February 19 the house judiciary committee unanimously reported in favor of its passage, and that the report was adopted on motion of Senator Hare, a member of said committee.

Forty-two Votes for Affirmative.

"The bill in question was never at any time considered by or in the hands of the judiciary committee of the senate, of which I was chairman, and hence it can be readily seen that there would be no special occasion for the good women of the Parent-Teacher association to hop upon me as chairman of said committee for having either purposely or carelessly permitted the passage of this bill, and the ladies of the Parent-Teacher association advise me nothing of the kind took place.

"In the house the bill was passed with 42 affirmative votes, six members being absent and 12 members having voted against it, and all this took place after the bill had been on the calendar with a favorable report of the house judiciary committee for more than 24 hours."

Suffrage Lobby Is Planned at Capital

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Makes Announcement; Congressmen Opposed to Suffrage Are Played by Author.

New York, Feb. 25.—(I. N. S.)—How to wrest the vote from congress was the subject of a conference of the woman suffrage party yesterday.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, declared that women would conduct a lobby at Washington to gain support for their cause.

"We would have won the last campaign if every woman had done her part, instead of running off to the seashore, the mountains, or going to bridge parties and on automobile rides," she said.

Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, author of "Are Women People?" and numerous caustic Valentines sent to congressmen opposed to suffrage, said:

"The foes of suffrage in congress voted against suffrage 'to protect the sanctity of the home,' and then turned around and voted against restrictions on child labor. Out of 44 congressmen who voted against the bill restricting child labor, 43 were opposed to suffrage for various eloquent and flowery reasons.

"The very men who did not hesitate a minute to vote $600,000 to the bureau of bugs tried to kill a bill appropriating $29,000 to the child welfare bureau. The bureau simply aimed to give children as much protection as the plants and lobsters receive."

Oakland Jitney Men Give Police Trouble

Wholesale Arrests and Demand for Jury Trials Promise to Clog Police Court for Some Time.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 25.—(P. N. S.)—Unable to stop the Oakland Pleasure club operating its jitneys in Oakland by making wholesale arrests, Chief of Police Woods will confer with Prosecuting Attorney Decoto on the matter of seizing the automobiles as evidence in order to put them out of business.

Chief Woods' men have arrested 110 drivers. Several have been arrested two and three times. As soon as they were brought into the police station, Business Agent McCaskie put up $25 bail for each and sent him back on the run.

Seven drivers were arraigned in the police court this morning, although there were 65 on the calendar. In each case the defendants pleaded not guilty and asked for a jury trial, and these were set for a period covering from March 1 to April 15.

According to Prosecuting Attorney Decoto, it will require five months to try 45 cases before juries, and if the present rate of arrests keeps up much longer, the police courts will be effectually clogged.

Chief of Police Woods declared the action of the Pleasure club members to be an outrage.

"This thing is a travesty," said Woods. "It cannot go on."

SENATOR STONE TELLS PRESIDENT HE WILL SUPPORT TO THE LIMIT

Would Do Everything Possible to Avoid Getting Into the Great Conflict.

COOLNESS IS HIS ADVICE

Striving to Prevent Anything Being Done That Would Embarrass the Diplomatic Negotiations.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senator W. J. Stone's letter to the president is as follows:

"Dear Mr. President: Since Senator Kern, Mr. Flood and I talked with you on Monday evening, I am more troubled than I have been for many a day. I have not felt authorized to repeat our conversation, but I have attempted, in response to numerous inquiries from my colleagues, to state to them, within the confidence that they should observe, my general understanding of your attitude.

Stone Gives His Version.

"I have stated my understanding of your attitude to be substantially as follows:

"That while you would deeply regret the rejection by Great Britain of Mr. Lansing's proposal for the disarmament of merchant vessels of the allies with the understanding that Germany and her allies would not fire upon a merchant ship if she hauled to when summoned, not attempting to escape, and that the German warships would only exercise the admitted right of visitation and capture, and would not destroy the captured ship except when reasonably assured of the safety of passengers and crew, you were of the opinion that if Great Britain and her allies rejected the proposal and insisted upon arming her merchant ships she would be within her rights under international law. Also that you would feel disposed to allow armed vessels to be cleared from our ports; also that you are not favorably disposed to the idea of this government's taking any definite steps toward preventing American citizens from embarking upon armed merchant vessels. Furthermore, that you would consider it your duty, if a German warship should fire upon an armed vessel of the enemy upon which American citizens were passengers, to hold Germany to strict account.

Coolness Is Advised.

"Numerous members of the senate and house have called to discuss this subject with me. I have felt that the members of the two houses who are to deal with this grave question were entitled to know the situation we are confronting as I understand it to be. I think I should say to you that the members of both houses fell deeply concerned and disturbed by what they read and hear. I have heard of some talk to the effect that some are saying that after all it may be possible that the program of preparedness, so called, has some relation to just such a situation as we are now called upon to meet. I have counselled all who have talked with me to keep cool; that this whole business is still the subject of diplomacy and that you are striving to the utmost to bring about some peaceable adjustment and that in the meanwhile congress should be careful not to 'ball up' a diplomatic situation by any kind of hasty and ill-advised action.

"However, the situation in congress is such as to excite a sense of deep concern in the minds of careful and thoughtful men. I have felt that it is due to you to say this much.

Would Keep Out of War.

"I think you understand my personal attitude with respect to this subject. As much and as deeply as I would hate radically to disagree with you, I find it difficult for my sense of duty and responsibility to consent to plunge this nation into the vortex of this world-war because of the unreasonable obstinacy of any of the powers upon the one hand, or, on the other hand, of foolhardiness, amounting to a sort of moral treason against the republic, of our people recklessly risking their lives on armed belligerent ships. I cannot escape the conviction that such would be so monstrous as to be indefensible.

"I want to be with you and to stand by you and I mean to do so up to the last limit; and I want to talk with you and Secretary Lansing with the utmost frankness—to confer with you and have your judgment and counsel—and I want to be kept advised as to the course of events, as it seems to me, as I am entitled to be. In the meantime, I am striving to prevent anything being done by any senator or member calculated to embarrass your diplomatic negotiations. Up to the last you should be left free to act diplomatically as you think for the best to settle the questions involved. I need hardly say that my wish is to help, not to hinder you.

"With the highest regard and most sympathetic consideration, I have the honor, Mr. President, to be, sincerely yours,

WILLIAM J. STONE."

CABINET BACKS THE PRESIDENT; HOUSE IS HELD IN CHECK

(Continued From Page One.)

said they had promised the president their utmost support in preventing summary action on the part of the house.

Upon reaching his office at the capitol, Speaker Clark elaborated his previous statement, saying:

"There is a rumor that the Germans will postpone operation of their decree to the middle of March or the first of April. I am just guessing at this; but if it is true, it will give more time for consideration. If they postpone it, I think the whole matter, as far as the house is concerned, will remain in statu quo.

House Would Vote Warning.

"The sum and substance of the conference, outside of explaining the temper of the house and much arguing on both sides, is that the situation is fully set out in the two letters. We explained how the house feels. We told the president that a warning would carry in the house by two to one if it came to a vote. Some say it would carry by three to one.

"There was a great deal of talk about international law and precedent which it is not necessary to repeat. President Wilson stands on his letter to Senator Stone, as I see it. The warning resolution will not come up today. Someone might try to obtain unanimous consent; but, of course, there would be numerous objections.

Flood Is Hopeful.

Majority Leader Kitchin said that matters remained in statu quo, and that he preferred to let Speaker Clark talk of the meeting.

Chairman Flood, like Speaker Clark, said he had heard "rumors" that operation of the decree would be postponed.

"The situation is hopeful," he said. "I am sure there will be no action in the house today."

The state department said, however, that it had received nothing to justify rumors of a postponement. Secretary of State Lansing went to the White House for a 10 minute talk with the president in advance of the cabinet meeting.

Cabinet Behind Wilson.

After a two hour session, the cabinet declared itself solidly behind the president, and resolved not to close the Lusitania case while the armed merchantman decree threatens to invalidate the previous Lusitania pledges.

While excitement marked government departments affected by the situation, the senate was kept from breaking into a public discussion by reason of an executive session over the confirmation of Henry P. Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico.

After the White House session, a compromise movement developed in congress in favor of passage of a resolution to prescribe the maximum calibre of defensive armament for ships, and a warning to Americans not to travel on ships carrying an excessive armament.

Those back of the compromise plan believe that the president may be influenced to approve this plan, which has considerable support.

The "rumor" of German postponement of its decree apparently was based on Ambassador Bernstorff's recent suggestion that Germany might delay its operation. Chairman Flood said the president had told the conferees of this suggestion. There has been no further suggestion of such postponement, however, and no request from the United States that Germany take this step.

Chairman Stone, of the senate foreign committee, was skeptical about the rumor.

"I can't discuss every idle report," he said. "I heard the rumor yesterday, but I was unable to learn the source of it; and there was certainly nothing in it upon which we can rely."

Publicity Held Unfortunate.

President Wilson expressed to his callers today his displeasure at publicity given to the differences between himself and congress, as he held this to be irritating and capable of such misinterpretation by Germany that she would be the less willing to make concessions.

Representative Bailey today circulated in the house a telegram from former Secretary of State Bryan endorsing the warning idea and saying:

"If congress has the right to declare war, it certainly has the right to promote peace by restraining citizens from taking unnecessary risks."

Bryan will be here March 4 for a peace address and will remain until March 6, but his friends say he will take no active part in the fight for a warning.

Lodge Supports President.

Supplemental statements about the alleged secret British orders to attack submarines were received from Berlin today. The state department will try to establish their authenticity, and if they are as Berlin represents, they may have a material bearing upon this government's future position toward armed ships.

"I believe it would proclaim us to the world as cowards to tell our citizens that they must not exercise their rights to travel on armed vessels, and that, if they do so, we will not protect them," said Senator Lodge, Republican, in a statement upholding the president.

More Than Hundred Graduate Tonight

Certificates to Be Issued Those Finishing Teachers' Training Course at Baptist Educational Institute.

More than 100 men and women will be given certificates of graduation tonight from the Willamette Baptist Educational institute, which will close its sessions today. These certificates will be given to those who have completed the work in the teachers' training course.

Commencement exercises and the awarding of certificates will be held at the White Temple from 7 to 8:30 o'clock tonight. At 8:30 Dr. W. B. Hinson will deliver the closing address.

The regular institute program is being carried out this afternoon. The high water mark for attendance was reached yesterday when 401 men and women were in the institute classes.

Last night addresses were given by Dr. S. Zane Batten and Dr. Hinson.

REVISED ORDINANCE FOR MEAT INSPECTION IS EXPECTED TO PASS

Little Objection Heard This Morning When Measure Is Given Two Readings.

GOVERNMENT FOLLOWED

Carcasses Inspected by Federal Officials Exempted—Local Regulations Are Made.

Few objections to the provisions of the proposed revised meat inspection ordinance were heard this morning when the ordinance was given first and second readings by the council. It is thought that with a few changes, the measure will be adopted.

The regulations follow those of the federal government for the inspection of meat. The measure, however, exempts meat inspected by the government as long as the federal regulations remain the same as at present.

The measure also provides for central inspection booths for the inspection of all animals killed at slaughterhouses within one mile of the city, where less than five a week are slaughtered, and for the inspection of all animals shipped to Portland from outside points.

Inspectors Must Be Present.

In the case of animals slaughtered at places within the one-mile limit, where more than five are killed in a week, inspectors are to be present at the slaughtering.

Under the ordinance, no meat shall be offered for sale which has not been marked "inspected and passed." Meat in any way unfit for food is barred.

The measure permits the owners or agents to appeal from the decision of the meat inspectors to the health officer and then to the council if necessary. It also authorizes the appointment of one chief inspector at a salary of $150 a month and two deputies at a salary of $125 a month each.

Commission Men Approve.

Chris Bell, attorney for commission men, declared that the meat dealers and commission men are in favor of fair meat inspection.

W. L. Brewster, formerly city commissioner, who prepared the former meat ordinance, also appeared before the council, as did a delegation of women from the Consumers' league.

BUILDING PERMIT HELD UP

The right of the Inman-Poulsen Lumber company to rebuild parts of its plant, recently burned, on portions of Grand avenue and other streets near Division, has been raised in the city council.

The company is seeking a permit from the building bureau to reconstruct parts of its plant. The permit has been held up pending an investigation of the company's right to use the streets.

The matter was referred to City Attorney La Roche for investigation.

Police Raid House; Women Are Arrested

After he had been arrested in an intoxicated condition, John Quick, a sailor, led Patrolmen Nelson, Schulpius, Powell and Russell to the rooming house conducted by Hortense Delshorne, 244 Couch street, and said that he had procured the liquor there. The police raided the place and seized 111 quarts of wine and a quart of cordial. The woman was arrested on a charge of violating the prohibition law, and Helen Moore and Maude Love were arrested on vagrancy charges.

Held in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—(P. N. S.)—Jim Lim, a Suey On tong man, is held in the city prison today on suspicion of being one of the assassins of Henry Chow Chong, a Suey Sing tong man, and Peter Molinowitch, a white man, who were killed at Jackson and Kearny streets on the night of February 11 in a tong war.

Ideal Weather at Beach

Visit Clatsop Beach, Gearhart and Seaside. Hotels receiving guests, fear the ruin wrought by storm king and waves on Tillamook Head. Daily morning train 8:10; Saturday evening express, 6:15. Round trip, $4 daily, $5 Saturday to Monday. Observation parlor cars. Tickets, Fifth and Stark. Broadway 920.

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286½ Wash. St., Bet. 4th and 5th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

A thoroughly experienced high grade salesman wants a good inside man with executive ability, (preferably one mechanically inclined), to join him in buying the controlling interest in an old established business; the plant is the best of its kind on the Pacific coast; the goods manufactured are staple and bear an excellent reputation of long standing and are usually given the preference by dealers who know; the present volume of business can be greatly increased every year by the right methods; a man who can fit in properly will be allowed a good salary, which with the profits on the investment should surely amount to $3600 per year and very probably $5000; if you have $3000 cash and mean business, come and see for yourself; references exchanged. Box O-583, Journal.

New Arrivals in Portland Should First Find Their Ways to Hotel Cornelius

RATES $1 A DAY AND UP.

C. W. Cornelius, President. H. H. Fletcher, Manager. Park and Alder, Portland, Or.

FACTS

A road means a highway that can be traveled over with reasonable convenience and reasonable effort by ordinary vehicles. A road to be a road worthy of the name must be constructed and maintained so that it will at all times satisfactorily and economically bear the traffic which passes over it. A road so constructed, like beauty, is a joy forever if hard surfaced with

BITULITHIC

Warren Brothers Company, Journal Bldg., Portland, Or.

PORTLAND GETS IT?

An Innovation in Ladies' Footwear—New Spring Boots and High-Grade, Classy Pumps

Those Latest High Cut Boots That Are All the Rage and the New White Shoes and White Pumps That Have Taken the East by Storm—Gypsy Boots, Swell Colonials and Nobby New Mary Janes.

The Royal Shoe Company, formerly of Morrison street, will open at 148 Fourth street, near Morrison, a ladies' Specialty shoe store, where you can get all styles and all sizes of ladies' shoes for $2.50 a pair. Ladies' shoes that were formerly sold by the Royal Shoe Company for $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 will all be sold for $2.50. No more; no less. The same price for everybody the whole year around. All the new novelty ladies' shoes and pumps in all styles of leathers will always be sold here as soon as the new styles come out from the East, and, ladies, you can always take your pick of the nobby styles at the price of $2.50 a pair for any ladies' shoes in the house.

COLUMBIA

The Theatre Beautiful—Sixth at Washington

Bessie Barriscale

Lewis Stone Walter Edwards

in the big feature of the week—the play of unusual dramatic force

Honor's Altar

A Triangle production—showing the inner life of some of America's newly rich.

No Expense Has Been Spared in Following Details—Beautiful Gowns and Sumptuous Settings Mark This Big Play.

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When Lovers Won a comedy that puts you in high spirits.

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ICE HOCKEY TONIGHT

PORTLAND vs. SEATTLE

Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00; Box Seats $1.25

SEAT SALE NOW ON AT—
Portland Ice Hippodrome, 21st and Marshall
Huntley Drug Store, 4th and Washington
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Seats ordered and not paid for will not be held after 7:30 the night of the game.

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