

LOVE AND DARING, NOT MERE STONE, BUILT ALEX PANTAGES' NEW HOUSE



Story of Career of Theatrical Magnate Who Has Made and Lost Several Fortunes.



MR. AND MRS. PANTAGES AND THEIR NEW RESIDENCE.

"Alexander Pantages, local theatrical manager, will shortly move into his new home on Madison st.

That simple news item appeared in the dramatic column of The Star a week or two ago. But it did not tell all the story. The facts are that the new Pantages home cost more than \$100,000, is undoubtedly the finest owned by any theatrical manager in the country, and is, with perhaps one exception, the most magnificent private residence in Seattle.

Both love and romance are bound up in the erection of this palatial home by Alexander Pantages.

All for His Wife.

The love is for his beautiful wife, to whom the theatrical magnate has made an absolute present of the new home. He bought the lots on her birthday, deposited \$100,000 in a local bank in her name, and told her to go as far as she liked in the designing, building and furnishing of her new home. There is just a little now left of that \$100,000, but the furnishing of the house is far from complete at this time.

The new home will be a credit to Mrs. Pantages' artistic taste and good sense. As the home of a millionaire, the new house is simple to the point of modesty. The style is Old English. The house contains 24 rooms.

The basement is a complete little rathskeller, with 30-foot fireplace, low beamed ceiling and mission furniture.

The Pantages home-loving proclivities are shown in the presence of five fireplaces in different portions of the house.

Here's the Romance.

The romance referred to above pertains to Manager Pantages' own spectacular advance in the theatrical and financial worlds. From nothing to a million in but little more than six years is the startling achievement of this remarkable

figure in the popular-priced amusement world.

To go back a step further, Alexander Pantages at the outbreak of the Klondike excitement was a San Francisco theatrical man. He joined the rush to the Far North and late that fall landed in Shagway and invested all of his few hundreds of capital in the erection of a theatre at a point then passed by all of the army of gold hunters bound out for the golden trail. The day his theatre was finished a new trail was opened, his section of the town was deserted, and he sold his lot and building for exactly \$20.

His funds were gone, but he determined to get into the Klondike. A day or two later his capital amounted to just one 25-cent piece. The authorities would allow no man over the trail who did not have enough money or provisions to get there without help.

Got Over the Trail.

Alex Pantages approached a party of four men and offered his services as a guide in exchange for enough provisions to get him to Dawson.

"Do you know the trail?" they asked him.

"I have been over it six or seven times," he replied, cheerfully lying in a righteous cause.

So he got the job and eventually landed in Dawson, still with the 25-cent piece, which was so insignificant that he was unable to spend it. In Dawson he interested other men in putting up a theatre for him. He began putting on high-grade dramatic and vaudeville entertainments. His luck was phenomenal. His profits sometimes exceeded \$5,000 per day. At the end of four years he came out to Seattle with a bankroll of \$500,000.

Went Broke Again.

The next year he went back and put all of it into a costly theatre and hotel. The scenery and furnishings were splendid. Before the buildings were completed blue laws

were put into effect by a new governor, which converted Dawson from a city of immense prosperity to an almost deserted camp. Amusement life was killed. Thousands moved away. Pantages went broke again.

He disposed of his furnishings and hotel effects for \$10,000, and came out to Seattle with that. He went to New York and dropped \$6,000 of this in theatrical ventures. In September, 1903, he opened his first tiny vaudeville house, the Crystal, in Seattle, with a total capital of \$4,000.

Is Rich Again Today.

That was six and one-third years ago. Today he has a circuit of vaudeville houses in the West which it would take much more than one million dollars to buy. He has made good again.

So this is the story behind the hundred-thousand-dollar home into which the Pantages family will move next month.

Why Does Not The Stomach Digest Itself?

An Unsolvable Problem, Which Has Puzzled Physicians of All Schools.

A Trial Package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Sent Free.

There seems to be no logical reason why the stomach should not digest itself when we consider the fact that it secretes digestive fluids and acids which are powerful enough to disintegrate and digest meats, eggs, fruits, cereals, vegetables and other forms of food taken into it.

As animals which were killed while in full digestion the stomach has undergone complete self-digestion after death, when the body was kept warm; and in human beings who have died suddenly, while digestion was going on, it was found at the autopsy that not only had the stomach been digested, but also the liver, pancreas, spleen, and portions of the intestines.

The question naturally presents itself: "What protects the stomach from self-digestion during life?" Dr. Hunter declared that the "principle of life" in living things protected this organ from being digested by its own fluids, but Dr. Barnard successfully demonstrated that the hind legs of a living frog, when introduced through a fistula or artificial opening into the stomach of a dog, undergo complete digestion, and Dr. Pavy, through similar experiment, found that the same was true of a rabbit's ear.

While the normal stomach is immune from self-digestion, there are many cases on record, however, in which a long-standing gastritis, or, in other words, a chronic inflammation of the stomach, has completely digested or eaten away the mucous membrane lining of the stomach, and in some instances has engendered gastric ulcer, which ate its way clear through the stomach wall, and caused fatal peritonitis.

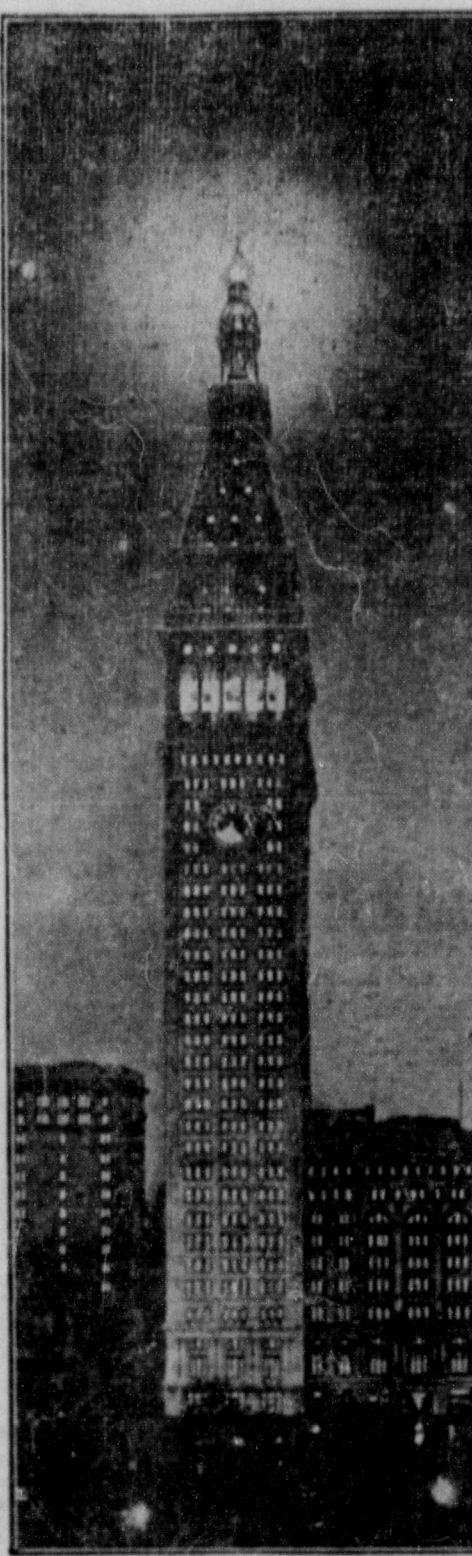
In all cases of perverted function of the stomach, which manifests itself by the numerous well-known symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act as a corrective, restoring it to a normal condition, toning up the secretory glands, as well as the lactical glands, which absorb the food, and at the same time assisting the stomach in the process of digestion, and preventing all possibility of such conditions arising as will cause perverted function, gastritis, gastric ulcer, or the eating away of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are exceedingly powerful digestives, a single grain being sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of food, including meats, vegetables, cereals, etc. They digest albumins and starchy foods equally well. Whenever the stomach is in a weakened condition, and so lacking in tone that it furnishes an insufficient amount of gastric juice, such symptoms as heartburn, biliousness, headache, belching of gas and sour eructations are sure to appear, and make one feel generally miserable.

Such symptoms can, however, be overcome and done away with at once. Simply take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and forget all about your digestive troubles. They do their work promptly and thoroughly, every particle of food being completely digested, and fermentation, decomposition and flatulence and heaviness in stomach after eating, relieved and cured. Purchase a box from your druggist today, price 50 cents. Also send us your name and address for free sample. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

CHRISTMAS ANNOUNCEMENT



THE Company has allotted extraordinary BONUSSES to its Industrial policy-holders payable in 1910. These are CASH BONUSSES which may be used in payment of premiums upon their Industrial policies. They were not promised in the policies, either expressly or by implication, the policies being strictly non-participating. No such bonus has ever been given by any company to its policy-holders, and no such bonus ever will be given by any other company.

BONUSSES TO LIVING POLICY-HOLDERS

To every holder of an Industrial whole life policy of the Company who shall pass the age of 75 during 1910, a bonus on its anniversary date thereafter equal to premiums for 52 weeks
To every holder of an Industrial policy in force issued in 1879 and 1880, a bonus on its anniversary date equal to premiums for 26 weeks
To every holder of an Industrial policy in force issued in 1881-2-3-4-5, a bonus on its anniversary date equal to premiums for 20 weeks
To every holder of an Industrial whole life policy in force issued in 1886-7-8-9-1890, a bonus on its anniversary date equal to premiums for 15 weeks
To every holder of an Industrial whole life policy in force issued in 1891-2-3-4-5, a bonus on its anniversary date equal to premiums for 10 weeks
To every holder of an Industrial whole life or increasing life and endowment policy issued in any year from 1895 to 1905 inclusive, a bonus on its anniversary date equal to premiums for 5 weeks

These bonuses are thus for percentages varying from about TEN to ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. of the amount of weekly premiums for a year. It will be observed that the bonuses are graduated by the age of the policies.

The whole life policies issued between January 1, 1907, and July 1, 1909, have received a reversionary dividend of about ten per cent. of their face during the past year (that is, have been increased in amount about ten per cent.). This cost the Company \$600,000 in 1909; and will cost many hundreds of thousands of dollars in subsequent years in increased Reserve. The whole life policies, issued since July 1, 1909, have been increased about ten per cent. in amount above the amount of insurance previously provided for the same respective premiums.

BONUSSES ON DEATH CLAIMS

Death Claimants on whole life policies issued between January 1, 1907, and July 1, 1909, whose claims had been settled, have received in the last six months a payment of mortuary bonuses of about ten per cent. in addition to the amount previously received, at a cost to the Company of over \$250,000.

Payment on Death Claims in 1910 will be increased over and above the face of the Industrial policies by amounts determined by the following scale:

When death occurs after policy has been in force over 5 years.....	5%
When death occurs after policy has been in force over 10 years.....	10%
When death occurs after policy has been in force over 15 years.....	15%
When death occurs after policy has been in force over 20 years.....	20%
When death occurs after policy has been in force over 25 years.....	25%
When death occurs after policy has been in force over 30 years.....	30%

The cost to the Company of these CASH bonuses is estimated at

\$5,204,639.95

Added to the bonuses heretofore paid for the last sixteen years OVER AND ABOVE THE PROMISES MADE IN THE POLICIES, this will bring the total CASH bonuses up to

Twenty-one Millions of Dollars in CASH in 17 Years!

The Additional Cost of Concessions in Reserve Liability has been Four Millions of Dollars

The sources of these bonuses are:

1. Decrease in expenses—TEN PER CENT. in nine years to the close of 1908.
2. Saving in the Mortality which was expected when policies were issued.
3. Gains in Interest actually earned over the amount required by statute for accumulation of Reserves.
4. The fact that on a premium income of nearly \$50,000,000 a year the Stockholders receive only \$140,000, which is more than earned from the income of their own capital and surplus; the balance of such income going to the increase of the fund from which Bonuses are paid.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President.

"PEOPLE PAY PRICE OF TARIFF SLAVERY IN COST OF LIVING"

—SENATOR CLAPP.

YOUR EXPENSES ARE RAISED, HE SHOWS, WHETHER YOU ARE BUYING "PROTECTED" GOODS OR NOT—THANKS DUE TO PAYNE AND ALDRICH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota, urges, in an interview with a representative of The Star, that most, if not all of the recent great increases in cost of living are due to the raising of tariff rates by the Payne-Aldrich law.

"Take, for instance," said he, "the prices of all clothing, household goods and furnishings, canned goods, fruits, household utensils and building materials—all these were directly affected by the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. But it also must be remembered that kindred goods, whether protected or not, move in a price sympathy with the commodities which are protected.

"You will hear it said constantly, with reference to something on which the price has been advanced, 'Oh, that isn't the tariff at all. That increase has nothing to do with the tariff.' But the fact remains that the tariff reaches all along the line.

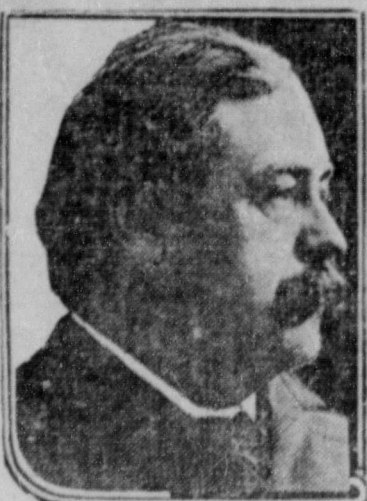
"You can't raise the cost of living to a man who is producing something to sell without forcing that man to raise correspondingly the price of what he has to sell.

"It is the combination in our own markets today which make it so difficult for us and which put the Payne-Aldrich bill in the light of fattening the trusts and corporations at the expense of the poor man, who must live on top-notch prices for necessities.

"The new tariff is costing the American people millions on millions of dollars, principally in the necessities of life, as shown in the increased cost of living. Had the Payne-Aldrich bill been beaten, as it should have been, this money would have been saved to the poor, where it is most needed.

"When one producer found his cost of living increased, he raised his prices, and so they are all engaged in raising prices now.

"Some time ago a woman in Washington informed me about going to a grocery, where she priced a set of dishes, and was informed



SENATOR MOSES E. CLAPP.

that the price was \$50. At that time the Payne-Aldrich bill had not been reported. Later, when it had been reported, she went back and priced the same dishes, which then had been boosted up to \$70.

"Why was the price raised from \$50 to \$70?" she inquired. 'Oh,' said the clerk, 'the tariff is being raised and prices are going up on these articles.'

"I looked up the description of these goods. The rates were not advanced on their class by the Payne-Aldrich bill, but it was the general rule among retailers to work up their prices because the tariff was being raised on certain lines."

STUDENTS TO HAVE BOOTH AT BAZAAR

The members of the Newman club of the University of Washington will organize a committee this morning for the purpose of having a booth at the carnival bazaar to be held in aid of the Edwin Briscoe Orphan Boys' Home. Mrs. John B. Agan will preside over the "Doll's Booth." Architect Max Umbrecht has charge of the erection of all booths.

Our Business

It is our business to give you good values all the time. Our method of shoe buying enables us to do this. The daily values we offer surpass any that are now being advertised in this city. So sure are we that this statement is true, we are more than willing you should look elsewhere—we want you to spend your dollars where you get the greatest amount in return. Our 30,000 pairs of Shoes, worth from \$4.00 to \$6.00, will make it interesting for the other fellow.

For Men
For Women

\$2.50

No More
No Less

Boston Sample Shoe Shop Co., Inc.

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Corner Second Ave. at Pike St.
Rooms 207 to 212

Second Floor
Open Saturday Evening

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Breakfast—
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French-Italian Dinner—
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The Newport
CAFE & GRILL
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SEATTLE'S WIRELESS INSTITUTE

The International Institute of Wireless Telegraphy, Inc., is devoted to the teaching and development of the Art or Science of Electric Wave Telegraphy, popularly termed "Wireless Telegraphy." The students are under the personal tuition of expert Wireless Electrical Engineers and Operators associated with the Institute, who teach the management and construction of Wireless Telegraph

Sets and Stations, as used in recent practice by the leading Wireless Telegraph Companies and the Navy. This is the first Wireless Institute in America open to the public, and officially recognized. Special post-graduate course is offered in Wireless Construction, Engineering and Wireless Telephone Day and Evening Classes. Tuition in reach of all who are interested. 28 P-I Building, Seattle, U.S.A. Main 7318.

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Two Round Trips Daily
Leaves Seattle from Colman Bldg.
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Three round trips daily. Leave Seattle at 7 a. m., 12 m. and 5 p. m.

Sunday, leave Seattle at 7:30 a. m., 12 m. and 5 p. m. Leave Everett at 9:15 a. m., 2:15 p. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday, leave Everett at 9:45 a. m., 2:15 p. m. and 7:15 p. m. Single fare to Snohomish \$1.50. Round trip \$1.40. Steamer Telegraph. Colman Bldg. Phone—Sunset Main 2993; Ind. 734. MEALS SERVED.



CHOICE CUTS

Are not uncommon at the Palace. For many years we have given our customers the best meats to be had in Seattle.

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