

TARRED, FEATHERED AND OPERATED ON

Shreveport, La., July 20.—(L. N. S.)—J. W. McKnight of Nacogdoches, taken by unknown men from two officers between Tenaha and Center about 10 o'clock last night, according to advices reaching the Shelby county sheriff today, was tarred and feathered and then operated on.

McKnight was whipped by masked men near Timpani Saturday night. He visited Center yesterday and filed charges against four alleged members of the party, but was arrested at Tenaha last night on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. It is reported McKnight was released near Nacogdoches after the tarring party.

DOCTORS, ALREADY TARRED AND FEATHERED, TOLD TO GO

Beaumont, Texas, July 20.—(L. N. S.)—Doctors J. S. Paul and R. P. Scott, under indictment for alleged performing of illegal operations, have been warned in mysterious notes to leave Beaumont by Saturday. Penalty for remaining, the notes said, would be death by torture.

Both of the physicians recently were treated to coats of tar and feathers by a band of masked men.

CONTRACT IS CENTER OF TELEPHONE TILT

(Continued From Page One)

ered those charges to be fair and just. Tomlinson was at once challenged by Attorney Shaw, counsel for the company, who said that his statements were misleading. This led to a long argument over whether the 4½ per cent payment was permitted and as to the scope of service given by the parent company in exchange for it.

COMMISSION FOR COMPANY
Tomlinson contended that the service charge applied only to the furnishing by the parent company of telephone instruments, ready to fix upon the desk or wall. Shaw challenged this, and said that it also included repairs. Tomlinson accepted this amendment and proceeded to frame his question on the theory that the Pacific company paid the 4½ per cent on its gross earnings to the American, in spite of the adverse holding of the commission. Shaw said that this was a "misstatement of facts" and that the commission had ruled against it.

Tomlinson also contended that no copy of the contract between the Pacific company and the American had ever been put in evidence at any former hearing, and Shaw said it had been gone into in great detail. Williams asked Tomlinson if he was trying deliberately to mislead the witness.

TOMLINSON MAKES DENIAL
Tomlinson denied this and insisted that he had asked the engineer and other employees of the commission to find him a copy of the contract or to show it to him in the files and that he had been unable to find it.

Williams came back into the battle by contending that he had read it, that he had quoted a part of it in the order of March 1 and that it was not in evidence then he was a perjurer.

At this point Shaw managed to break into the turmoil to make an explanation "to clear up the point," as he phrased it. He said that the contract introduced in the record and which Williams had quoted from, was the "standard contract" between the American company and virtually all of its subsidiaries, though he explained that the Pacific company had not signed it, that it was in an advantageous position and had "held something better."

NOT FOR "BAD PURPOSE"
Buchtel said that the contract put into evidence had been taken out with the promise that a certified copy would be substituted, that he did not know whether that had been done, but that it had been taken from the record it had not been done for any bad purpose.

Out of it all, after Shaw's explanation

and after the commission had simmered down again, it seemed to appear that the Pacific contract had not been considered by the commission at its former hearing, but that the so-called "standard contract" had been, though Shaw contended that the two were the same "in every detail."

Tomlinson then continued his explanation of Greenbaum, asking him to assume that if the Pacific company, under the 4½ per cent gross provision, had paid the parent company \$3.37 a year for the use of the instrument for which he had paid a rental of \$75 a year whether such a service charge would not be exorbitant. Greenbaum said it would be.

POINTS OUT CHARGES
Tomlinson then asked whether a payment of \$3.40 on a business telephone in Portland for which an annual rental of \$120 was paid would not be discriminatory, when the instrument and the service was the same, and exorbitant, as compared to the Salem business telephone.

Greenbaum said he thought so. Then Tomlinson asked if it would not be the same when a renter of a residence telephone, which paid a less annual rental than either of the other two, was required to pay a less service charge to the parent company for the same service when the instruments and the service were the same, and Greenbaum again said he thought so.

This took the hearing up to noon, when recess was taken.

EVERYBODY TALKS
It is evident that the interrelation of the Pacific company with the charges and other incidents with connection with the American Telephone & Telegraph company and with the Western Electric company is to be one of the fighting pivots of the rehearing.

This morning's experience left such a sense of confusion in the mind, however, that it is difficult to vision just what the testimony really meant—whether it was for the benefit of the city of Portland or for the company. The hearing resembled an old-fashioned justice court, with everybody talking at once, and both the company and the commission swooping down on Tomlinson so that it was a hard thing to hear just what he was trying to talk about.

ATTORNEYS WHANGLE
After a long day of droning testimony, cumulative in its hostility to the branch of service rendered by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company, Attorneys Shaw and Tomlinson, broke the monotony Tuesday afternoon by a fiery exchange of verbal thrusts during which Shaw questioned not only the information but the veracity of the Portland attorney and said that he was "astounded" that such a commission would stand before the court and make the statement that he had.

At the same time and so close in unison that Chairman Williams of the commission shouted above the din: "Go ahead and both of you make it a duel." Tomlinson said he challenged the statement of the counsel for the company.

It all came about when Charles E. Spence, master of the state grange, was conceding his testimony on cross examination. Spence had discussed at length the plight of the farmers of the state and their relation to the telephone rates, contending that the commission ought to take their financial condition into consideration, as well as the financial condition of the telephone company, its parent and the details of its expenditures before fixing a rate that would put an added burden upon the farmer.

DEFICIT AGAIN CITED
Shaw, in cross-examining Spence, checked the record of a former hearing particularly in reference to the earnings which it showed the company to have made in Oregon during the past few years. He asked, finally, whether Spence would consider that the commission had granted a schedule of rates which would give an unreasonable return on the fair value of the property owned by the company in Oregon when the record for several years past indicated a falling percentage of profit until 1919, when profits had ceased altogether and the company had lacked \$36,000 of meeting its expenses.

Spence answered that he would want to know the relation the local company bore to the American Telephone & Telegraph company, and the Western Electric company, as well as whether the scale of salaries and other expenditures were reasonable before answering the question.

Shaw then asked him whether he would not consider the rate reasonable

if he knew that the record showed a careful valuation to have been made under the eye of the state commission in which "every pole, every stick, every wire and every piece of glass had been counted and compiled."

Tomlinson at once objected to this statement, contending that Shaw "was stating what he knew was not in the record" and said he challenged the statement as unfair. Shaw then said he was "astounded" and charged that Tomlinson "knew from his connection with former hearings that the valuation was in the record."

Tomlinson challenged him to produce the record, said he wanted to know where it was and charged that "no such valuation had ever been put into any record." Shaw came back by saying that there were "forty volumes of the record" and promised that he "intended to go into the question in detail before the court through with this case," a statement that caused the weary audience to look at the clock and sigh.

Spence, who was the last witness of the day, gave his testimony for the most part in argumentative form. He was called by Cousin and told to go ahead and tell what he thought of the telephone situation. He dealt for the most part with the present condition of the farmers throughout the state and argued from what he told the commission ought to be taken into mind when fixing rates for telephone use by them.

FARMERS GET NO GUARANTEE
Spence contended that the farmer, unlike the merchant or the manufacturer, could not mark up his goods so as to make a profit but was compelled to take whatever price was offered him for his commodity. In terms of wool, 60 pounds would have satisfied before. Spence also contended that there is no class of merchant in the state but has taken his loss during the past year, and that the telephone company ought not to be preferred but ought to be compelled to take its bitter with the sweet along with the rest of the business world.

"No law," Spence argued, "should guarantee a profit to any corporation all the time."

GETS THEM BOTH WAYS
He also contended that the company charges the business man more for his telephone on the theory that he can have connection with the farmers, while at the same time it has charged the farmers more on the ground that they have connection with the business men "thus catching them coming and going."

"What a man would be willing to pay for a loaf of bread when he is starving ought not to be fixed as the reasonable price of the loaf," Spence insisted, in arguing that the rate of telephone service was a thing which could be used or abandoned at the option of the subscriber.

"When you doubled the rate to the farmer at a time when the value of his produce was cut in two you in effect multiplied his rate by four," Spence told the commission. He also argued that the farmers had built their lines for service and not for profit, but by the rates established by the commission they were being put in the position where the company was being enabled to make a profit on the personal investment of the farmers, who owned the lines.

He contended that the commission, if the law gave it the authority to establish such rates as would give a reasonable return upon the fair value of the investment, then it ought to take into consideration all the items of expense on the part of the company as well as the financial conditions of the farmers before fixing the rate.

"It might be a good thing," he said, "to start economy from the top by investigating the salaries paid the high men of the companies, the connection between the parent company and its subsidiaries and to see whether the salaries and the other items of cost by which the parent company and the high men

benefitted did not unduly absorb the earnings of the subsidiary."

It was at this point that Shaw and Tomlinson locked horns.

W. P. Chapin appeared for Oswego telephone users, contending the rate was too high. Normal use of a telephone by an Oswego subscriber ran the monthly rental close to \$7 a month.

Henry Chappelle of Woodburn, former owner of an independent telephone company there, gave the history of the struggle his company had made and of its final sale, ultimately to the Pacific company. He said that the business of his independent company had been profitable until "it got in the way of two big companies scrapping for a field and then it was a case of get out."

F. A. Logsdon, farmer living between Corvallis and Albany, also told of his experience during past years with the telephone situation. He protested against the increased rates.

H. C. Wheeler of Pleasant Hill protested against the increased rate as unjust and not worth the service rendered. He said he "wanted to stay with the Pacific company but he did not want to be robbed in order to do it."

ROSEBURG SPLIT IN TWO OVER INQUEST

(Continued From Page One)

and are openly sympathetic with Mrs. Brumfield. While, equally loyal and equally certain, residents of the Dillard district, where Russell had his little home, swear the blackened corpse is that of Dennis Russell.

So distinct is this cleavage that it is probable the inquest will be concluded this afternoon and that few more witnesses of whom there are many eager to testify, will be called.

Long before 9 o'clock this morning, the hour the inquest over Roseburg's automobile mystery victim convened, the courtroom was crowded with spectators and interest seems to increase rather than dwindle in this peculiar case.

Mrs. Brumfield was recalled to the stand this morning and the district attorney attempted to learn from her something of the plans of Dr. Brumfield prior to the wreck. She declared that she had no information that would throw any further light on the case. The dentist had not confided with her concerning his plans and she again expressed the belief that the officers were on the wrong track and should be searching for Dennis Russell.

The two brothers of Dennis Russell were called and testified that they were positive the dead man was their brother. Other residents of the Dillard section testified likewise, while residents of the Melrose district, where Dr. Brumfield resided, were just as firm in expressing their belief that the body was that of the dentist. Witnesses were brought on the stand today for identification purposes only.

SHOWS BITS OF BODY
A black, crisp object resembling a human ear was produced by Coroner Ritter shortly after he started his testimony this morning. He said the object had been found near the wreck and was the ear of the dead man without doubt. Women gasped and men turned white when the next moment the coroner produced two pieces of the dead man's scalp. Gray hair, identified as similar to that of Dennis Russell, was on the scalp.

The coroner testified to finding the decapitated body on the night of the wreck and of placing a rope around the body and hauling it to the top of the culvert near which it was lying. He placed the body in a container at that time and

brought it to the city. At about 4 o'clock daylight—the next morning he hurried to the scene of the wreck and located clothing and some other articles which he produced as evidence. The clothing consisted of a black vest, the lining of a cap and a burned pair of overalls. Deputy Webb testified that the overalls were clinging to the body at the time it was raised. No underwear was on the body, he said.

A watch and fountain pen were found near the clothing and identified as Russell's. The burned gun found in the car was introduced.

The fact that the body in the morgue has swollen considerably since it was placed there may have a great deal to do with the case, said the coroner. It has been testified that Dr. Brumfield's body presented a round appearance, while that of Russell was flat. With the body swelling it could be very possible that the flat body would assume a round appearance. Mrs. Brumfield's identification of the body as that of her husband was almost wholly on this point.

"That body is Mr. Brumfield's," said Ivan Calhoun, a ranch hand employed by Dr. Brumfield and whom the dentist has been financing through dental college in winter, having been in swimming with him many times and the hair on his chest, the corn on the toe, the profile of the body and the callouses on the feet of the dead body are identical with the doctor's.

Calhoun said the doctor had told him he was insured for \$10,000 in favor of the family. This was for protection. The doctor had advanced about \$400 to the young man for school purposes.

SAW BRUMFIELD ON ROAD
That Doctor Brumfield was on the road near Russell's cabin at about 9 o'clock the evening of July 13 was testified to today. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Curnee passed Dr. Brumfield at about 7:45 Wednesday evening. He was headed south and was driving about 20 miles per hour they said. They were sure in their identification of the man driving and said Brumfield was wearing a straw hat and a light suit. He passed them near the aviation field.

At 10 o'clock the doctor's car roared into the city, proceeded down Main street to Mosher and raced through the town to the Melrose road, where the wreck occurred.

Such was the testimony of Ed Kohl-hagen and Grant Wilcox. The Kohl-hagen had attempted to stop Brumfield's car on Mosher street, but could not do so. He was protesting that street from traffic on account of a party in progress at an intersection. The car tore past him, he said. Night Officer Wilcox saw the car a few moments later as it turned on Sherman street to Oak and crossed the bridge. Both men thought Brumfield was driving, and were certain that it was his red car with the disc wheels.

HAIR NOT BRUMFIELD'S
"Dr. Brumfield's hair was clipped short around the sides and back," said Calhoun on the witness stand. "The hair on the pieces of scalp found and the portion connected with the body does not answer that description."

Grant Clayton followed Calhoun on the stand and told of the big pool of blood he found on the highway with the shreds of gray hair mixed with it.

Coroner Ritter and District Attorney Neuner declared at noon today that the inquest would close this afternoon. Many of the identification witnesses summoned will not be called, as the testimony in all of a similar character. Mrs. Brumfield said she was perfectly willing for the inquest to be halted at any time, as she is positive the identification of the body has been established.

MYSTERY CAR TURNS OFF TOWARDS SELLERS MARSH
Bend, July 20.—After an all night search in the La Pine-Crane Prairie sections, Deputy Sheriff Stokile and State

Officer Nixon learned that a car answering the description of that driven by the supposed Dr. Brumfield turned off on the road to Sellers Marsh, which is 70 miles south of Bend and is not properly a marsh at this time of the year. The road turns off before reaching Crescent from La Pine.

The two officers are in pursuit today.

They learned definitely that the fugitive is not between La Pine and Crescent.

ST. HELENS HAS SUSPECT
Astoria, July 20.—Astoria police are on the lookout for a suspicious woman character, seen in St. Helens Monday and believed by witnesses, to be Dr. Brumfield, sought in Roseburg, in disguise. The woman was large and well dressed and would not have aroused suspicion had it not been for "her" pronounced blonde hair, beneath the edge of which hair could be seen protruding. When sought later the "woman" could not be found. Lower Columbia river points have all been warned to scrutinize suspicious female characters closely.

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Odd Dining Room Pieces

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—A \$155.00 Buffet, William and Mary period design, Jacobean oak, special \$93.00

—A \$135.00 William and Mary period Buffet, in Jacobean oak, special \$81.00

—An \$89.00 China Cabinet in Jacobean oak, William and Mary period design; special... \$55.00

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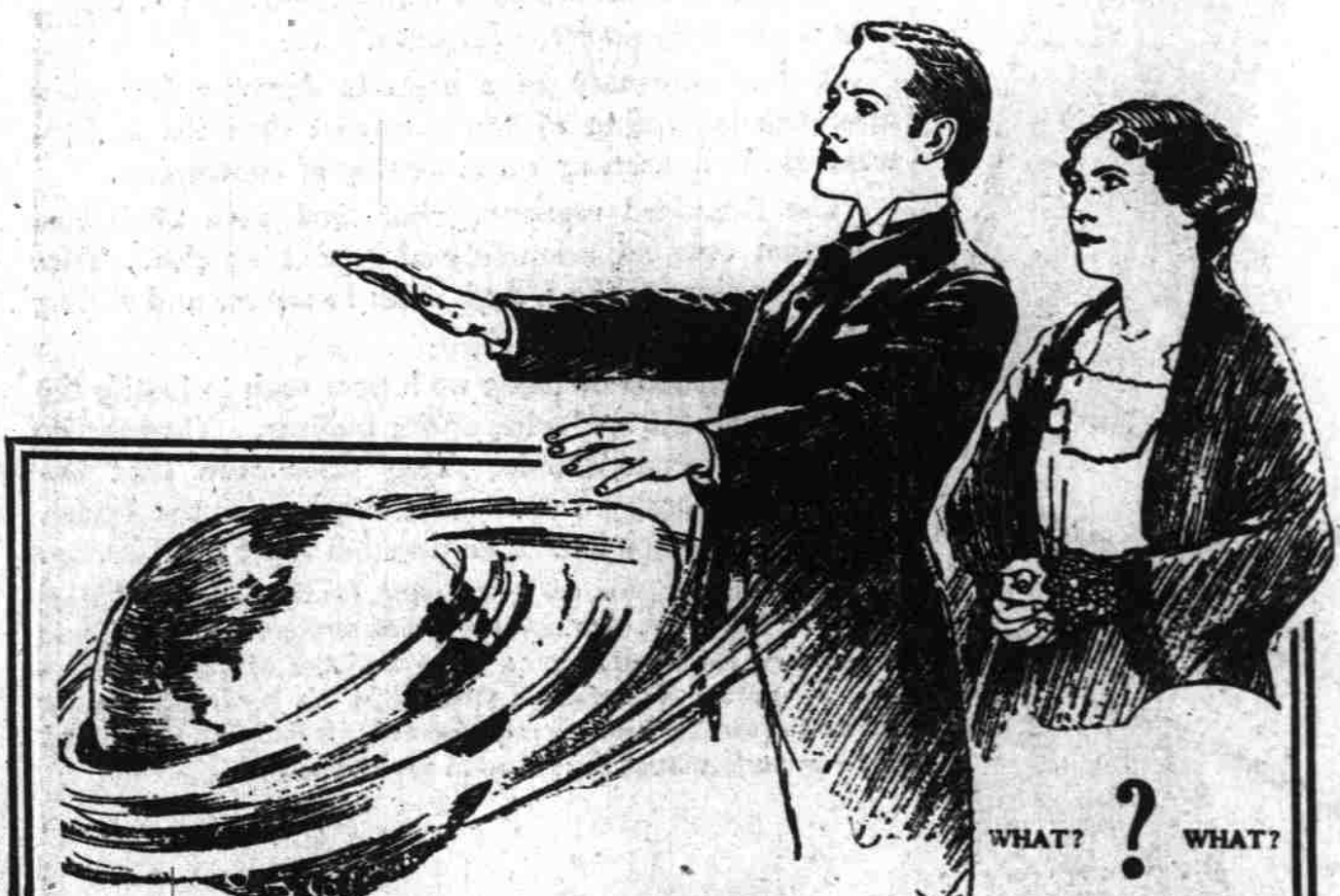
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