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PINCHOT LIMITS PUBLIC DOMAIN

"No Restoration of Reserve Lands," Forester Says, So Wilson Reports.

SUPERIOR BACKS PINCHOT

After Personal Investigation in Idaho and Wyoming, Secretary Wilson Finds No Agricultural Lands in Reserves.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 30 .- Virtually no lands now embraced in forest reserves are to be

embraced in forest reserves are to be restored to the public domain.

This, in substance, is the message contained in the annual report of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, in which the Forest Sovice is a bureau. Therefore, the message may be considered as coming direct from Forester Pinchot. The language used by Secretary Wilson is not quite as direct as that used above, but his meaning is very clear. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, however, the Secno misunderstanding, however, the Sec-retary's report is quoted verbatim. It

serves contain large areas of agricultural land to the exclusion of settlement, and large areas of untimbered grazing lands unjustfiably brought within the reserve boundaries for the sake of grazing, has gained wide currency. To satisfy myself on the ground as to the facts, I made personal investigation of these matters during the past Summer in Idaho and Wyoming.

Secretary Looks Into Future.

"Presumably the time will come when some portions of the present reserves can, with benefit, be converted into farms. Through dry farming, plant breeding, and the introduction of new forms of useful and drouth-enduring vegetation, agriculture is steadily gaining upon the deserver. vegetation, agriculture is steadily gaining upon the desert, and may be expected to gain on the forest in semi-arid regions. Growth in population also will bring an increased demand for farm land. But it will also bring an increased demand for timber and water conservation. The present is not the time to decide where

present is not the time to decide where the line should finally be drawn.

"I found no evidence that the forest reserves are withholding from settlement land now demanded for agriculture. As to grazing land, it is sufficient to say that proper administrative control of forest reserve grazing has necessitated the fixing of the boundaries where they now are; that public sentiment in the states visited is strongly in favor of the maintenance of the existing boundaries, and tenance of the existing boundaries, and that representations that great areas of lands are held for other than forest pur-poses are, in my judgment, wide of the

Secretary Wilson's report deals with a number of interesting phases of the forestry question, as well as the work or other bureaus of his Department. He shows that there are today nearly 195,-900,000 acres of land in the forest reserves of the West. The administration of the reserves cost last year less than \$5,000,000, and the cash receipts from various sources, such as lumber sales, grazing fees, etc., aggregated, about \$1,800,000.

"Of the three principal resources of the reserves," continues the secretary, Secretary Wilson's report deals with

the reserves," continues the secretary, "water, forage and timber—the timber is for the time being the least developed. Of their main uses that for water is far more important than their use for forage or for timber supply, yet it results in the collection of almost no charge at all."

Secretary Wilson Goes Into Detail.

Taking up the various uses in detait, ecretary Wilson reiterates, and proceeds

little demand. Its day has not yet come."

The Secretary shows that about 400,-000,000,000 feet of timber, exclusive of Alaska, is now in reserves, and the cut in reserves for the past year was not quite 460,000,000 feet, or a little over one-ninth of 1 per cent of the stand. In other words, it would take 900 years, at the present rate of cutting, to exhaust this supply, if no new timber were grown in the meantime. The forests reproduce at the rate of 1 per cent of the stand per year, so the timber in reserves is being cut off about one-ninth as fast as it reproduces. The cut of last year, he observes, was abnormally small.

As to grazing in reserves, Secretary Wilson shows that last year approximately 7.700,000 sheep, 1500,000 cattle, 20,000 horses and 160,000 hogs were permitted to graze within reserves, permits being held by 2700 individuals.

graze within reserves, permits being held by 27,000 individuals and concerns. The The grazing fees collected aggregated in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. Practically all of this amount, he says, was expended in regulating grazing on the reserves.

No Revenue in Grazing Fees.

Grazing fees, he says, are fixed primar ily to meet the expense of regulation, and not to raise revenue. The charge im-posed by the forest service, he says, was far below the charge imposed on private lands of similar character. Had the

lands of similar character. Had the stockmen paid the full market value of their use of the reserves, the receipts would have fully paid all expenses of the forest service. In like manner it is said that timber was disposed of at moderate rates, below its actual value.

"In making sales of reserve timber," he says, "the best interests of the consumer furnish the guiding principle. Small sales are prefetred to large ones, though they mean a lower price for stumpage, because they promote local enterprises, tend to prevent market monopoly, and at the same time make possible better provision for the welfare of the forest."

Operations on a large scale, it is ex-

for the welfare of the forest."

Operations on a large scale, it is explained, usually extend over a term of three to five years. In the fiscal year 1997 over 1.000,000,000 feet of timber was sold, but less than one-fifth of this amount cut under sales. In the following year 385,000,000 feet were sold and 302,000,000 feet, though the cut was \$51,000,000 feet. During these years the small sales varied but little.

"Since but a small fraction of the potential timber crop of the reserves is now cut." continues the Secretary, "the most important duty which its care immediately imposes is the protection of the great supply on hand. As producers of timber, these reserves should be considered a property the development of which

great supply on hand. As producers of timber, these reserves should be considered a property the development of which fession.

has hardly begun. That the sales are at present small is no reason against taking the very best care of what will within a few years repay with heavy interest all that its care is costing."

Cost Per Acre at Lowest Figure.

The report shows that the cost of administering reserves is about 1.8 cents per acre, a cost said to be inconsequential compared to 31 and 32 per acre in France, Germany and Switzerland. The Secretary indicates that a much larger appropriation will be asked for the forest service at the coming session than has ever before been made, as it is desirous of extending improvements, such as roads, trails, etc., and increasing the number of employes.

trails, etc., and increasing the number of employes.

The total out of forest reserve timber during the year was nearly 400,000,000 feet, of which over 100,000,000 feet were given away. The timber sold brought in about \$700,000. Free use of timber was allowed in Idaho, where over 18,000,000 feet were given away. In Oregon the amount was between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 feet. Montana got about 17,000,000 feet of timber free. Of the sales of timber in reserves, Montana heads the list with 85,000,000 feet. Colorado 44,000,000, Idaho 35,000,000 Sales in other states are not given.

In closing his reference to forest reserves, Secretary Wilson says that the reserve range supported nearly 1,000,000 more head of stock last year than ever before.

Irrigation Work Spreads.

Touching on the subject of irrigation investigation, the Secretary points out that irrigation development was greater than ever last year.

"New works," he says, "are built at a

New works," he says, "are built at a constantly increasing cost, requiring more capital in the hands of settlers and the growing of more valuable crops, thus limiting the number of people from whom settlers may be drawn, and restricting also the range of crops which can be grown at a profit, making the securing of settlers more difficult and decreasing their chances of success.

"For these reasons," he adds, "there is a great danger of overbuilding and

ror these reasons, he adds, there is a great danger of overbuilding and a recurrence of the experience of 20 years ago, when canals were built so far in advance of settlement that the lands under them are not all reclaimed yet."

yet."

He says his department is making studies to help out settlers on this newly irrigated land; studying the best methods of applying water to the land and the best crops adapted to new conditions.

Demand Is for More Water.

"There are conditions, however," continues the report, "where the demand is not for more settlers but for more water. The available water supply has been utilized, and agricultural extension depends upon a more economical use of this supply. Eventually this will be the prevailing condition throughout the arid region, since under the most economical use only a small throughout the arid region, since under the most economical use only a small part of the arable land can be irri-gated."

The Department of Agriculture esti-

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the water now running through irrigation canals can, with proper application and control, be made to serve approximately double the area now irrigated with it, since not more than half the water entering the canals reaches the land. This problem of application is also being studied. The drainage problem is also a very important branch of the department's work at present.

Land Drained Worth \$58,000,000.

It is estimated that 725,000 acres of irrigated land, drowned out through over-irrigation or subirrigation, and now practically valueless, can be re-claimed by proper drainage. This land now is almost worthless; drained, it would be worth \$58,000,000. Farmers

would be worth \$58,000.000. Farmers owning such lands can better afford to drain than abandon them.

The sugar beet industry is still a pet of the department, and is receiving much attention. Efforts are still under way looking to the development of a single-germ beet seed, and the results thus far obtained, while not final, are said to be very promising. If this can be accomplished the cost of beet culture, by doing away with thinning, will be greatly diminished. Crop rotation in beet country is also strongly advised, as is the liming of the soil.

The report tells of the work of the department looking to the alding of dry-farmers. Crops adapted to a dry country are being experimented with; new crops of this type, from foreign lands are being imported and crossbred for American use, and new methods of culture are being worked out, all adapted to se willed. Taking up the various uses in detait, Secretary Wilson relicrates, and proceeds as follows:

The use of the forest reserves as sources of timber supply is less developed than their use for water or for forage. The reason for this is obvious. The grazing industry in the West has expanded until it has reached almost everywhere the full capacity of the range in its present condition. The profitableness of irrigation and the steady demand of the home makers for new innd have led to water appropriations on a large scale, while power development, though in its infancy, is already seeking strategic positions and preparing for widespread applications. But the timber of the reasons, is comparatively speaking. In little demand, Its day has not yet come."

The Secretary shows that about 400.

T. R. SEES LION-SPEARING

Roosevelt Party Witness Mandi Warriors' Way of Killing Beasts.

LONDIANA, British East Africa, Nov. 30.—Colonel Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt Edmund Heller and Leslie A. Taritor arrived here today from the Guasinghisu Plateau. All are in splendid health.

Colonel Roosevelt expressed himself as

Colonel Roosevelt expressed himself as delighted at again meeting R. J. Cunninghame and members of the American party, who awaited him here. The former President is greatly elated over the success of the hunt on the plateau.

Among the sights witnessed was a display of lion-killing with spears by Mandi warriors. The exhibition was a thrilling one. This evening the party will proceed to Nioro, where they will be guests of Lord Delamere, on the latter's ranch, until December 10, when they will proceed to Nairobi.

Bull Stolen; Arrest Warrant Out.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Nov. 30.-(Special.)—For the alleged theft of a 6-year-old bull from a pasture near Ridgedeld a warrant of arrest has been issued against William Zercher. The complaining wit-The complaining wit-

China Spends \$500,000 on Road.

AMOY, Nov. 20.—The Imperial Board of Communication has advanced \$50,000 for the extension of the Amoy and Chang Chow Railroad.

Freight Trains Stand Still on Prompt Obedience to Strike Order.

ROADS CHARGE BAD FAITH

Conference for Arbitration Pending When Final Call Issued by the Union, Managers Say-Passengers Are Still Moving.

(Continued From First Page.)

We did not wish a strike, and used every We did not wish a strike, and used every reasonable means to avoid one, and I am quite positive if we had to deal only with the officials of the Northwestern roads instead of with the general committee we should have reached an amicable agreement. We realize the inconvenience which a strike at this time will cause the public, but the responsibility does not lie with the switchmen, as they only asked for that which was justly theirs."

Men Urged to Keep Sober. After the strike had been inaugurated President Hawley gave out this state-

"We have advised every member that from the moment the strike began he must keep away from the company's property, obey the law, commit no act of violence nor do anything that will re-

of violence nor do anything that will re-flect discredit upon himself or upon the conduct of the strike.

"We also insist upon the strikers strict-ly abstaining from any intoxicants and," while this in a great sense may seem unnecessary, owing to the remarkable degree of sobriety observed by members of the switchmen's union, yet we feel that it is their duty to have a clear head at such a time."

Conflicting Claims Made.

Conflicting statements were issued tonight by members of the managers' com-mittee of the railroads and by officers of the Switchmen's Union of North America as to the effect of the strike

President Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union, said the tle-up is complete, every man having gone out. General Manager Slade, of the Northern Pacific, said that at seven points on his road the men had refused to go out and that traffic, while delayed, was moving.

Mr. Hawley's statement follows:

"I have definite reports from every point affected, and my information is that the strike order has been obesed to the man. I am informed that the roadmen refused to do the work of the switchmen. I don't think there will be ympathetic strike. The strike is the st complete and determined 1 ever a sympathetic strike.

Mr. Slade gave out this statement: "The indications from the rallroad's standpoint are favorable. The men refused to obey the strike order in seven yards on the Northern Pacific road and are working as usual. While passenger traffic has been delayed somewhat, it is moving all right and we are moving some freight. In a few days I think conditions will be about normal. The same general conditions apply to the Great Northern

Early reports received by switchmen indicate that there has been a general tie-up in all the yards heard from. In St. Paul and Minneapolis the men are all out and reports from Brainerd and Fargo are that all switchmen there struck.

ROADS CHARGE BAD FAITH

Snap Order Issued, Say Officials.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 30.-George T. Slade, third vice-president and general manager of the Northern Pacific, tonight issued from St. Paul the following statement of the relations between the Hill lines and the striking switchmen and the negotiations which were conducted prior to the time the walkout was or prior to the time the walkout was or-

prior to the time the walkout was ordered:

The railroads of the Northwest, recognizing that the public is an interested but unrepresented third party in the controversy with their switchmen, through the committee which has been conducting their negotiations, desire to place at the disposal of the public the following facts in connection with the negotiations:

The switchmen in the Northwest territory made simultaneous demands on 13 railroad companies centering in the Twin Cittes for an increase in wages and certain changes in service conditions. At the suggestion of F. T. Hawley, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, of whose organization the switchmen in the Northwest are members, arrangements were made to conduct the negotiations in one conference. In the conference the railroad were represented by a committee of 10 managers and the switchmen by F. T. Hawley and by other officers of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

The demands of the switchmen were for

by a committee of 10 managers and the switchmen by F. T. Hawley and by other officers of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

The demands of the switchmen were for double pay for Sundays, holidays and overtime. An advance of 60 cents per day of 16 hours in the wages of switchmen, switch tendern, towermen, engine herders and assistant yardmasiers, a modification of the providing for the payment of penalty in case of failure to permit the switchmen to secure their meal in the middle of their shift at a stated period, which contemplates double pay in cases where it became necessary to work a portion of the meal hour, and the eliminating of the physical examination and the age limit placed upon switchmen entering the service.

Five conferences were held at St. Paul, in which the switchmen in no detail receded from their demands, which if conceded would have entailed an additional expense upon the railreads for ent.

The managers' committee offered the switchmen an increase of 20 cents a day of 10 hours in the rate of pay of switchmen employed in the territory west of Havre. Mont., on the Great Northorn Railway and west of Billings. Mont., on the Northern Pacific Railway, the differential in that territory for switchmen was increased over 13 per cent in November, 1906, and because the rates at that time established had not been reduced during the period of husiness depression which followed.

The attention of the switchmen were granted a larger percentage of increase than any other class of employees in first service.

At the present rates the wages of switchmen average \$100 per month. On November 23, 1909, in submitting its final answer to the switchmen, the managers' committee, assuming that the switchmen for the provision of the Erdman act. The switchmen declined to accept this suggestion, and in their final written answer to the managers' committee begs "leave to state that it will not submit to arbitration under the provision of the Erdman act, at the suggestion of President Hawley, a joint telegram was add

men's Union of North America representing the railways of the Northwest and the railways of the Northwest and the switchmag employed thereon, having been in session at St. Paul, Minn. during the past four days and having falled to agree on certain questions at issue, jointly invite your good offices as mediators under the Erdman act and request your presence here on Saturday. November 27, to that end. Please wire answer immediately. (Signed) L. G. Rawn, Chrirman Managers Committee; F. T. Hawley, President Switchmen's Union of North America."

As a result of this telegram, Monday, November 29, was selected as the day for a conference between Messra, Knapp and Nell and the representatives of the railroads and switchmen at St. Faul.

On or about November 22, before the conferences with Messra, Knapp and Neil had begun, despite the understanding reached in the conferences that mediation under the Erdman act should be invoked, and, without the knowledge of either the managers' committee or the mediators, a strike order was issued by the switchmen's committee, directing the switchmen of the 12 Northern fallroads to cease work at 6 P. M. November 30 in the event that their full demands had not been conceded.

This vicintjon of good faith so embarraised the negotiations that successful mediation became impossible and led to the demands by Messra Knapp and Nell addressed to both the managers' committee and the switchmen, that the controversy be submitted to arbitration under the terms of the Erdman act. To this proposal the managers' committee gave its willing assent but the switchmen absolutely declined it. The managers' committee save its willing assent but the switchmen absolutely declined it. The managers' committee save its willing assent but the switchmen absolutely declined it. The managers' committee save its willing assent but the switchmen absolutely declined to settle the differences is offered through the decision of a disinterested third party under the terms of a Federal law.

The statement bears the signature of G. Rawn, chairman, and the following members of the managers' committee:
A. W. Sullivan, W. C. Nixon, J. E. Hurley, J. M. Gruber, G. T. Slade, A. L.
Mohler, F. O. Melcher, R. H. Aishton
and D. L. Bush.

EXECUTIVES WORK IN YARDS

Passenger Trains Made Up by Su-

perintendents and Assistants. SEATTLE, Nov. 38.—All the switchmen employed at Pacific Coast terminal points by the Northern Pacific, Chicago, Mil-waukee & Puget Sound and Great Northern railroads went on strike at 6 o'clock tonight, following the action of the offi-cers of the switchmen's union in calling out all the men employed on the Northern trans-continental lines west of St. Paul

out all the men employed on the Northern trans-continental lines west of St. Paul and Duluth. As a result of the walk-out not a wheel is turning in the terminal varies at Seattle. Tacoma, Everett or Bellingham.

Tonight the roads are making no effort to move freight trains except stock trains, devoting their attention to the trans-continental passenger service.

The Northern Pacific and Great Northern are building their eastbound passenger far trains to leave on time. The trains that have been made since 5 o'clock have been gotten together by the terminal superintendents and their assistants.

Several hundred switchmen are affected in the Pacific Northwest by the strike order. In Seattle 206 men are out. Tacoma reports 100 more and Everett 30. Advices received from the division points in the mountains indicate that the switchmen have obeyed the orders to strike and that no freight is moving out of the yards.

102 QUIT WORK IN TACOMA

Freight Trains Stop, but Officials Say Passengers Will Move.

TACOMA, Nov. 30.—One hundred and two switchmen employed in the North-ern Pacific yards here went out on strike at 6 o'clock tonight. After they had reat 6 o'clock tonight. After they had received orders from their representatives
in St. Paul, the situation was canvassed,
and, according to a previously made
agreement, all the men who were called
for night service refused to work.

As there is no night work on the Milwaukee & Puget Sound road, the officials
of that road do not know whether or not
their men will join the ranks of the
strikers.

All regular freight trains on the

strikers.

All regular freight trains on the Northern Pacific have been annuiled for tonight and the tie-up is practically complete. Officials are confident that they will be able to keep passenger trains

Whether Action Is Result of Strike, Montana Agent Doesn't Know.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 30.—General Agent Richards, of the Northern Pacific, stated tonight that he had just been advised that trains Nos. 5 and 6 would be taken off, beginning at St. Paul and Portland today. Whether this is a temporary arrangement, due to the switchmen's strike, he did not know. Both the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern here ern Pacific and the Great Northern here have notified shippers that they will not receive any freight until the strike is set-

Switching in this terminal is done by members of the Trainmen's Union, all of whom are on duty tonight. It is not be-lieved they will go out, for the present at

The same is true of the Great North-ern terminal at Clancy.

PORTLAND MEN STAY AT POST Not Affillated With Striking Union,

Brotherhood Members Work On. Portland railroad officials do not expect that the switchmen employed in the terminal yards here will become involved in the general strike of these employes which was ordered yesterday at St. Paul. This is explained by the fact that all switchmen employed here are affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and are not assertated with the second s on and are not associated with men and are not associated with the Switchmen's Union of North America, which inaugurated the strike. There are probably 65 switchmen employed in the local terminals but not a single man quit his post when the strike order went into effect at 6 o'clock last night.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Com-pany, which operates the terminal yards for all railroads entering Portland, ex-cept the Spokane, Fortland & Seattle, is controlled by the Harriman interests, which own 60 per cent of the stock in local yards and between this city and the the corporation. All of the switchmen roundhouse at Laurel.



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employed by this company are affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and have no relations with the organization which has directed a walkout. There is a possibility that switchmen employed in the North Bank terminal yards, which is owned jointly by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, may become involved in the strike should the contest prove a protracted one. Last night, however, every employe in the Hill terminals in this city, who might be concerned in the strike order, remained on duty and the movement of freight cars was continued. remained on duty and the movement of freight cars was continued without in-terruption.

"We do not expect the strike to extend

"We do not expect the strike to excend to our terminals in any way," said Gen-eral Manager O'Brien, of the Harriman lines, last night. "None of the switch-men employed in the terminals of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company is connected with the organization which has called the strike. Our employes have made no complaint and so far as we are advised, have no grievance of their own and are not interested in the contro-versy which has resulted in tonight's

NONUNION MEN STAY AT WORK

Billings, Mont., Not at All Embar-

rassed by Strike Order.

BILLINGS. Mont., Nov. 20.—Only seven switchmen, three from the Great Northern Facific, left their work this evening in compliance with the strike order of the Switchmen's Union. The remainder of the 30 or more men employed at this point are not members of the union and are not in sympathy with the strike. At the Laurel yards il men left their work. Shipments of freight were refused late. Shipments of freight were refused late yesterday afternoon. The passenger business is being handled by the crews of the passenger trains and there are enough local switchmen who are not on strike to take care of the business in the



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