

OPENS LAW OFFICE

Fred Jensen, who recently retired after serving more than eight years as deputy city attorney, has opened law offices at 602 Spaulding building.

SEIZED FOR OLD MURDER

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 21 (ANP)—Robert Hinton was indicted here Monday for the murder in 1914 of Willie Reavis during a fight. After killing Reavis, Hinton left town, but returned a few weeks ago. Police heard that he was about and took him in custody.

KNOCKS DOWN TWICE, SHOT

New Orleans, La., Oct. 21 (ANP)—twice after he had been taken into custody by two white police officers, Caesar Adams is alleged to have knocked one of the policemen, Sidney Guldry to the ground. Guldry reported that after the second knockdown, Adams started to run. The police then shot Adams in the back.

AS NOTED

Continued from page three. Recently laid paving on Eastmoreland Lane for only \$1.07 a square yard which was superior to the \$2.27 variety. In the 15 years the City-owned plant has been in operation it kept prices down so that over \$2,000,000 at least was saved the home owners on improvements. The plant early in the game returned \$83,000 borrowed from the General Fund to start operations. The plant now is valued at \$210,000 and has presented to the City Treasury over \$500,000 in cash. This is plus the saving to property owners of \$375,000 on work performed.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

If the full value of the development of electric power at the Bonneville Dam is to be realized by the people of Portland the matter of the acquisition or construction of an adequate distribution system by the City is one that must be given paramount attention and immediate consideration.

The manufacture of electric energy at an extremely low price at the proposed dam may not in itself result in any decrease in the power rates charged.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

OF THE ADVOCATE, published weekly at Portland, Oregon for October 1, 1933

STATE OF OREGON) ss. COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Beatrice Cannady Franklin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Publisher of THE ADVOCATE and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

- 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Editor, business manager, Beatrice Franklin; Managing Editor, Jerome Franklin, both of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon. 2. That the owner is: Beatrice Franklin; 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none; Beatrice Franklin, Publisher Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1933 E. D. Cannady, Notary Public (seal) commission expires Sept. 29, 1935

SCHOOL RECEIVES GOV'T GRANT

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 21—State Treasurer Roy V. Leonard received this week \$25,000 from the United States comptroller general to be divided between the University of Arkansas and Pine Bluff Agricultural and Mechanical college, both under the Merrill-Nelson-Brundage act of 1930. The two schools receive between them about \$50,000.

GIVEN LIFE TERM FOR ROBBING NEGRO

Miami, Fla., Oct. 22—Convicted of robbing a colored man, Edward Walker of 2250 W. J. Quillan 29 and J. E. Oliver, 39, both white, were sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge E. C. Collins in Criminal court here last week. A third member of the bandit trio, A. V. Burdfield, 31, turned state's evidence.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 21 (ANP)—Thirteen standard high schools, on the basis of last year's work, were added to the accredited list for Negroes, making the total number of high schools in the state for Negroes 108. North Carolina is the only southern state in which Negroes are admissible in 100 high schools. There are 686 high schools in North Carolina in 1930 was 2,234,948 and the Negro, 818,447. Negroes constitute 29 percent of the population and have 12 per cent of the high schools.

AFRICAN PRINCE MEETS MARCONI

Chicago, Oct. 21 (ANP)—Senator Guglielmo Marconi, the famous wireless invention of Italy and Marchese Marconi, his wife, were introduced to the Duke Kwesi Guiseppe Castruccio, royal consul general in Chicago. The royal consul the Duke something of the inventor's life and his marvelous achievements in science.

The Duke congratulated him, told him of Africa's need of science. He invited the Senator to see his Famous Royal Ashanti Ceremonial Troupe, while he was there, but the inventor declined the invitation. An invitation was extended the Duke to visit Rome and Mussolini.

SLASH THROAT AS HOME BURNS

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 21 (ANP)—When firemen responded to a call to extinguish a blaze in the attic of a dwelling at 575 Carroll avenue, they saw J. H. Dillingham, 60, a resident on the second floor, still in the house. They seized him to come out. Instead, he seized a razor and slashed his throat with it. He was taken to a hospital where he died shortly afterwards. It is claimed that in this part of the country the major portion of the expense in supplying domestic light and power is in the cost of distribution. And it is doubtful whether the privately-owned dividends, will be in the position to make any material reductions in the rates to the small consumer.

The public has the right to enjoy the advantage of lower rates when the power is available at considerable less cost than the utilities can generate. It is plain, however, that in order to obtain such rates it will be necessary to provide a municipal distribution system by the city.

Even if in the event the State builds a super transmission line Portland will be unable to hook into the State line without a distribution system.

VERBAL SNAP-SHOTS

(By W. J. Wheaton)

Will labor throw away this chance for just recognition? Under the NRA has the best chance it ever had to obtain that for which it has been struggling. Namely, the chance to have a just and equitable share in the profits of production. The present plan has made the effort to insure the worker of a wage commensurate with the skill which he puts into production. Naturally, human selfishness has sought to frustrate the endeavor of the Administration to further the cause of the wage earner. Capitol has ever been tardy in the recognition of the toilers' rights. That condition has existed so long that it has become a fixture; that the laborer has no rights that capital is bound to respect. When representatives of certain southern industries presented the NRA, they called for two classes of wage—one for the white and a lesser wage for the black. Gen. Hugh Johnson, Chief Administrator, told those gentlemen emphatically that there would be no such differences and that there was an equal and adequate wage for all workers, regardless of race, creed or color. There would be no federal assistance for those states which they, the southern gentlemen, represented. That incident shows that the NRA intends to play fair with all branches of labor. But it seems that some of the unknown demagogues who foment strife and spurn the terms of mediation offered. They foster the mob spirit and the result is sabotage and bloodshed.

Through mediation it can be determined whether or not a more remunerative wage can be paid. That is readily determined through expert investigation. Where ever it has been shown that the wage is an inadequate, the adjustment has been made. Sometimes it has been necessary to make a compromise, but in no case has that compromise been unfavorable to labor. If those agitators were in the pay of the enemies of organized labor, they could not be of any more service. The right to protest unfair wages is a recognized fact, but one that should be protected in a reasonable and in the end, alienates public sympathy, which, after all is the bulwark of any movement. Protests of wages paid in the cotton and agricultural areas of California has been the cause of labor problems that are causing great concern. The refusal of the Growers to confer with the representatives of California's board of Mediation and the taking into their own hands measures of a punitive character, has brought a number of protests from the people. While it is understood that many of the leaders in the strike movement are professional agitators and demagogues and growers, by their high handed methods have added fuel to the fire and given those same agitators a weapon to carry on.

Here is something that was not in the headlines. It happened at Ninety Six, South Carolina, when Ben Thompson, who had been arrested and placed in jail for threatening to defend himself against an attack of white hoodlums by pulling his knife, was taken from the jail by a mob and beaten to death. His body was found on the roadside by passing motorists. The Press of the country is becoming so ashamed of the notorious position which certain sections of the nation is causing that it seeks to hide, as much as it possibly can, such unbecoming barbarity. The toll of lives of Negroes through mob violence in the south has during the past year, reached proportions that stagger one and causes one to wonder that the stigma is not more generally felt by the better thinking element of the white race, and methods sought to blot it from our American civilization. Every Negro whose life is taken without due process of law, is a mile stone about the neck of the national life.

SLAVERY AND ECONOMIC MATTER

(By William Pickens)

Perhaps the following dialogue between Horace Greeley and Brigham Young will be better appreciated if we give the background of the incident of our quoting it here. On one of my trips to Salt Lake City I had a good deal of fun laughing at the Mormons about their hypocrisies on the race question. Almost any American religious sect would afford amusement when measured by its sincerity in respect to American Negroes. I called attention to the fact that the Normans had made them a God and a religion which did not allow black people to go to "heaven". They had reasoned that when the war was on, in heaven, led by Satan, the blacks had sided with Satan, and so had gone out with the losing crowd. Therefore they never took any Negroes into their church. And then I called attention to the fact of how Brigham Young, the Founder of the Mormon sect, had got around this little difficulty when it was to Young's advantage to get around it. Just as Mohammed did when he wanted another wife, or wanted to do anything else not allowed in the Koran so he, simply went out had another interview with God, got another communication, and wrote an addendum to the Koran, that a believer, or Mohammed in particular, could have 13 wives instead of only a dozen—and so on.

Now Brigham Young had one good Negro slave whom he did not see how he could do without, even in heaven. Therefore, the rules were suspended so that this on Negro servant could go to heaven when he died and look after Marse Young. Being the biggest of the Mormons, Young simply used his pull with God, and so got a suspension or an exception written into the Versailles Treaty that had ended the War in Heaven.

In having all this fun, I of course had to bring out the fact that the Mormons had had slaves—those who wanted to have them and found them profitable to keep. This shocked the Mormons of the present, they knew such little about their own buried past that they did not know that they or their forebears had ever been so wicked as to deal even excommunicated Negroes in slavery. They denied the truth of what I said. People are like that; some of these days, 500 years from now at the latest, the descendants of Cole Bease and Huey Long are going to draw their guns and start a fight on the spot when some nosy historian stands up and says that the contemporaries and Bease's ancestors and those of Huey once burned men alive and shot them and hung them without a hearing, or segregated them like diseased cattle. They will call the pesky historians a liar, just as those Mormons called me, behind my back.

But the Mormons had to take it back, at least silently, for there was one man at the meeting who heard me speak and who decided to find out just who was the liar—the Mormon hypocrite or the speaker. His name is Jack Beller. He is in the United States Weather Bureau. He went down to the "records" of the Mormons and found a whole list of the burnings and sellings of slaves, names, dates, prices,—all recorded in the "buried" and forgotten records of the great Mormon city. Jack Beller got so interested that he kept on unearthing the fossils of Mormon zoology, and among them he discovered a two-hour interview which Horace Greeley, of New York, had with Brigham Young in 1859, when Greeley made a journey across the continent,—which was an event in that date. We quote here a part of the section of that conversation which related to slavery. The thing is really its own commentary.

Horace Greeley: What is the position of your church with respect to slavery? Brigham Young: We consider it a divine institution, and not to be abolished until the cure pronounced by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

I felt that we should have greater protection against pernicious six-shooter toting, and I found that all the officers of the police department and the sheriffs throughout the state, and other law enforcement officials agreed that it was a good law, and the bill passed the Senate without any controversy on the 22nd day of February, and went to the House for consideration. There the bill was held until March 7th and indefinitely postponed. I seldom hear of a thug or highwayman being punished by more than a small fine or a short jail sentence for carrying a pistol regardless of how often he is caught, and unless we discourage that kind of outlawry we will have it with us. And just why the members of the House would refuse to pass a bill that was so unanimously endorsed by law enforcement officials, is another one of those legislative mysteries.

I introduced and secured the passage of Senate bill number 216 which had for its purpose an amendment to the law relating to advertising to cure social diseases. This bill had the support of the medical fraternity and easily passed both houses and was signed by the governor on March 8th.

I joined with Senator Sam Brown and Senator Zimmerman in the introduction of senate bill number 342 which provided that during times of financial distress, the governor of the state of Oregon hereby is given power to declare bank holidays and a moratorium on legal and equitable remedies against debtors in all courts. You will remember in some of my previous discussions I told you about the moratorium bills that I had introduced which were defeated. This bill was designed to have the same effect, and the same forces that were against extending moratorium on mortgage foreclosures fought and defeated this bill. I make no claim for this bill other than the fact that I was co-author. Senator Sam Brown is entitled to all of the credit for the relief that this bill would brought to the people.

This concludes all of the bills that I had to do with in the Senate and next week I will discuss some Senate resolutions and memorials of which I was either author or co-author.

SLAYS WIFE

Tarboro, N. C., Oct. 21st (ANP)—William Draughn shot and killed his wife in her bedroom Saturday night, using a shotgun.

WITH OUR 1933 LEGISLATURE

—By— ASHBY C. DICKSON

State Senator and former Circuit Multnomah County

During 1912, the legislature assembly abolished the Justice of the Peace Courts in the city of Portland and established the District Court in their stead. The change was made for the purpose of elevating the standards of the judge of the District Court must be a lawyer, who had practiced his profession for not less than three years; and they increased the jurisdiction from \$250.00 up to \$500.00. Since that change was made, there has been a constant fight through the intervening years to raise the standard of the District Court and quite a change has taken place. The jurisdiction has now been increased to \$1,000 and the judges now are selected by the jury on propositions of law and they may grant paroles from the bench in criminal cases and on the whole, there has been a wonderful improvement over the original law, and we have a real court in the District Court. But there are some changes yet necessary to get this court out of the horse and buggy class and with that hope in mind, I introduced senate bill number 140 which provided an amendment to one of the sections of the present law which gave the judges the right to grant a removal of, or change of venue in certain cases from the district court to the circuit court. The present law extends the privilege to litigants in the circuit court to take a change of venue from one county to another. You will remember that is what happened in the famous Nelson Howles murder case that originated in Portland and was transferred to, and tried, in Washington County at the request of the defendant. The present law does not enable litigants to take a change of venue from the District Court.

If, for any reason a litigant in a civil action or a defendant in a criminal case does not want his case tried in the District Court, he is helpless, for there is no other place where his case can be tried. It certainly seems reasonable that if the law provides a change of venue in the circuit courts, that a like law should be enacted to provide for a change of venue in the district courts. This bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee and after a hearing, that committee reported it out favorably; the report was adopted, and the senate passed the bill.

But I met with some opposition from the judges of the circuit courts and district courts in Portland. I was told by a judge of the circuit court that due to the present congested condition of the court calendar that they didn't want any more business in that court, and this judge also told me that the district judges did not want to release their cases, or words to that effect. This attitude on the part of the judges, I believe, was the influence that caused the House of Representatives to defeat the bill. In other words, their opposition was made known to members of the House from Multnomah County, and that was the end of it.

It is a rare case that a man who intends to commit burglary or robbery goes out without first arming himself with a pistol, and for the purpose of making it hard on pistol toters, I introduced Senate Bill number 292, proposing to amend the present law which provides for a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five days nor more than ten days, by adding an amendment to that law providing that any person found guilty of a second or subsequent offense shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

I felt that we should have greater protection against pernicious six-shooter toting, and I found that all the officers of the police department and the sheriffs throughout the state, and other law enforcement officials agreed that it was a good law, and the bill passed the Senate without any controversy on the 22nd day of February, and went to the House for consideration. There the bill was held until March 7th and indefinitely postponed. I seldom hear of a thug or highwayman being punished by more than a small fine or a short jail sentence for carrying a pistol regardless of how often he is caught, and unless we discourage that kind of outlawry we will have it with us. And just why the members of the House would refuse to pass a bill that was so unanimously endorsed by law enforcement officials, is another one of those legislative mysteries.

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INVESTIGATORS APPROVE PRIVATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS IN DETROIT

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 21 (ANP)—Dr. Alfred E. Thomas, superintendent of Bethesda Maternity hospital joined Robert Greenidge, head of Fairview sanatorium here Monday in branding an utterly false charge made by Snow F. Grigsby to the effect that all of the Negro hospitals here, particularly those operated for the care of tuberculous patients, were operated without the proper supervision of city and state health authorities.

According to reports Mr. Grigsby said that the hospitals were far below the regular standard and that they advertised and over emphasized the tuberculosis, which was the direct cause of the common belief that more Negroes die here from the disease than whites. Grigsby, himself, being misinformed, sought to pass his misinformation on to an unsuspecting public, said Dr. Thomas, "and while this sort of an

SERVES AS RAILROAD SURGEON

Chicago, Oct. 21 (ANP) Dr. J. Edgar Dibble of Kansas City, one of the renowned men in medical circles of the Middle West, was a visitor in Chicago this week. Dr. Dibble who for twenty years has held the distinction of serving as surgeon on the staff of the Kansas City Southern Railway, is also the designated surgeon of the United States Employee's Compensation Commission. He has served in this latter capacity for eight years and is the physician on call when any federal employe in Kansas City is injured.

Dr. Dibble who is president of the Kansas City Urban League, was in Chicago to attend the conference of Urban League secretaries held here this week and visited the American College of Surgeons Convention which was held at the grounds of "A Century of Progress."

POSTAL INSPECTORS EYE PENSION GROUP

Washington, D. C., Oct. (ANP)—Postal inspectors have been ordered to investigate the activities of the National Old Age Pension Association of Tulsa, Okla., of which Dr. J. E. Pope is national chairman, and the Pension Service Bureau at Newark, Ark., sponsored by a Judge J. S. Lehman.

This announcement was made by Chief Inspector M. P. Aldrich, after inquiries had reached Washington of the operation of the two organizations in the southern states.

WHITE MAN STYLED "FINANCIAL ADVISOR" FOR MEMBERS OF "THE GREEN PASTURE" CAST

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 21 (ANP)—One of the significant items of publicity relative to "The Green Pastures," which was published here in advance of the visit of the company was to the effect that J. A. Curtis, white stage manager for the company is also the Barker and "financial advisor" to the Negro members of the cast who, except for his wise guidance, might dissipate the steady salaries they are earning.

Curtis is "father confessor and director of high finance to the happy-go-lucky Negro who comprise the big company, according to this advance publicity.

DE PRIEST ASKED TO INTERCEDE

BEAUTY CULTURIST STILL STRUGGLE OVER NRA CODE

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21 (ANP)—The N. R. A. pot, insofar as it relates to colored beauty culturists of the country, continues to boil merrily. Efforts on the part of the National Beauty Culturists League to secure a separate code for colored beauty culture workers, which has been vigorously opposed by the National Beauty Shop Owners Association, another colored organization, has resulted in an exchange of opinions between the prime forces in both organizations, and has drawn Congressman Oscar DePriest and N. R. A. officials into the conflict.

Mrs. G. S. Morgan Young, widely known beautician of Memphis, Tenn., and a past president of the National Beauty Culturists League in a meeting of the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists League, a white organization held in Chicago last month, expressed the desire of the colored beauty workers for different working rules and prices than those governing the whites, because of the economic disparity between the two groups. Mrs. Ruth Jackson of the National Beauty Shop Owners Association, challenged Mrs. Young's representation on the floor of the white meeting, saying that Negroes wanted the identical same code to govern them that governed whites.

The National Beauty Shop Owners Association, influenced Congressman Oscar DePriest to interest Clark Foreman, Advisor on the Economic Status of Negro under the N. R. A. Mr. Foreman took the matter up with N. R. A. administrator P. Wer, who wrote Mr. DePriest as follows:

"Although such a code has been submitted discriminating between colored and white workers in the industry, there is absolutely no chance that it will receive the approval of the National Recovery Administration.

Mrs. Annie Malone, head of Poro salons, submitted a code governing Negro shops needed in some respects different consideration, but expressed herself as being opposed to a different national code based on color.

In the meantime if N. R. A. officials' statements are correct, there will be no separate code.

TO HELP DRAFT CODE FOR NEGRO DOMESTICS

Washington, Oct. 21 (ANP)—John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery has been invited by Dr. Benjamin Andrews, chairman of the National Committee on Employer-Employee relationships in the Home, to attend a conference October 16 at the Gramercy Park hotel, New York City to help draft an employment code for household domestics of the United States. Miss Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau of the United States, Labor Department is also to attend the conference and aid in the drafting of the code.

Plans for some way for federal approval of a code increasing wages of all persons working in household service will be sought at this conference. The Joint Committee on National Recovery has already completed a tentative plan to be outlined at the conference. The plan was drafted by a sub-committee of which Mrs. Myra Colson Callis is chairman. Other members of the committee are Miss Frances Williams of the National Y. W. C. A., and Dr. Robert Weaver, technical advisor to the Joint Committee.

Seattle News

DUCK JORDAN - 318-23rd Ave, Editor Phone EA. 1430 YVONNE CHATTERS - 206-25th Ave.

DIES IN FUTILE RESCUE OF FATHER

Meridan, Miss., Oct. 22 (ANP)—Pomp Brown, 22 was burned to death Monday night when he rushed into the blazing residence to save his father, the Rev. Henry Brown. Rev. Brown had left the house before the fire began.

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FIRST A. M. E. ZION CHURCH

14th Avenue & East Pike Sts. Rev. H. Leo Johnstone, Pastor Strangers Especially Welcome Schedule of Services 9:45 A. M. - Sunday School 11 A. M. - Sermon 7:00 P. M. - C. E. 8:00 P. M. - Sermon

EBENEZER A. M. E. CHURCH

23rd Avenue & East Olive St. Rev. George F. Martin, Pastor Schedule of Sunday Services 9:30 A. M. - Sunday School 11:00 A. M. - Sermon 6:30 P. M. - Varick C. E. 8:00 P. M. - Sermon

Prayer Meeting Every Wed at 8

Strangers Especially Welcome

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. T. M. Davis, Pastor Schedule of Sunday Services 9:30 A. M. - Sunday School 11:00 A. M. - Sermon 6:30 P. M. - B. Y. P. U. 8:00 P. M. - Sermon

Fine Choir and Congregational Singing Strangers Especially Welcome

YOUR NEWS!

When you have any news of interest, kindly phone it in to Duck Jordan the editor at East 1430, or to his assistant editor, Miss Yvonne Chatters at East 2515. There is no charge for social and local news items and we welcome your cooperation.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers of "The Advocate" Published Every Saturday For The Past 29 Years BEATRICE CANNADY-FRANKLIN, Editor

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