CHILD LABOR AND

He proceeded to commend cultivation of dualism as against a "deadening So-m," but said that, as conditions more complex, we need laws for the cars of children, control of corporations, prevention of accidents and compensation to injured workmen, saying on the latter

sphier:
The present practice is based on the view amounced nearly 70 years ago that "principles of justice and good sense demand that a workman shall take upon himself all the ordinary risks of his occupation." In my leav, principles of justice and good sense demand the very reverse of this view, which experience has proved to be unsound and productive of widespread suffering It is neither just, expedient, nor humane, it is revolting to judgment and sentiment alike, that the financial burden of accidents occurring because of the necessary exigencies of their daily occupation should be thrust upon those sufferers who are least able to hear it, and that such remedy as is theirs should only be obtained by litigation which now burdens our courts.

As a matter of fact there is no sound.

Hard Rap at Railroads.

He proceeded to advocate a law giving workmen employed by the Govern-ment compensation for accidents, and that the states take similar action. He condemned as unwise the action of the ratiroads in fighting the constitutionality of the National employers' liability law. He spoke of their incon-sistency in this course with their ac-tion in apepaling to the Government in times of rlot. He said:

There should be the plainest and most unequivocal additional statement, by enactment of Congress, to the effect that railroad employes are entitled to receive daminges for any accident that comes to them as an incident of the performance of their duties, and the law should be such that it will be impossible for the railroads successfully to fight it without thereby forfeiting all right to the protection of the Federal Government under any circumstances. In the same way there should be right Federal legislation to minimize all railway accidents.

He closed by urging that the Navy

The President then reviewed the parade of foreign and United States sailors and hinejackets, marines, artillery, cavalry and infantry, West Point and Annapolis Cadets, Virginia Cadets, Georgia National Guard, Virginia Volunteers and other small military detachments. The Fresident's busy tour of the grounds

then ensued and ended at the convention of the National Editorial Associa tion where he delivered the second

Advice to Editors.

Mr. Roosevelt began by advising the editors as to their policy in discussing public affairs. He asked them to be sure of their facts and avoid exaggertion. He went on:
It is a sure sign of moral and mental dis-

It is a sure sign of moral and mental dis-honesty in any man if in his public assualts upon iniquity he is never able to see any iniquity save that of a particular class; and this whether he is able only to see the stimes of arrogance and oppression in the rich or the crimes of ency and violence in the poor. He is no true American if he is a respecter of persons where right and wrong are concerned and if he fails to de-regues.

Reform of Land Laws.

He then proceeded to elaborate his pinions on the public land laws. He eclared that our policy hitherto had lacked foresight and allowed waste of lacked foresight and allowed waste of our natural resources. He then outlined the new policy of preserving these resources. He speke of the preservation of the water sources by the Reclamation Service, and said that, Reclamation Service, and said that, Reclamation Service, and said that, though there had been some opposition, there would be no halt in this work. He reviewed the reforms recommended by the Public Lands Commission, and declared them sound, being in the interest of the home-maker and against monopoly. He expressed confidence that these measures would confidence that these measures would attorneys are preparing a statement of his wealth, knowing this will be determined by the public Lands (and the said last week to one of his friends. The said last week to one of his friends.

For several years we have been doing everything in our power to prevent fraud upon the public land. What can be done under the present laws to now being done through the joint action of the Interior Department and the Department of Justice. partment and the Department of Justica. But fully to accomplish the prevention of fraugh there is need of further legislation and especially of a sufficient appropriation to permit the Department of the Interior to examine certain classes of entries on the creund before they pass into private ownership. The appropriation asked for last Winter, it granted, would have put an end to the squandering of the public domain, while it would have prevented any need of causing hardship to individual settlers by holding up their claims. However, the appropriation was not given us, and in consequence it is not possible to secure, as I would like to secure, the natural resources of the public land from fraud, waste and encreachment.

He told of the work to be done by the Inland Waterways Commission, saying its purpose was to devise means of preserving all the resources of streams, particularly for navigation, which had become necessary since the railroads were unable to handle all

Mr. Roosevelt next took up the sub-

ject of taxation, saving: Income and Inheritance Taxes.

Now as to the matter of taxation. Most Now as to the matter of taxation. Most great civilized countries have an income tax and an inheritance tax. In my judgment both should be part of our system of Federal taxation, I speak differently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court by a five-to-four vote; and in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical workings, and great

the Supreme Court will declare constit

Make Big Fortunes Pay Heavily.

LARGE FORTUNES

LARGE FORTUNES

In my judgment, however, the inheritance tax is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose I have in view—the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation. These fortunes exist solley because of the protection given the owners by the public. They are a constant source of care and anxiety to the public and it is eminently just that they should be forced to pay heavily for the public and it is eminently just that they should be forced to pay heavily for the protection given them. It is, of course, elementary that the Nation has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which any man shall receive a bequest or devise from another. We have repeatedly placed such laws upon our own statute books, and they have repeatedly peen declared constitutional by the courts. I believe that the tax should contain the progressive principle, whether they whether Governmental or individual, is a curve and not a bleasing when marked by a spirit of foolish sentimentality and ignorance.

Employers' Liability Laws.

Make Tax Progressive.

Make Tax Progressive.

clea of their dully occupation should be thrust upon those sufferers who are least able to hear it, and that guch remedy as it theirs should only be obtained by litigation which now burdens our courts.

As a matter of fact there is no sound economic reason for distinction between arcidents caused by negligence and those which are unavoidable, and the law should be such that the payment of those accidents will become automatic instead of heigh a matter for a lawalit Workmen should receive a certain definite and limited compensation for all scridents in industry irrespective of negligence.

Hard Rev.

In the United States the National Government has more than once imposed inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the states, and in the last instance about one-half of the states levied such taxes concurrently with the National Government, making a combined maximum rate, it some cases as high as 25 per cent; and, as a matter of fact, several states adopted inheritance tax laws for the first time while the National law was still in force. The French law has one feature which is to be hearfly commended. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate. This plan is peculiarly adapted to the working out of the theory of using the inheritance iax for the purpose of imiting the size of inheritable fortunes, since the progressive increase in the rates, according to this mode, may be carried to its logical conclusion in a maximum rate of nearly looper cent for the amount in excess of a specified sum, without being confiscatory as to the rest of the inheritance; for each increase in rate would apply only to the amount above a certain maximum.

Evil of Large Fortunes. In the United States the National Gov

Evil of Large Fortunes.

Evil of Large Fortunes.

I do not believe that any advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inherling the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of such enormous fortunes as have been accumulated in America. The lax could be made to bear more heavily upon persons residing out of the country than upon those residing within it. Such a heavy progressive tax is, of course, in no shape or way a tax on thrift or industry, for thrift and industry have ceased to possess any measurable importance in the acquisition of the swellen fortunes of which I speak long before the tax would in any way seriously affect them. Such a tax would be one of the methods by which we should try to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generation growing to manhood. As Lincoln pointed out, there are some respects in which men are dividually not equal; but there is no reason why there should not be an equality of self-respect and of mutual respect, an equality of rights before the law, and at least an approximate equality in the conditions under which cach man obtains the chance to show the suff that is in him when compared with his fellows.

NO VACATION FOR GOULD

Will Stay in New York to Fight His Wife's Divorce Suit.

organized greed and crimes of brutal vio-lence. There is equal need to denounce the wealthy man who swindless investors or buys isgislatures or oppresses wageworkers, and the needy man who inflames class harred or incites mob violence. We need to hold the scales of justice even, and to weigh them down on one side is as bad as to weigh them down on the other.

This is the first Summer Howard Gould

This is the first Summer Howard Gould will have spent in New York since he was a youth. Always he went to North-ern European waters or sought the cool breezes of Switzerland mountains. Mr. Gould has been taking an active

part in the legal fight ever since it began a month ago. There have been few days when he has not visited the office of his lawyer, De Lancey Nicoli. Every move from the Howard Gould side of the con-

policy for the protection of the coal supply from waste and monopoly. He declared the necessity of leasing public grazing land. Of land frauds he said:

Congress Cripples Justice.

Mr. Gould has announced that his annual income is about \$800.00 from a fortune of the coal of the coa

nual income is about \$600,00 from a fortune of \$12,000,000. Mrs. Gould says that she can prove that her husband owns properties which bring his income up to more than \$1,000,000. Upon this basis Mrs. Gould has decided to ask the court to allow her \$250,000. \$250,000 a year alimony. Cases will be cited by Mrs. Gould's attorneys, in which courts have allowed a wife one-fourth of her husband's income.

TEXAS OIL COMPANY LOSES

Waters-Pierce Go Into Hands of Receiver on Account Jury's Verdict.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 10.-After hearing the arguments of the defense upon the application of the state for the pointment of a receiver for the Waters Pierce Oil Company in Texas and declin ing to listen to the arguments of the state, Judge Brooks announced that he would grant the request and appoint a receiver, not because it was necessary to insure the collection of the penalties ac-cording to the verdict brought in by the jury, but because it was evident that the defendant purposed to continue to conduct its business, pending the determination of the appeal, in a manner and by the same means that had been found by the jury violation of the laws of the State of Texas.

Body That of Bertha Bellstein.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 10.-The last and in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical workings, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not excaded by every man whom it is most desirable to have taxed, for if so exaded it would or course be worse than no tax at all, as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which hears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable permanent feature of Federal taxation, and I still hope that one may be devised which

BIG CONTRACTING PIRM SAID TO BE EMBARRASSED.

Milliken Company With Branches All Over World Forced to Ask for Receiver in Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK, June 18 .- Application for a receiver in bankruptcy for Milliken receiver in bankruptcy for Milliken Brothers, incorporated, one of the largest manufacturers of structural steel, bridge work, and construction of steel frame buildings in the city, was made today to Judge George C. Holt in the United States Court. Judge Holt has taken the matter under advisement. William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the firm, was asked what the bankruptcy proceedings meant and the reason for them. He said: "We were short of money. Our hundreds of contracts all over the world, our Pennsylvania tunnel contract, the Singer Pennsylvania tunnel contract, the Singer building contract and the plant on Staten Island tied up enormous sums, and white we might easily have tided over the af-fairs of the company for a period, the desire of the directors was to place the corporation on a permanent basis. The aim is to keep the contracts going and the ability of the corporation to raise the necessary money for that purpose was not sufficient."

was not sufficient."
"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Cromwell," between \$30,000 and \$40,000 had been offered the corporation during the day, but the directors felt that it would not be fair or honorable to accept the proffered aid in view of the condition of the corporation." he corporation.'

One of the directors of the corporation court, said the statement was a most

court, said the statement was a most unjust and unfair one. He added that the corporation had assets more than enough to meet all the debts of the cor-poration.

The liabilities are about \$6,500,000, of which \$3,000,000 is represented by first mortgage bonds. The capital stock is \$5,500,000 of which \$5,000,000 is 7 per cent cumulative preferred and \$2,500,000 is common stock. The assets comprise a plant which, with the real estate and machinery, is valued at \$7,250,000, and merchandise and supplies on hand of the value of about \$50,000 more. About three-quarters of a million is invested in construction and outstanding contracts.

construction and outstanding contracts.

"It is manifest to all concerned," he said, "that the wisest course was to conserve the vast business by placing the same under the jurisdiction of the court without preference and with perfect equality to all, and thereby prevent discrimination and ruinous sacrifice. Application therefore was made for the appointment of receivership."

Mr. Cromwell stated that he had in contemplation a plan for a speedy re-

contemplation a plan for a speedy re-organization of the company and intend-ed to submit it to the creditors at an

ed to submit it to the creditors at an early date.

The Milliken Company maintained offices in London, Antwerp, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Havana, Mexico City, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and Honolulu. It was established in 1857 by Samuel J. Millike Jr. The stockholders include many pro. ment bankers in this and other cities.

The business of the concern has covered structural steel and general construction work throughout the world. The firm has the contract for supplying the structural steel work for the Pennsylvania terminal, the largest con-tract of the kind ever let in New York, and for many buildings in the reconstruc-tion of San Francisco.

BARON KUROKI IS PLEASED

Leaves for Home, Expressing Good Will to Uncle Sam.

SEATTLE, June 10.—General Baron Ku-roki spent his last day in the United States very quiletiy. He gave a luncheen today in a local hotel to prominent members of the local Japanese colony, as well as to several prominent citizens. James Dunsmulr, Lieutenant-Governor of Brit-ish Columbia, with Mayor Morley, of Victoria, were among the guests. In the evening the Baron and suite were given a reception by Judge Thomas Burke of the Asiatic Society, a commercial organiza-tion. From this reception the Baron's party was taken in carriages direct to the steamship Kaga Maru, which will sall at daylight tomorrow for the Orient. Before leaving, General Kurokl, through

the American honorary escort, General O. E. Wood, said that his visit to this country had been a most pleasant one, and that he leaves with the kindest feelings for Uncle Sam and his people.

BERRY PRICES GO UP AGAIN

Rain Retards Ripening of the Crop at Hood River.

HOOD RIVER, Or., June 10 .- (Special.) -Cold weather and rain which fell here last night for the first time in many weeks is holding back the strawberry erop, the season for which is thought to be about half over. Prices for berries have taken an upward tendency, those yesterday and today bringing in the neighborhood of \$2.75. So far 30 cars have been shipped out this season with the expectation that as many more will be moved before it is over. This does not moved before it is over. This does not include the number of crates shipped by express, which has reached about 8006. The total number of cars shipped last year was 25, so that although the crop is not as large as expected it is a better one than that of 1996. Growers now look it to reach 60,000 crates against 75,0000 80,000, which was predicted early in

Brings Over Half Million Gold. SEATTLE, June 10 .- Steamship Hum-

boldt arrived from Southeastern Alaska with \$525,900 in gold. This is the first gold shipment of the season. The gold was from Mairbanks, Dawson and Treadwell. The ship also brought out 16 passengers all of whom were miners.

TRAVELS ABOUT AS GYPSY

Sister-in-Law of Rich Duke of Westminster After "Dope."

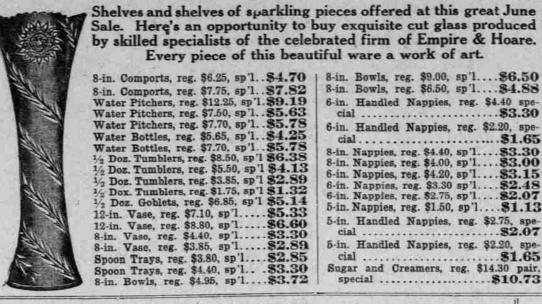
story circulated here, Lady Arthur Groevenor, sister-in-law of the Duke of Westminster, the wealthiest Duke in England, is traveling about the country in the disguise of a gypsy. She may write a book

AT THE HOTELS.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hotel Portland—E. J. Gardner, San Francisco; M. H. Noll, W. E. Webb, Jr., New York; S. S. Loop, San Francisco; Mrs. C. J. Hutchins, Mediord: Mrs. W. J. Vawier, Dr. Mills and wife, G. G. Woodward and wife, New York; W. L. Knowlton, Saginaw; W. E. Land, Philadelphia: W. K. Lewis, Dayton; W. W. Leach, San Francisco; M. Sandfelder, St. Louis; Miss C. Seismer, San Francisco; J. E. Daxter, New York; S. G. Kaufman, Abstrace, W. H. Seaver, San Francisco; J. E. Baxter, New York; S. G. Kaufman, Abstracen; W. H. Higgins, Chicago; A. Carrigan, San Francisco; G. Raufnigh, Providence; Mrs. Skinner and child, J. Buckley, E. M. Holland, H. E. Webber, New York; H. McCaw, San Francisco; B. G. Rutfnigh, Providence; A. L. Barker, New York; Mrs. K. Waterman, Chicago; Miss Padden, Chicago; Mrs. M. H. Taylor, Great Barrington; the Misses Fay, San Diego; E. Smith, J. C. Coffey and wife, Chicago;

Sweeping Reductions in Cut Glass



8-in. Bowls, reg. \$9.00, sp'1....\$6.50 8-in. Bowls, reg. \$6.50, sp'1....\$4.88 6-in. Handled Nappies, reg. \$4.40 spe cial\$3.30 6-in. Handled Nappies, reg. \$2.20, spe 8-in. Nappies, reg. \$4.40, sp'l...\$3.30 8-in. Nappies, reg. \$4.00, sp'l...\$3.00 6-in. Nappies, reg. \$4.20, sp'l...\$3.15 6-in. Nappies, reg. \$3.30 sp'l...\$2.48 6-in. Nappies, reg. \$2.75, sp'l...\$2.07 5-in. Nappies, reg. \$1.50, sp'1....\$1.13 5-in. Handled Nappies, reg. \$2.75, spe-5-in. Handled Nappies, reg. \$2.20, spe cial\$1.65

Sugar and Creamers, reg. \$14.30 pair.

special\$10.73

d 20¢ to \$1.50

regular 35c;



Sugar and Creamers, reg. \$7.70 pair, Sugar and Creamers, reg. \$5.50 pair, Sugar and Creamers, reg. \$4.90 pair, special\$3.68 Vinegar and Oil Cruets, reg. \$3.30, spe-Vinegar and Oil Cruets, reg. \$9.00, spe-

artment

Special Prices in Our	Rubber Dep
uart Water Bottle, white; regular 1.35; special 1.35; spec	Ladles' Soray Syringe, lar \$2.50; special
uart Red Rubber Syringe, 3 pipes; egular \$2.30; special	special. Rubber Toys; regular 25s Swimming Wings, all co

Durable Garden Hose

That's the kind you buy here. Made strong enough to withstand the pressure of Bull Run water Mains. Supplies of all kinds, including Sprinklers, Nozzles, Hose Reels and Easy Mend-

White Crown, best quality, guaranteed for two years, regular \$15, special. \$12.6 White Cotton 'Dover, 'Linch... \$4.5 White Cotton 'Chester,' 'Linch... \$5.6 White Cotton 'Chester,' 'Linch... \$5.6 White Cotton 'Chester,' 'Linch... \$6.6 Columbia Rubber, 'Linch... \$6.6 Columbia Rubber, 'Linch... \$4.5 Woodlark Rubber, 'Linch... \$6.6 Woodlark Rubber, 'Li

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Special Prices on all the Members of this Large Family. Regular \$2.00 Bears, special**\$1.58** Regular \$2.50 Bears, special\$1.98 Regular \$3.00 Bears, special\$2.37 Regular \$3.25 Bears, special\$3.18 Regular \$6.00 Bears, special\$4.68

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Extra Special Prices. Take Advantage of This Week's Great Sale to Re-

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Bar Pure Castile Soap, regular \$3c	The state of the s
Roger & Gallet's Perfumed Soaps, regular 25c per cake	
cakes. 466 Packer's Tar Soap, per cake. 166 Sylvan Soap, 3 cakes in box, per box. 196 Cotton Soap, per dozen. 466 Cleancasy Scouring Soap, per cake. 666 Forest Queen Buttermik and Witch Hazel Soap, per cake. 366	THE RESERVE THE PARTY AND
Armour's Glycerine, per cake. 32c Palm Scap, per dozen. 37c Eagle Skin and Complexion Scap, per box of 3 cakes. 9c	

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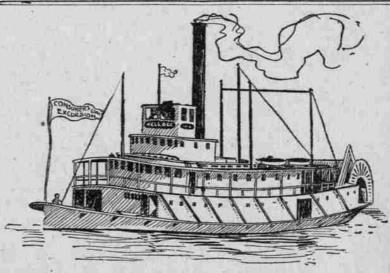
The Oregon—C. A. Simmons, Ashland;

W. Fulton, Astoria; Captain C. C. Lansins, Washinston; H. J. Morton, San Francisco; C. H. Hasshier, Seattie; L. S. Domaldson, Minneapolis.

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M. Hume, S. M. Dougas, Rugsner, V. Miller, Junction City.

The Imperial—M. T. Maute, Seattle; C. A. Bergmann, Chicago; Mra. F. W. Jennings, Tacoma; O. P. Coshow, Roseburg; M. E. Pogue, Salem; F. W. Hollis, Medford; S. M. F. Pogue, Salem; F. W. Hollis, Medford; S. M. Yoran, J. F. Robinson, Ralph D. Robinson, Eugene: Mark Baker, Medford; W. B. Taylor, Seattle; W. A. Anderson, Ontario; C. B. Comeron, Kearney; A. A. Devoto, San Francisco; N. Olivato, San Francisco; I. E. Bean and wife, J. Hyman, Eugene: Virgit, Conn. Paisley; A. A. Stewart and wife, Pittaburg; M. Heyter, Dailias; Mrs. W. C. Hall, Grant's Pass; G. W. West, Helena, T. M. Baldwin, Prineville; J. W. Whitley, San Francisco; E. A. Sherwin and wife, Ashiniand; H.H. Olinger, Salem; W. Ulendeth, San Francisco; D. Bristow, Eugene; C. W. Talmago, Tiliamook; I. H. Hazard, Coquille; W. F. Butcher, Baker City; C. O. Noys and wife, La Grande; A. B. Davis, A. Gardner, Union; A. F. Kelliher, Salem; L. M. Weller, Cobs; H. B. Thielson, Salem; D. P. Mason, Albany; Mrs. A. Jones, Chinook; B. J. Thurston, Crawfordsville; C. T. Early, Hood River; W. F. May, St. Paul; Mrs. Hutchings, Albany; J. L. Leonard, Bellaire; D. J. Asbury, M. A. Baker, McMinnville; R. E. Williame, Daillas; E. N. Howe and wife, E. Kalama; G. H. Burnett, D. W. Todder, Salem; E. M. Whaitam, Eugene; E. G. Burgett, Coos Bay.



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