OREGON CHAPTER OF D. A. R. TO OPEN SESSIONS FRIDAY

Election and Introduction of Officers Will Take Place on Saturday Afternoon.

COMMITTEES WILL REPORT

Three New Chapters, Coos Bay, Umatilla and Umpqua, Are to Be Introduced.

The annual state conference of the Oregon chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, convenes Friday morning at 10 o'clock at Hotel Benson, the state regent, Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, presiding.

Following is the program:

Friday, 10 o'Clock

Enrollment of delegates and registration of visitors.

Conference called to order by Mrs. Patterson.

"Star Spangled Banner," led by Mrs. Fletcher Linn.

Pledge to the flag.

Invocation, Miss Anne M. Lang, state chaplain.

Address of welcome, Mrs. S. L. Albaugh, regent, Willamette chapter.

Response, Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, state vice regent.

Minutes of fourth annual conference.

"April Song" (Newton), "The Bluebird" (Glen), Mrs. Fletcher Linn; Mrs. John F. Beaumont, accompanist.

Introduction of new chapters: Mrs. Fluella Turner Dindinger, Coos Bay chapter; Mrs. Mary Lothrop Lane, Umatilla chapter; Mrs. W. A. Smick, Umpqua chapter.

Report of credential committee with roll call.

2 o'Clock

"My Own United States (Edwards), Mrs. Frank E. Deem.

Daughters of the American Revolution: Patriots, Mayor George L. Baker.

Reading of minutes.

Reports of state officers: Regent, Mrs. Isaac L. Patterson; vice regent, Mrs. F. M. Wilkins; recording secretary pro tem, Mrs. Hubert Ferris; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. C. Clark; treasurer, Mrs. W. E. Pearson; historian, Mrs. J. Thorburn Ross; auditor, Mrs. Ralph Y. Morrison; consulting registrar, Mrs. John Porter Gibson.

"Expectancy" (La Forge), "Ecstasy" (Rummel), Mrs. Deem.

The Grave of a Real Daughter, Miss Anne M. Lang, granddaughter.

Reports of chapter regents: Multnomah, Mrs. John A. Keating; Willamette, Mrs. S. L. Albaugh; Linn, Mrs. Willard L. Marks; Oregon Lewis and Clark, Mrs. Bruce Linville Bogart; Chemeketa, Mrs. James G. Heltzel; Sarah Childress Polk, Mrs. Joseph E. Sibley; Quenet, Mrs. C. J. Crandall; Coos Bay, Mrs. George Dindinger; Umatilla, Mrs. Mary Lothrop Lane; Umpqua, Mrs. W. A. Smick.

Report of nominating committee.

Reports of state committees: Special legislative Mrs. C. S. Jackson; American citizenship education, Mrs. Julia Hays; chapter extension, Mrs. R. S. Stearns; special committee woman's building, Mrs. C. A. Johns; reciprocity, Miss Lillian G. Applegate; patriotic education, Mrs. S. L. Albaugh; old trails, Mrs. C. S. Jackson; real daughters, Mrs. James K. Weatherford; preservation of historic spots, Mrs. C. J. Crandall; preservation of the flag, Mrs. A. H. Breyman; conservation, Mrs. Joseph E. Sibley; magazine, Mrs. George M. Post; children of the American Revolution, Mrs. William D. Scott; international relations, Mrs. William A. Evans.

Eight o'Clock

Call to the colors, Private Willard C. Smith, 318th engineers.

First prayer in congress, Miss Anne M. Lang.

"Star-Spangled Manner," accompanied by George Jeffery's orchestra.

Pledge to the flag.

Report of Red Cross committee, Mrs. George M. Reed.

Report of civilian relief, Mrs. C. S. Jackson.

Selection by orchestra.

Guest of honor, Colonel R. C. Moore, 318th engineers, Vancouver barracks.

"Onward, Christian Soldiers," accompanied by the orchestra.

Rollcall of soldier and sailor sons of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Oregon.

Prayer for these sons, Rt. Rev. David Sylvester Tuttle, bishop of Missouri.

Address, Major R. E. McCammon, signal corps U. S. army.

"America."

Taps, Private Willard C. Smith.

Informal reception.

Saturday, 9:30 o'Clock

"The Marseillaise," Miss Metta C. Brown.

New business.

Vote on amendments.

"The Swallows" (Cowen), "Twilight" (Glen), Miss Metta C. Brown.

Unfinished business.

12:30 o'Clock

Conference luncheon.

2 o'Clock

"America."

"Haymaking" (Needham), Miss Doris Bagley; Miss May Van Dyke, accompanist.

Election of officers.

Introduction of officers.

Reading, "The Honors of War" (Maurice A. Thompson), Mrs. Edna May Bush.

Reading of minutes.

W. S. S. ! !

War Savings workers in the Portland public schools, under the direction of Sam C. Bratton, chairman of the school committee, have been invested with military titles for the purposes of the campaign.

Thus Assistant School Superintendents Grout and Rice are colonels, each being in charge of one half the schools of the city, of which there are 70. Then the principal of each school has been made a captain, reporting weekly sales and interest in War Stamps to the colonels.

Next in line are 12 majors, well known business men and professional men, each one of whom will have general supervision of W. S. S. work in a division of the schools. The majors who have volunteered to help Mr. Bratton are: R. L. Sabin, H. R. Albee, C. V. Cooper, W. A. Robb, Fred A. Rasch, W. D. McWaters, A. M. Cannon, L. R. Bailey, A N. Cudworth, T. J. Baldwin, C. F. Berg, William Young.

Reports of the work and stamp sales, figured on a percentage basis, will be posted in each school every week, and the reports will also be forwarded to the "officers" in charge, so that the standing of all schools will be known at all times and "pep" will be injected where necessary.

Sales in Portland schools have shown steady increase during the last month, sales for the week ending March 8 amounting to $9305.22, more than $1000 increase over the week previous.

Total Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamp sales in Portland schools to date are $31,777.53.

—W. S. S.—

R. H. Dunbar, superintendent of schools at Klamath Falls, reports grade schools stamp sales as follows to date: War Savings Stamps, $1535; Thrift Stamps, $349; total, $1934.

CONGRESS URGED TO AID BOND SALE

"Win the War" Recess Is Proposed; Members Are to Work Among Farmers, Is Plan.

Washington, March 14. — (U. P.) — Congress may take a "win the war recess" to sell Liberty bonds.

Legislative leaders, with the support of the treasury department, are urging a pausing in congressional labors for several days April 6, opening day of the next Liberty loan campaign, while members go home to talk bonds.

The question will be laid before the house and senate shortly. Speaker Clark favors it and Secretary McAdoo says "it should be done if at all possible."

The next loan, those backing the plan believe, will be one of the critical points in the war. It must bring forth the same hearty response that former measures have, or it will have the effect of indicating a weakening in America's morals.

Much of the congressional "liberty-ing," should the plan be approved, will be directed at the farmers, who, it is admitted, have not done their proportionate part in other loans.

This is largely due to the fact, it is believed, that most of the campaign efforts have been carried on in the cities, and that many farmers did not understand the need of the bonds.

C. M. Derr Fined $35 For Speeding Auto

It cost C. M. Derr $35 in municipal court Wednesday afternoon for driving past the Buckman school on Tuesday at 35 miles an hour. Sergeant Frank Ervin and Motorcycle Officer O'Hallioran were just coming out of the school after giving a safety-first lecture to the children, and they "got his number." Others fined were: P. Spier $10, Andrew Herman $5, W. Roth $15, Art Knutson $10, P. Brong $14, V. G. Baucke $15, O. H. Tracy $20, A. C. Ruby $15, E. A. Geneste $10, P. M. Danlier $4, W. E. Winslow $5, C. C. Schlesser $15, and H. Lichty $5. For passing a streetcar while discharging passengers H. W. Evans was fined $15.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c. (Adv.)

ROSCOE P. HURST IS ELECTED DICTATOR OF PORTLAND MOOSE

New Head Is Youngest Order Has Had; Allen R. Joy Chosen Delegate.

Portland Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, Wednesday night elected the following officers: Allen R. Joy, supreme lodge delegate; George M. Orton, alternate; Roscoe P. Hurst, dictator; M. B. Coade, vice dictator; C. E. Munro, prelate; W. C. H. Smith, treasurer; Dr. Theodore Fessler, trustee.

Roscoe P. Hurst, the dictator-elect, is a practicing attorney in this city, 35 years of age, and a resident of Portland since February, 1907. He was born in Illinois and was admitted to practice in Indiana. He is the youngest dictator Portland lodge has had. He is also a member of Multnomah Camp, Woodmen of the World.

CITY LOSES IN 6-CENT SUIT; CASE WILL GO UP

(Continued from Page One)

their contentions, and it makes its findings broad and conclusive when it sums up the case by saying:

"We conclude that the state did not surrender its sovereign power to regulate rates by its grant of franchise powers in the charter of 1903; that the delegation is not sufficient to extinguish the power of the state to alter these rates; that the immediate parties to the franchise contracted in this relation with the view that the state might later intervene and regulate the rates to meet new and changing conditions; that the rate provisions of the contract do not constitute inviolable contracts, binding upon the state, whose obligations were impaired by the order of the public service commission. This also disposes of the contention that this order deprives the city of its property and rights without due process of law. If the state might still exercise its authority to fix rates, the exercise of such lawful power could not deprive the plaintiff of its property or rights without due process."

Justice of Rate Not Issue, Say Judges

The court, however, shunts back upon the shoulders of the public service commission the onus of the six-cent fare order, when it says:

"The city in this suit has limited the inquiry to the question of the power of the commission to review the rates, and the court is without power to say whether the six-cent fare is reasonable or unreasonable. This court can not substitute its discretion for the discretion of the tribunal the law has created for the express purpose of composing disputes relating to public service. The court has nothing to do with the regulation of rates—either to increase or to reduce—nor to determine whether the old or the new rate is reasonable, inadequate or oppressive."

Judge Kavanaugh, after stating the case, outlines the scope of the inquiry before the court by saying "the real and only question to be determined upon the demurrers is whether the commission had jurisdiction to regulate the rates established by the franchise. We use the word 'regulate' because the power to increase implies the power to reduce. In this proceeding an increase was authorized, but in another a reduction might be provided, and both would be controlled by the same principles. * * * If the commission had power to regulate the rates our inquiry is ended, because in this suit the court has no authority to consider the expediency, necessity or reasonableness of the regulation."

The high lights of the court's decision shows that the judges followed the various appellate decisions cited to them, adopting the constructions of the attorneys for the company and the attorney general and refusing to draw the distinctions made by Judge Pipes and City Attorney La Roche.

City Not Independent

The initiative and referendum amendments have not affected the "essential and traditional relations" existing between the state and municipal corporations, the opinion points out. Municipalities are still agencies of the state but not independent sovereignties. A city may not set the general and public laws and policies of the state at defiance.

"Over all the public and governmental powers exercised by the city in its capacity as agent of the state, the authority of the state is, in the very nature of the relation, essentially supreme and unlimited in the absence of constitutional limitations," the decision says.

Speaking of the Portland Railway, Light & Power company the decision says:

"The business in which it is engaged is impressed with a public interest and is subject to regulation by the state in the interest of the people. This power of regulation, in the absence of constitutional restrictions, extends to all departments of the service affecting the public safety, welfare and convenience, including the rates for the transportation of passengers."

Speaking of the public service commission the decision says:

"The public service commission is an agency of the state, upon which it has conferred extensive powers. The purpose of the legislature in enacting, and of the people in approving the law at the polls, was to provide a uniform system throughout the state for the control of public utilities, for the regulation of rates and fares to be charged by them, and to create a tribunal for the purpose. The commission is now the arm by which the state exerts its sovereign power to regulate the rates to be charged by intrastate common carriers of passengers."

Rate Regulation Sovereign Power

The power to establish fares for the transportation of passengers by common carriers is a sovereign power, the opinion holds, and inheres in the state where all sovereign power primarily resides. The state may not entirely denude itself of the power, for it may delegate but not abdicate it.

The court then reviews the numerous cases cited upon the question of the commission's jurisdiction, and upon the delegation of power to municipalities, paying particular attention to the Woodburn case and reads the Portland charter of 1903 and the franchises of the company in the light of the decisions to determine whether power to regulate rates had been delegated to the city of Portland.

"The delegation of power to grant franchises," the court sums up, "is in general terms. It contains no provision concerning rates. The only reference to rates is in section 112, and that section contains no words of grant, but provides that every franchise shall contain a provision fixing the maximum fare to be charged. We have shown before that such power cannot be divested by general grant but must be specific, certain, unmistakable. The provision of section 112 relating to fares is a direction that the city must insert in every franchise the maximum rate of fare that can be charged by the grantee during the life of the franchise. This is not a grant of power to fix an unalterable rate, as against the state, but it is a limitation upon the power to the city to grant franchises without fixing the maximum rate of fares therein."

Statute Repealed By Implication

The decision sweeps aside the contention that the six cent fare order is void because in opposition to the home rule amendment giving cities exclusive power over their own conduct by saying:

"We regard it as settled by the decisions in this state that the legislature may enact general laws of state with policy and interest, and that such laws will supercede conflicting municipal charter provisions."

It also holds that the general statute of 1901, making it a misdemeanor for any streetcar company to charge more than 5 cents for fare in any city of more than 50,000 inhabitants was repealed by necessary implication by the public utilities act.

The court also refused to follow the contention of Judge Pipes that the public utilities act was prospective and not retroactive in its effect, saying:

"Whether the act is retrospective or prospective only is a question of construction. The act was plainly intended to embrace antecedent contracts. The language of the act itself, various provisions contained therein, the history of its introduction and passage by the legislative assembly, as well as the extended discussion before its ratification by the people under the referendum, all indicate that purpose and intention. The valuation of all public utilities, the submission of reports, the schedule of rates required to be filed with the commission, with the practical construction placed upon the act by the officers charged with the duty of executing its provisions, are persuasive reasons for this conclusion. Moreover, this statute has been construed to be retroactive in the state of its origin."

Commission Within Its Rights

In overruling the contention that the order was void because it was counter to the provisions of section 61 of the utilities act, prohibiting the review of ordinances or regulations of a city which had been enacted by initiative or approved by referendum, the court said:

"The reasoning of counsel on this contention is obscure. The proviso is a limitation upon the power of the commission to review ordinances or other municipal regulations, which the people enacted by the initiative or approved under the referendum prior to the review. The commission reviewed only franchise provisions enacted under the charter of 1903. Neither the franchise ordinances nor the charter of 1903 was enacted by the initiative nor approved under the referendum. The charter was enacted by the legislature and the ordinances by the council of the city of Portland."

In conclusion, the court said:

"We have discussed the controlling features of this suit. We shall not enlarge upon other contentions, not because they were not considered, but because upon due consideration we find they would not affect the ultimate decision. We have reached the unanimous conclusion that the public service commission acted within its jurisdiction and power when it made the order of January 5, 1918. The law enacted by the legislature and approved by the people gave the commission jurisdiction of these questions. It follows that the demurrers should be sustained."

Two Republicans in Benton Seek Office

Corvallis, Or., March 14.—Two Republican candidates have announced for representative from Benton county, the first to announce for any office. They are W. P. Lafferty of Corvallis, present representative from this county, and Marion Hayden of Alsea, representative in the legislature in 1903. There is talk of Democrats and Republicans agreeing on some candidate for joint senator from Benton and Polk in opposition to I. Patterson from Polk county, who is a candidate to succeed Senator Hawley. Benton county has not had a joint senator in 12 years and the leaders think that a joint support would bring the office to this county.

Prof. Crawford to Speak

Vancouver, Wash., March 14.—Professor Edward G. Crawford of the Portland university will give the second of a series of lectures at the First Methodist church tomorrow night. His topic will be "The Heredity of Genius." These lectures are given under the auspices of the Brotherhood class. There will be no admission charge.

CHOSEN DICTATOR OF LOCAL MOOSE LODGE

Roscoe P. Hurst

RED CROSS TO STOP KNITTING AND GATHER CLOTHES FOR BELGIANS

Definite Instructions Were Sent Out by Chairman of Executive Committee of Local Chapter.

Every Red Cross auxiliary of the Portland chapter will cease its knitting, making of hospital garments and other war-time activities for next week and devote entire time and attention to the authorized Red Cross activity of collecting 40 tons of old clothing for the commission for the relief of Belgium, it was announced today.

Definite instructions along these lines were sent out by Amedee M. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the Portland chapter, to the chairman of every auxiliary.

The old clothes will be collected by the auxiliaries and transferred by them to the fire department stations, arrangements for the use of which having been made at a conference this morning between the members of the Belgian Red Cross committee and Assistant Fire Chief Holden in City Commissioner Bigelow's office.

Edgar W. Smith was appointed chairman of the Belgian committee by the Portland chapter. Other members of Mr. Smith's committees are L. R. Wheeler, C. A. Bigelow and Claude C. McColloch. R. F. Prael was named as chairman of the shipping committee and he will arrange for a downtown depot.

Assistant Fire Chief Holden has consented to act as chairman of the receiving committee and has added every fireman in the city of Portland to that committee. Superintendent Donaldson of the street cleaning department will be chairman of the transportation committee, while in addition Mr. Donaldson arranged for old clothes and shoes to be received at the street cleaning barns.

Almost anything in the line of old clothes and shoes for men, women, children and babies is acceptable, save only articles containing rubber, men's stiff hats of any description, women's stiff hats or fancy slippers.

As these goods will go inside the German lines to Belgians, the allies will permit no rubber. There must be no messages, written or printed.

TROTSKY IS EAGER NOW TO BATTLE FOR RUSS

(Continued from Page One)

nouncing that it was less than 24 hours in transit.

Trotsky's position was accepted by officials here as reassuring. It was believed that he and the other Bolshevik leaders at last realize that war with Germany is unavoidable and that they will now be willing to accept any and all assistance which may be afforded them by the entente powers. It also was believed here that if the statements of Trotsky are indorsed by the soviet congress which met today in Moscow that the entire Japanese-Russian situation will lend itself to speedy adjustment.

This report from Ambassador Francis went a long way to offsetting the result of the capture of Odessa by Germany. State department chiefs made no attempt today to discount the importance of this latest German conquest. It will release, they said, large quantities of grain which has been stored there since 1914. Tremendous stores are on hand there, it is understood, and these have of course fallen to the Germans.

News From Moscow Awaited

Deepest interest was evinced everywhere in Washington today in the meeting of the Russian soviet congress, scheduled after postponement to assemble in Moscow. There was a wide division of opinion as to the action which will be taken.

Many officials believe that it will ratify the German imposed peace pact. They base this belief upon the effect that the capture of Odessa with its vast supplies and the imminent capture of Petrograd will have upon the delegates. Other officials, and these include many close to President Wilson, hope that the pact will be rejected.

The soviet will have before it assurances from the president that the United States intends to safeguard the interests of Russia and of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor that organized labor in the United States is ready to do all it can to aid the Russian peoples. How effective these assurances will be, officials here could not forecast.

The taking of Odessa by the Germans, while long discounted, is admittedly of great benefit to the central powers. It releases for them enormous stores of wheat which can be transported either over land or by sea. It opens a way to conquest via Persia and Afghanistan toward India, should German desires point that way. It gives the central powers, especially Turkey, almost uninterrupted use of the Black sea, with its largest port available for any use the Germans may desire to make of it. And it may mean that the Russian Black sea fleet will pass into the hands of the enemy.

Germany's Next Move Awaited

Officials declared today that it would be some time yet before it would be possible to determine what Germany's next move would be. It is certain that should the Moscow soviet reject the peace terms agreed on by Lenine, then the German advance against Petrograd will be pressed. If the peace terms are accepted, it is expected here that Germany will wait at least a short period to see what the Russians themselves intend to do with peace.

Pending the action of the soviet practically all plans which take into consideration Russia and Russian influence on the war are halted. The Siberian question remains open, with Tokio, Paris, London and Rome still exchanging messages as to possible plans.

It is possible now to reveal the fact that the suggestion that Japan be asked to intervene in Siberia originated first in Paris. The authorities there were in receipt of information indicating that the Germans planned to arm all prisoners of war in Siberia and that the Bolsheviki were not inclined to place any obstacles in the way.

Exchanges between the Japanese ambassador in Paris and the French foreign office resulted in a definite plan of action being suggested, and then the problem was passed on to London, where it was approved on the face of the information furnished by France. It was not until President Wilson called for and secured a complete report that the fact was revealed that China really held the key of the situation in her hands through the control at Harbin, and then, when the United States made it plain that it could not sanction any move which so closely resembled conquest, Tokio decided to withhold action pending developments.

France Maintains Attitude

France maintains her attitude of unqualified approval of the plan for a Japanese expedition into Siberia. Great Britain still is considering the possible effect of intervention on Russia, and whether or not it will be used by the Japanese as an argument which might greatly injure the allied cause. The United States is standing pat on its refusal to assent to any move, although it still holds that Siberia clearly is within the Japanese sphere of action and if her interests actually are in peril she has a perfect right to act as the necessity warrants.

Diplomatic advices from Tokio indicate that Viscount Ishii, the newly appointed Japanese ambassador to the United States, shortened his engagements in order that he might go to Washington as early as possible. The date of his expected arrival is not revealed for strategic reasons, but officials hope that it will be within a comparatively short time. There is no disputing the fact that Japan at the present time has no ambassador here, is embarrassing to both governments.

Grand Duke Is Exiled

Petrograd, March 13.—(U. P.)—The Grand Duke Michael, arrested in connection with an alleged German inspired plot to restore the monarchy and place him on the throne, has been exiled and sent to Perm, it was announced today.

(Perm is the capital of the province of that name. It is about 700 miles east of Moscow near the Siberian border.)

Vandals are raiding government offices, stealing valuable furniture and paintings and carting them home or selling them on the street corners for a few roubles. Sailors are carrying off wagon loads of art treasures, loading them on ships and taking them to Kronstadt.

The government is so occupied with peace and the Siberian situation that it is unable to impose restraint on this looting.

Peace Ratification Expected

Petrograd, March 14.—(U. P.)—Ratification of the German dictated peace—with immediate preparations for a revolutionary war included—is a foregone conclusion when the pan-soviet conference convenes at Moscow today in view of the compromise effected by the various factions.

The congress also will decide on a permanent change of the capital from Petrograd.

About 3000 delegates, including workmen, peasants, soldiers and Cossacks, will attend.

Hot Rivet Starts Blaze

A red-hot rivet accidentally thrown into a bin of oakum at the Northwest Steel company's shipbuilding plant Wednesday resulted in a small blaze which was extinguished before any serious damage resulted. The city water bureau is now laying water mains to connect with a modern fire-fighting system to be installed in this plant.

California Asylum Cow Shows Sense; Milk Record Goes

Napa, Cal., March 14.—(I. N. S.)—Despite the fact that she is stationed at the Napa state hospital for the insane, Raphaella Johanna Aggie III is all right, as is attested by the fact that she has broken the world's production record of 902.1 pounds of milk in seven days. Business Manager Duffy gives the new record as 918.8 pounds. Sadie de Koll Burke of Woodland, Cal., held the old record. Both are Holsteins.

Cocoanut Oil Makes A Splendid Shampoo

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.—Ad.

Blotchy Skin

Many a time you have looked into the mirror and wished that your skin would be like other people whom you know, "without a blemish." Wash D. D. D., the lotion of healing oils, over your pimples or blotches tonight—and wake up in the morning to find them gone! A 50c bottle will give you relief. Why don't you try D. D. D. today?

D. D. D. The Liquid Wash
The Owl Drug Co.

FORGET YOU EVER HAD THESE PAINS

Sciatica, Rheumatic Twinges, Neuralgia attacks quickly relieved

Sloan's Liniment does it. Sinks in, penetrates, when applied, scattering the blood congestion and putting back the old-time feel-good.

Nothing like it for killing external pains and relieving soreness, muscle-strains, back-stiffness, after effects of exposure.

No muss or skin-stains. Just refreshing relief at very small cost. Generous sized bottles anywhere. No increase in price—25c, 50c and $1.00.—Adv.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

THE EYES OF THE WORLD

Star Theatre--Today, Tomorrow, Saturday

COLUMBIA
SIXTH & WASH. TRY TO GET IN

TODAY TOMORROW SATURDAY

GARRY of the GREENBACKS
OR THE SUDDEN GENTLEMAN

In which a young Knight of the Forge falls heir to a flock of millions, a swell girl and a vera, vera SWIFT toime. It's E-mence.

Animated Weekly Keystone Comedy

TODAY Tomorrow Saturday

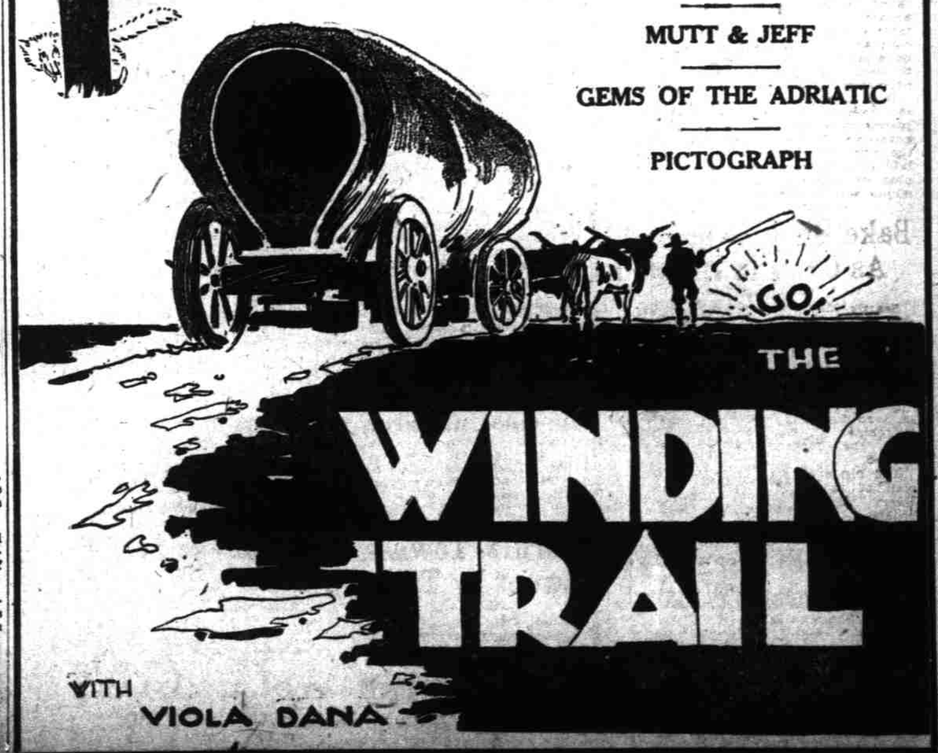
LIBERTY
Broadway at Stark—Daily 11 to 11

FINLEY NATURE PICTURES
This Time "Birds of Crags and Caverns" — Daring Camera Work in the Clouds

MUTT & JEFF

GEMS OF THE ADRIATIC

PICTOGRAPH



THE WINDING TRAIL

WITH VIOLA DANA