

# WOMAN SLAYER MAY BE GIVEN HER LIBERTY

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Kate Edwards, who has been in the state prison 12 years awaiting death under a sentence to hang for killing her husband, but who has escaped the noose because no governor would ever sign her death warrant, will probably be liberated by the board of pardons.

# BE SURE IT'S THE "AUBURN HAIR GIRL"

She Represents Parisian Sage An Investigating Hair Tonic. Quickly Removes Dandruff.

You can use nothing better than Parisian Sage, as sold to drug counters everywhere, to make the hair soft, fluffy and abundant. It stops itching head, invigorates the scalp, and removes dandruff with one application.

If your hair is getting thin, or is harsh, dull and lifeless, do not despair—give it attention. Frequent applications of Parisian Sage will rub into the scalp will do wonders.

When the hair is falling out, splits, or is too dry and streaky, surely use Parisian Sage—it supplies hair and scalp needs. Get a 50 cent bottle from Virges Drug Co. at once. It certainly makes your head feel fine and gives the hair that enviable gloss and beauty you desire.

The "Dickson" dollar shirt is a wonderful value, backed by our personal guarantee of satisfaction to you at any cost. Any one of the fifty patterns in our stock is worthy of your consideration.

Dickson Bros. Co. 1120-1122 Pacific av.

# Reduce the Cost of Living FRYE & COMPANY

offers you at its markets tomorrow the following specials:

- SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY, JAN. 23.**
- Choice steer shoulder steak 15c
  - Rib and loin lamb chops .15c
  - Pork shoulder chops .15c
  - Pork neck bones .05c
  - Choice bologna sausage .11c
  - Pure lard in bulk .13c

**Our Markets Are Located as Follows:**

- Frye & Co., 17th and Commerce Washington Market—1118 and 1120 South C Street.
- N. P. Market—South Tacoma.
- Look for the U. S. Purple Stamp. It signifies Purity and Quality. Our meat kept in sanitary cases in perfect condition by our cold air system.
- We Give Penny Change

# SEATTLE ROUTE

Tacoma & Indianapolis Fastest and Finest Day Steamers—The Quick and Quiet Way to Seattle.

**EIGHT HOURLY TRIPS DAILY.**

- Leave Municipal Dock, Tacoma, 7:15, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 7:00, 9 p. m. Dock, Seattle, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 7:00, 9:15 p. m.
- Single Fare, 25c. Round Trip 50c.
- A STEAMER EVERY 3 HOURS.
- S. J. JONES, Agent Office Municipal Dock Main 2411

# Can Uncle Sam Run Telephones and Telegraph System? Sure He Already Owns 15,000 Miles!

BY FREDERICK M. KERBY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Government ownership and operation of telephone lines is already an accomplished fact in one branch of the government service at least. The U. S. forest service already has constructed, owns and operates more than 15,000 miles of telephone lines within the national forests!

"The forest service is in the telephone business because telephone lines are necessary for protective and administrative purposes in the forests and because private commercial companies cannot furnish us the service we need," said Chief Forester Henry S. Graves in answer to my question.

In view of the recommendation by Postmaster General Burleson for governmental acquisition of the wire services of the country under the postoffice, I told the U. S. chief forester our readers would be interested to know how Uncle Sam is running his big telephone system.

"Telephone lines on and near the national forests are necessary in protection from fire and in the administration of the forests and make the forests more useful to the communities whose interests the forests are to serve," continued Graves.

"We are supplying a considerable number of ranchers and settlers with telephone service who otherwise could not get it—and who would suffer considerable deprivation in consequence. But this is a co-operative arrangement. In a great many instances we have as many settlers on our wires for their convenience and to help them as the load will carry. But in return we have agreements with them providing for the free use of such lines by forest officers for official business, and that companies and settlers furnished with this service shall make all reasonable efforts to notify forest officers of forest fires in the vicinity of telephone stations on such lines. It works both ways. We help them and they help us. Very often this is the cheapest possible arrangement for both of us.

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."



U. S. forester telephoning over a government-owned and government-operated line in a national forest.

carry. But in return we have agreements with them providing for the free use of such lines by forest officers for official business, and that companies and settlers furnished with this service shall make all reasonable efforts to notify forest officers of forest fires in the vicinity of telephone stations on such lines. It works both ways. We help them and they help us. Very often this is the cheapest possible arrangement for both of us.

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

eral ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

"What tangible return is the government getting out of its telephone system?" I asked. "I figure out that the expenditures that we have made in permanent improvements in telephone lines brings in an annual return, represented by property saved from destruction, of many millions of dollars."

"How extensive is the system and what does it cost Uncle Sam to build?" I queried. "Up to the first of July, 1913, and beginning back in 1905," said Mr. Graves, turning to a compilation which he had before him, "we had constructed approximately 15,000 miles of line. During the last fiscal year we constructed 3,800 miles. The average construction cost is approximately \$50 per mile of line. As to the maintenance cost, it is very small. We use our own rangers and forest employes to a large extent in construction and maintenance work, and they make repairs and extensions as part of their ordinary duties. In fact, we have issued a pamphlet of instructions for them."

"In a few cases, where the conditions demand it, we make a charge for maintenance. For instance, we built a line from Cody, Wyo., up to the Shoshone river, as recall, and between the boundary of the forest and Cody—a distance of thirty miles—several ranches wanted telephones. We reached an agreement with them, by which they helped build the line in return for the right to have service over it. But, in addition, a maintenance charge was made."

# THE PEOPLES STORE

## An Extraordinary \$9.98 Coat Value at

Regular Values \$15.00 and \$17.50  
For the woman who is anticipating the purchase of a warm outer garment, we offer a remarkable economy in the form of this special. Kerseys, boucles, rough mixtures and zibelines, worth regularly \$15, as well as plush coats, worth regularly \$17.50 are included in this sale. They are, of course, 1913-1914 winter models and cut according to the latest ideas. These will be on sale Friday and Saturday at **\$9.98**



**\$3.00 KLOSFIT PETTICOATS \$1.95**  
Black Klosfit Petticoats made of cotton taffeta or with Jersey tops, a standard \$3.00 value, are now offered at the very special price of **\$1.95**

**69c HOUSE WAISTS AT 39c**  
Blue and black percales and chambrays in conventional patterns make up these waists most suitable for the housewife during her morning duties. Regularly 69c, now special at **39c**

**A SUIT SPECIAL AT \$9.98**  
Values to \$25.00  
A rack of Women's and Misses' Suits in this season's models will be offered tomorrow at this price. We have not all sizes in every style, but we can fit you, and if you come early you are sure to find a suit just designed for your appearance at this remarkable price. Values to \$25.00. Special at **\$9.98**

# Odd China Pieces GROCERIES

- We have placed special prices on a large number of odd pieces from sets or open stock in order to make room for the incoming spring merchandise.
- Decorated Bowls, reg. 20c, now **15c**
  - Plates, reg. 15c, now **10c**
  - Hotel Platters, reg. 25c, now **10c**
  - Hotel Creamers, reg. 10c, now **5c**
  - White Custard Cups, reg. 10c, now **7c**
  - Cake Plates, reg. 50c, now **30c**
  - Fruit Bowls, reg. 50c, now **30c**
  - Fruit Bowls, reg. 90c, now **50c**
  - Sauce Tureens, reg. \$2.25, now **\$1.50**
  - Jugs, reg. 20c, now **15c**
  - Jugs, reg. 25c, now **10c**
  - Platters, reg. 25c, now **10c**
  - Tea Saucers, only, per dozen **25c**
  - White Hotel Cake Stands, reg. 25c, now **17c**
  - Coffee Cups and Saucers, reg. each 55c, now **20c**
  - Hotel Sugar Bowls, reg. 25c, now **10c**
- Hotel Individual Vegetable Dishes, reg. 10c, now **5c**  
Oat Meal Dishes, reg. 12c, now **7c**  
Cups and Saucers, reg. 25c, now **10c**  
**BULK LARD**—Special at, per lb. **13c**  
**MAGNET HAM**—Mild cured, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Special, per lb. **20c**  
**BUTTER, PER LB. 85c.**—Fresh churned Eilensburg butter, 3 lbs. for **\$1.00**  
Minnesota Butter, 3 lbs. 95c, per lb. **33c**  
Cooking butter, per lb. **25c**  
**CALIFORNIA BACON**—Special, per lb. **20c**  
**MACARONI**—The Eagle brand in one pound packages, reg. 8 1/2c. Special 4 pkgs. for **25c**  
**ALASKA CODFISH**—In two lb. bricks, reg. 25c. Special at **20c**  
**YAKIMA COMB HONEY**—Two for **35c**  
**COFFEE**—The Peoples Store Magnet blend, reg. 35c. Special at **30c**  
**PICNIC SHOULDER HAMS**—Lean, hardwood smoked shoulder hams, weighing from 6 to 8 lbs. Very special at, per lb. **18c**

# \$1.50 STAR SHIRTS 98c SPECIAL AT

A man's shirt that has a reputation for quality and is of a reliable manufacture. About 300 shirts in broken lines and sizes. Some with pleated bosoms and cuffs attached; others with plain bosoms and cuffs attached. All are made in coat style. We have some in every size from 14 to 18 1/2. This shirt regularly \$1.50, special at **98c**

- HAT SPECIAL \$1.50**  
Hats for the young man, middle-aged or elderly man, in Mallory and Sphinx hats. These are broken lines in new and up-to-date blocks. We have soft felts, scratch and stiff or derby styles, in gray, brown, blue and all the new mixtures. Sizes 6 3/4 to 7 3/8. Regular values \$2.00 and \$2.50. Very special at **\$1.50**
- SALE OF SWEATERS**  
V neck, ruff neck and Byron collars in this assortment of cardinal, brown, oxford and blue. We have the Shaker and honeycomb weave and the sweaters come with or without pockets.  
\$3.50 values, now at **\$2.79**  
\$2.50 values, now at **\$1.79**  
\$1.98 values, now at **\$1.39**  
\$1.68 values, now at **\$1.19**

# PROFANITY HILL UP AGAINST THE POLICE STATION

SEATTLE, Jan. 22.—If the rain continues much longer, "Profanity Hill," one of the most abhorred hillsides of downtown Seattle, will find itself banked up neatly against the central police station. The hill began to slide yesterday, and 30 laborers, shoveling earth away continually, could not keep up with it. Planks have been nailed over the police station windows.

# STATE OFFICERS TO DANCE HERE

Governor Lister and Mrs. Lister, Secretary of State Howell and Mrs. Howell, and State Treasurer Meath and Mrs. Meath have signified their intention of attending the dance to be given at the armory January 27 by the Affix patrol and Shrine band. Mr. and Mrs. Lister will probably lead the grand march.

# ANYHOW, IT IS FINE FOR DUCKS

Rain and more of it! A new record for January rain for Tacoma will be set if the present downpour continues at its present rate. From Tuesday night it has been raining almost continually, with an unusually heavy downpour last night.

# Pleads Guilty

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 22.—Charles H. Murray, Holyoke, Mass., flagman on the railway whose neglect caused a wreck which cost 21 lives, pleaded guilty to manslaughter but sentence was deferred.

# For Grey Hair

I Will Tell You Free How to Restore to Your Hair the Natural Color of Youth.

No Dyes or Other Harmful Methods. Results in Four Days.

Let me send you free full information about a harmless liquid that will restore the natural color of your hair, no matter what your age nor the cause of your grey hair. It is not a dye nor a stain. Its effects commence after 4 days use. I am a woman who became prematurely grey and old looking at 27, but a scientific friend told me of a simple method to get rid of it after years of study. I followed his advice and in a short time my hair actually was the natural color of my girlish days. This method is entirely different from anything else I have ever seen or heard of. Its effect is lasting and it will not wash or rub off or stain the scalp. It is neither sticky or greasy. Its use cannot be detected. It will restore the original natural shade to any grey, bleached or faded hair, no matter how many things have failed. It succeeds equally with both sexes, and all ages.

Write me today giving your name and address plainly, stating whether lady or gentleman (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) and enclose 2 cent stamp for return postage and I will send you full particulars that will enable you to restore the natural color of youth to your hair, making it soft, fluffy and natural. Write today. Address Mrs. Mary K. Chapman, Apt. 27, Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.

# GIRL LOSES \$10,000 SUIT

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—Judge Ayers dismissed the suit of Miss Tella McCoy of Seattle to recover \$10,000 from the estate of Thomas F. Flynn, whom she alleged had agreed to leave her that amount as bail for his failure to marry her as agreed upon in 1909.

# HAS BUSY TIME

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis., Jan. 22.—While Peter Hoff was crossing the railroad tracks near the Northwestern depot his car came to a sudden stop and in his hurry to get off the track Hoff jumped out and cranked the machine, but had forgotten to release the clutch. With the throttle wide open the car started forward. Hoff was thrown down, the car going over his body and then started down Grand avenue, broke down a hitching post and then collided with the saloon building of Peter Watry, jr. Mr. Hoff was picked up unconscious and is in a critical condition. The car is probably a total loss.

# IS MEANEST MAN

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 22.—"Only the meanest man in the United States would fine a couple for kissing in public," according to an anonymous writer to Magistrate Joseph Beall today. On Christmas day the judge fined a young man and woman \$3 each for osculation. Then came the letter.

The writer called the judge a brute, and hoped he might never have a "friendly kiss from maiden, wife or sweetheart."

"A second case for a similar offense was dismissed by the 'meanest judge.'"

# NOVEL SENTENCE

BOONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 22.—Four boys of Boonville, 9 to 12 years old, members of a "bandit club," were sentenced to attend Sunday school a year by Judge Caleb J. Lindsey, in the juvenile court.

They were arrested recently and arraigned in the juvenile court on a charge of petty larceny. The boys had taken articles from doorsteps to equip themselves as highwaymen and desperadoes.

# Very Careless

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Dead letters handed at the Chicago postoffice in 1913 numbered 1,310,260, and mistakes in addresses nearly 14,000,000, or one in each 150 pieces handled. Nearly 1,000,000,000 pieces of mail were delivered, and over 2,000,000,000 pieces were received in the mailing division, weighing 130,000 tons. Total receipts in money were nearly \$26,000,000, 21 per cent over those of 1912.

# FIND LOT OF LOOT