CRISIS ATTENDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE ON FIUME MATTER

Reply on Adriatic Question Regarded as Definition of Future Foreign Policy of United States

By David Lawrence
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Washington, Feb. 24.—Something indeed critical is involved in the note which the United States government is preparing to send to Great Britain, France and Italy with reference to the Fiume question. It involves more than the mere controversy over territory in the Adriatic; it involves a definition of American foreign policy for the immediate future.

It will practically give the allies the choice of regarding the senate or the president as the true representative of American thought. Not in so many words, of course, but back of the threat which President Wilson made of withdrawing the treaty was a recognition of the fact that the allies were beginning to despair of ratification by America of the peace treaty and membership in the League of Nations and were getting ready to return to a settlement of European affairs in their own way and without regard to the principles on which the armistice with Germany and Austria-Hungary was based.

AMERICA INDIFFERENT

The allies have seen the senate flout the president. They have seen both parties in the treaty controversy engaged in a presidential election contest and America as a whole more or less indifferent to the healing sores left open by the peace treaty.

Fiume is only one of these sores. Russia is another. The decision to reopen commercial relations with the soviet was taken without consulting America. And, the truth is, the allies have abruptly reversed the position they expressed in their note of December 9 on the Fiume controversy. They are coming to believe that expediency requires any kind of a settlement that will satisfy Italy. As for the Jugo-Slavs, well, America isn't giving the economic assistance asked for. Congress turned down President Wilson's request for $150,000,000 to aid the central European republics and offered $50,000,000.

HESITATE TO BOLT

The European governments see the United States drifting back to isolation, notwithstanding President Wilson's assurance and the high professions of world partnership, which advocates of the league in both the Republican and Democratic parties have been making.

So far as can be determined here, the allies mean no disrespect to President Wilson. They would have liked to go along with him, but the practicabilities of the situation are staring them in the face. For the moment the associated powers have been brought to realize that the president might withdraw the treaty altogether and definitely cut off American cooperation. This, of course, makes the allies hesitate. But with the prospect that the senate will fail to ratify the treaty anyway, the European governments may not be affected by Mr. Wilson's threat after all.

APPEAL FOR JUSTICE

So the next note to Great Britain, France and Italy must argue the case before the public opinion of the world, irrespective of America's own opportunity to be of assistance in Europe. The president may have lost influence in this country, but the power of his appeal on a broad principle of European affairs is not gone, and there are many elements in Great Britain and France which would be responsive to such an appeal.

In other words, the president has not stopped fighting in the Fiume question. It is one of the few principles not sacrificed at Paris for the sake of expediency, and the outcry for a revision of the treaty itself, which is arising from so many quarters, is producing in Washington a sense of greater responsibility to stick by principle now than when the world was all absorbed in the details of a complex settlement and nations everywhere were urging precipitate haste in getting a compromise treaty signed.

PRINCIPLE AT STAKE

To surrender in the Fiume question would involve something bigger than reservation. For instance, did the United States accept all the Lodge reservations it might of course happen that the contingencies provided for in those reservations would never arise.

The reservations aim at hypothetical emergencies. The Fiume question is an unfortunate reality—a test of principle. It will show whether the new partnership of nations is going to function along the old lines of imperialism and territorial greed or be new liberalism, which means self-determination and an equal opportunity for the weak as well as the strong in Europe. It is a fact that a settlement was nearly reached last August on the Fiume problem when Frank Polk was head of the American mission in Paris. Then came the d'Annunizo episode. The Italian aviator brushed aside principle and simply seized Fiume. He applied the doctrine of violence and arbitrary force, something that had been repudiated in the peace treaty itself when Germany invaded Belgium.

BORN OF EXPEDIENCY

The whole document was born of a desire to substitute negotiation for arbitrary force. If President Wilson yields and the allies bow to expediency, the league itself will not be worth starting, and the treaty might as well be withdrawn and America go back to isolation. That is why the threat to withdraw the treaty on the part of the president is not mere pique or camouflage, but a deliberate weighing of the facts in the case, coupled with the unfortunate tendency abroad to construe the inaction of the senate of the United States in the peace treaty as the real desire of American people on the question of healing Europe back to a peace basis.

The allies will think twice before forcing the issue with the president. But failure of the treaty in the senate may answer all doubts for them before long. And today prospects of American ratification of the treaty are far from being settled.

5511 COPPERS FROM PUPILS

Washington high school boys bring in 39 pounds of pennies to swell that School's Near East relief fund contribution to $1103.21 and to help the pupils to eclipse record donation of local lodge of B. P. O. Elks.

Washington high school pupils have taken upon themselves a big task in threatening to overcome the record of donation of the Portland lodge, B. P. O. Elks, in the Near East relief fund campaign. On Monday the pupils had massed a total contribution of $1103.21, while the Elks total is $1194, and the high school returns have not been completed.

Meanwhile Lincoln high school students are grooming themselves to outwit their scholastic rivals and promise to "pull" something within the week that will make the Washington record look small comparatively. Under the direction of Jerry Harper of Washington high, 5511 pennies, weighing 39 pounds, were gathered at the school and on Monday were delivered to Armenian relief headquarters at Broadway and Yamhill street. The collection was made in one of Multnomah county's ballot boxes loaned for the drive. The box was more than half filled with copper collected in classrooms.

Miss Pauline Newlyn, Washington high school instructor, has been in charge of the drive within the school.

11TH AUTO SHOW BEST EVER GIVEN

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tinge of vanity, the praises bestowed upon them by the visitors.

There were numbers of new cars, and some people who seemed to know as much about automobiles as is possible for amateurs, betrayed surprise here and there as they discovered cars whose existence had been unknown to them. And others were in difficulties when it came to recognizing their old friends. The Overland had changed, and there was a throng about the model on display all evening, wondering whether or not they were in favor of the change. Disappointment might have been seen in numbers of faces at the absence of the new Briscoe, which will not appear until the end of the week. The racing lines of the Re Vere, a newcomer to the city, and the sturdy structure of the Shaw attracted scores of envious eyes, while the Standard Eight and the Paterson, with their ribbon streamers, demanded attention and offered a hand in the form of a shining bumper held forth in greeting.

"Oh, there's the new Davis," and a general movement would ensue toward the stall where it and the Case, its side partner, were shown. A drop down the steps, and the Chevrolet and the Pierce-Arrow, opposite each other, and still farther apart in price, accepted their quota of people. Coupe, roadster, touring car, sport model and limousine sedan, all were objects of scrutiny, all received their share of acclaim. The American Beauty Six, the Packard and the Franklin rubbed noses while the people passing rubbed shoulders, trod on each other's feet and had a good natured and altogether instructive time seeing one exhibit after another. The soft lines of the new Winton attracted no end of favorable comment and enthusiasm was audible over the post-war Marmon.

Scores of cars, those with four cylinders, some with six, a few boasting eight explosion chambers, and the giant Packard with 12 to its credit. Motors of all kinds—continental motors, motors made by the manufacturer of the car, L-head type and the valve-in-head Buick, Maibohm, Nash and many others. The sleeve-valve Knight type, those having additional values, such as the Stutz and the Pierce-Arrow, and on down the whole gamut of motor manufacture and variety. Salesmen were in their element. The inside of the cars must be examined by all and sundry, milady must sink with a sigh of envy into the luxurious depths of a back seat and the man of the house must be told a few things about the arrangement under the hood. Those who were able to purchase, and many who were not—all of them had the same chance to see what was what—and why.

The Studebaker Bulldog, in one of the most distinctive settings any car at the show enjoyed, was ever the center of an admiring square of visitors. Stripped chasses, showing "what makes the wheels go 'round," were seen on all sides, and here those with a craving for the mechanical gathered and cheered the salesmen on to a flow of instructive oratory.

TRUCK SHOW ALSO

The new Velie, and the snappy Jordan, the cleverly designed and finished Columbia, made new friends and tightened their grip on old acquaintances.

"Let's take another look at the Hudson, after we see the Stutz," and a party would move on another 10 or 15 yards, and after that the Bell, and the Sayers, and the peppy little Templar, in their exclusive side rooms, received visitors—and that was pretty nearly all.

The rounds made, and a bite to eat bought and enjoyed in the refreshment room, and the round of pleasure was over. One might go around again. It was impossible to see it all in one trip. Or there would be a few more nights.

Then there was the debate whether to visit the truck show or wait and take a whole evening to it. Some did one, some the other and there was no little surprise at the attendance at the Armory, for more people than was ever deemed possible seemed interested in the giants that are giving the steam trains a run for their money.

The carriers, from light Ford deliveries to monster Atterburys and Diamond T models, are there, and no visitor to the passenger car show thought the evening had been complete unless the other half of the 50 cent ticket had been used for the double room exhibits on the first floor of the Armory, or for the accessory show on the second floor in the ballroom.

ACCESSORIES INTEREST

Some of the cleverest bits of work in the whole of the two shows may be seen where the men with parts and polishes, locks and other features hold forth. Some real engine instruction may be found on the first floor, and some of the more convenient points about greases and polishes, what lock to use, and which carburetor is the best, may be ascertained on the second floor. Everybody says, "Don't miss the truck show."

M. O. Wilkins estimates that there was a total attendance yesterday of 5000, with 4000 people in the Ice Palace at one time last night.

"Jinks," the banquet and glittering galaxy of daring doings that in the past has insured popularity of the Auto Dealers' association, will be held Wednesday night at The Auditorium instead of Thursday night, it was announced today. The Portland dealers will be hosts to country dealers visiting the auto show. It will be an invitation affair. Doors will open only at 10:30 p. m. and will close shortly thereafter.

Caillaux Scores on Prosecution When Letter Is Admitted

Paris, Feb. 24.—(I. N. S.)—Former Premier Joseph Caillaux, on trial on the charge of having treasonable dealings with the enemy during the war, scored an important victory today when he forced the public reading of a letter from Herr Lipscher, alleged paymaster of the German spies in France, in which Lipscher said that "attempts to obtain the cooperation of Caillaux had failed." The letter had been written to a woman.

M. Caillaux is showing all of his old time mental vigor in combating the brilliant array of prosecuting counsel.

WIFE FOLLOWS TRIAL

Mme. Caillaux, statuesque and beautifully gowned, who killed Gaston Calmette, editor of Le Figaro when he threatened to publish a batch of Caillaux's love letters during a political campaign in 1914, is attending every session of the trial and following the evidence word by word.

TRAFFIC IN WAR SAVINGS STAMPS IS CONDEMNED

Federal Officials Announce That Investigation Will Be Made of Practice Complained Of.

A recently grown up traffic in War Savings Stamps was condemned this morning by Edward Cookingham, director of the Oregon war loan organization, postoffice authorities and the better business bureau of the Portland Ad club.

"Unconscionable," was Director Cookingham's reference to the practice.

Postal authorities stated an investigation would be made.

The better business bureau announced the result of sending operatives to sell War Savings Stamps to concerns that have advertised they will buy the securities.

STAMPS OF 1919 ISSUE USED

War stamps of the 1919 issue were used. They are worth, now, $4.23 each. One concern paid, $3.62½; a second, $3.75, and a third, $3.90. These were discounts, respectively, of 14, 11 and 8 per cent and provided the buyers with profits, respectively of 63½, 50 and 35 cents on each stamp.

Attention was called to the fact that the government has directed the transactions in War Savings Stamps shall be confined exclusively to the individuals making the purchases and the official representatives of the United States, such as postmasters and federal reserve bank agents.

The government ordered that the securities should be non-negotiable. It forbade their purchase by private individuals or concerns. It announced that always postoffices or federal reserve banks would, on 10 days' notice, pay the full amount invested in the stamps plus the accrued interest. It is not necessary to accept a discount. The stamps are worth more today than when they were bought. They increase in value at the rate of one cent a month. It has been repeatedly stated and is true that War Savings Stamps constitute a security, the value of which does not fluctuate and for which the full amount invested, plus the interest, can at any time be secured.

BANKS ADVANCED MONEY

In case of real emergency, where need for the money is so immediate as to forbid waiting 10 days, banks have been known to advance the full value of the stamps as an accommodation.

Traffic in War Savings Stamps is morally wrong, it was asserted this morning. The journal agreed to accept no more War Savings Stamp advertising, and expressed regret that through inadvertence any had been accepted.

RETURNING OF LINES MEANS RISE IN RATE

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stood, on the ground that it would eventually kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

There is no further doubt in the minds of officials in close touch with the railroad situation, that the interstate commerce commission will be compelled to allow the roads a good 20 per cent increase in freight rates and possibly even a small increase in passenger fares.

A high official of the railroad administration said no such increases would have been necessary had the roads been continued under government control. The unification of control and operation, he explained, reduced the tremendous overhead expenditures made necessary by individual operation on each road, such as will exist after March 1.

"The public, within six months after the roads have been operated by their private owners, will look back upon government control as a blessing," he predicted. "I am firmly of the opinion that unless the Cummins-Esch bill, which was passed Monday, is vetoed by the president, it will be absolutely necessary for the interstate commerce commission to grant a minimum of about 20 per cent increase in freight rates in order that the roads may be able to make their 5½ per cent income."

WILSON HAS BILL

At any rate, the immediate future of the railroads today rests in the hands of President Wilson.

The compromise Cummins-Esch bill, passed by congress over the very bitter opposition of labor, is before the president for his approval or rejection. Upon his action hinges the question of whether the railroads will return to their private owners March 1, or whether the demands of organized railroad workers shall be heard and the bill vetoed with consequent delay in the return of the railroads, for it is generally conceded that if the president vetoes the bill he must continue federal control of the railroads.

IS EXPECTED TO SIGN

The president has given no indication of his attitude towards the bill. He spent considerable time yesterday studying a summary of the bill together with a report on it drawn by Director General Hines. Although all reports as to the president's probable action are mere conjecture, it is generally believed the president will affix his signature to the bill.

The fact that many of the provisions of the bill were suggested by Director General Hines leads to the belief that the president will accept it. Labor today made plans to bring great pressure to bear upon the president to get his veto to the bill. The labor leaders object to the clause which provides for a 5½ per cent guarantee to the roads, and also to the labor provisions in the bill. Executives of the railroad labor organizations meeting here plan a formal protest to the president, in addition to the memorial which they have already laid before the chief executive.

SPECULATION ON VETO

Should the president veto the bill there is considerable doubt as to the ability of congress to pass it over his veto.

The senate late Monday, by a vote of 47 to 17, adopted the conference report on the Cummins-Esch bill.

The vote was as follows:

ROLL CALL IN SENATE

Ayes—Ball, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Elkins, Fernald, Freylinghuysen, Hale, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Page, Phipps, Poindexter, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson; Republicans—32. Beckham, Fletcher, Gay, Glass, Myers, Phelan, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Shields, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Underwood, Walsh of Montana and Williams; Democrats—15. Total for the bill, 47.

Noes—Borah, France, Gronna; Republicans—8. Ashurst, Dial, Gore, Harris, Harrison, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of New Mexico, King, McKellar, Nugent, Overman, Pittman, Sheppard and Trammell; Democrats—14. Total against the bill, 17.

STRIKE CLAUSE OPPOSED

Throughout the debate the provisions most subjected to attack and criticism were those providing for the 5½ per cent guaranty and the restrictions designed to prevent strikes on the part of the railway employes.

There was also general criticism of Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor and of the policy of the organization in seeking to prevent the enactment of the bill.

Senator Cummins defended the guaranty provision by saying that it was not a guaranty at all, but merely a "direction" to the interstate commerce commission to adjust the rates so that a return of 5½ per cent shall be derived. He said the government does not promise any given net income to any railway, but that the income depends on the traffic and the conditions under which it is operated.

YIELD UNWILLINGLY

Regarding the anti-strike provision, Senator Cummins said the senate conferees yielded to the house "with great reluctance." He said the principle of the senate provision was "everlastingly right" and that the time will come when railroad employes will not seek to be protected through a medium of a strike. The senator added:

"To me it is abhorrent that the gentlemen of a government tribunal composed of fair, high minded men, which takes into consideration the rights of men and speaks of our public welfare, can be overthrown or disregarded by any class of our citizens. Whenever the public interest requires the government to assume jurisdiction over a dispute and to enter its decree expressing the right in the matter, all of us, no matter how we work or where we work, ought to respect and abide by the decision. The senate conferees yielded simply to supreme necessity, for we all recognized that the bill must be passed before March 1, or chaos would ensue."

CROSS COMPLAINT ASKS FOR DIVORCE

Charge Made Wife Knew Allegations in Amended Complaint and Made on Stand Were False

Oregon City, Feb. 24.—On the ground that charges made in an amended complaint and on the witness stand by Mrs. Marjorie Hawley are false and were known to be false at the time by Mrs. Hawley, Willard P. Hawley Jr., resident manager of the Hawley Pulp & Paper company, this morning asked permission to file a supplemental cross complaint, asking a divorce for himself.

Counsel for Mrs. Hawley objected to the filing of the cross complaint on the ground that the charges contained in the amended complaint were known to the defense before the opening of the trial, and asked time in which to answer should the cross complaint be admitted.

Judge Bagley permitted the filing of the new papers and allowed attorneys for Mrs. Hawley until Wednesday morning to answer the new allegations.

Willard P. Hawley Sr., under cross-examination, told of efforts to have the troubles of his son and daughter-in-law settled before the filing of the divorce suit by Mrs. Hawley. He asserted that Mrs. Hawley was interested only in money and that he gave her money, but she was never satisfied.

He testified that he offered Mrs. Hawley's attorneys to put $100,000 in trust for his granddaughter if Mrs. Hawley would permit the grandparents to adopt the baby and to pay Mrs. Hawley $150 a month as long as she should remain unmarried, should the divorce be granted to his son.

A larger crowd than usual attended this morning's session. Attorneys for both sides say the trial will be completed this week.

Father Arrested on On Statutory Charge

Jesse Vaughn, laborer, aged 43, was arrested Monday night at 542 East Oak street and is held at the city jail under a statutory charge involving his 16-year-old daughter. The arrest was made by Patrolmen Gladwyn and Pierce after the police, their report says, had watched Vaughn's actions since his conduct was first called to their attention on February 19. Vaughn is held without bail.

Imported Pompeian Olive Oil is the finest table oil, regardless of price. —Adv.

PHONE COMPANY PLAYED FOR TIME, SAYS UNION HEAD

C. E. Dunaven Declares the Employers Used Un-American Plan to Defeat Electricians' Strike.

That the Pacific Telegraph & Telephone company has "played for time," long enough to substitute "The un-American plan," of "company associations," for the agreement submitted by the electrical workers' unions on two occasions is the charge made in a public statement issued Monday by C. E. Donaven, chairman of the strike committee of local union No. 125. Dunaven's statement says:

"At the conclusion of last summer's strike the company submitted an agreement. This agreement was rejected by the employes through a referendum vote.

"In November the union again proposed an agreement to the company. They were met with a counter proposal, practically identical to the one which the men had rejected four months previous. It then became apparent on the face of the situation that the company was merely playing for time, and was not really desirous of signing a schedule.

"In the meantime they had been industriously spreading propaganda in favor of the 'un-American' plan, the company associations. It was for this they sought to gain time.

NEW SYSTEM OFFERED

"At the November conference officials suggested to the union leaders a new kinds of contract, in which employes would be placed under a complicated system of classification. The plans of General Superintendent Fullerton in this matter were vague, but one thing he made plain, that was, that the officials alone would decide a worker's classification.

"Because this would place arbitrary power in the hands of the company, to reduce a wage at will, by reducing his classification, because it would make it possible for the company to stir up endless friction and jealousy among the men; all of which would tend to disrupt the union and render it impotent, because the suggestion was contrary to every American conception of justice between employer and employed, and because Mr. Fullerton's plans were entirely too vague for consideration, we rejected the proposal. But not until we had considered it for three days.

"From that time on the company opened a strenuous campaign to induce, if possible, and to coerce, if necessary, its employes into aligning themselves with the 'un-American' plan.

THE COMPANY'S VERSION

"The company says: 'Many of our employes requested the company to deal with them through the association formed exclusively of employes.'

"This in the face of the fact that men whose expenses were paid by the company were sent up and down the coast to induce the workers to join the association. This in face of the fact that men were told by the officials to 'sign up if you like your job,' and that those who had the hardihood to refuse were discharged from the service as undesirable.

"The telephone workers' strike is a battle against the attempt of 'big business' to disrupt organized labor with the 'un-American plan.'"

VERBAL GUNS LEVELED AT THE ZONING PLAN

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tended that an entire reclassification of property must be assured if the measure was passed.

"I object to this zoning measure in that it means an encroachment on the home rule power of the city and because it takes away, without compensation, the right of redress for the maintenance of a public nuisance," said Mulkey.

PLAN TERMED UNLAWFUL

Mulkey pointed out that Charles H. Cheney, consultant to the city planning commission, wrote chapter 311 of the 1919 state laws, which provides for a city planning commission. "And that law gives the city planning commission powers beyond those possessed by this city council," continued Mulkey. "I tell you the thing is unlawful and will not hold in court."

Objection to zoning in that it was socialistic and un-American was voiced by J. L. Harrison, representing the estate of Jacob Kamm. Harrison said he understood that the council favored zoning, and yet were sitting as judges in listening to arguments brought up by the opposition. "It's hardly fair," he said, "to hear our side with a biased mind."

SITUATION IS DIFFICULT

"This is a hard place to sit," said Mayor Baker, wearily.

"Yes, but I rather like to see people sit until they act right," retorted Harrison, amidst the uproar of close to 150 spectators.

Fred German, president of the Portland Realty board, leveled his fire at Cheney, stating that the city hires him for $300 a month, working one week out of each month. He further contended that Cheney was drawing a similar salary in Seattle and Spokane, working a like period. Cheney protested that German was stating an untruth.

METHOD IS SCORED

"This thing is the most unscientific arrangement I have yet to see," said German, pointing to one of the many maps designating property zones in the city. "Why has the council and planning commission repeatedly refused to notify every property-owner in the city of the exact classification of his property?"

A. Bonham presented a petition signed by 200 property-owners in Montavilla, protesting against the zoning ordinance "in any shape or form."

The only favorable chord sounded in favor of zoning came from A. E. Doyle of the city planning commission, who said that California cities who have zoning plans are far in advance of Portland and Seattle.

ACCEPT PEACE WITH RUSSIA, URGES NITTI

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of the soviet government and the opening of peace negotiations.

The premiers have reaffirmed their decision to open commercial trading with Russia, but with two conditions attached: first, that the soviet recognizes the Russian national debt; second, that the soviet abandons propaganda outside of Russia.

The allies are ready to agree to help the Russian border states only in case of an attack on them by the soviet army.

COUNCIL OF PREMIERS WANT RUSSIAN SITUATION STUDIED

London, Feb. 24.—The council of premiers has decided to ask the League of Nations to send a commission to Russia to study the situation there, it was announced officially today.

"It is highly desirable to obtain authoritative information concerning conditions in Russia," an official statement said.

It was further announced the council had decided:

"We cannot take up diplomatic relations with the soviets in view of past experiences until we are convinced that the Bolshevik horrors have ended."

In official circles it was presumed the duty of the commission will be to determine if the "horrors" have ended and to gather information relative to the resumption of trade between the allies and the Russian cooperative societies now said by Premier Lenin to be under soviet control. The decision to resume trade was reached by the old supreme council in Paris several weeks ago.

It was learned semi-officially that the new allied policy toward Russia was brought about by necessity of securing additional supplies of foodstuffs. By regeneration of Russia, it was said, the allied leaders hope to relieve the acute food shortage in the central European countries.

Millerand Calls Minister

Paris, Feb. 24.—(I. N. S.)—Minister of Finance Marsal today received a hurry-up call from Premier Millerand to go to London at once. M. Marsal will leave tonight.

N. Y. Phone Girls to Organize

New York, Feb. 23.—The first steps toward organizing the girl telephone operators of this city will be taken at a mass meeting to be held Wednesday evening in Bryant hall.

"—and Judy O'Grady"

Kipling discovered that women were "sisters under their skins."

A singular proof of the alikeness of women in their wants has been many times shown in the international relations of this company.

Butterick, in addition to publishing periodicals, also publishes dress patterns as an adjunct to its fashion service.

During a half century, this service has grown to encircle the globe, reaching every civilized point, however remote.

And whenever fundamental changes in style (they originate in Paris) are accepted by the women of any great country, they are simultaneously accepted in every great nation.

In Stockholm, or Sydney, Cairo, Egypt, or Cairo, Illinois, the women who lead, all really follow Paris, but inexplicably they somehow seem all to divine at the same moment that they want the same thing.

We don't know why this is true, but it has been demonstrated too frequently to be only a coincidence.

If you make goods approved by women generally in one state, you may be sure of their acceptance by women among all great nations.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale through accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*
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Peoples
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Dorothy DALTON
IN
Her Latest Success
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BY GEO. BARR McCUTCHEON
Last Times Today
EUGENE O'BRIEN
IN
"SEALED HEARTS"

"GOOD-BYE," Says MARGUERITE CLARK in ALL OF A SUDDEN PEGGY
You'll have to see this roguish bit of Blarney *today* or not at all.
COLUMBIA ORCHESTRA
Afternoons and Evenings
V. C. Knowles——Director
HOWDY, BOY! ——Says—— Taylor Holmes ——in—— NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
A laugh riot
COMING TOMORROW
ORCHESTRA MATINEE 2 to 4 P. M.
Portland's Best-Ventilated Theatre
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"A DAUGHTER OF TWO WORLDS"
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"A REVERIE OF THE SOUTH"
An Atmospheric Melange of Melody
LIBERTY
SATURDAY MARY PICKFORD

Sophie Braslau
Metropolitan Contralto—Soloist
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WEDNESDAY EVE. FEBRUARY 25
HEILIG THEATRE
Seat Sale Open Monday, Heilig Theatre
Prices $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00—General Admission 50c—No War Tax